

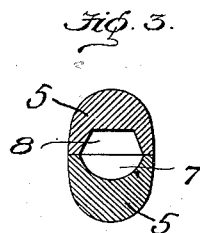
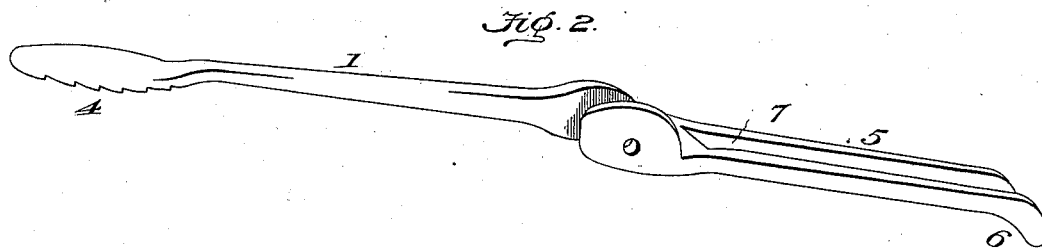
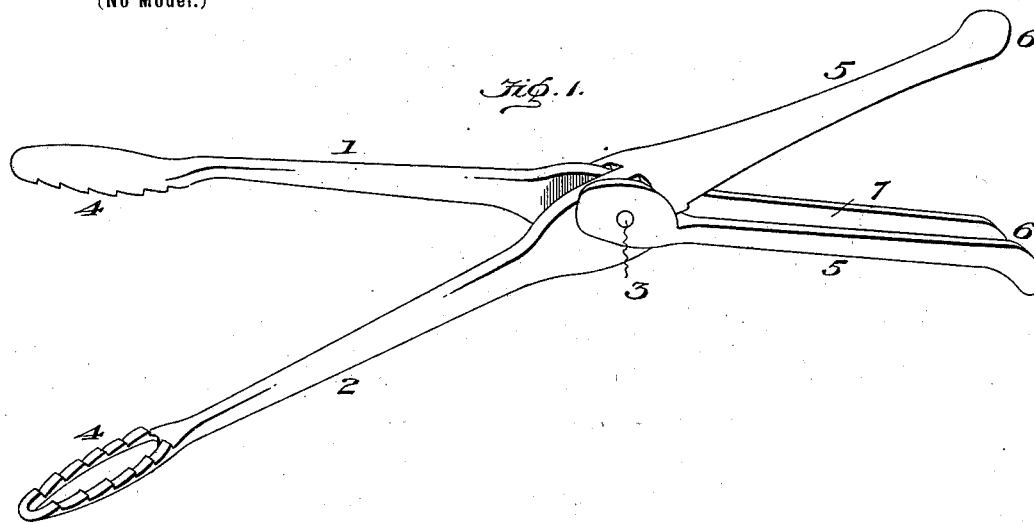
No. 647,463.

Patented Apr. 17, 1900.

J. L. BECK.
ANIMAL EXTRICATOR.

(Application filed May 13, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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by

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. BECK, OF SCOTIA, NEBRASKA.

ANIMAL-EXTRICATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,463, dated April 17, 1900.

Application filed May 13, 1899. Serial No. 716,618. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. BECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Scotia, in the county of Greeley and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Animal-Extricators; and I do 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.

My invention relates to animal-extricators; and the object is to simplify and improve the construction and increase the efficiency of the implement.

To this end the invention consists in certain features of construction and combination of parts, which will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings the same reference characters indicate the same parts of the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an obstetrical implement embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of one of the counterpart members. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken through the handles 5 5 when they are closed together.

1 and 2 denote the counterpart members, which are connected by the rivet 3. Each member is formed with a serrated jaw 4 and a straight handle 5, the end of which is flared outwardly to form a grip 6.

7 designates a groove formed in the inner face of one of the handles, which communicates with the slot or recess 8 in the opposite handle.

In the employment of this class of instruments there is always more or less blood present, and the groove 7 and recess 8 in the handles permit the blood to escape without passing over the outer surfaces of the handles, the grooves forming a channel for the escape of the blood between the hands of the manipulator of the extricator without permitting the blood to come in contact with them.

The accompanying drawings show my invention in the best form now known to me; but many changes in the details might be made within the skill of a good mechanic without departing from the spirit of my invention as set forth in the claim at the end of this specification.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In an animal-extricator, the combination with the member 1 provided with a serrated jaw 4 and a longitudinal groove 7 formed in the contacting face of the lower handle portion, said groove 7 extending longitudinally from near the pivotal connection of the members 1 and 2 throughout the length of said lower handle portion and terminating in an integral outwardly-flared grip grooved longitudinally on its inner face; of the member 2 provided with the reversely-serrated jaw 4 and slot or recess 8 extending throughout the length of its handle portion and terminating also in an integral outwardly-flared grip grooved on its inner face; said members 1 and 2 being pivoted together intermediate their ends by a connecting-rivet 3 and having the straight longitudinally-grooved portions of their opposing handle portions to form a duct when approximately closed together, said duct continuing throughout nearly the entire lengths of said straight longitudinally-grooved portions of said handles and terminating in an integral discharge formed by the partial conjunction of said outwardly-flared and longitudinally and interiorly grooved grips, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN L. BECK.

Witnesses:

A. R. PEARCE,
G. F. SCHILLING.