

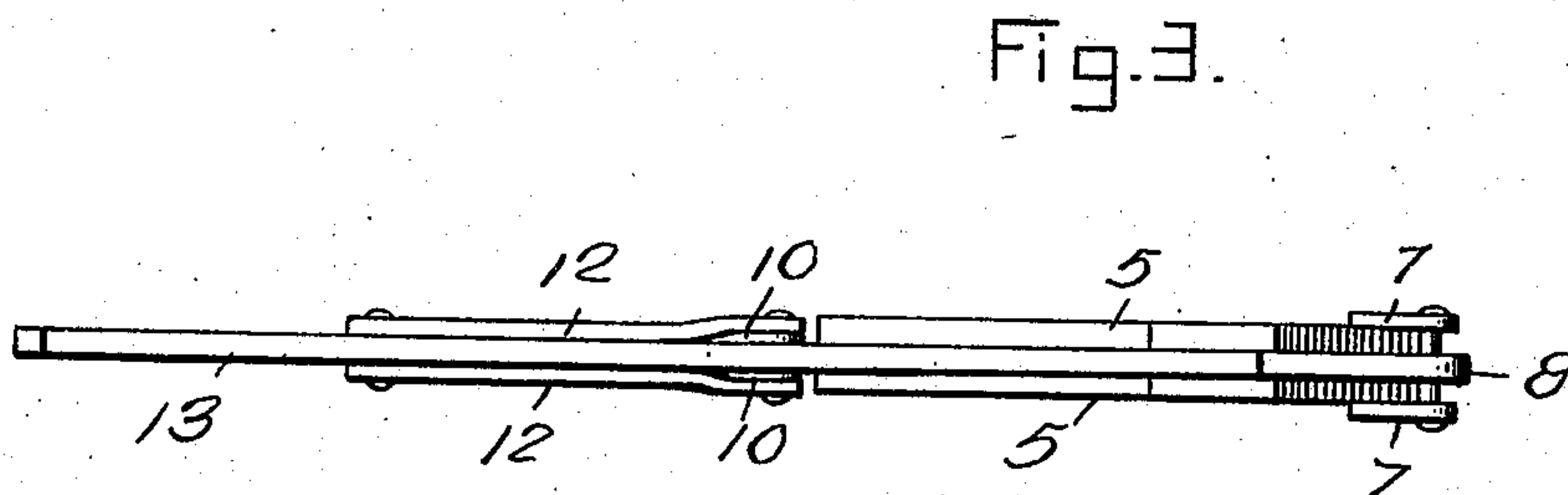
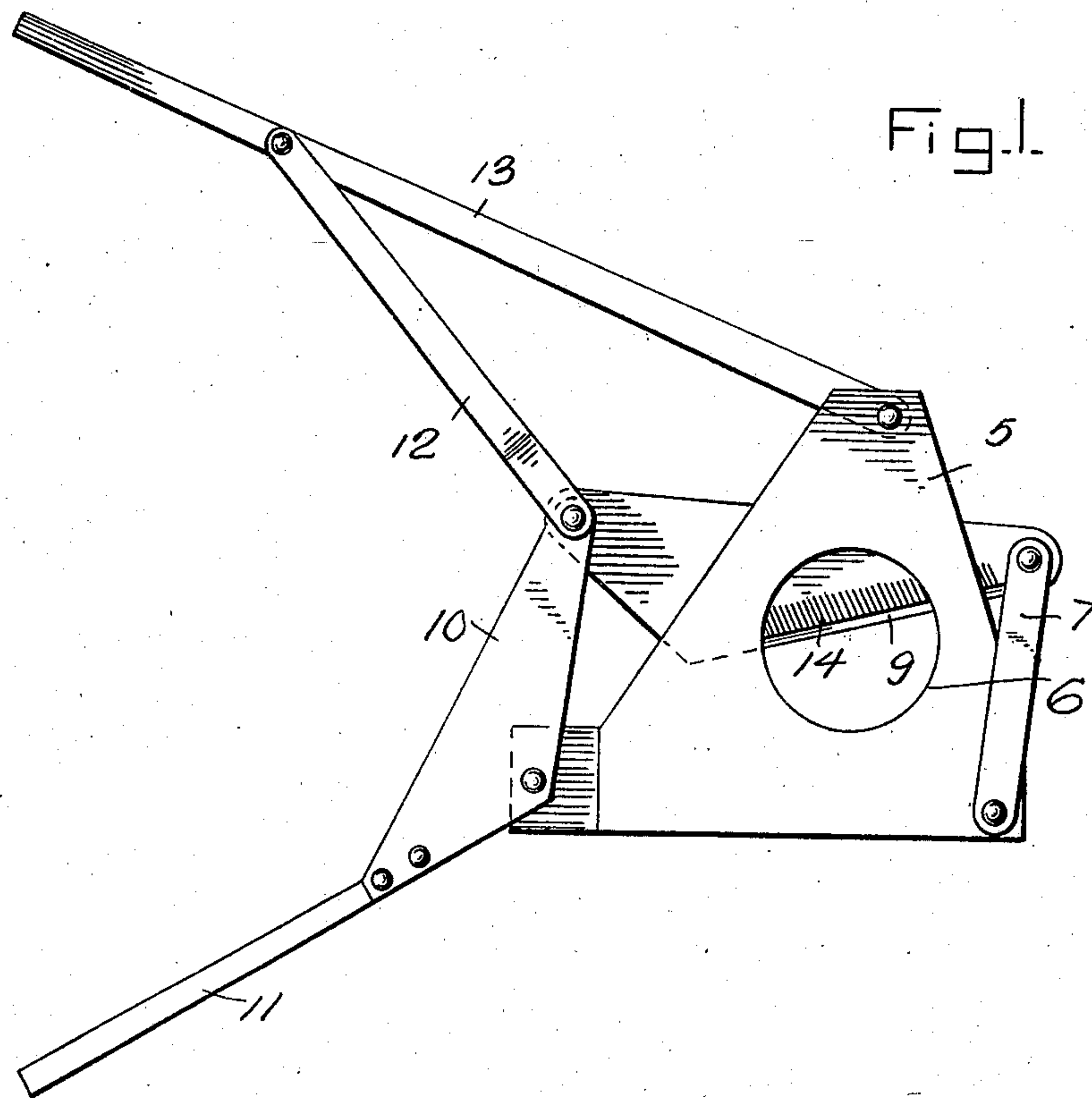
No. 867,779.

PATENTED OCT. 8, 1907.

G. ANDERSON.
DEHORNER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 29, 1907

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

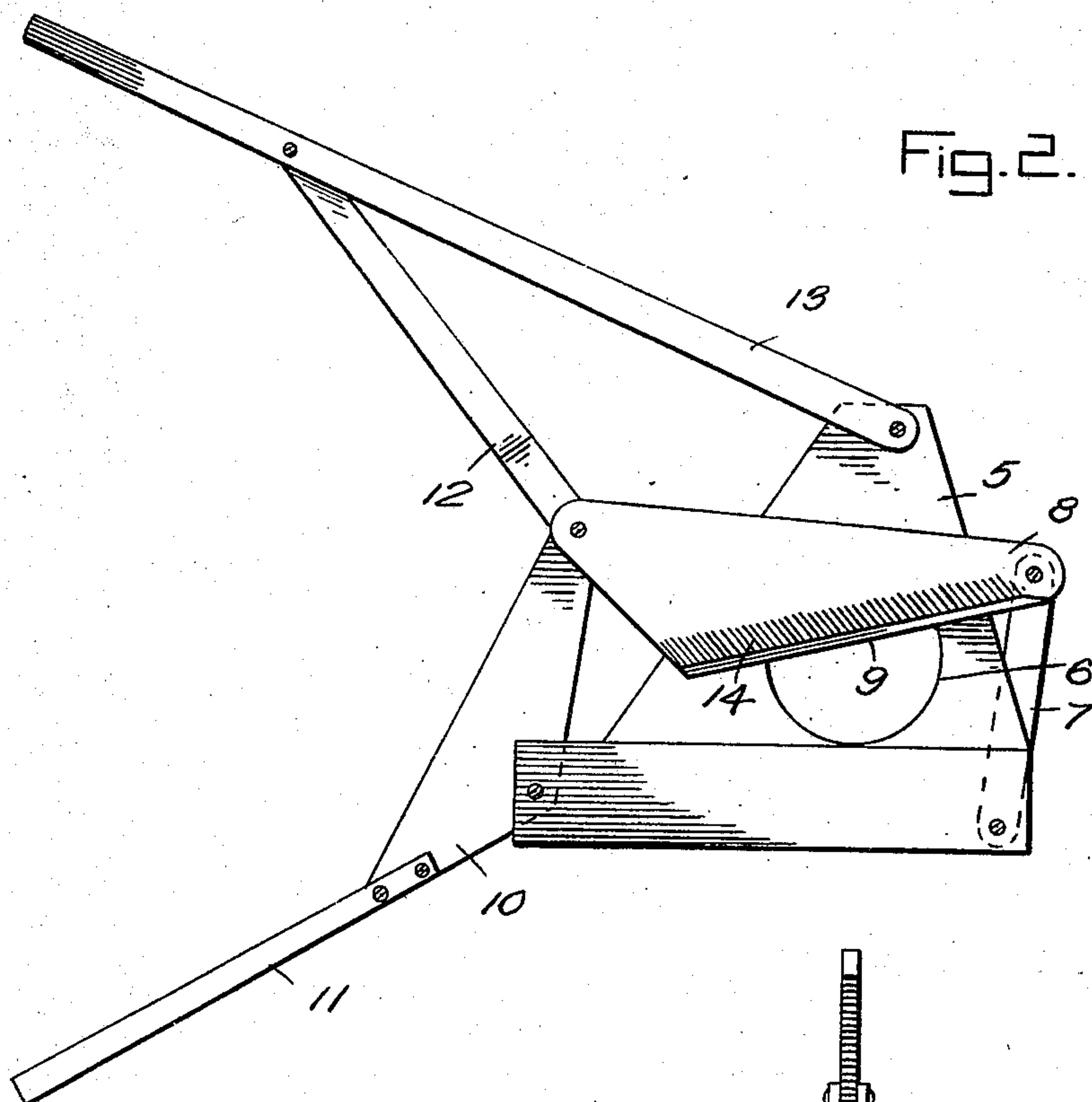


Fig. 2.

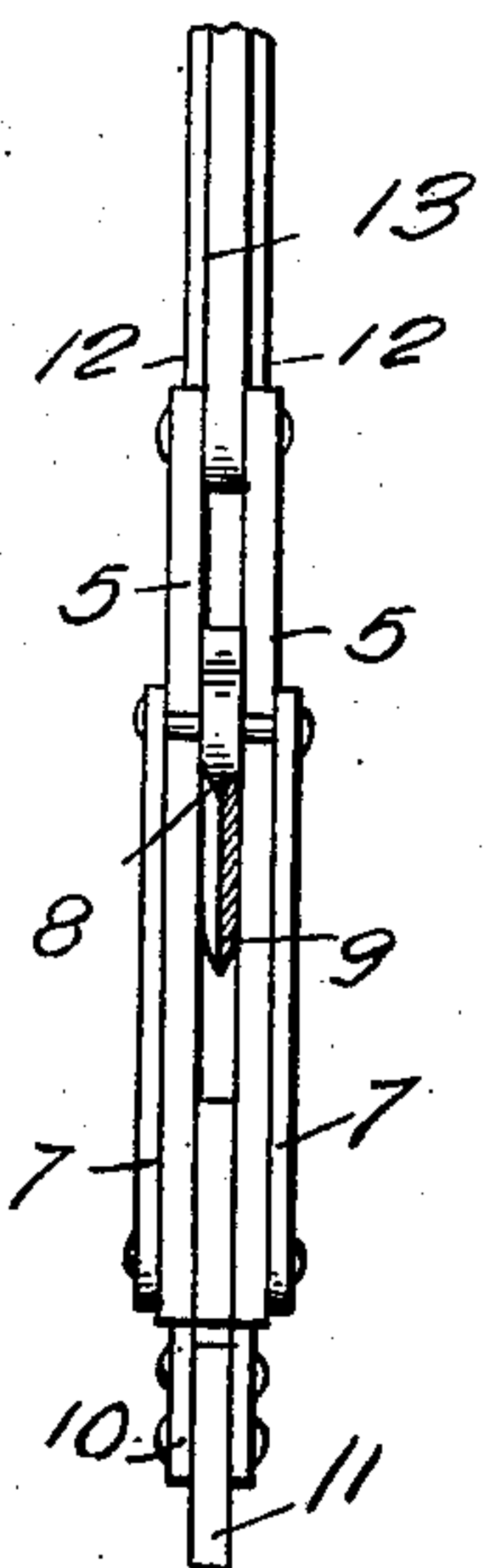


Fig. 4.

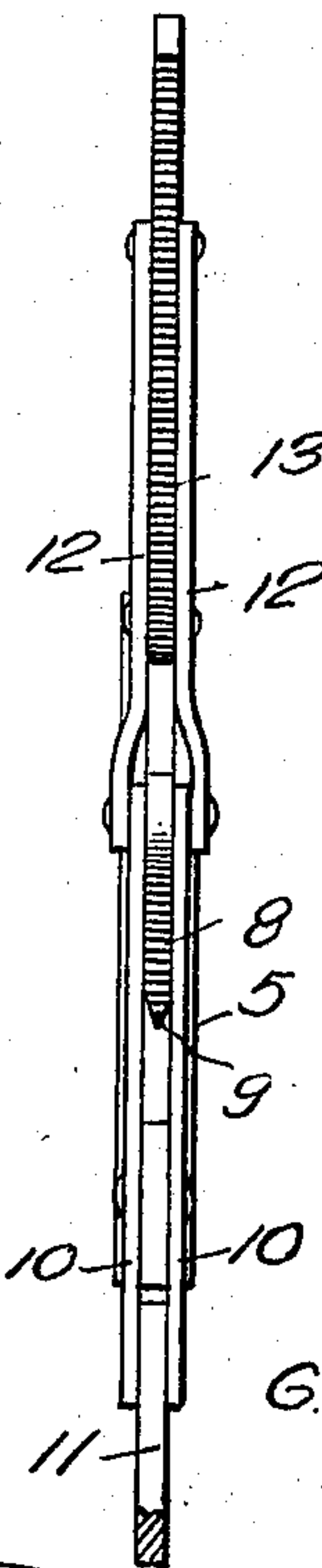


Fig. 5.

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GUSTAV ANDERSON, OF DUNLAP, KANSAS.

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No. 867,779.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 8, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV ANDERSON, a subject of the King of Sweden, residing at Dunlap, in the county of Morris, State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dehorners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

10 This invention relates to dehorning tools and has for its primary object to provide a tool of this class having a draw cut. It is a well-known fact to those skilled in the use of such tools that in nearly every case the horn is crushed to a greater or less degree due principally to the fact that the blade or blades of the tool move directly against the horn and not across it. The tool embodying my invention, however, includes a blade which is movable in both directions and with equal force in each direction.

20 Broadly speaking, the tool comprises a pair of spaced plates through which are formed openings for the reception of the horn, arms pivoted to the plate, a blade pivoted at one of its ends between the arms, handle levers pivoted to the plates and connected one directly with the blade and the other with the blade by means of a connecting bar. In this manner pressure of the handles toward each other will result in the movement of the blade longitudinally and against the horn.

30 In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a dehorning tool constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view with one of the plates removed. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the tool. Fig. 4 is an end view thereof, and, Fig. 5 is a similar view of the other end.

35 Referring more specifically to the drawings, the numeral 5 denotes a pair of plates which are substantially triangular in form and which are provided each with an opening 6, the openings in the said plates being coincident and being arranged for the reception of the horn to be cut. The plates are preferably secured together along the bottom or base of the triangle but above this portion are spaced from each other the thickness of a blade which is movable therebetween and which will be presently described. Pivoted upon opposite sides 40 of the connected portion of the plates is a pair of arms 7 which extend upwardly from their pivot points and between the upper ends of the arms is pivotally received the forward end of a blade 8. This blade extends between the plates 5 and has its cutting edge 9 disposed 50 in non-parallel relation to its back.

The numeral 10 denotes a pair of triangular plates which are pivoted at their apex to the joined portion of the plates 5 upon opposite sides thereof and secured to one end of the plate, which may be termed its lower end, is a handle 11. The rear end of the blade 8 is received between the upper ends of these plates 10 and pivoted to the plates 10 and the blade 8 by means of the bolt which pivotally connects the said blade and plates are the lower ends of connecting bars 12, and these bars are pivoted at their upper ends to a handle lever 13 and upon opposite sides of the same. The lower and forward end of the handle lever 13 is pivoted between the upper ends of the triangular plates 5 and above the blade 8.

65 From the foregoing it will be readily understood that by moving the handle levers 11 and 13 toward each other, the blade will not only be moved forwardly but it will also be moved downwardly and with equal force in each direction and by reason of the fact that it moves forwardly and that the cutting edge of the blade is disposed at an angle a shearing action will be had upon a horn received through the openings 6.

I have found it advisable to provide upon the blade a number of sharp corrugations 14 resembling those in a file so that the blade may more readily cut through the horn and I show these corrugations as extending in parallel relation with respect to each other, at right angles to the knife edge of the blade, and from a point adjacent to the knife edge to a point slightly removed therefrom.

What is claimed is:—

An implement of the class described comprising a pair of angular plates having registering openings therein arranged for the reception of the horn to be cut, a pair of arms pivoted to the plates, a blade pivoted at its forward end between the spaced upper ends of the said arms, said blade being extended between the plates and having its cutting edge disposed at an angle to its back, a pair of plates pivoted at the lower rear corners of the first mentioned plates, the rear end of the blade being pivoted between the said plates at their upper ends, a handle secured at one of its ends between the lower ends of the last mentioned plates, a handle pivoted at its forward end between the first mentioned plates and above the back of the blade, and links pivoted to the handle at their upper ends and to the rear end of the blade at their lower ends substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

GUSTAV ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

WM. H. EDMISTON,
E. W. ADAMS.