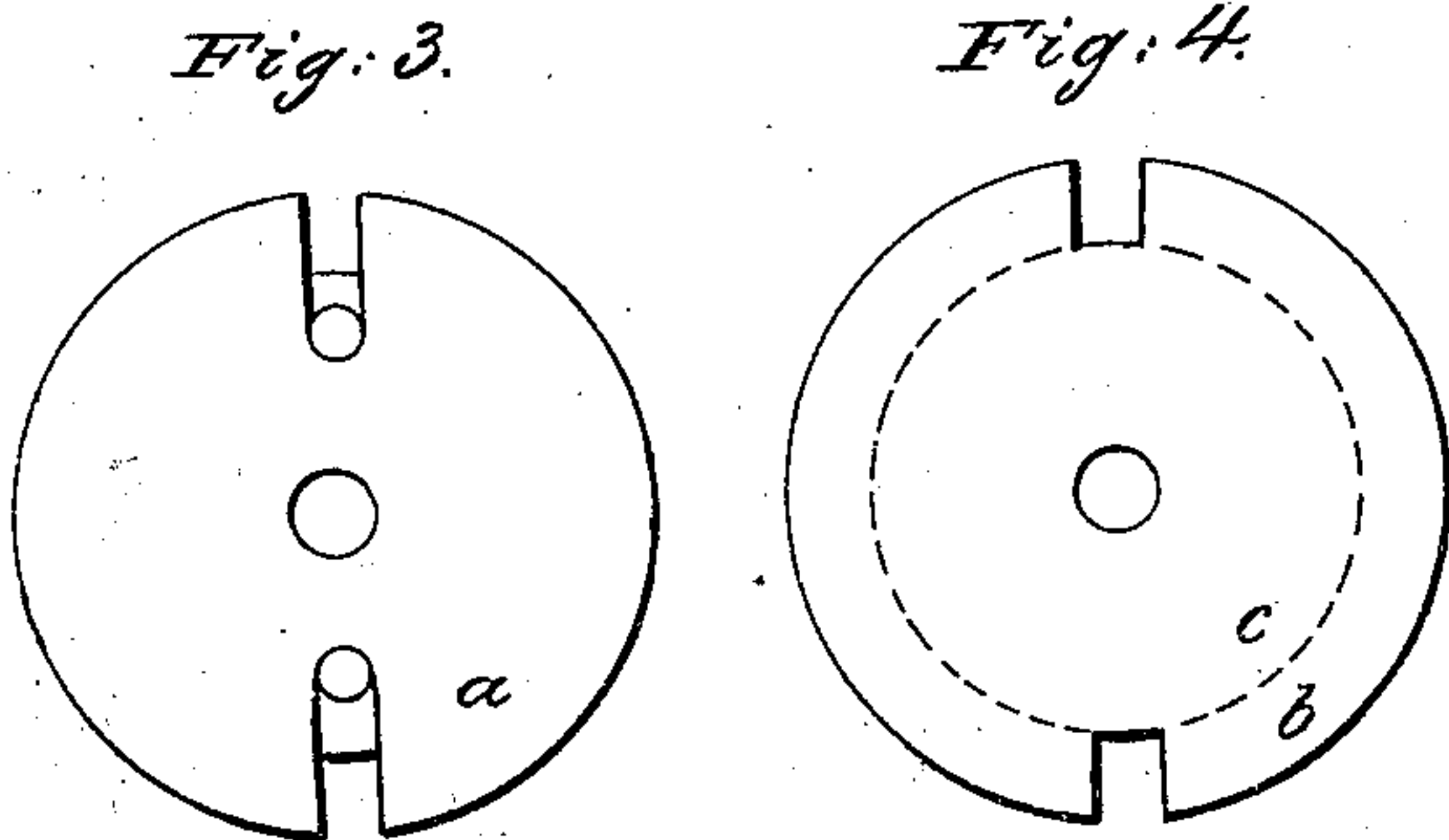
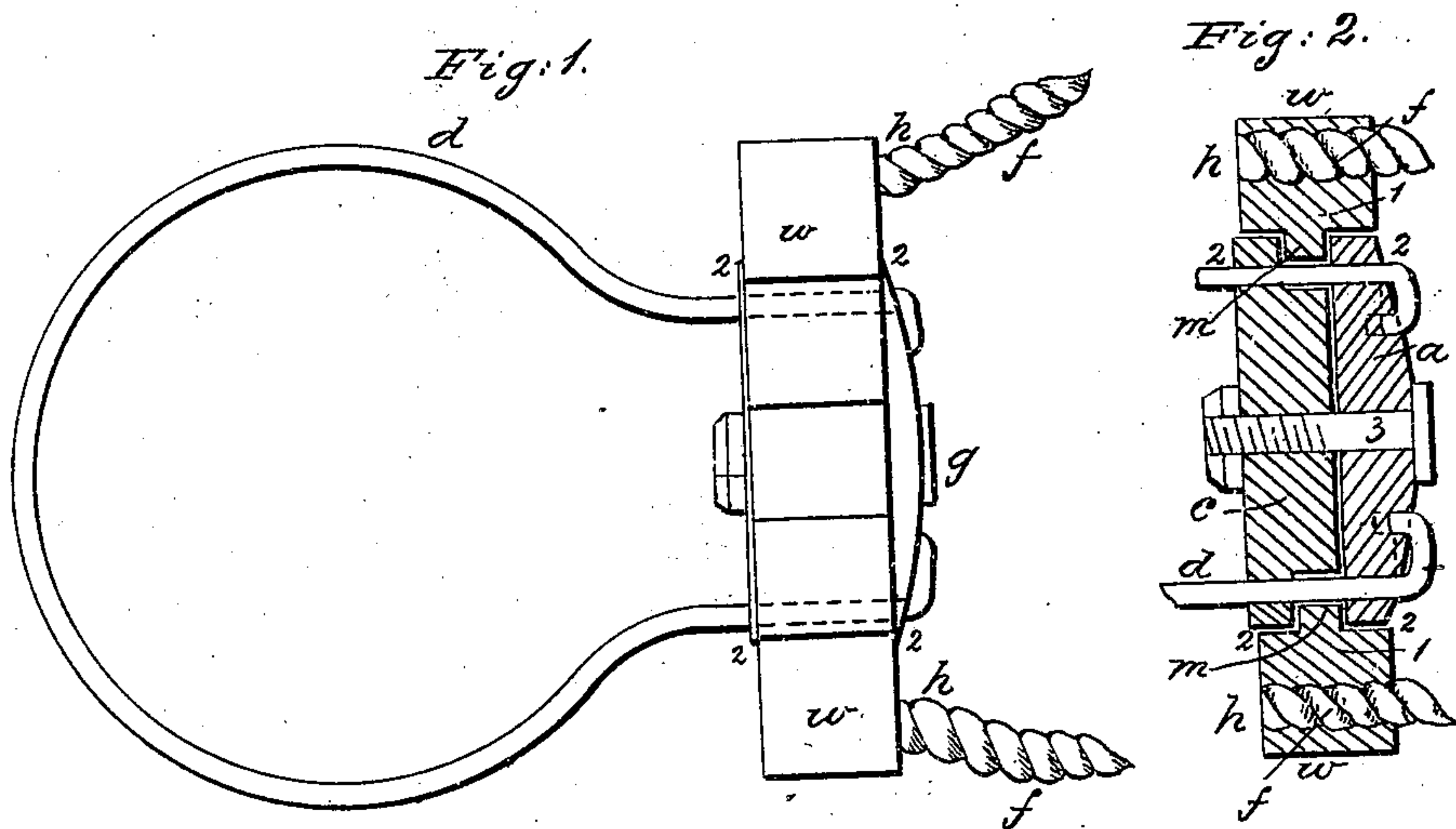


S. C. RUNDLETT.

Cattle Tie.

No. 62,780.

Patented March 12, 1867.



Witnesses:  
E. J. Furlong.  
Henry C. Houston.

Inventor:  
S. C. Rundlett.  
by his atty of record.  
William H. Clifford.

# United States Patent Office.

SAMUEL C. RUNDLETT, OF PORTLAND, MAINE, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF  
AND JOSEPH GRANT, OF THE SAME PLACE.

*Letters Patent No. 62,780, dated March 12, 1867.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN CATTLE-TIE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL C. RUNDLETT, of Portland, in the county of Cumberland, and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful improved Cattle-Tie; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others to make and use my invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention.

Figure 2, a vertical section of the same.

Figure 3, a top view of the disk *a*.

Figure 4, a view of the inner side of the disk *b*, indicating the washer *c*.

Same letters show like parts.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved cattle-tie, so constructed that certain objections now shown by experience to exist against the tie at present in use may be avoided and obviated.

In order to render the purpose of my improvements more obvious, I will first state the objections to these articles as at present made. One objection to them is the inconvenience found in attaching and detaching the tie from the stanchion of the stall in which the creature is confined. In one form of these ties the bow *d* must be contracted, or its two ends brought nearer together by the hand before it can be placed on the stanchion or removed therefrom. This renders the article somewhat inconvenient, as the bow is made of iron and of considerable rigidity. Another objection is the difficulty in removing the two disks *a* and *b* when the bow *d* is to be removed from the clamping portion which holds it. In both the forms of ties mostly used at present the rope *f* is made to pass through two holes made in each of the disks *a* and *b*, and pass over the top of the disk *a*. As the rope that must be employed is considerably large and strong, when it has become fixed into these holes by use and the straining of the animal thereupon, not a little inconvenience is felt in removing it for the purpose of detaching the tie from the stanchion. Still a third objection is the liability of the rope to become twisted by the movements of the animal's head, and thus binding the neck too closely, and perhaps injuring him by choking.

I endeavor to obviate these objections in the following ways: To render the bow *d* very quickly and easily separable from the clamping portion of the tie, I unite the two disks *a* and *b* by the screw *g*, passing through their centres and held by the nut. By releasing the screw the lower disk *b* can be quickly removed, and this will admit of the bow being taken out of the clamping portion of the tie. To prevent the rope becoming set in the two holes in the disks, I attach it permanently to the rim surrounding these disks, (see *h*), and it is, as in other cases, removed from the neck of the creature by separating its two ends. To render the rope less likely to become twisted I employ the following means in combination, viz, attaching the rope to the rim, as at *h*, I unite the two disks by the centre-screw *g*, and construct the washer *c* on the disk *b*, and the shoulder *m* on the inner side of the rim, running entirely around the inner side. The object of these is to allow the rim to revolve around the disks when placed together within it, and with as little friction as is conveniently arrived at. When the animal confined by this tie draws or pulls away from the stanchion in a horizontal direction only one of the disks bears upon the shoulder *m*, and upon only one side thereof, that is, the disk *a* upon the side *l* of the shoulder *m*, so that the friction and difficulty of the disks turning within the rim are much diminished, and when the disks will thus revolve in the rim the rope will always remain untwisted. In one form of tie now made, the two disks have each a shoulder which overlaps the outer edges of the rim, as at 2, and are united, moreover, as before described, by the rope passing through them. I disclaim such arrangement, for when strain is brought upon the rope the two disks are so brought together, and the shoulders on them so bind the rim, as at 2, that they revolve with great difficulty, and are consequently not efficient to prevent the twisting of the rope. The washer *c* on the inside of the disk *b* is intended to be made of depth or thickness sufficient to prevent the two disks from pressing on the shoulder *m*, however tightly they may be brought together by the screw *g*.

I do not claim the two disks; neither do I claim the rim surrounding them, neither the bow in conjunction with them; neither do I claim any form of tie where the rope passes through the two disks *a* and *b*, as has before been



claimed; neither do I claim the disks as heretofore made in combination with the same; but what I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The centre-screw *g*, to unite the two disks when placed within the rim.
2. In combination with the two disks *a* and *b*, when the disk *b* has the washer *c*, the shoulder *m* on the inside of the rim.
3. Attaching the rope at the rim, as set forth, in combination with the centre-screw *g*, shoulder *m*, and washer *c* on the disk *b*, for the purpose of allowing the two united disks to revolve within the rim.

S. C. RUNDLETT.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM HENRY CLIFFORD,  
HENRY C. HOUSTON.