

(No Model.)

C. H. T. MANN.
CATTLE FASTENER.

No. 257,172.

Patented May 2, 1882.

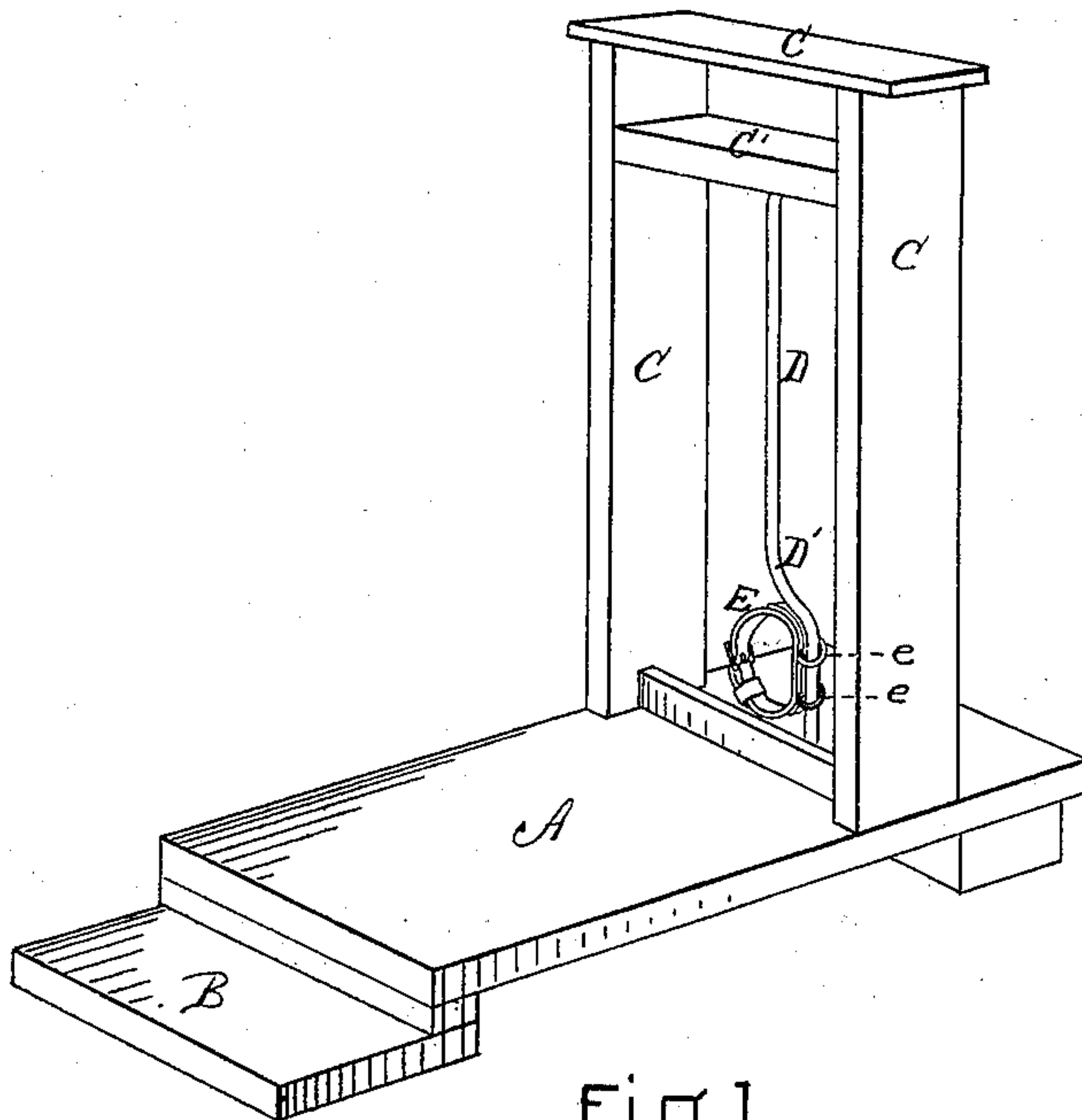


Fig. 1.

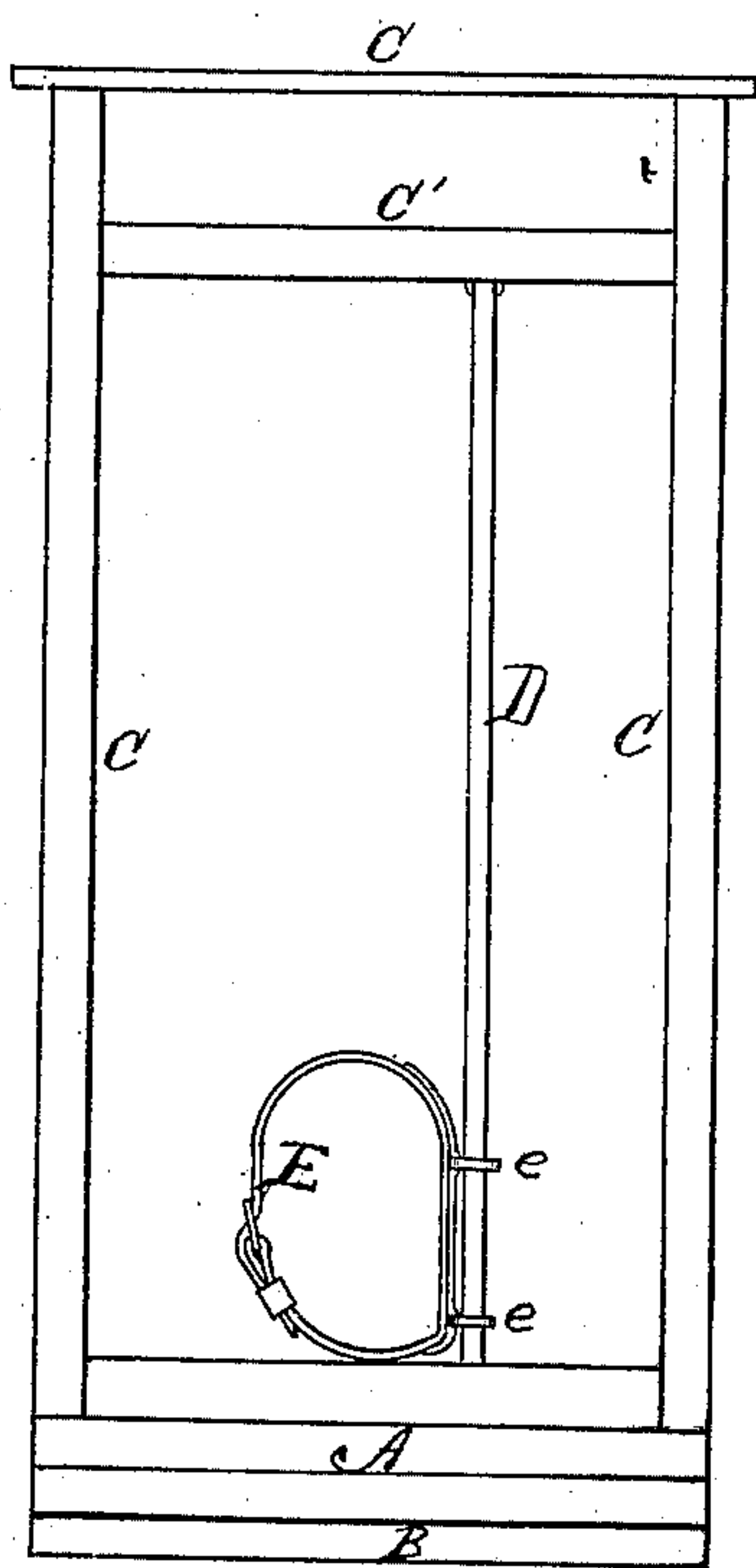


Fig. 2.

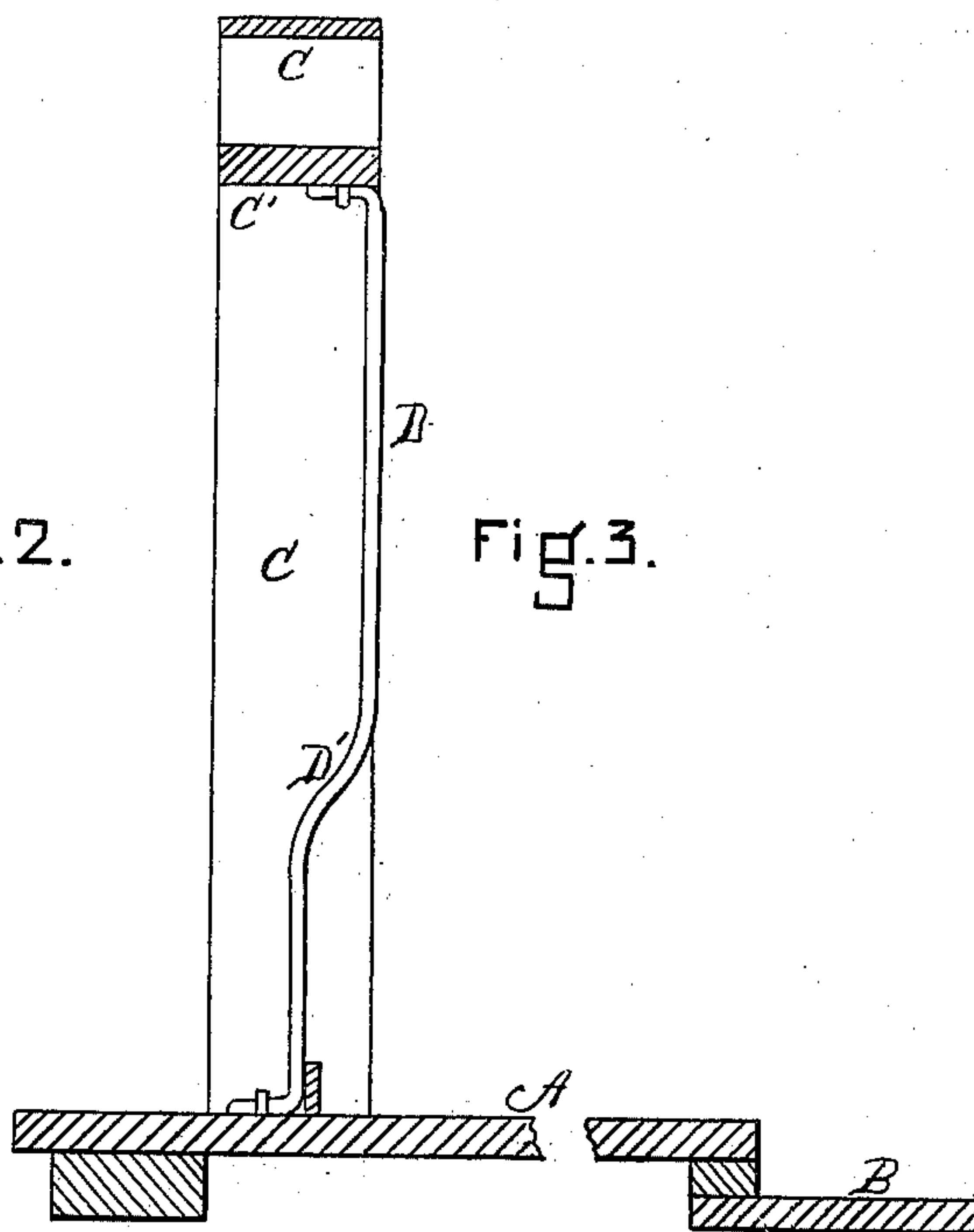


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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CHARLES H. T. MANN, OF METHUEN, MASSACHUSETTS.

CATTLE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 257,172, dated May 2, 1882.

Application filed December 19, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. T. MANN, of Methuen, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Device for Fastening Cattle, of which the following is a specification.

This device is for fastening cattle (more particularly cows and oxen) while in the barns or stables built for their accommodation. The device now in common use consists of a couple of upright bars, between which the neck of the cow is placed, and which are near enough to each other to prevent her head from being drawn through. My device consists of a single stanchion, bent or crooked as shown, and provided with a sliding collar, as below described. The advantages of the improvement will appear in the description of their parts.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a device embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section.

A represents that portion of the barn-floor upon which the cow stands when she is fastened or hitched.

B is the depressed portion which receives her droppings.

C is a frame, to the cross-bar C' in which and to the floor A the opposite ends of the stanchion D are secured in any convenient manner. This stanchion D is bent outward, or from the cow, at D', so that its lower portion is, say, eight inches farther from a vertical line commencing with the rear end of the floor A than its upper portion.

Secured to and slipping upon the stanchion D by means of the two or more eyes, *e*, is the collar E.

Instead of placing the cow's neck between two rigid upright bars or posts, it is placed in the collar E. As this collar runs freely on the stanchion, the animal is as free to stand or lie down with her neck in the collar as she would be with her neck between the uprights. It is

needful, however, that she should be prevented from twisting the collar and getting her head on the wrong side of the stanchion. This is done by providing eyelets *e* at a distance from each other, or by having two or more instead of one. If the collar were secured at one point only, it could be easily twisted so that the cow could get her head on both sides of the stanchion. At the same time the animal has more freedom in turning the head than was possible in the old way of fastening. By means of the bend D' in the stanchion D the cow, when lying down, has plenty of shoulder-room beneath the bend, and is brought forward so that she lies entirely on the floor A, not hanging over the rear edge, which is injurious, especially if she is with calf. When she stands the upper part of the stanchion forces her back so that her hind feet are near the edge of the floor A and her droppings fall into the depression B. By the old way, there being no bend in the uprights, the cow must either lie in her droppings or else on the edge of the floor, either of which is injurious to the cow, and hence costly to the owner.

A modification of or mechanical equivalent for the two eyes *e* might consist of a flexible tube long enough to prevent the collar from twisting.

The stanchion may be made adjustable, if desired, so as to suit cows of different lengths.

The collar is made of material which is firm and stiff enough not to bend or double between the eyes *e e*, so that they may be kept well apart.

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

In a device for fastening cattle, the stanchion D, bent outwardly at D', standing vertically above the bend, and provided with the sliding collar E, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

CHARLES H. T. MANN.

Witnesses:

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