

(No Model.)

J. E. HUNTER.

ANIMAL POKE.

No. 281,881.

Patented July 24, 1883.

Fig. 1.

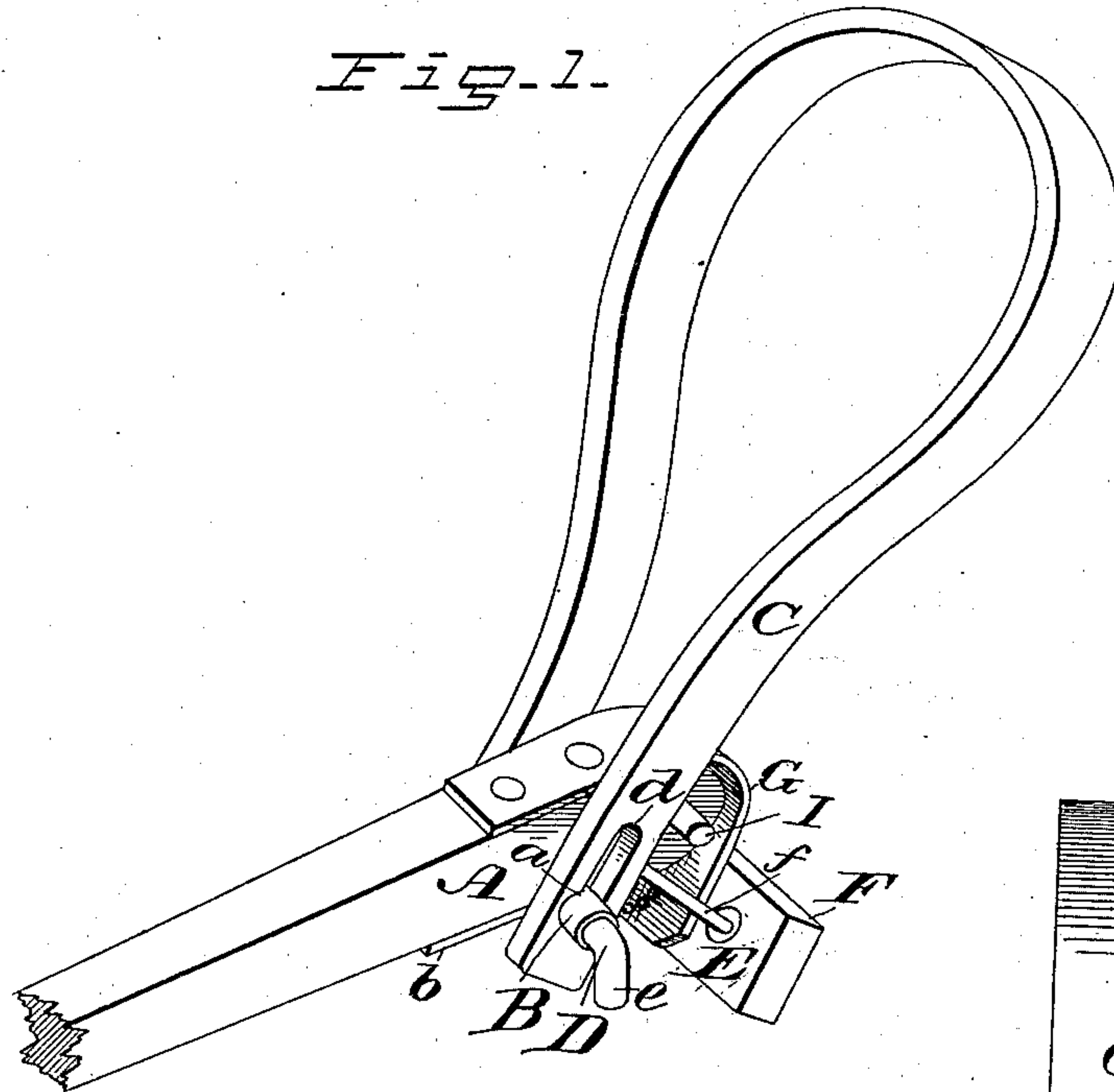


Fig. 2.

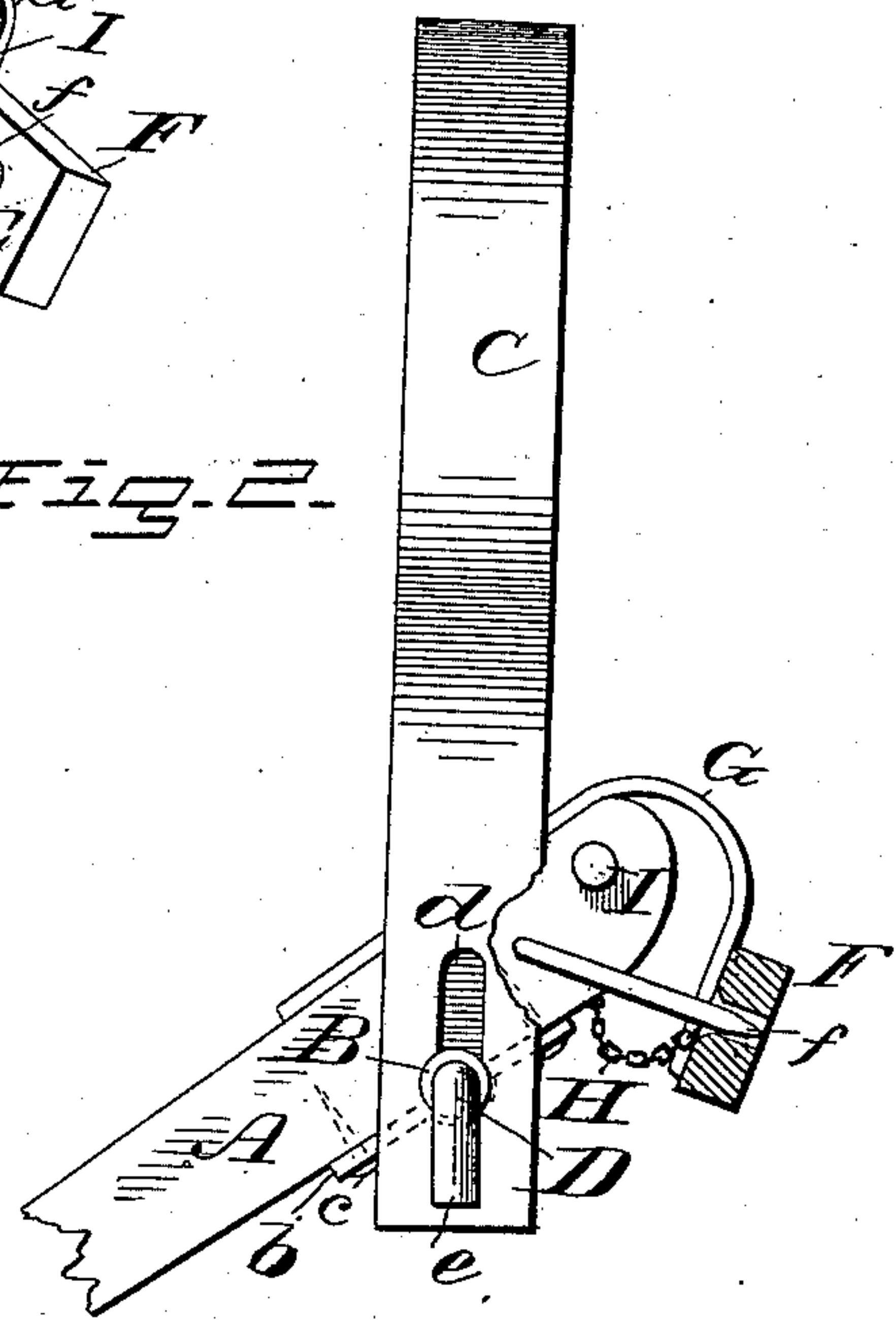
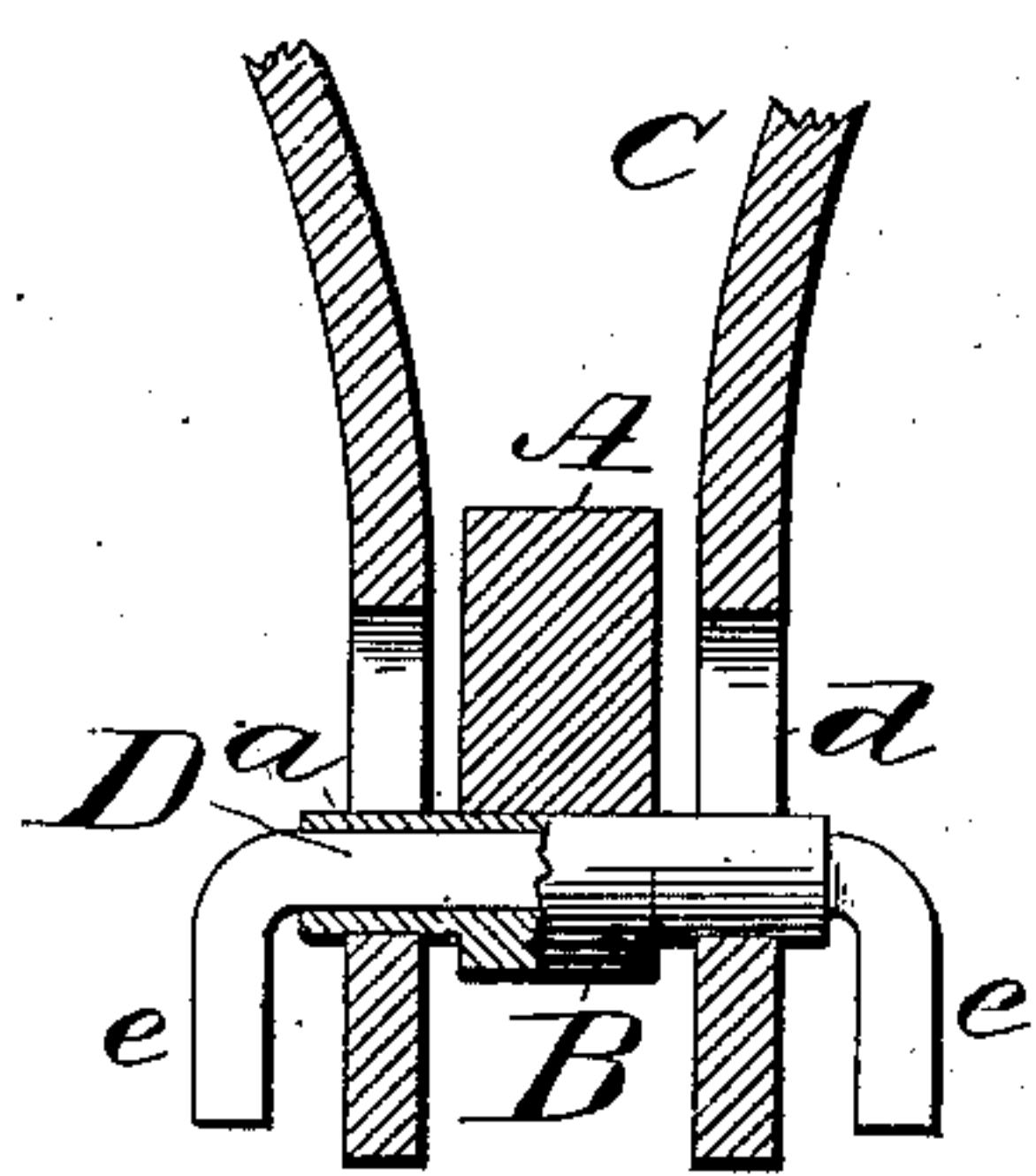


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN E. HUNTER, OF MECHANICSBURG, OHIO.

ANIMAL-POKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 281,881, dated July 24, 1883.

Application filed February 20, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. HUNTER, of Mechanicsburg, in the county of Champaign and State of Ohio, have invented certain Improvements in Animal-Pokes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cattle-pokes; and it consists in a novel manner of applying and securing the bow to the stale, and in a peculiar arrangement of the pricking-points and guard, all as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved poke; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same, partly in section; Fig. 3, an end or face view, also partly in section.

The purpose of my invention is to render the construction of the poke cheap, strong, and simple, and to provide for the ready attachment or detachment of the bow to or from the stale—results which I accomplish by the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

A represents the stale, to which is firmly secured, preferably on the under side, a tubular cross-piece or sleeve, B, the ends *a* of which project each side of the stale and form journals to receive the perforated ends of the bow C. The sleeve or tubular cross-piece B is formed with a plate, *b*, or with ears through which are passed the screws or other fastenings, *c*, which secure the plate to the stale.

D represents a gravitating locking bolt or fastening consisting of a cylindrical rod passing through and turning freely within the sleeve B, and having its ends bent at right angles to its middle portion, as shown in Fig. 3, so that said ends hang down by reason of their weight.

The ends of the bow are perforated to permit them to fit over the ends or journals *a* of sleeve B, and the perforations *d* are made of circular form at one end, an extension or elongation extending upward therefrom in the direction of the length of the bow, so that by turning the gravitating ends *e* of locking-bolt D upward in line with said openings the ends of the bow may be sprung apart and removed from the journals *a*, passing off over the ends of the bolt. As, however, the bow occupies a substantially vertical or upright position when in use, thus

holding the elongations of perforations or openings *d* uppermost, while the ends *e* of bolt D naturally hang down, it will be seen that there is no possibility of the bow becoming accidentally detached from the stale or the stale from the bow, but that the detachment can be readily effected, regardless of the position of the bow or stale, by simply turning the ends of the bolt to a position in line with the elongated perforations of the bow and springing the ends of the bow apart.

E represents a pricking device consisting of a wire passed through the upper end of the stale and bent at right angles, or parallel with the sides of the stale, the portion passing through the stale forming a pivot for the arms or points *f*, which project beyond the end of the stale and pass through perforations in a guard block or bar, F, carried by a flat spring, G, attached to the stale and curved over the end of the same, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The outward movement of the guard F is limited by a chain, H, and the descent of the outer or forward end of the stale is limited by stop-pins I, projecting from its sides and striking against the rear side of the bow, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. The pivoting of the pricking device E permits the points *f* to accommodate themselves to the movements of the cross-bar or guard F and enables them to work always freely and easily.

The sleeve or cross-piece B will preferably be made of malleable cast-iron, and a cord or strap may be substituted for the chain H. The device, as a whole, is cheap, durable, and efficient.

I am aware that an animal-poke has been constructed in which the stale was furnished with a divided bolt the ends of which projected laterally beyond the side faces of the stale to form journals or bearings for the bow, said ends being formed with lugs to prevent the withdrawal of the bow until the bolt and the bow were brought into certain relative positions, in which the lugs registered with an enlargement of the openings in the bow made to receive the journals. This I do not broadly claim. By my construction the bolt is wholly relieved of the weight and strain of the stale and the bow, the sleeve or tubular cross-piece serving to receive the same, and leaving the

gravitating bolt free to turn or be turned at will.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

5 1. In a poke, the combination of stale A, provided with tubular cross-piece or sleeve B, extending outward beyond the sides of the stale to form journals for the bow, gravitating bolt D, a pricking device, substantially such
10 as shown, and bow C, provided with elongated perforations or eyes *d*, and supported by the tubular cross-piece B, substantially as shown and described.

15 2. In a poke, the combination of a stale provided with a tubular cross-piece or sleeve extended outward and adapted to form journals for a bow, a loose bolt passing through said sleeve and having its ends bent downward, as

shown, and a bow provided with elongated eyes or perforations in its ends, whereby it is adapted to be passed over the ends of the bolt, substantially as explained.

3. In combination with stale A and bow C, the pivoted pricking-points *f*, guard F, and guard-supporting spring G, all substantially
25 as described and shown.

4. The herein-described poke, consisting of stale A, provided with tubular sleeve B, bow C, bolt D, pricking device E, guard F, spring G, chain H, and stop-pins I, said parts being
30 combined and arranged to operate substantially in the manner set forth.

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Witnesses:

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