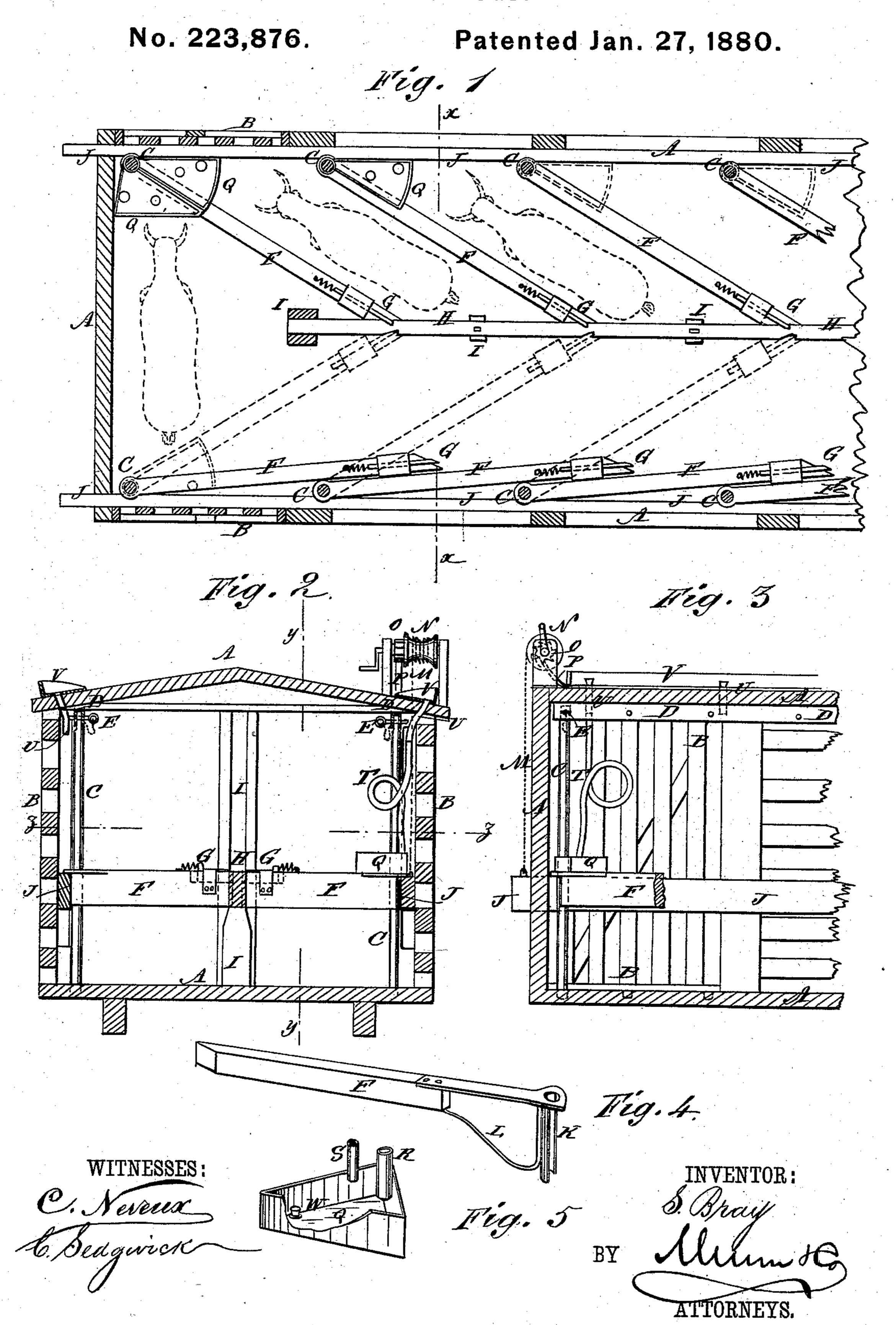
S. BRAY. Stock-Car.



United States Patent Office.

SANFORD BRAY, OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

STOCK-CAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 223,876, dated January 27, 1880. Application filed December 10, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SANFORD BRAY, of Charlestown, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new 5 and useful Improvement in Cattle-Cars, of

which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a sectional plan view of my improvement, taken through the line z z, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a sectional end elevation taken to through the line x x, Fig. 1. Fig 3 is a sectional side elevation taken through the line y y, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the swinging bars. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the troughs.

The object of this invention is to furnish cattle-cars so constructed that the cattle will be arranged compactly, and can be conven-

iently loaded and unloaded.

A represents the body of a car, in each end 20 of each side of which is formed a door, B, for the entrance and egress of the cattle. Along the sides of the car are placed upright standards or stanchions C, at a greater or less distance apart, according as larger or smaller 25 cattle are to be carried. The lower ends of the standards C are inserted in holes or sockets in the floor of the car, and their upper ends are inserted in a groove in a bar or channelplate, D, attached to the roof of the car, where 30 they are secured in place by pins E. I prefer to use split spring-pins E, to prevent them from jarring out.

To the standards C are hinged the ends of bars F, which separate the cattle. The inner 35 or free ends of the hinged bars F are provided with spring-bolts G, to engage with notches in the sides of the central bar, H, and fasten

the said bar F in place.

The ends of the bars F are beveled to fit 40 against the sides of the central bar, H, and the ends of the spring-bolts G are beveled, so that the said bars may fasten themselves automatically as they are pushed into place, which may be done from the outside of the car with 45 a stick.

The central bar, H, is held in place by supports I, attached to the car, and may be stationary, or so arranged that it may be raised and lowered. The central bar, H, does not ex-

50 tend to either end of the car, space being left at each end for the passage of the cattle.

At one end of the car is placed a continuation of the bar H, which is not shown in the drawings, and which is designed to be hinged at one end, so that it may be swung around 55 to either side.

J are long bars placed between the standards C and the sides of the car A. One end of the bars J project through vertical slots in the end of the car A. The other end of the 60 bars J terminate opposite the other end of the central bar, H, so that the cattle in entering the car can pass the said bars J.

The hinged ends of the bars F are made with projecting flanges or lips to overlap the upper 65 edges of the side bars, J, so that said hinged bars F may be raised and lowered by and with

the said bars J.

The bars F may be made with downwardlyprojecting semi-tubular arms K, to rest against 70 the standards C, and thus give the said bars F a firmer bearing. In this case the semitubular arms K are strengthened by braces L, as shown in Fig. 4.

To the ends of the bars J are attached the 75 ends of cords or chains M, the other ends of which are attached to windlasses N, secured to the top of the car, and which are provided with ratchet-wheels O and pawls P, to hold the bars J in any position into which they may 80

be adjusted.

Q are troughs, which are made with tubular bearings R, to receive the standards C, and which rest upon the bars F and J, so that they may be raised by and with the said bars. To 85 each trough Q is also attached a short pipe, S, to receive the end of a rubber tube, T, the other end of which is attached to the lower end of a short pipe, U.

The pipes U pass up through the roof of the 90 car A and open into troughs V, formed upon the said roof, so that the cattle can be conveniently watered by pouring water into the said troughs V. Another advantage of this arrangement is that in case of rain the water 95 will flow down into the troughs Q and water the stock without any labor.

The troughs Q are provided with dischargeopenings W, through which the contents of the said troughs may be drawn off, when desired. 100

In loading the car the two bars F at the rear end of the car are raised, the other bars F are swung out against the sides of the car, and the swinging continuation of the central bar, H, is swung to one side. A single animal is then admitted, and is secured across the other end of the car by two bars, F. Other animals are then admitted, one at a time, and secured by the bars F until one side of the car is filled. The continuation of the central bar, H, is then secured in line with the central bar, H, and the other side of the car is filled.

The car is unloaded by raising the bars F and J and allowing the cattle to pass out at the forward end of the car through the doors B.

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

1. In a cattle-car, the combination, with the car-body A, of the standards C, the swinging bars F, provided with the spring-bolts G, the

central bar, H, and the side bars, J, substan- 20 tially as herein shown and described, so that the cattle can be conveniently loaded and unloaded, as set forth.

2. In a cattle-car, the combination, with the side bars, J, that support the swinging bars 25 F, of the chains M and windlasses N, substantially as herein shown and described, for raising and lowering the bars J F, as set forth.

3. In a cattle-car, the combination, with the standards C and the swinging bars F, of the 30 semi-tubular arms K and the braces L, substantially as herein shown and described, for supporting the bars F in a horizontal position, as set forth.

SANFORD BRAY.

Witnesses: WM. H. ALLEN,

C. F. Cook.