

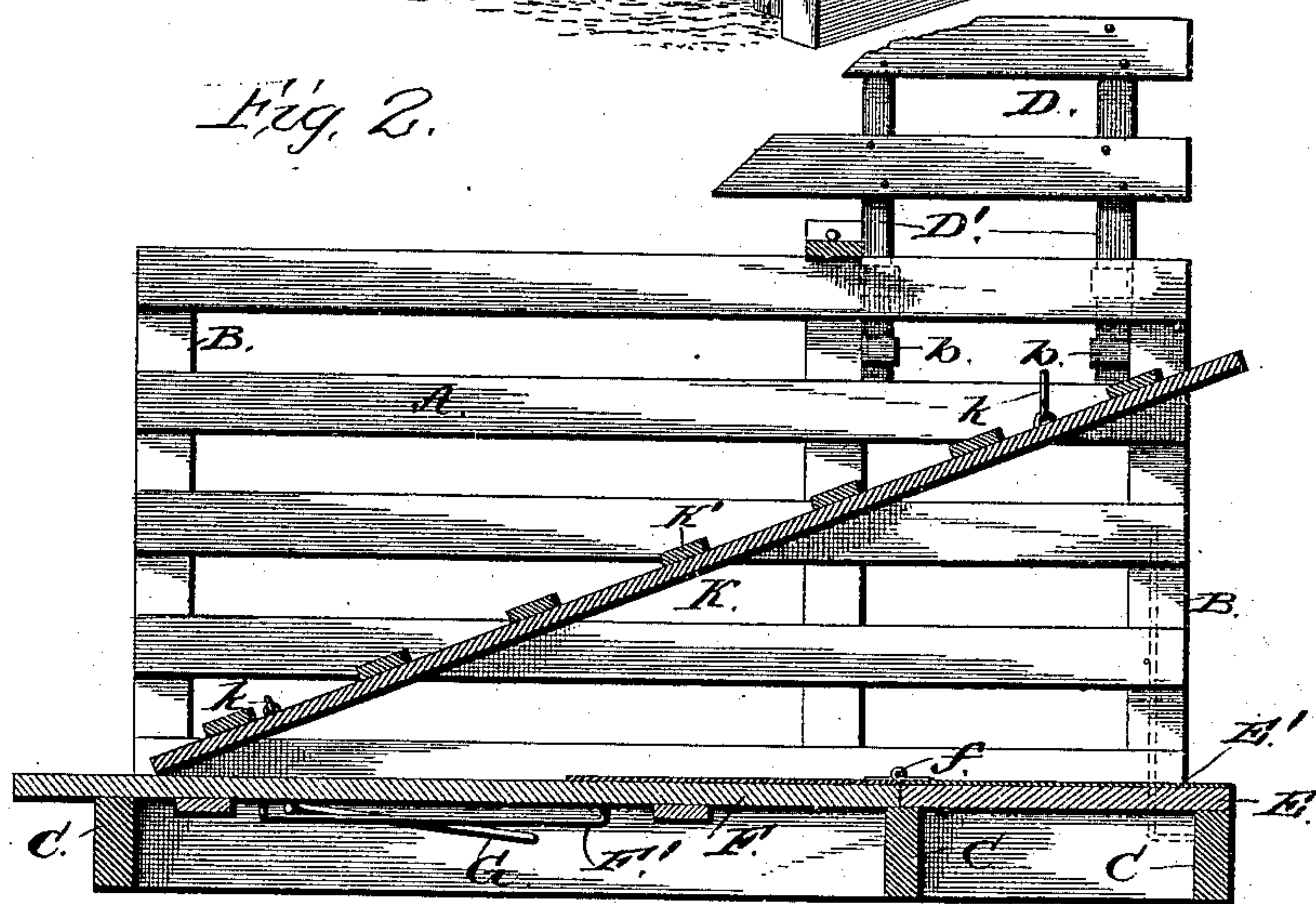
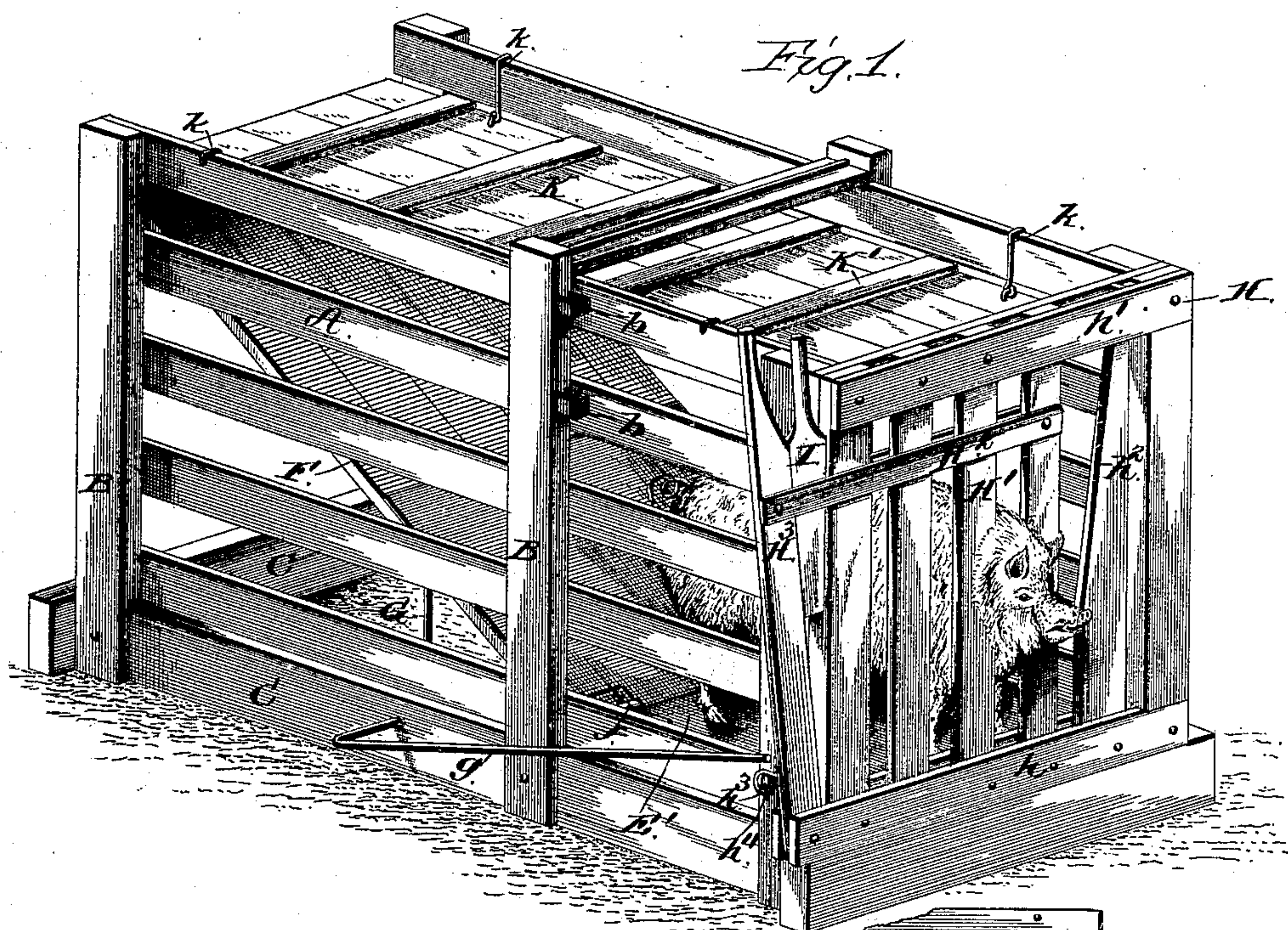
(No Model.)

S. LOFFER.

HOG TRAP.

No. 376,388.

Patented Jan. 10, 1888.



Solomon Loffer.

WITNESSES

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HOG-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 376,388, dated January 10, 1888.

Application filed October 14, 1887. Serial No. 252,312. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SOLOMON LOFFER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Maitland, in the county of Holt and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hog-Stanchions; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to an improvement in animal-stocks; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts thereof, which will be more fully hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide an animal-stock which is adapted for use as a trap for ringing and snouting hogs, as a stock-chute for loading animals, or as a rack for conveying them when loaded, the parts thereof being simple and effective in their construction and operation and positive in their ultimate result. I attain this object by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement shown arranged as a trap. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section thereof shown arranged as a stock-chute for loading purposes.

A A indicate the side slats, which are mounted upon standards or posts B B, secured to base-strips C C. The front standards, B, have metallic clips *b* secured to their upper opposing sides for the reception of the reduced lower ends of posts D' of supplemental extension-frames D.

On the two forward cross brace strips, C, a short flooring, E, is secured, which has a top metallic covering, E'. A rear adjustable flooring, F, is secured to the stationary flooring E by hinges *f*. The under side of the frame F has an elongated link, F', centrally secured thereto, in which the angular bent lifting portion of a lever, G, operates. The said lever G is preferably constructed from a metallic rod and bent into the shape shown, having an operating-handle, *g*, projecting along one side of

the stock. The adjustable flooring F is also partially covered with a top metallic sheathing adjacent to the hinges *f* and contiguous to the sheathing E' on the stationary flooring E.

The front portion of the stock is provided with a gate, H, which is hinged to one side thereof, and has a series of stanchions, H', mounted therein. One of said stanchions is pivotally secured at its lower end between the lower binding-strips, *h*, and is free to move at its upper end between the top binding-strips, *h'*. Two metallic connecting-bars, H², are secured to the upper portion of said movable stanchion at their inner ends, and at their outer ends are attached to a vertical lever, H³, pivotally secured at its lower end between the outer portions of the lower binding-strips, *h*. When the lever H³ is operated to adjust the stanchion in connection therewith, a space is formed between the inner edge of the said lever and the outer edge of the adjacent stanchion, in which a wedge-strip, I, is inserted to retain the said adjustment.

The stanchion nearest the hinged portion of the gate H is reduced at its upper portion, as at *h*², to permit the adjustable stanchion to be thrown back and form an enlarged opening. When the gate is closed, as shown in Fig. 1, a suitable loop, *h*³, secured thereto, is pressed over a hook or headed stud, *h*⁴, and thereby securely fastens the same.

The top K of the stock (shown in Fig. 1) is hung to the top longitudinal slats, A, by hooks *k*, secured near the four corners of the said top. This top K is virtually the foot-board or incline when the device is converted into a stock-chute, as shown in Fig. 2, and is provided with transverse foot-boards K', to prevent the animals from slipping in their ascent. When this board or incline is mounted in its proper position, the adjustable flooring F is lowered, and the two hooks *k*, near one end, are adjusted in connection with the longitudinal slats, as shown in Fig. 2, in such a manner that the opposite end of the board rests on the flooring F, adjacent to the rear of the stock. The extensions D are then mounted on each side of the upper end of the said board, for a purpose which is apparently obvious.

In using the stock as a trap the board or incline K is mounted as a top covering, the gate H shut and fastened, with the adjustable stan-

chion thereof thrown back to form an opening, and the adjustable flooring F lowered, as shown in Fig. 2. The animal is then driven into the stock, and his natural tendency will be in the direction of the gate H. As he moves toward the gate H, the adjustable flooring F is raised by means of the lever G, and the animal thereby forced to occupy the space afforded by the stationary flooring E.

The metallic sheathings not only prevent wear of the parts with which they are used, but form a slippery surface to prevent the animal from endeavoring to ascend the flooring F. Seeing the opening formed by the adjustable stanchion, the animal will instinctively thrust his head therethrough. The lever H³ is drawn outward from the gate, drawing the stanchion therewith and reducing the size of the opening and retaining the animal's head, as shown in Fig. 1, and the wedge-strip I inserted to hold the lever out. The animal may then be ringed or snouted, and when either one of said operations is completed he is released and set free by opening the gate H.

To convert the stock into a carrying rack, the flooring F is lowered and an end-gate connected to the rear of the frame.

Suitable braces will be employed wherever necessary to strengthen the stock.

The utility and adaptability of my improvement being obviously apparent, it is unnecessary to further enlarge upon the same herein.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the frame, of the stationary and adjustable flooring, the incline or foot board having the suspending-hooks, and the supplemental frames or extensions, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the frame, of the stationary flooring having a metallic sheathing, the adjustable flooring hinged to said stationary flooring, and also having a metallic sheathing and an under elongated loop, the lifting-lever G, having the angularly-bent portion and a projecting handle, the gate H, having the movable stanchion, the lever for operating said stanchion, the wedge-strip, and the suspended top board adapted to be removed and used as an incline for loading purposes, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the frame, of the stationary and adjustable flooring, the lifting-lever for operating the adjustable flooring, the top suspended convertible board K, the hinged gate having an adjustable stanchion, the operating-lever, the link-plates connecting said operating-lever with the adjustable stanchion, and the wedge-strip for retaining the lever in its adjusted position, substantially as described.

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

SOLOMON LOFFER.

Witnesses:

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D. P. LEWIS.