(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

N. C. GILLMORE.

CHUTE FOR BRANDING CATTLE AND HORSES.

No. 350,484. Patented Oct. 12, 1886.

Fig. 1.

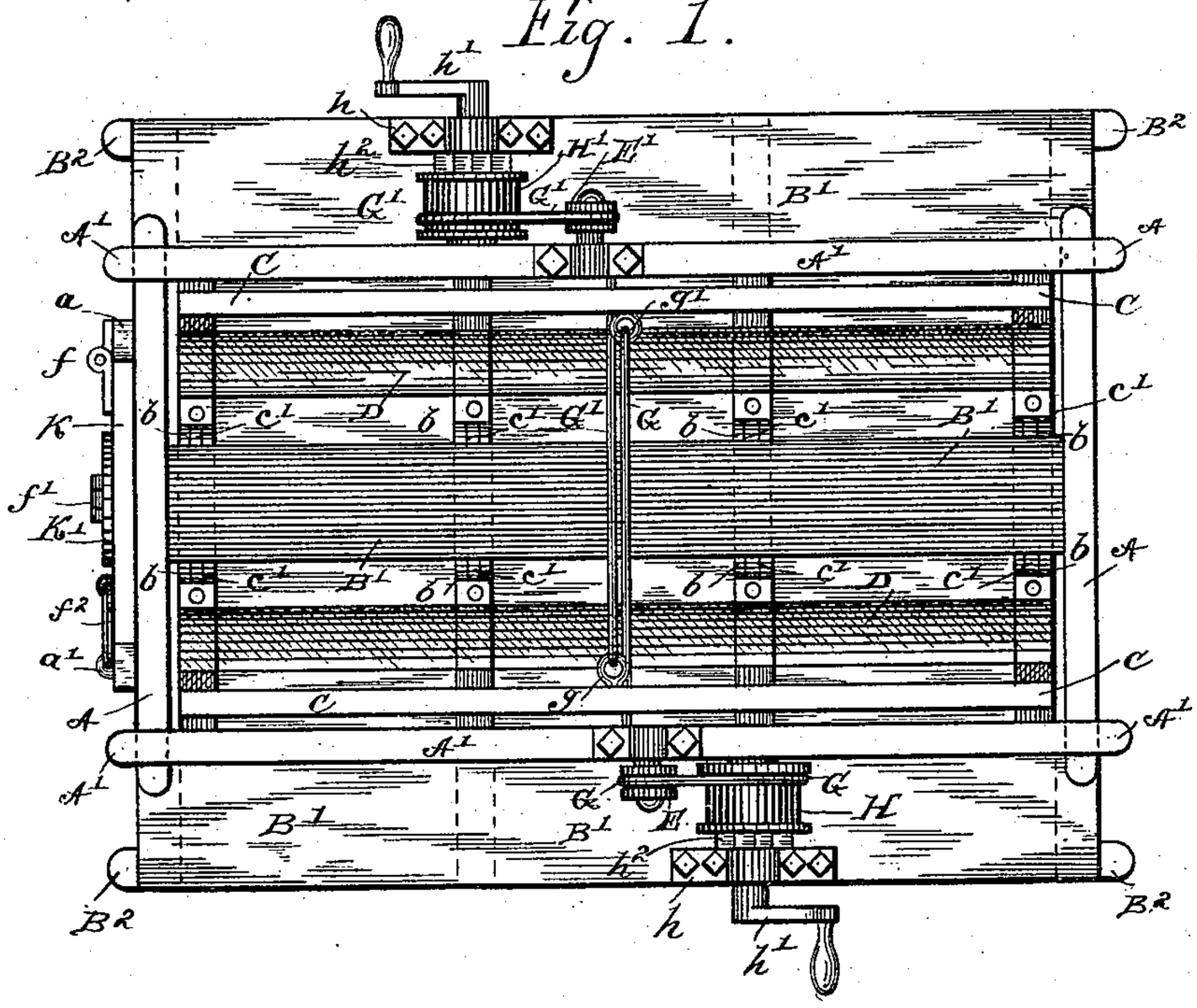
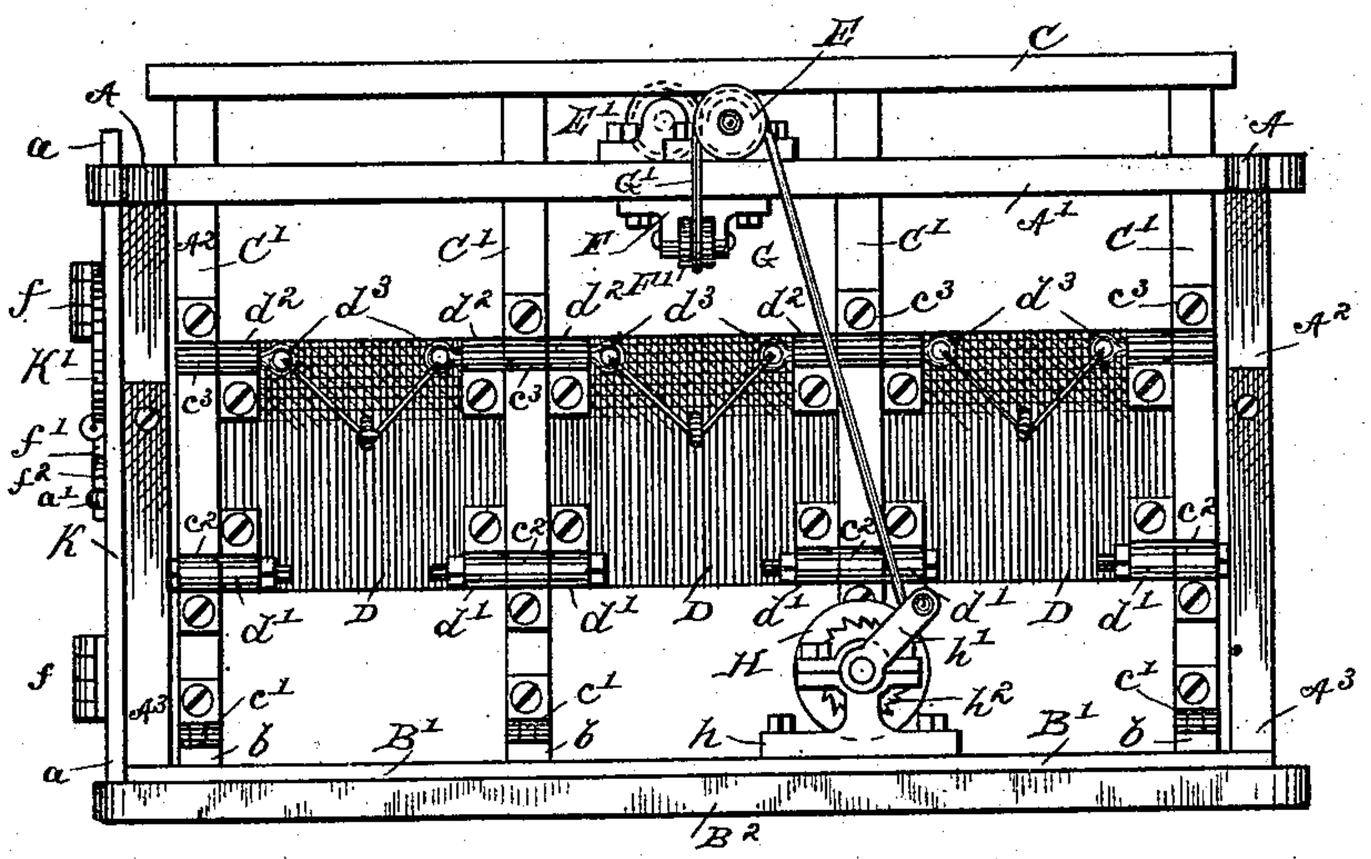


Fig. 2.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

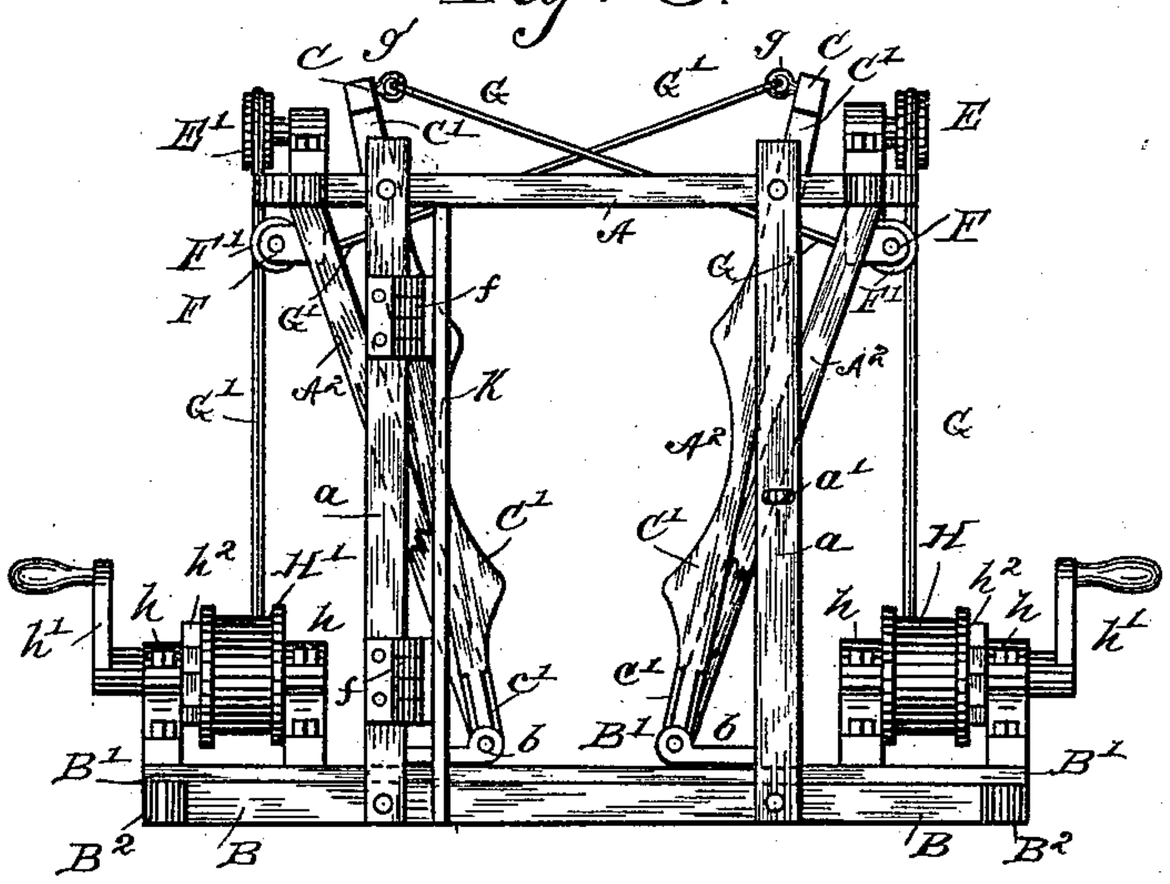
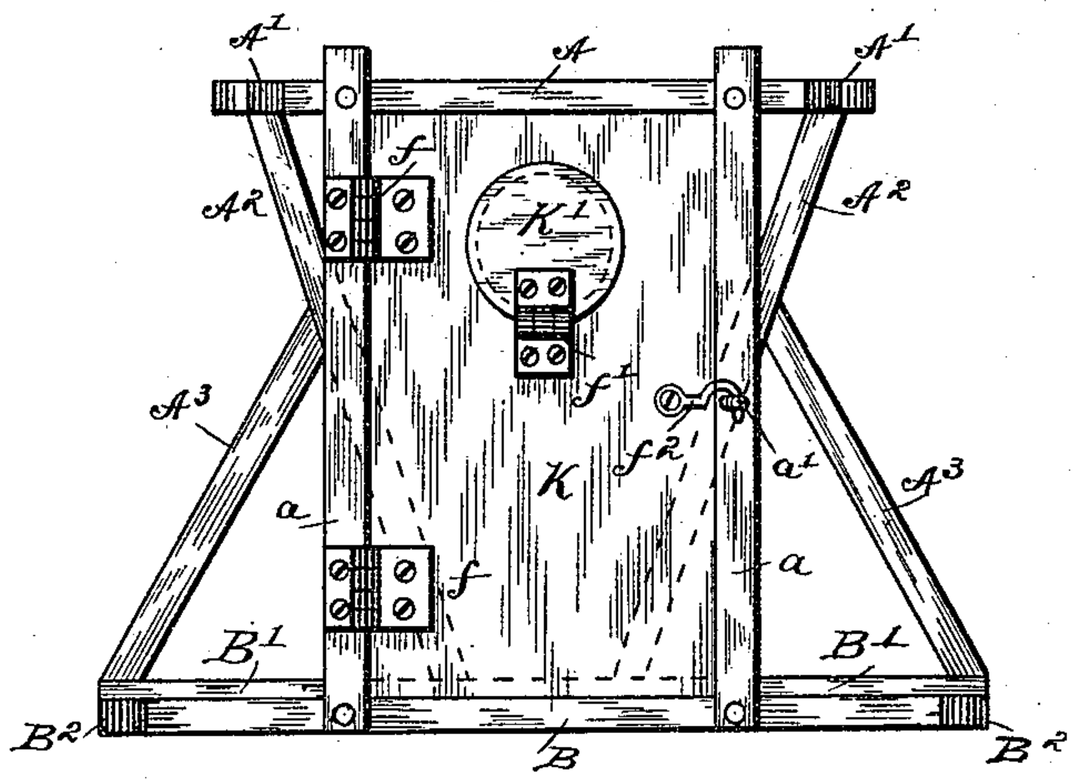


Fig. 4.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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CHUTE FOR BRANDING CATTLE AND HORSES.

No. 350,484. Patented Oct. 12, 1886.

Fig. 6.

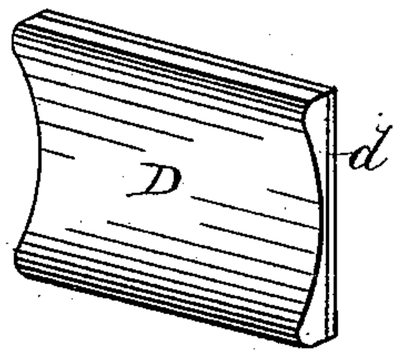


Fig. 5.

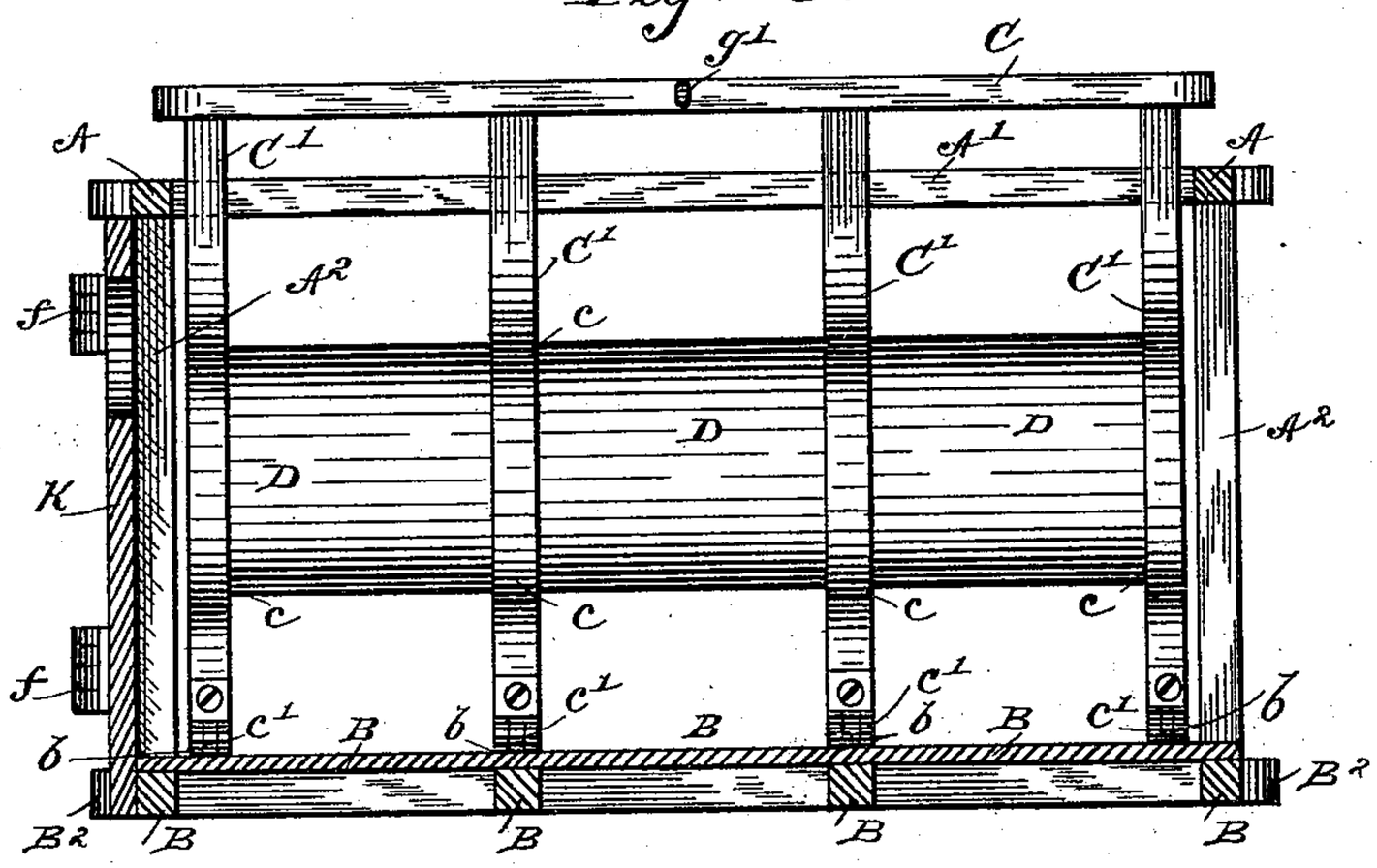
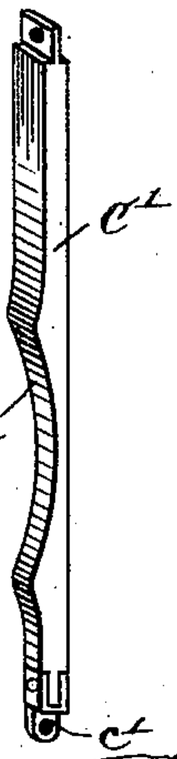


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN C. GILLMORE, OF LARAMIE CITY, WYOMING TERRITORY.

CHUTE FOR BRANDING CATTLE AND HORSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 350,484, dated October 12, 1886.

Application filed May 6, 1886. Serial No. 201,333. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN C. GILLMORE, of Laramie City, in the county of Albany and Territory of Wyoming, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chutes for Branding Cattle and Horses; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of this improvement is to provide an appliance for facilitating the labor and lessening the expense of branding cattle and horses, and that is also applicable to breaking and taming the latter. These results are attainable by the mechanism illustrated in the drawings herewith filed as part hereof, in which the same letters of reference denote the same parts in the different views.

Figure 1 is a plan view representing a branding-chute embodying the features of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a front elevation with parts broken away and parts adjusted for more fully showing the construction and relation of different features. Fig. 4 is a front elevation with parts removed that are fully shown in other figures. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal vertical section. Figs. 6 and 7 are perspective detail representations.

A A′ A^2 A^3 is an angular frame, made preferably of wood beams, suitably secured to each other, substantially in the order shown, and to a base-frame composed of longitudinal and transverse sill-beams B B^2, provided with a floor or platform, B′, connected to each other in the ordinary manner.

C C′ represent the parts of two inclined frames, made of wood beams, preferably, suitably secured to each other, and provided at the lower ends of their parts C′ with hinge-plates c', by means of which they are pivotally connected to corresponding hinge-plates, b, fixed to the platform B′ within the frame A A′ A^2. The frame parts C′ are provided on the insides with curved formation, as shown at c in Fig. 7, and at their outsides with hinged plates c^2 and eye-plates c^3, for a purpose hereinafter explained.

D D D are doors or partial sides to the framework C C′, having their insides conforming to the curved part c of the parts C C′ in the inclined frame, and provided at their outsides with hinge-plates d' and eye-plates d^2, as fully shown in Fig. 2. The doors D are hinged to the frame-beams C′ by means of their plates d', and bolts set through the same, and plates c^2 on said beams. They are also provided at their outer sides with pins d^3, connected thereto by cords or chains for use in securing the position of the doors, as shown in Fig. 2, by inserting the pins into the eye-plates d^2 on the doors D, and eye-plates c^3 on the beams C′. Any other suitable hinging and latching devices may be substituted for the plates and pins shown.

The object of providing the clamping-frames with the close doors D D′ is to prevent danger to and injury of frightened or fractious animals that might accrue from their kicking or otherwise getting their limbs through an open frame.

E and E′ are rollers supported by axial pins projecting from brackets bolted to the tops of the frame-beams A′.

F′ is a roller supported by a hanger, F, fixed to the lower side of each of the frame-beams A′ in line with the peripheries of the opposite rollers, E E′.

H H′ represent windlasses at each side of the frame-work, supported by standards h h, bolted to the platform B′, and provided with cranks h', for operating the same as occasion may require. The windlasses H H′ are provided with ratchet-plates h^2, adapted to engage with a pawl which may be affixed to the platform B′ or standards h, or other practicable position, as may be deemed advisable.

G G′ represent ropes or chains connected to the windlasses H H′, thence over the pulleys or rollers E E′, and under the rollers F′ to the opposite frame parts, C, with which they are connected by means of eyes g g' or otherwise.

The front end of the appliance is provided with upright beams or strips a, which form, in connection with the upper transverse beam, A, and lower transverse end beam, B, a frame for a door, K, connected to one of the uprights a by hinges f. (Fully shown in Fig. 4.) The door K is provided near its top with a small round door, K′, hinged thereto, as shown at f', and f^2 is a hook fixed to the door in position to engage with a staple, a', in the upright a, and thereby secure the position of the door, as

shown in the last-mentioned figure. The curved projections or parts of the beams C′ and doors D may be made integral with the same, or may be obtained by suitably-formed pieces fixed to straight parts, as indicated at *d* in Fig. 6.

In the application of the mechanism its rear end is connected with the wall or fence of an inclosure adapted to guide the animal to be operated on into the same. When a herd of cattle or horses is to be branded it is driven into the inclosure, and the animals are one by one driven into the appliance between the frames C C′ and doors D, the curved formation of which is adapted to fit the bodies of the animals. The windlasses are then put in motion, and the frames C C′ and doors D are thereby drawn together against the bodies of the animals, when the pawls will engage with the ratchets and hold the frames and doors against the body of the animal in a manner to prevent any violent action of the latter. The central or end doors, D, which come opposite the shoulders, trunk, or haunches of the animal, may be opened and the branding-iron applied to any part of the body desired, after which the door K is opened and the animal passed out to make place for others.

The doors D may be opened for handling animals to be tamed or broken, and the door K′ may be opened to make an aperture for use in handling and petting animals to be tamed about the head.

When the animals are in the clamps formed by the hinged frames and the doors D, they are under perfect control, and the most vicious can be managed or branded with perfect safety to the operator.

I am aware of the invention of a branding-chute consisting of one fixed frame and one adjustable frame adapted to be moved toward the fixed frame by means of a rope or chain connection with winding mechanism attached to the fixed frame, forming one side of the device, as set forth in Letters Patent No. 252,345, bearing date January 17, 1882. I do not claim such construction; but

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

The combination of two oppositely-inclined frames fixed to a platform, two oppositely-inclined frames hinged to the platform between the fixed frames, and provided with doors, as shown, the rollers fixed to the horizontal beams of the stationary frames, the windlasses fixed to the platform at opposite sides of the structure, and the ropes connecting the windlasses with the adjustable frames over and under the rollers fixed to the horizontal beams of the stationary frames, all arranged to operate as and for the purpose set forth.

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

NATHAN C. GILLMORE.

Witnesses:
CHARLES W. BRAMEL,
OTTO GRAMM.