(No Model.)

H. H. SILSBY.

DEVICE FOR HOLDING A HOG'S SNOUT AND SEVERING THE TENDON THEREON.

No. 422,041. Patented Feb. 25, 1890.

Fig 1.

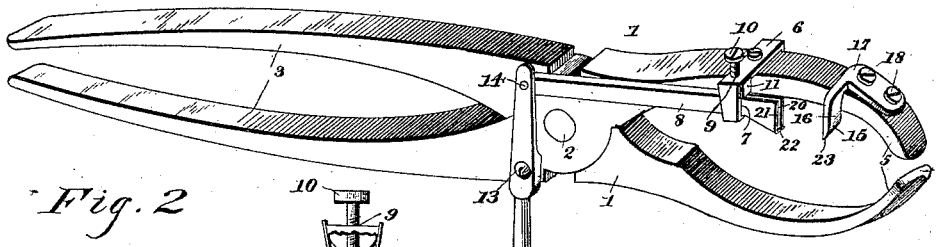


Fig. 2

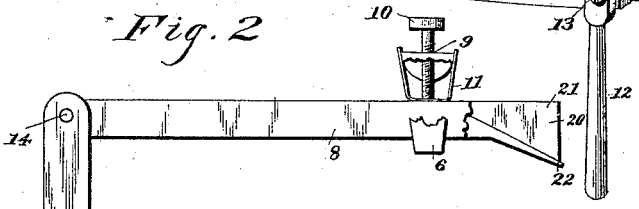


Fig. 3.

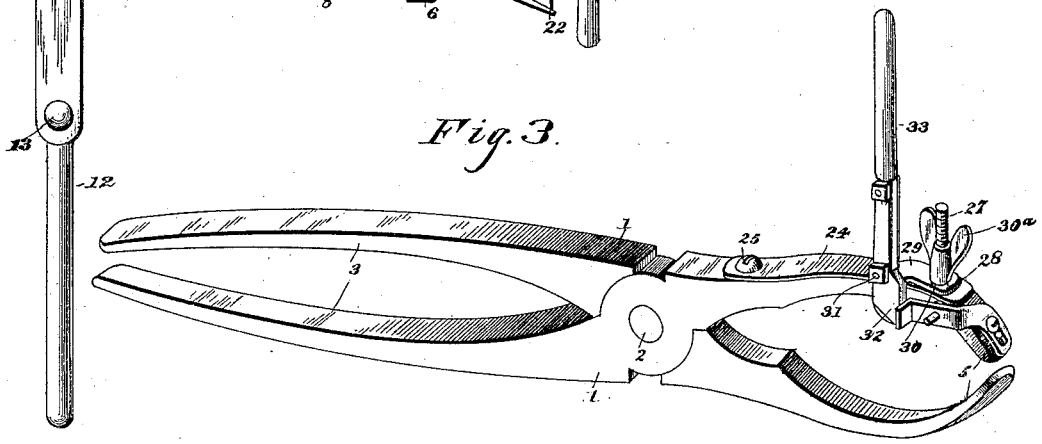
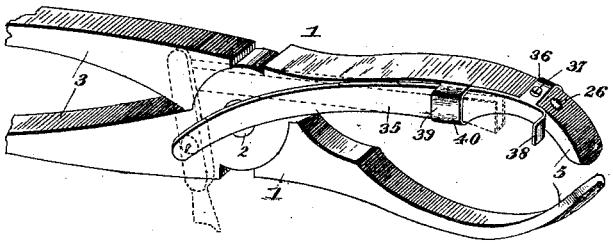


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
J. M. Witherow.
W. A. Wall

Inventor
Harvey H. Silsby,
By his Attorneys
C. A. Snow & Co

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARVEY HAMMOND SILSBY, OF LA CYGNE, KANSAS.

DEVICE FOR HOLDING A HOG'S SNOUT AND SEVERING THE TENDON THEREON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 422,041, dated February 25, 1890.

Application filed October 17, 1889. Serial No. 327,335. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARVEY HAMMOND SILSBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at La Cygne, in the county of Linn and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Holder and Cutter for Hogs' Snouts, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to a device for holding a hog's snout and severing the tendons therein, whereby the hog is prevented from rooting.

Among the objects in view are to provide a clamp adapted to grip the nose and a cutter mounted on the clamp and adapted to be operated for removing a section of the tendons, whereby the same are prevented from again growing together and the rooting propensities of the hog destroyed.

With these general objects in view the invention consists in a pair of pivoted jaws terminating in rear of their pivot in handles, a movable knife mounted on one of the jaws, a lever for operating the knife, and a stop against which the blade of the knife is adapted to be brought.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a tool constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail of the reciprocating cutter or knife and its actuating-lever and adjustable support. Fig. 3 is a modification. Fig. 4 is a further modification.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In practicing my invention I provide two sections 1 of similar construction, and pivot the same by a bolt 2, the sections being extended in rear of their pivots to form gripping-handles 3, and in front of their pivots curved to form a pair of jaws 5, the inner faces of which are of a contour adapting them to embrace the snout of a hog.

6 represents a bracket secured to the upper surface and at about the center of the upper jaw, the end of the bracket extending from the face or side of the jaw to form a bearing 7, in which is mounted for reciprocation a sliding knife 8, of a width less than the depth of the bearing. A perforation 9 is formed in the bracket opposite the bearing, and in the same is seated a set-screw 10, the lower end of which bears upon a bearing-plate 11, inserted between the end of the set-screw and the upper edge of or back of the knife.

12 represents a knife-operating lever, and the same is pivoted by a bolt 13 to the handle of the section upon the jaw of which is located a knife, the free end of the lever being pivotally connected, as at 14, to the rear end or shank of the knife.

15 represents a stop-block, which projects down the side of the jaw upon which the knife is located and into the path of the knife. The block is provided with a shank 16, terminating in a plate 17, through which is inserted one or more screws 18, serving to secure the block upon the jaw. The knife is recessed longitudinally at its cutting end, as at 20, forming opposite side blades 21 and a central blade 22, projecting slightly beyond the side blades and under the lower end of the block, which block has its lower end beveled to form a cutting-edge 23.

Referring to Fig. 3, which is a modification of my invention, it will be seen that I employ substantially the same form and construction of knife-block, with the exception that the same is longitudinally adjustable, which I accomplish by slotting the securing-plate, and through the slot is passed a set-screw. In this instance I employ a flat spring 24 upon the outer face of the jaw, the spring being secured to said jaw at its rear end by a screw 25, the tendency of the spring being to diverge from the jaw. An opening 26 is formed between the jaws, and in the same is pivoted an upwardly-projecting screw 27, the same passing through an opening 28, formed in the spring, and through a plate 29, having an opening 30, registering with the opening 28, and upon the screw is threaded a nut 30^a. The plate is provided with a bearing-stud 31 at one side, which projects beyond the side of the jaw, and upon the same is pivoted the knife 32, the same being extended above its pivot to form a handle 33, and having the same form of cutting-edge as before described with relation to the reciprocating knife. By this construction it is apparent that the bearing of the knife may be raised and lowered by means of the set-screw, and the knife therefore maintained in proper adjustment with the knife-plate.

The manner of using my invention, and as described in the first instance, is as follows: The snout of a hog is gripped by the jaws, which are closed thereupon firmly, the reciprocating knife-operating lever being swung toward the jaws. As the jaws are closed it will be apparent that the knife-block and pointed end of the knife will sink into the flesh of the nose and at each side of one of the tendons, when it simply remains to reverse the knife-operating lever, which throws the knife against the block, and thus severs and removes a section of the tendon of such a length as to prevent the possibility of the same ever reuniting, and the snout of the hog is forever disabled from rooting. After one tendon has been cut the device is moved a little farther, so as to close the knives upon the next tendon, and the operation is repeated.

In the modified construction the operation is the same, and need not be specifically described.

In Fig. 4 I have illustrated a simplified construction that may be substituted for the one described. This modification consists in a curved sheet-metal plate 35, the rear end of which is bolted to the jaws by their pivot-bolt 2. An arm or lip 36 is formed integral with the upper edge of the same, which lip overlaps and embraces the upper edge of one of the jaws and is provided with a set-screw 37, by which it may be adjusted. In this modification I omit the separate stop-block by forming the same integral with and striking it up from the curved plate, as at 38. I also form integral with the plate a lip 39, which I bend over upon the plate to form a keeper 40 for the reception of the sliding knife.

By the above construction it will be apparent that the knife and stop-block against which it operates can be uniformly and simultaneously adjusted by the same screw.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a tool of the class described, the combination, with a pair of snout-inclosing jaws, of a movable knife mounted on one of the jaws and projected beyond its inner face, said knife terminating in a cutting-head having opposite cutting-edges connected at their lower edges by a transverse cutting-edge, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with a pair of pivoted jaws adapted to inclose a snout and terminating in handles, of a stop secured to one of the jaws and terminating in a cutting-edge occurring below the inner edge of the jaw, and a movable knife mounted on one of the jaws and having its blade extending beyond the inner face of the same and adapted to come into contact with the stop, and a pivoted lever for operating said knife, substantially as specified.

3. In a tool of the class described, the combination, with the opposite snout-embracing curved pivoted jaws terminating in rear of their pivots in jaw-operating handles, of a knife-block adjustably secured to and projecting beyond the inner face of the jaw and having its outer end sharpened, and a reciprocating knife mounted on one side of the jaw and projecting below the same and adapted to be brought against the block, and a pivoted lever having one end connected with the knife, substantially as specified.

4. In a tool of the class described, the combination, with the pivoted jaws, of a knife-block secured to the outside of and projecting beyond the inner face of one of said jaws and having its end beveled to form a cutting-edge, and a reciprocating knife formed of opposite blades and a lower inclined blade, and a pivoted lever connected at one end with the knife and adapted to reciprocate the same against the block, substantially as specified.

5. In a tool of the class described, the combination, with the jaw, of a bracket secured thereto, a reciprocating knife mounted in the bracket, means for adjusting the bracket, a knife-block arranged in front of the knife, and a lever for operating the knife against the block, substantially as specified.

6. The combination, with the jaws, of a bracket mounted on one of the same and projected at one side beyond the jaw to form a bearing, a reciprocating knife mounted in the lower end of the bearing, a bearing-plate mounted on the knife, a screw inserted through the bracket and bearing on the plate, a knife-block arranged in the path of the knife, and a pivoted lever for operating the knife in its bearing, substantially as specified.

7. In a tool of the class described, the combination, with a pair of snout-inclosing jaws, of a movable knife mounted on one of the jaws and having its cutting end recessed longitudinally, forming opposite side blades 21 and a central blade 22, which projects slightly beyond the side blades, and the stop-block secured to the same jaw as the knife and arranged on a line therewith, so as to coact, in the manner set forth.

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

HARVEY HAMMOND SILSBY.

Witnesses:
LEE MAYFIELD,
F. B. CAROTHER.