

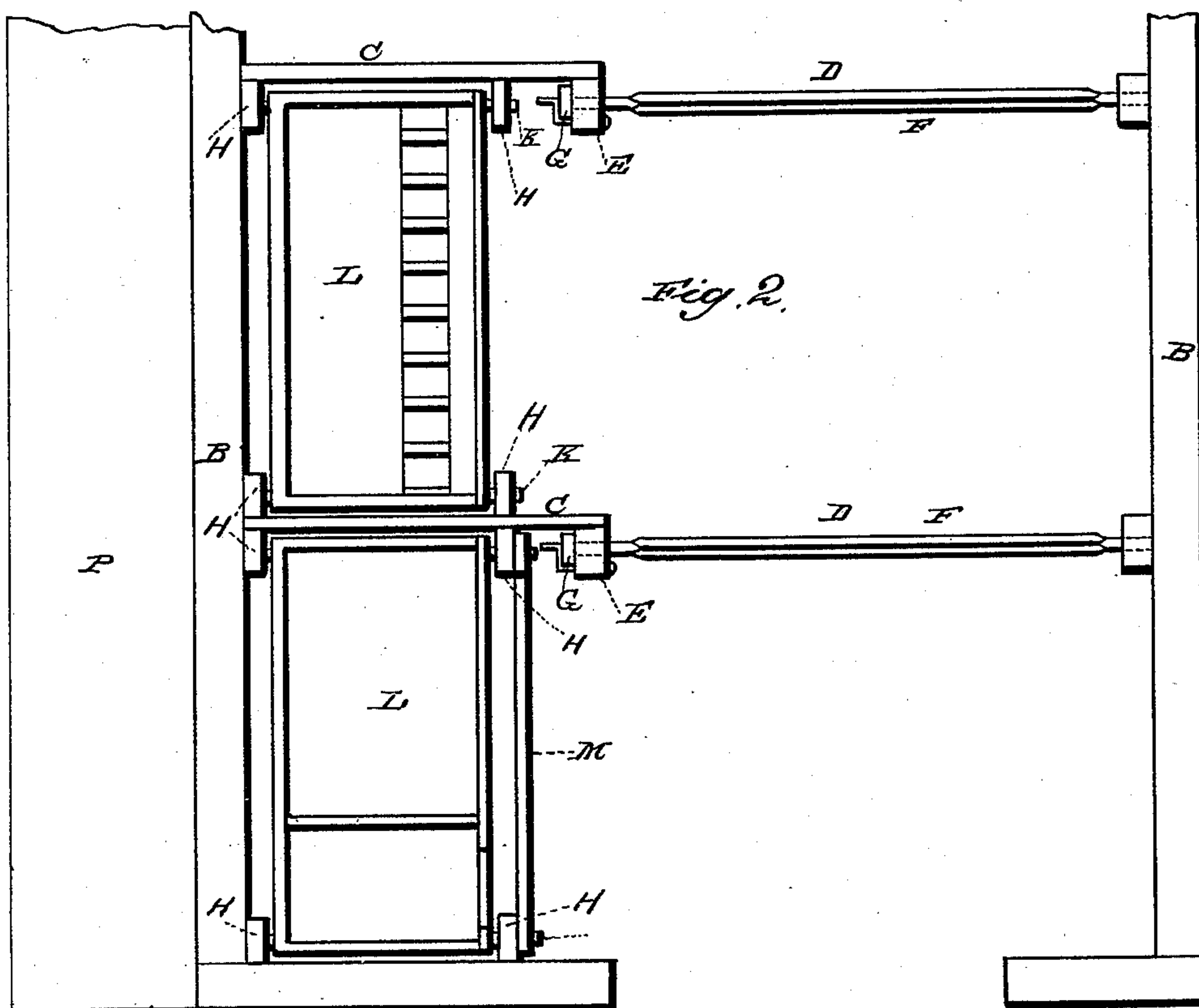
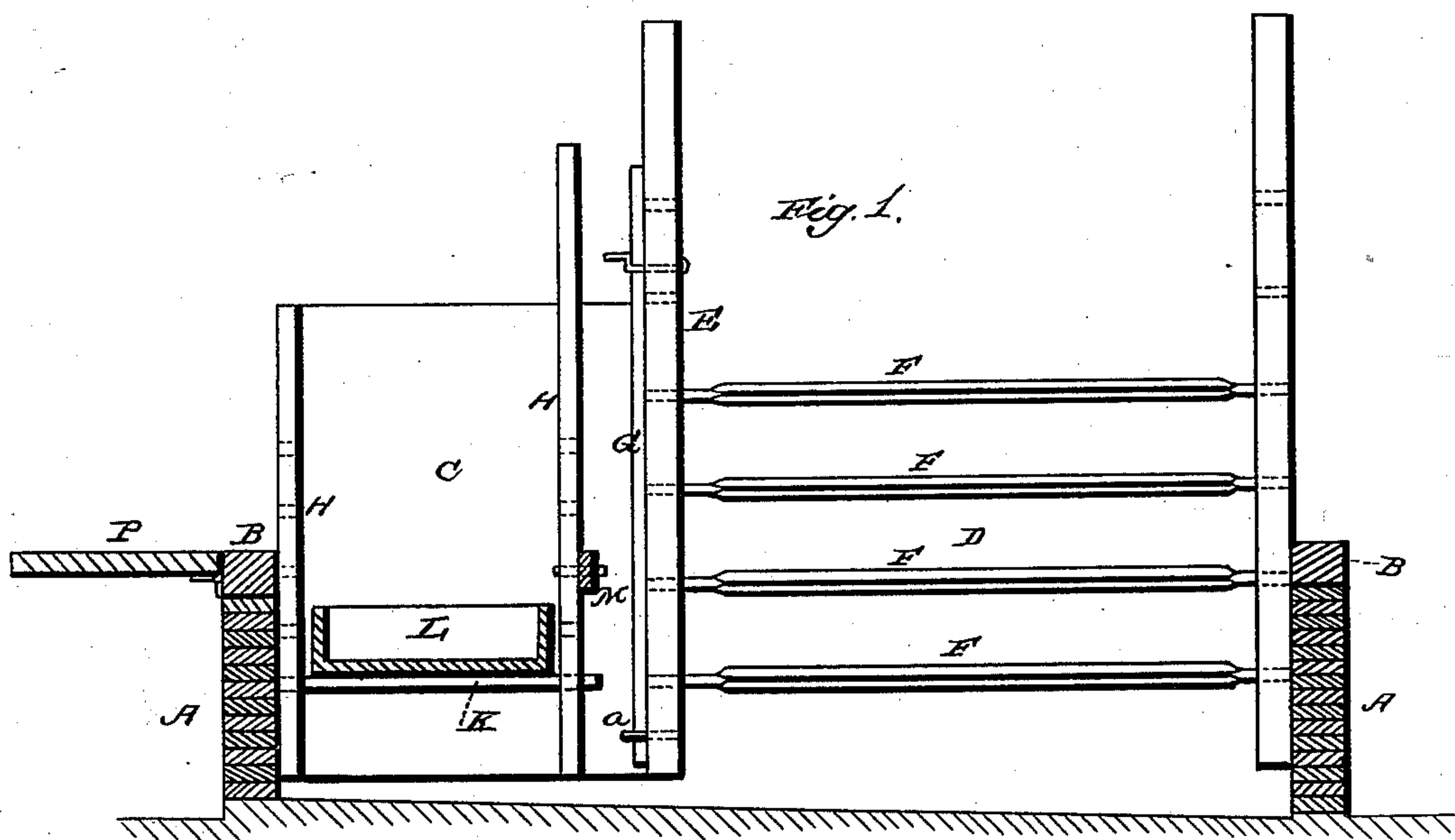
(No Model.)

G. A. KNIGHT.

STABLE.

No. 285,759.

Patented Sept. 25, 1883.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. KNIGHT, OF LAMARTINE, PENNSYLVANIA.

STABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 285,759, dated September 25, 1883.

Application filed April 23, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. KNIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lamartine, in the county of Clarion and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stables; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of a longitudinal sectional view of my device, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same.

This invention has relation to stables for cattle and horses; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of devices, as hereinafter set forth, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, A designates the foundation-wall of the building, which is usually made about three feet high, and is surmounted by the sills B, on which the uprights which support the wall and loft are placed. The plan of the building is usually rectangular, the design being to arrange the stalls around a well or water-supply, so that the cattle can be fed and watered from the center. The stalls are separated by the partition-walls C, which separate the mangers, and by the rack-partitions D in rear thereof, said rack-partitions traversing the rear portion of the stallway, which is wide enough to allow a wagon to pass through the stalls in rear of the mangers.

The rack-partitions consist of the perforated uprights E and the round-end rails F, which engage the perforations of the uprights, and are adjustable in connection therewith to a higher or lower position. The rails are designed to rotate easily in their bearings, so that they will move readily to release the horns of cattle when the same have been casually introduced between the rails. The rails are moved endwise for disengagement when it is designed to take them down to open the way between the stalls; and in order to prevent them from being dislodged by the movements

of the cattle, a vertical stop-bar, G, is applied behind the upright E, to which the partition-wall C is attached, said stop-bar being secured in position by means of a staple, a, secured at the lower end of the uprights E, to receive the lower end of the said stop-bar, which is secured at its upper end by means of a latch or other common fastening above, so that it can be easily removed when it is desired to lay the rails down or to adjust them in higher position.

H H represent perforated uprights, through which pass the rods or bolts K, which support the mangers L. These rods or bolts K are adjustable, in order that the mangers may be raised or lowered, according to requirement.

In front of and above the manger is an adjustable guard-bar, M, which is connected to the uprights H by suitable bolts, and serves to prevent the cattle from climbing into the mangers, or upon the feeding-floor P, which is connected to the sills which are next to the mangers, as shown in the drawings.

Usually it is designed to raise the ground slightly under the mangers, so that it shall slope gradually from the head toward the outer end of the stall. A fair drainage is thus provided, so that the manure is kept in good condition. It is not designed that the manure shall be removed during the winter, and as it accumulates the floor of each stall is raised, so that at intervals the mangers and rack-partitions require to be adjusted to higher positions. The manure becomes well packed and forms a solid floor or bed for each stall. At the end of the season, when the animals are turned out, wagons are driven through the stable and the manure is removed for purposes of fertilization, for which it is remarkably well fitted, having been kept in good condition throughout the winter.

I am aware that adjustable troughs have been heretofore used, some of which have been employed in sheep-racks, and raised and lowered for the different heights of stock by means of pulleys and ropes with balance-weights, the troughs sliding in guideways, and therefore I do not claim such devices.

Having described this invention, what I

claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent,
is—

1. The combination, with the perforated up-
rights and the rails forming the rack-parti-
5 tions between the stalls, of the stop-bar and
its fastenings, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, in a barn or stable, of
the partition-walls C, perforated uprights H,
arranged as described, the rods or bolts K, the

adjustable guard-bar M, and mangers L, all so
constructed and adapted to operate substan-
tially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE A. KNIGHT.

Witnesses:

C. F. McNUTT,
THEO. MUNGEN.