No. 701,371. Patented June 3, 1902.

J. A. McCOLLUM.

MANE CLIPPER.

(Application filed Oct. 8, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

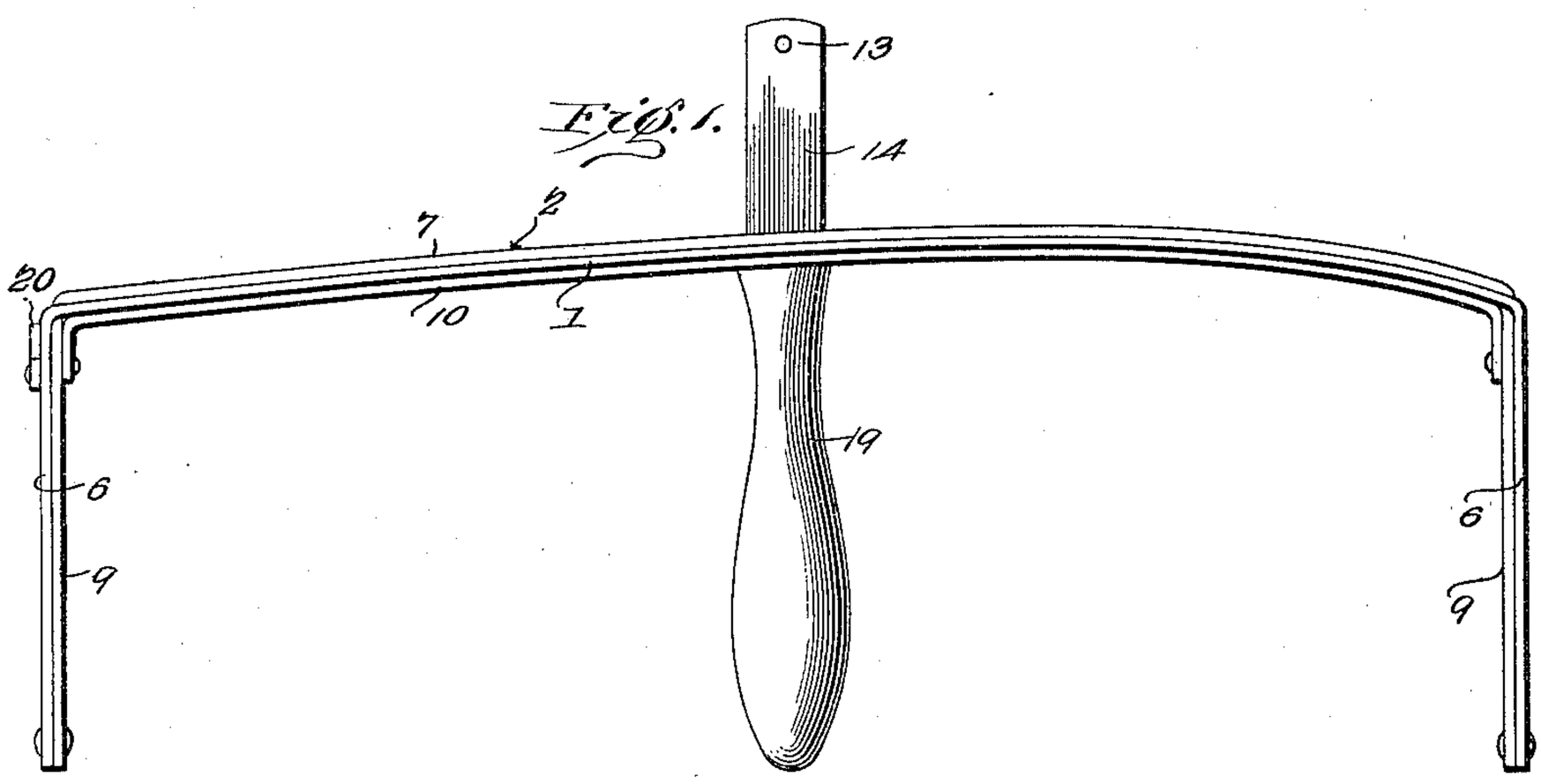


Fig. 2.

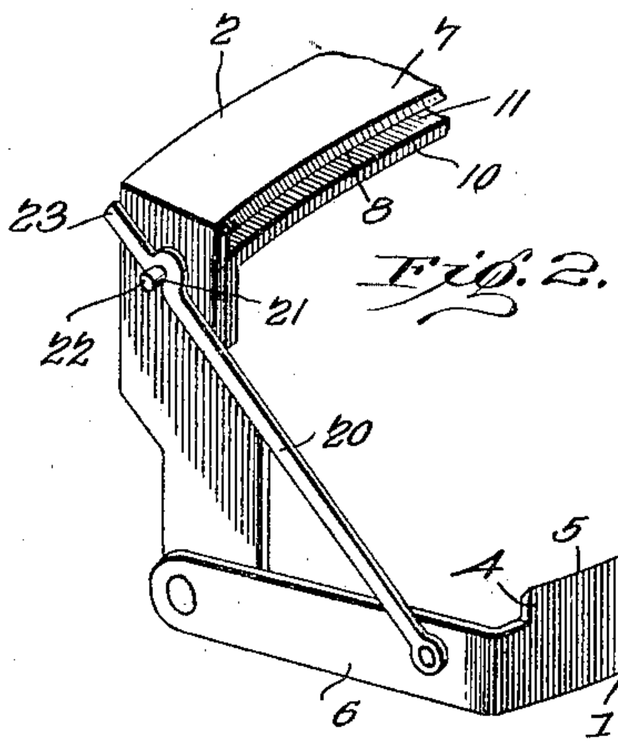
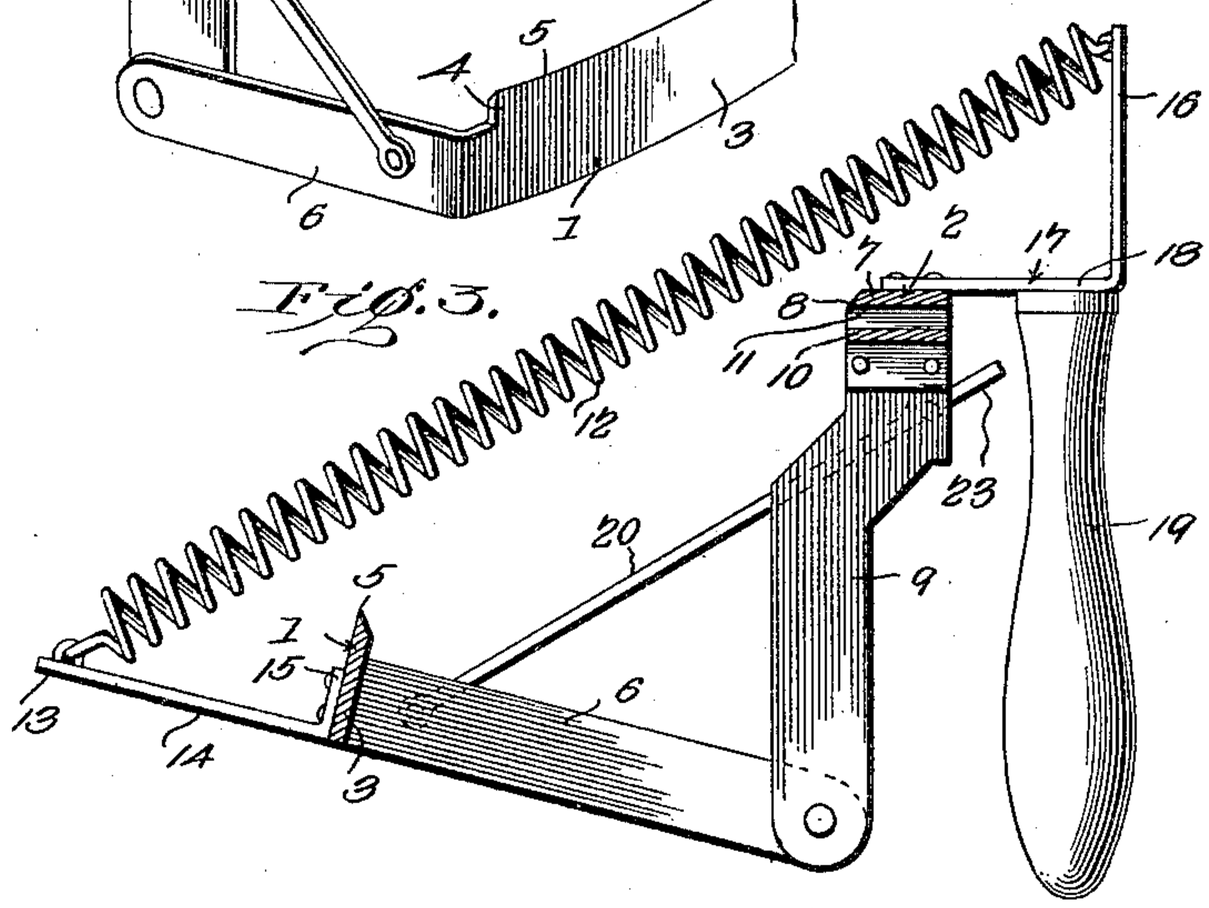


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. McCOLLUM, OF SELIGMAN, MISSOURI.

MANE-CLIPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,371, dated June 3, 1902.

Application filed October 8, 1901. Serial No. 77,991. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. McCOLLUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Seligman, in the county of Barry and State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Mane-Clipper, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to mane-clippers; and the object of the same is to provide a simple and effective device for clipping the manes of horses or other animals and of such dimension that the entire mane may be cut at one operation in an even and regular manner, thereby expediting the operation of cutting manes.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a mane-cutter embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the same embodying the features of the invention and shown in open position. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section of the improved cutter shown in open position.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The cutter essentially comprises two jaws 1 and 2, the jaw 1 having a substantially horizontal blade 3 with an inner offset 4 where the cutting edge 5 is formed and also provided with angular arms 6 at the opposite extremities. The jaw 2 has an upper substantially horizontal blade 7 with an inner cutting edge 8 and angular arms 9 at opposite extremities, which are pivoted to the arms 6 of the blade 3, the arms 6 of the latter blade being movable over the outer sides of the arms 9, the lower portions of said arms 9 being offset inwardly for a purpose which will be presently explained. Secured at its opposite ends to the arms 9 is a guard-blade 10, which is arranged parallel with the blade 7 and below the latter, so that a throat-space 11 will be formed between the two blades 7 and 10 for the reception of the offset 4 of the blade 3. The parts thus far explained are so proportioned that the cutting edges 5 and 8 will be in close relation when the blade 3 moves into the throat-space 11, the guard-blade 10 preventing the blade 3 from being forced downwardly too great a distance from the blade 7, and thereby insure a severance of the portion of the mane desired to be removed. The lower offset portions of the arms 9 permit the blade 3 to be positively drawn closely into the throat-space 11 by the operating device therefor without jamming said blade, the operating means for the blade 3 being a spring 12 of a retractile nature and having one end secured to the upwardly-projecting longer arm 13 of an angle-plate 14, the shorter arm 15 of said angle-plate being secured to the center of the upper side of the blade 3. The opposite end of the spring 12 is secured to the upstanding arm 16 of an angle-plate 17, having a horizontal arm 18 firmly secured to the upper side of the center of the blade 7, the said horizontal arm projecting outwardly from the latter blade and also having a depending handle 19 secured thereto, which is grasped by the operator while using the clipper to steady the same and hold it positively in applied position. The attachment of the ends of the spring to long arms of angle-plates as set forth provides for a clearance of the spring and a location thereof under all conditions above the blades, so as to avoid interference with the latter and allow the spring to be fully distended in accordance with the proportions of the device, when the jaws are opened or set for a cutting operation. To hold the jaws open or in set condition, one end of a catch-bar 20 is pivotally secured to one of the arms 6 and has a seat-recess 21 near the opposite free end to fit over a catch-stud 22, projecting outwardly from the adjacent jaw or the adjacent arm 9 of the latter, the portion of the bar 20 between the seat-recess and the free end of said bar forming a finger-engaging extremity 23.

The improved clipper is first set by opening the jaws against the resistance of the spring 12 and locked in open condition by the bar 20, as shown by Figs. 2 and 3. The handle 19 is then grasped by the operator and drawn up close to the mane side of the neck of the animal and the mane passed down between the open jaws. After the mane has been drawn downwardly between the jaws the length desired to be cut off the operator

firmly holds the clipper and releases the bar 20 from the stud 22 to allow the spring 12 to act and forcefully draw the blade 3 into the throat-space 11 and sever the mane. The portion of the mane on opposite sides of the spring 12 will not interfere with the operation of the latter or of the clipper as an entirety, because the cutting operation is effected below the plane of the spring.

By the use of the improved device manes may be expeditiously clipped, and it will be seen that the blades are curved to give the mane extremity a graceful and proper curvature. The improved device is light, strong, and durable, and the materials used in the manufacture of the same will be of a nature best adapted for the purpose.

Changes in the form, size, proportions, dimensions, and minor details may be resorted to without departing from the principle of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a mane-clipper, the combination of a pair of jaws, one having a pair of blades with an intervening space between them and the other a single blade partially movable into the space between said pair of blades, means for holding the jaws in open set condition, and a spring for closing said jaws.

2. In a mane-clipper, the combination of a pair of jaws, one jaw having a pair of blades and the other a single blade partially movable between said pair of blades, and a spring connected to the jaws for closing one of the latter inwardly toward the other.

3. In a mane-clipper, the combination of a pair of jaws having angular arms pivotally connected, one jaw having a pair of blades with an intervening space between them and the other jaw a single blade partially movable between said pair of blades, angle-plates secured to the upper central portions of the blades, a spring attached to said angle-plates, and a catch-bar pivoted to one jaw and adapted to removably engage the other jaw.

4. In a mane-clipper, the combination of a pair of jaws pivotally connected, one jaw having a pair of blades arranged parallel and spaced apart and the other jaw having a single blade movable between said pair of blades, angle-plates secured to the jaws, a spring attached to said plates, a handle depending from one of the plates, and means for holding the jaws open.

5. A mane-clipper comprising a pair of pivotally-connected jaws, each of said jaws being provided with a cutting-blade, means for holding said jaws in open fixed position, and a spring for closing said jaws when released.

6. A mane-clipper comprising a pair of pivotally-connected jaws, each of said jaws being provided with a cutting-blade, a brace pivoted to one of said jaws and adapted to engage the other and hold it in open position, and means for closing said jaws upon the disengagement of the brace being effected.

7. A mane-clipper comprising a pair of pivotally-connected jaws, each of said jaws having a cutting-blade, a brace or catch bar pivoted to one of said jaws and adapted to removably engage the other jaw, and a spring for closing said jaws.

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

JAMES A. McCOLLUM.

Witnesses:
JOHN S. FASTER,
J. W. NORTHCUTT.