

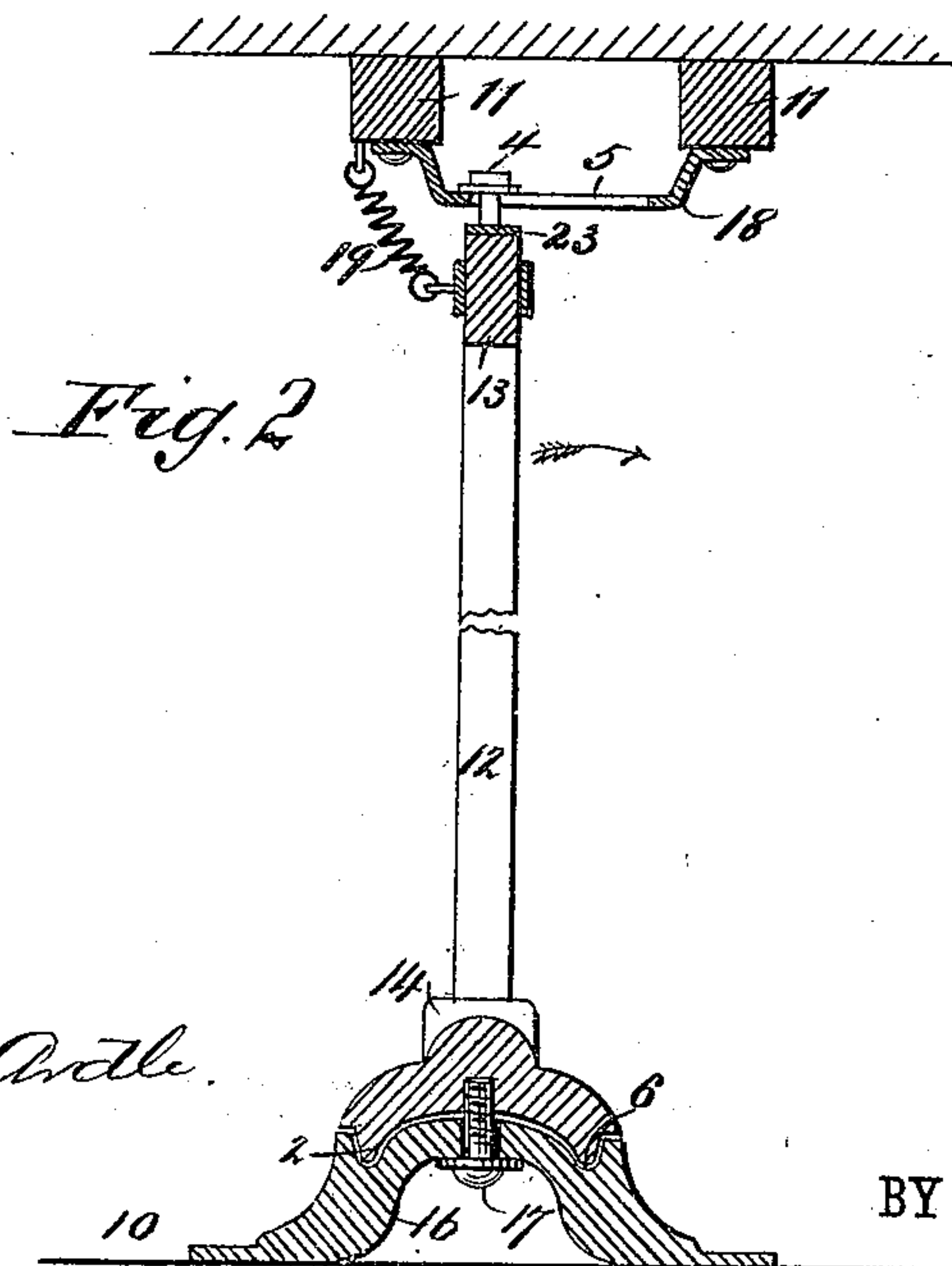
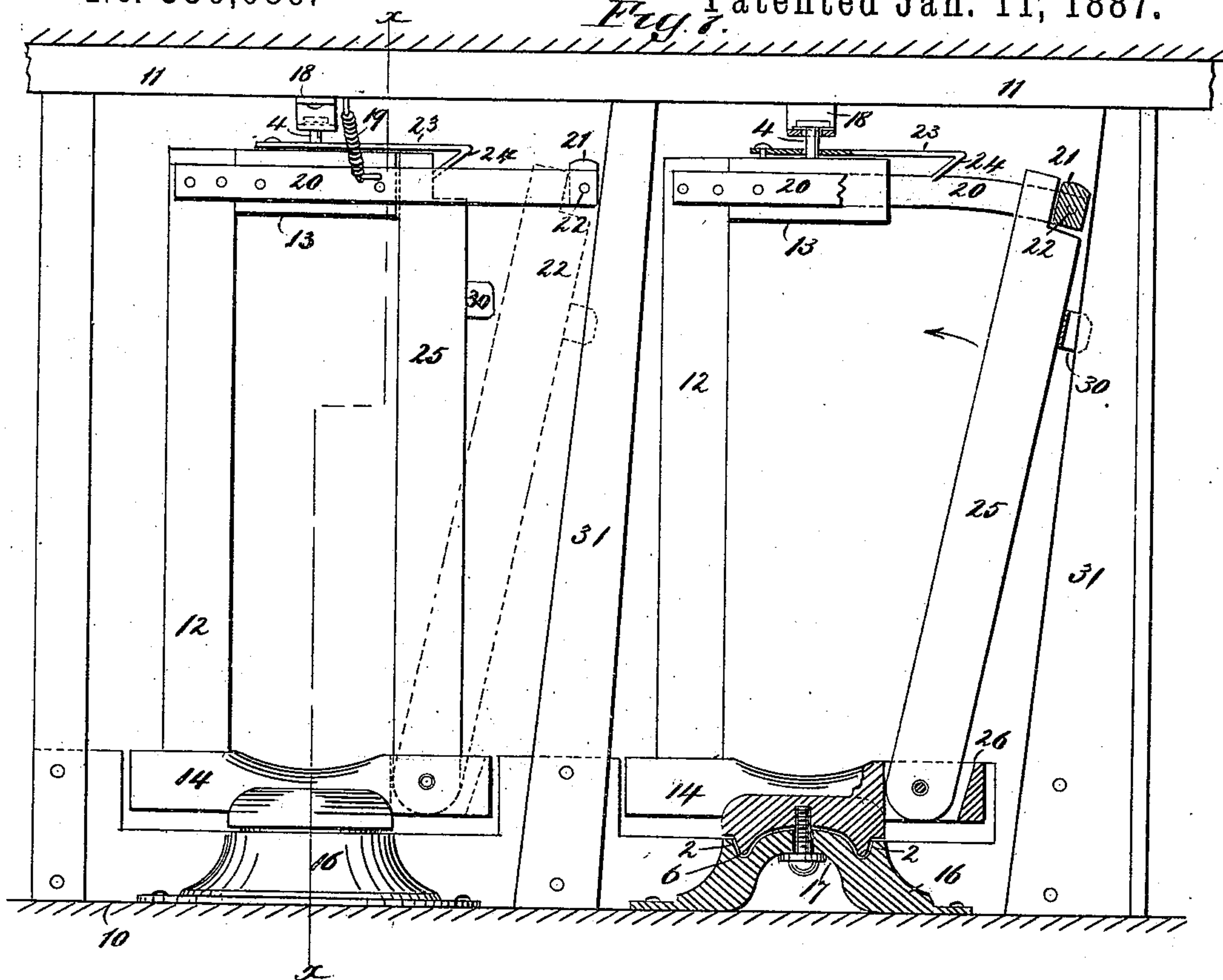
(No Model.)

W. H. YOUNGS.

STANCHION.

No. 356,086.

Patented Jan. 11, 1887.



WITNESSES:

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WILLIAM HENRY YOUNGS, OF WAVERLY, IOWA.

STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,085, dated January 11, 1887.

Application filed October 30, 1886. Serial No. 217,582. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HENRY YOUNGS, of Waverly, in the county of Bremer and State of Iowa, have invented a new and Improved Stanchion, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to that class of devices employed to secure cattle in their stalls, the object of the invention being to provide a device wherein the parts will be so connected and arranged that the animals held thereby may have a wider and freer range of movement than was possible with the old style of device.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the views.

Figure 1 is a face view of two stanchions constructed in accordance with the terms of my invention, the stanchion upon the right being shown as it appears when the swinging post has been released from the catch, the step, a portion of the lower cross-bar, and certain portions of the said stanchion upon the right being shown in section; and Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on the broken line *x x* of Fig. 1.

In the drawings, 10 represents the floor of the stable, in connection with which the stanchions are arranged, and 11 the beams or timbers of the floor above. The stanchion proper consists of a vertical post, 12, carrying an upper cross-bar, 13, and a lower cross-bar, 14, the lower cross-bar being preferably made of iron and formed with a boss or projection, upon the under side of which there is an annular flange, 2, which annular flange rests in a groove, 6, formed in the upper face of a step, 16, the parts being held together by a tap-bolt, 17, which passes upward through a central aperture formed in the step 16, to engage with the threaded aperture formed in the under side of the cross-bar 14 and the movable or swinging post 25. The upper cross-bar, 13, carries an upwardly-extending bolt, 4, which passes through a slot, 5, formed in a bracket, 18, that is secured to the floor-timbers 11.

A spiral spring, 19, extends forward from the upper part of the stanchion, one end of the spring being secured to the stanchion, while

the other is secured to one of the beams 11, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

To either side of the upper cross-bar, 13, there is secured a metallic plate or strip, 20, which strips may extend outward in a horizontal line, as indicated upon the left, or they may be curved downward, as indicated upon the right, in Fig. 1, the extending ends of the strips or plates 20 being spaced by a block, 21, through which and the said plates there is passed a bolt, 22. To the upper face of the cross-bar 13 I secure a spring-catch, 23, formed with an inclined faced tooth, 24.

The movable or swinging post 25 of the stanchion is pivotally mounted within a slot, 26, that is formed at or near one end of the cross-bar 14, the upper end of said post being preferably cut away, as shown upon the right in Fig. 1, in order that it may be more readily engaged by the catch 23, the arrangement being such that when the post 25 is moved in the direction of the arrow shown in connection therewith in Fig. 1 the upper end of the post will strike against the inclined face of the tooth 24, thereby raising the tooth and permitting the post to pass beneath the tooth to a position so that the said upper end will be engaged by the catch, as illustrated upon the left in Fig. 1.

In order that the stanchions may be held against any rotary movement upon their connections with the stable when they are opened, I provide the post 25 with ears 30, which ears will engage with the vertical timbers 31 when the posts 25 are swung back to the position shown upon the right in Fig. 1.

A stanchion constructed as described will permit a slight forward movement of the animal held thereby, any pressure upon the forward face of the stanchion causing it to swing over in the direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 2, this movement being against the tension of the spring 19.

By providing for the forward movement of the stanchion, as just described, the rising of the animal is greatly facilitated, and at the same time the animal is free to reach forward for the purpose of securing its food, and as the animal so reaches forward the spring 19 will act to prevent the stanchion from falling against the horns of the animal. It will also be seen that a slight rotary motion may be im-

parted to the stanchion, so as to permit the animal to lick its sides. In fact, the stanchion permits of a wide free range of movement, and, withal, is simple, cheap, and durable.

5 Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with a stanchion, of a lower supporting-step, a bracket formed with
10 a longitudinal slot, and a spring connected to the stanchion and to a fixed support in advance of the stanchion, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a stanchion the lower cross-bar of which is provided with a flange, 2, of a step, 16, formed with a groove 15 in which the flange 2 fits, pivotal connection between the stanchion and step, a bracket, 18, having a slot, 5, a bolt, 4, passing through the slot and connected to the stanchion, and a spring, 19, arranged substantially as described. 20

WILLIAM HENRY YOUNGS.

Witnesses:

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