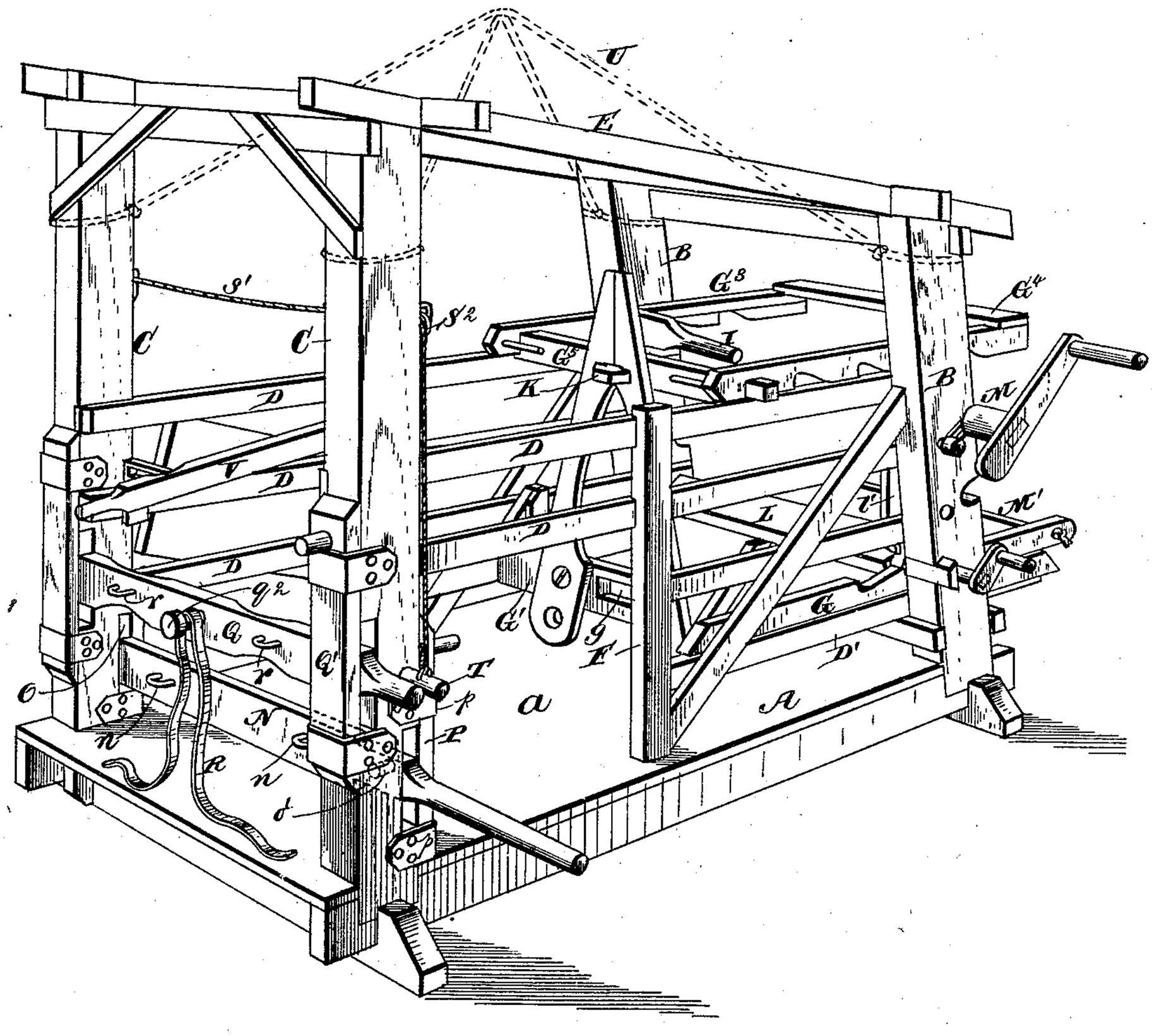
(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. WILKINS.

STOCK STALL.

No. 266,942. Patented Oct. 31, 1882.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses.

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

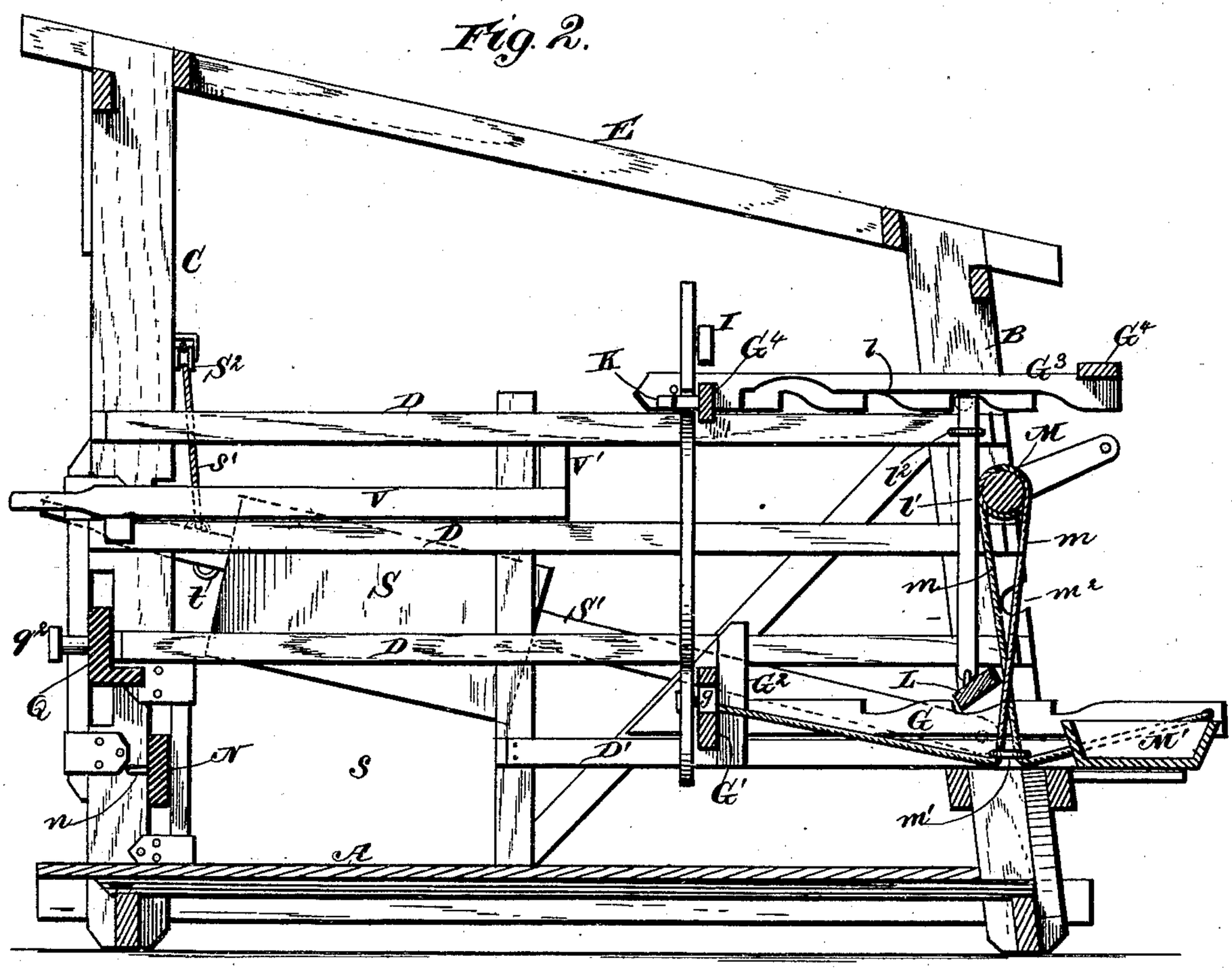


Fig. 3.

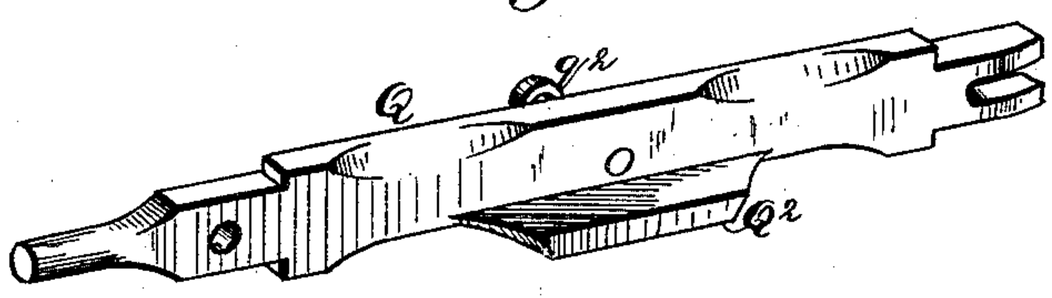
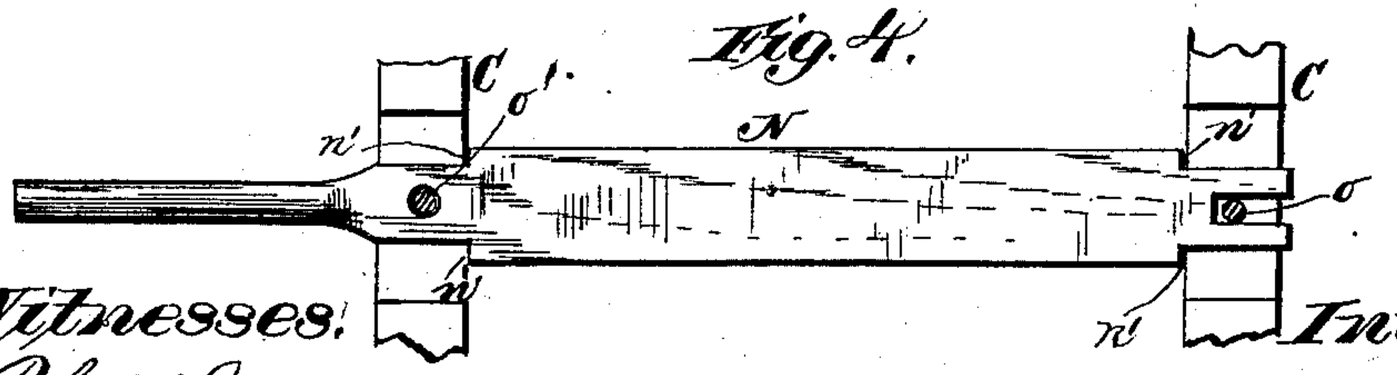


Fig. 4.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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Fig. 6.

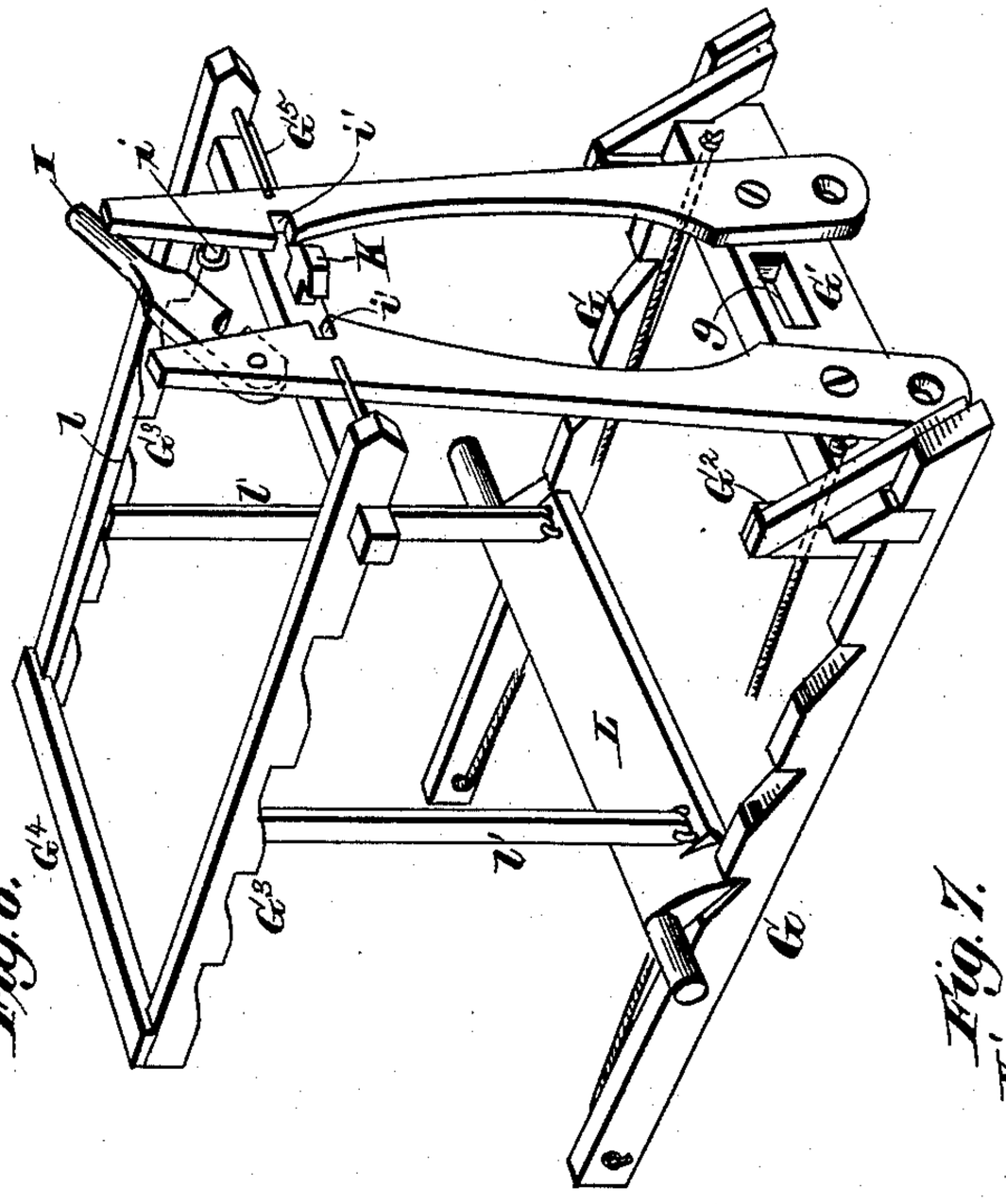


Fig. 7.

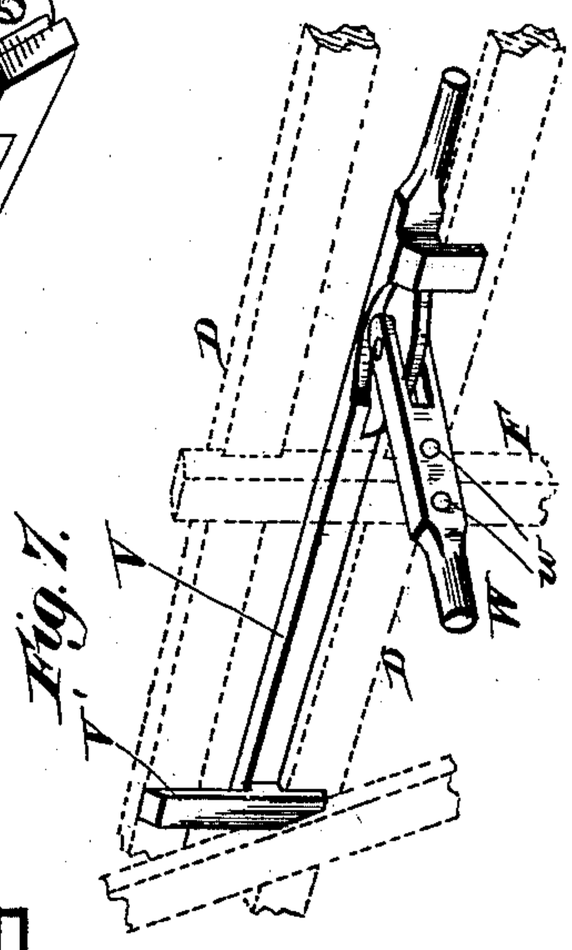
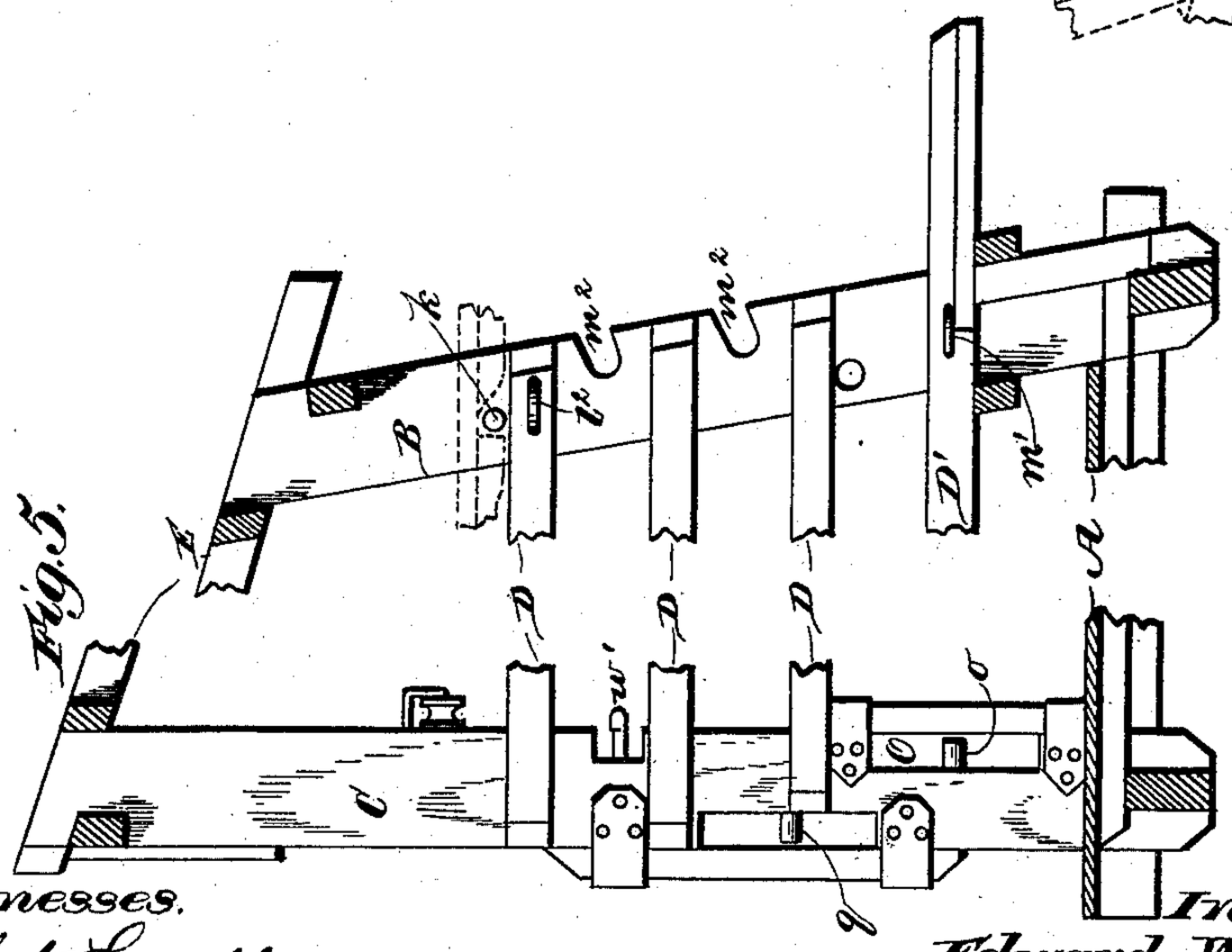


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.
Robert Everett.
J. A. Rutherford.

Inventor.
Edward Wilkins.
By James L. Norris.
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD WILKINS, OF MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY.

STOCK-STALL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,942, dated October 31, 1882.

Application filed September 16, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD WILKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Madisonville, in the county of Hopkins and State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Stock-Stalls, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved stock-stall, adapted for use in altering horses and calves, milking cows, shoeing horses, and doctoring and weighing stock.

The invention will be first described in detail, and the improvements afterward pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved stock-stall; Fig. 2, a central longitudinal section of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are detached views of the rear bars to prevent animals from kicking. Fig. 5 is a view of the end posts. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the breast-yoke and frame, and Fig. 7 is a view of the bar for reducing the size of the stall.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A indicates the base or platform, which affords a suitable floor for the stall. Standards B rise from the front and standard C from the rear end corners of this platform, these front and rear standards being connected by the horizontal rails D, which constitute the sides of the stall. An inclined frame, E, which is supported on the upper ends of these standards, can be covered with any appropriate roofing. Side entrances, *a*, for the operator to sit while milking or altering, are left at the foot end of the stall, said entrances being between the rear standards, C, and short vertical bars F, which are secured to the said side rails and platform, and connected with the front standards, B, by means of the lower side rails, D′, one of which on each side of the structure extends somewhat beyond its front end and constitutes a support for the sliding frame carrying the yoke. The lower portion of this sliding yoke-frame consists of the lower horizontal rack-bars, G, which rest and slide on the rails D′, and which are connected together at their inner ends by the cross or breast bar G′ and the short vertical guide-bars G^2, which, being secured at the junction of said side rack-bars and end cross-bars, fit against the side rails, D′, and thus serve to guide the reciprocating yoke-frame. The upper portion of the yoke-frame comprises a rectangular frame having the side rack-bars, G^3, resting upon the upper side rails, D, of the main frame of the stall, and connected together by the two end cross-bars G^4 G^5. The yoke comprises a pair of side bars, which are pivoted at their lower ends to the lower cross or breast bar, which connects the two lower rack-bars together. These side bars of the neck-yoke can be opened to admit the head of the animal, and then closed and locked together by means of a latching-lever, I, pivoted to the upper end of one of said side bars of the yoke, and notched to engage a stud, *i*, upon the remaining pivoted side bar. These pivoted sides of the yoke are adapted to fit closely together at their upper ends, and, in order to hold them against lateral strain caused by the drawing back of the animal, they are formed with notches, *i′*, which, when they are closed, receive the shank portion of a headed pin, K, which is secured in the cross-bar G^5 of the upper portion of the sliding frame carrying the yoke. The breast or brisket bar G′, to which the sides of the yoke are pivoted, is formed with a central mortise, *g*, through which, if desired, the neck-strap for fastening the animal can be passed. In such case the yoke could be dispensed with and side or stay straps secured to the collar and fastened to the sides of the stall. This constitutes a simpler mode of fastening than by the yoke, and in ordinary use will be found preferable. This sliding frame is held in position by means of pins *k*, which project laterally from the inner sides of the front standards and engage the rack-bars G^3, and also by means of a rock-bar, L, that is journaled lower down in said front standards and adapted to engage the lower rack-bar, G, of the sliding frame. The upper rack-bars are provided along their inner sides with longitudinal ribs *l*, against the under side of which upright rods *l′*, hinged to the rock-bar L and working through guides l^2, are adapted to act. Hence, when this rock-bar is turned so as to engage and hold the lower rack-bars of the sliding frame, the locking-rods *l′* will be lowered and allow the upper rack-bars to engage and be held by the pins *k*. When, however, the rock-bar is turned so as to release the lower rack-bars, the locking-rods will be raised, and, acting against the ribs in the upper

rack-bars, raise the same from their engagement with the pins which have heretofore held them. The sliding frame, with the yoke, can now be moved backward or forward within the stall, so as to shift, the position of the animal to be secured therein. The means of shifting said sliding yoke-frame consists of a windlass, M, mounted in the front standards, B, and provided with two pairs of ropes, *m*. After winding one rope of each pair a few times upon the windlass-drum, one rope of each of said pairs is carried down through staples *m'* and attached to the outer ends of one of the lower rack-bars of the sliding frame, while the remaining ropes are carried down through said staples *m'* and secured to the breast-yoke G', connecting the inner ends of said rack-bars. In this way the sliding yoke-frame and yoke or breast bar can be shifted backward or forward, according to the direction in which the windlass is turned.

The standards B, by which the windlass is supported, are provided with upper and lower sets of notches, m^2 m^2, in either of which said sets the journals of the drum can be placed. The drum is represented as being journaled in the upper set of notches; but in case it becomes necessary to force a refractory animal into the stall the ropes can be detached from the breast-bar and attached to the breeching-strap of the horse or the horns of the cow that is to be forced into the stall.

A feed-trough, M', is located upon cleats on the inner sides of the projecting ends of the lower side rails, D', and can be shifted in place thereon to suit the position of the yoke.

To prevent an animal within the stall from kicking while being altered, I provide a bar, N, adapted to be detachably secured in the lower foot end of the stall, and provided with staples *n* or analogous means for securing straps, which in turn can be fastened to either or both hind legs of the animal. This bar is held in place by inserting one notched end in a mortise, O, at the base of one of the standards C, and engaging its said notch with a pin, *o*, in said recess, a pin, *o'*, projecting from the remaining rear standard being received in a perforation near the opposite end of the bar, and a slide, P, arranged in guides *p*, being let down so as to hold the bar against the standard with the pin *o'* in the bar. This bar can be removed at will by raising the slide P and disengaging the bar from said pins. The bar N is also formed with shoulders *n'*, so that when desired it can be placed above or below the pins *o*, in order to adapt it to the various sizes of animals, the shoulders in such instance serving to prevent the bar from slipping in the direction of its length, since the pins will then constitute abutments for said shoulders. Higher up and on the opposite side of standards B is a like detachable and shouldered bar, Q, held in the same way as bar N, one end of said bar Q being notched and held in engagement with a pin, *q*, in a suitably-formed mortise or opening, while near its opposite end it is held in engagement with a pin by a slide, Q', adapted to work in suitable guides on one of the rear standards. This bar Q is provided with a pin, q^2, to which are secured straps R, which can be passed through staples *r*, and one of said straps then passed around the animal's leg and the foot drawn up into position for shoeing, after which the strap can be passed back through the staple and buckled. The bar Q is provided with a projecting edge or cleat, Q^2, which extends forward and over or nearly over the bar N, so as to prevent the animal confined within the stall from sliding its legs over the front bar, N. The animal can be let into the stall by first removing the two detachable bars in the manner already stated.

S indicates a vertically-swinging gate for opening a small side entrance, *s*, to the stall. This gate is secured to a pivoted bar, S', and is opened by means of a cord, *s'*, which passes over rollers S^2, and is provided with a pin, T, which, after the gate has been opened by drawing on the cord, can be inserted in an opening in one of the standards. The gate S can be conveniently opened when it is desired to let in a calf to the cow already in the stall. A staple, *t*, is secured in the bar S' of said gate, and a strap attached to said staple, so that a calf can be fastened thereby when desired.

In order to weigh stock within the stall, chains or ropes U are fastened to each one of the standards and joined together at a short distance above the stall, so as to be attached to any suitable weighing device.

In order to vary the size of the stall so as to fit a small cow, I provide a bar, V, having at one end a foot-piece, V', and near its opposite handle end I hinge or pivot an arm, W, having two or more perforations, *w*, formed through it. When brought into use a pivot-pin, *w'*, upon one of the rear standards is received in one of the perforations in said hinged arm, and the bar moved back between the side slats until its foot abuts against one of the middle uprights F, thereby hemming up closely the animal within the stall.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, with a stall for stock, of a sliding frame provided with a breast-board, G', and means whereby the frame may be shifted and held within the stall, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a stall for stock, of the neck-yoke carried by a sliding frame, and means whereby the frame may be shifted and held within the stall, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a stall, a sliding frame therein provided with a breast-bar, G', and means for shifting and holding said frame, of a neck-yoke composed of two upright bars pivoted at their lower ends to the breast-bar, and provided at their upper ends with a latch-lever, substantially as described.

4. The combination, in a stall for stock, of the breast-board G', with the sliding frame

comprising the upper and lower rack-bars, and the rock-bar L, with the locking-rods *l'*, connected therewith, said rock-bar and locking-rods being employed for holding and releasing the frame carrying the breast-board, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with the sliding frame for carrying the breast-board or a neck-yoke, of the windlass and cords for shifting the position of the said frame within the stall, and also for drawing refractory animals into the latter, substantially as described.

6. The combination, with the rear standards, C, of the stall, provided respectively with the stationary pins *o o'*, of the foot-board N, having at one end a notch and near its other end a perforation, said bar being provided with devices for holding the animal to be altered, substantially as described.

7. The combination, with the bar N, of the pins *o* and *o'* and the slide P, for holding the said bar in position at the foot end of the stall, substantially as described.

8. The combination, with the bar Q, provided with a pin, q^2, carrying an attached strap, R, of the pin *q* and the slide Q', for holding said bar at the foot end of the stall, substantially as described.

9. The combination, with the bar N, detachably located at the foot end of the stall, of the bar Q, provided with attachments for holding the animal, and having a cleat, Q^2, to prevent the legs of the animal from sliding over the bar N, substantially as described.

10. The combination, with the rear standards of a stall provided respectively with the pins *o o'*, of the rear bar, N, having shoulders *n' n'*, a notch at one end and a perforation near the other end, substantially as described.

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

EDWARD WILKINS.

Witnesses:
E. B. FROST,
P. BERRY.