

(No Model.)

W. S. TAYLOR.
HOG RINGER.

No. 542,718.

Patented July 16, 1895.

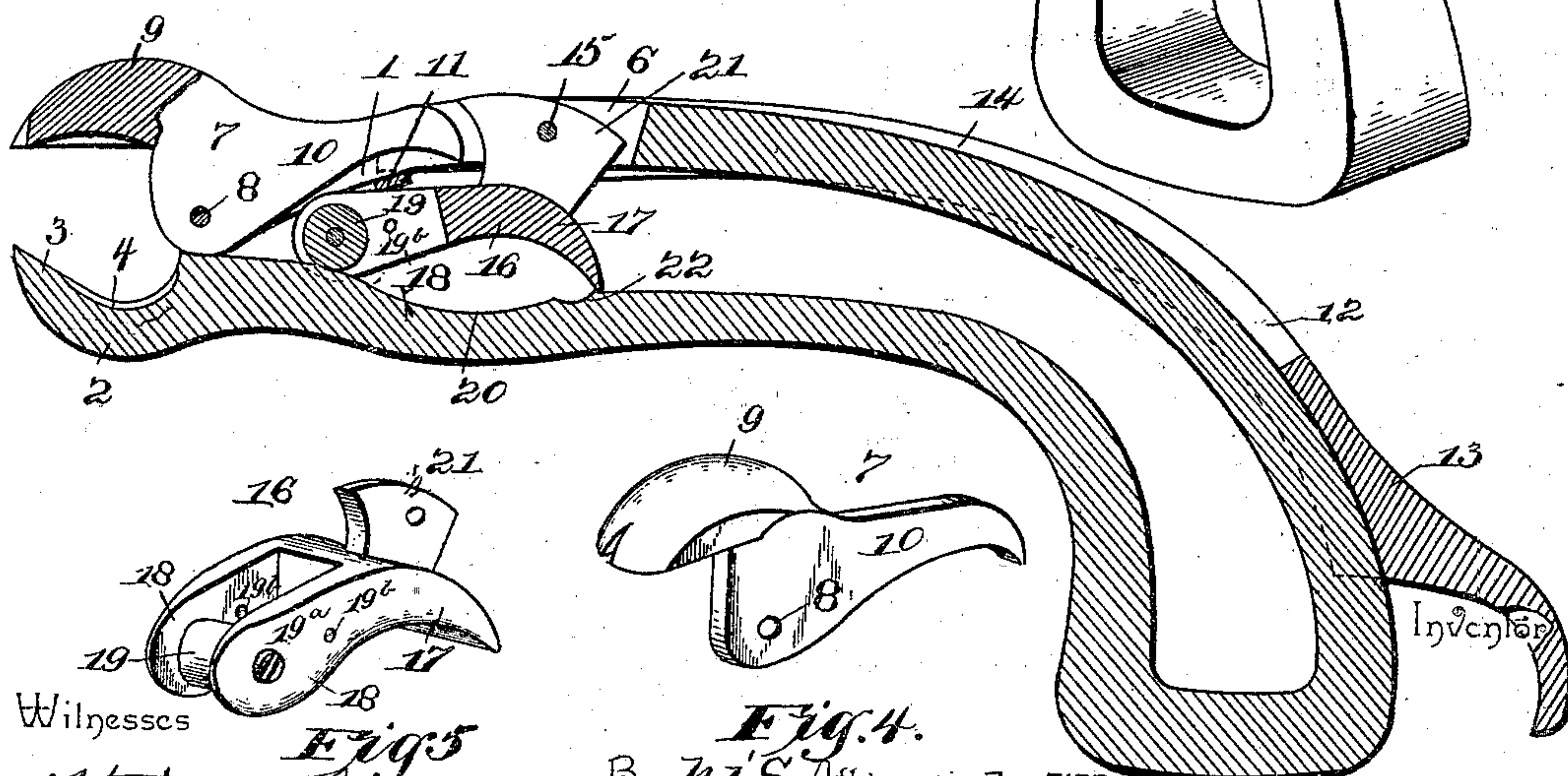
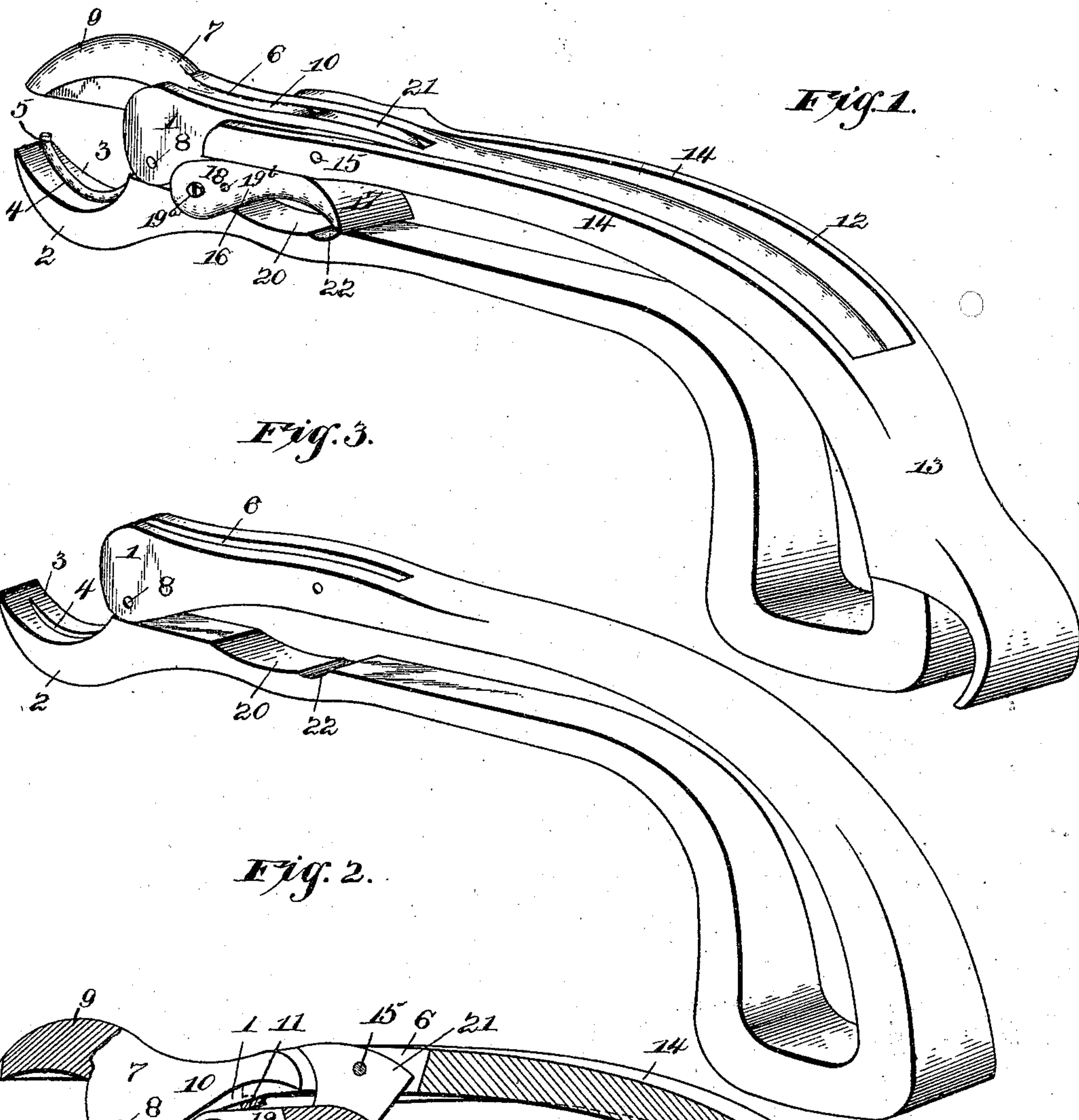


Fig. 5
Witnesses
H. T. Doyle
D. B. Quinn

Fig. 4.
By his Attorneys, William S. Taylor.
C. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR, OF RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

HOG-RINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 542,718, dated July 16, 1895.

Application filed September 4, 1894. Serial No. 522,120. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rensselaer, in the county of Jasper and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Hog-Ringer, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object the production of a hog-ringer wherein the ring will be set by the action of a pair of spring-arms held open and released by an operating-lever; and this end I attain by a pair of spring-jaws adapted to have the ring placed between them and of a lever fulcrumed to one jaw and adapted to engage the other, whereby they may be separated or allowed to contract at will.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a device constructed after the manner of my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective of the spring-jaws detached. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective of the oscillating jaw for holding the ring. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective of the roller-frame for co-operating with the lever.

The reference-numerals 1 and 2 indicate the upper and lower jaws, respectively, of the device, and these are joined at their rear ends to each other and curved, so that they may be conveniently grasped by the operator. These jaws are to be formed of an integral piece of spring metal, and the jaw 2 is extended at the forward end beyond the end of its companion and formed with the cup-shaped recess 3 therein, provided with a longitudinally-extending slot 4, in which one end of the ring 5, Fig. 1, is adapted to be seated.

The front end of the jaw 1 is slightly enlarged in a vertical line and formed with a longitudinal slot 6 therein, which extends vertically through the jaw and for a distance equal to about one-third the length of the jaw. In the enlarged portion of jaw 1 and the front extremity of the slot 6 the jaw-head 7 is pivotally mounted on its fulcrum 8. The head 7 consists of an enlarged front portion 9, adapted to lie forward of the extreme end of jaw 1 and directly over the recess 3, and of a reduced shank portion 10, adapted to lie within the slot 6 and to have an oscillatory movement on its fulcrum, limited by the cross-

bar 11 of the operating-lever and by the forward extremity of the jaw 2, the rear end of the shank 10 being formed slightly hooked, so that it will better engage the bar 11.

The operating-lever is designated by the numeral 12, and consists of a metallic bar formed with a solid rear section 13, grooved on its under side for the reception of the upper jaw 1, while its forward portion consists of two parallel bars 14, adapted to lie one on each side of the jaw 1 and fulcrumed thereto by means of the pin 15, passing through the jaw at a point near the rear end of the slot 6. Forward of the pin 15 the bars 14 extend normally parallel with the jaw 1, and have fixed to their lower edges the aforesaid cross-bar 11. This bar lies, when the parts are normally arranged, flush with the under side of the jaw 1 and in engagement with the shank portion 10 of the head 7. 16 indicates the roller-frame, and this consists of a body portion 17, having the studs 18 formed integral with its lower end and of such a distance apart that they will fit one on each side of the jaw 2. In these studs 18 the roller 19 is adjustably journaled, by means of set-screws 19^a operating in openings 19^b, and the roller is adapted to bear against the upper face of the jaw 2 and to travel in the arc-shaped depression 20 of said upper face.

The upper end of the frame 16 is formed with the reduced stud 21 thereon, and this stud is adapted to lie within the slot 6 of the jaw 1 and to be pivoted therein by means of the pin 15 of the lever 12. The stud 21 is formed on the frame 16 at a point forward of its upper extremity, and the said upper extremity curves rearwardly and projects beyond the sides of the jaws 1, so that it will be engaged by the bars 14 of the lever 12, thus causing it to be swung on its pivot, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

Formed at the rear end of the depressions 20 is the notch 22, in which the roller 19 of the frame 16 is adapted to lie. This notch is in a vertical line with the pin 15, so that when the frame is arranged with the roller 19 in the notch 22 the jaws 1 and 2 will be forced apart as far as possible.

In operation the lever 12 is raised at its lower end, so as to throw the forward end down and into engagement with the frame 16,

thus swinging it rearwardly on its fulcrum and causing the roller 19 to traverse the depression 20, and to finally rest in the notch 22. This will spread the jaws 1 and 2, so that the ring 5 may be placed between the recess 4 and the head 7, and held in place by lowering the lever 12 until pin 11 engages the shank 10 of the head 7, so as to cause the head to firmly engage the ring. In this position the parts are retained until the conditions are such that the ring may be affixed, whereupon the lever 12 is moved down toward the jaws 1 and 2. This will cause the bars 14 to engage the frame 16 and move the roller 19 out of notch 22. As soon as this operation takes place the jaws 1 and 2 will have nothing to keep them extended and will close down on the ring 5, so as to compress it and affix it in the hog's nose.

It will be understood that as the front point of the stud 21 strokes downwardly with the backward movement of the roller 19 the said point will pass under the rear end of the shank 10. Here the parts remain until the jaws 1 and 2 contract, whereupon the forward movement of the roller 19 will cause the front point of the stud 21 to move upwardly, carrying with it the rear end of the shank 10. Upon this operation the part 9 of the head 7 will move downwardly, and this movement will be independent of and in addition to the movement caused by the jaws 1 and 2, thereby expediting the operation of closing the ring 5. After the ring has been affixed the stud 21 will disengage the shank 10 and allow the shank to return to the vicinity of the bar 11, so that the ring may be allowed to pass out from between the jaws.

It will be further understood that it will be necessary to make the jaws 1 and 2 with a tendency sufficient to force the ring 5 in place, for it is solely by means of these jaws that the ring is affixed. By the help of my appliance the rings may be affixed to a hog without being obliged to catch and hold him, as he can be approached gently, and before he realizes the situation the ring can be secured, as it takes but an instant to effect this result.

The adjustability which attends the roller 19 is provided to permit the use of different sizes of rings, as will be apparent.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of my invention may be re-

sorted to without departing from the substance thereof. Therefore I desire it understood that I am not restricted to the precise form of embodiment herein shown, but am entitled to all such variations as come within the above definition.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A hog ringer, consisting of a pair of jaws formed of an integral piece of spring metal and capable of receiving the ring and of holding it during the affixing operation, said jaws having an inherent spring tendency to close, which tendency is of sufficient strength to bend and affix the ring, substantially as described.

2. A hog-ringer, consisting of two spring jaws having a tendency toward each other and capable of having the ring placed between them, a link pivoted to one of the jaws and capable of engaging the remaining jaw, and a lever pivoted to one of the jaws and capable of engaging the link so as to move it in and out of engagement with the jaws, whereby the jaws are spread or allowed to contract, substantially as described.

3. A hog-ringer, consisting of two spring jaws capable of having the ring placed between them, a link pivoted to one of the jaws and capable of engaging the remaining jaw, whereby they are spread, and a lever pivoted to the jaw having the link and capable of engaging the link to make it spread the jaws or allow them to contract, substantially as described.

4. A hog-ringing device, consisting of two spring jaws adapted to have the ring placed between them, an oscillating head pivoted to one of the jaws and having a limited movement thereon, whereby the ring may be placed between the head and the companion jaw and held so, a link pivoted to one jaw and capable of engaging the remaining jaw, and a lever capable of engaging the link and provided with a bar capable of engaging the oscillating head substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

ANSON CHUPP,
JAMES A. TAYLOR.