

(No Model.)

W. SCOTT.
STANCHION.

No. 401,307.

Patented Apr. 9, 1889.

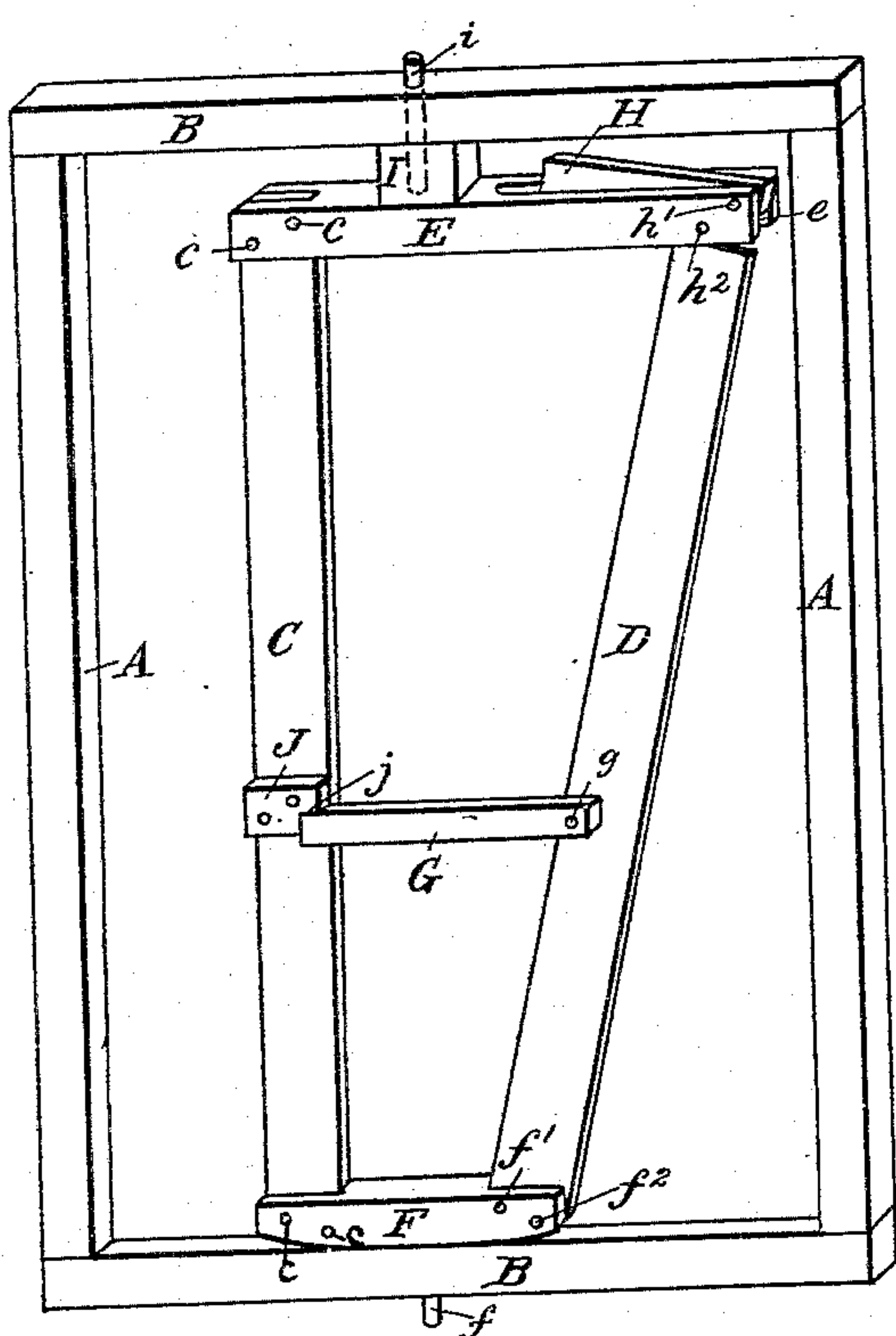


Fig. 1

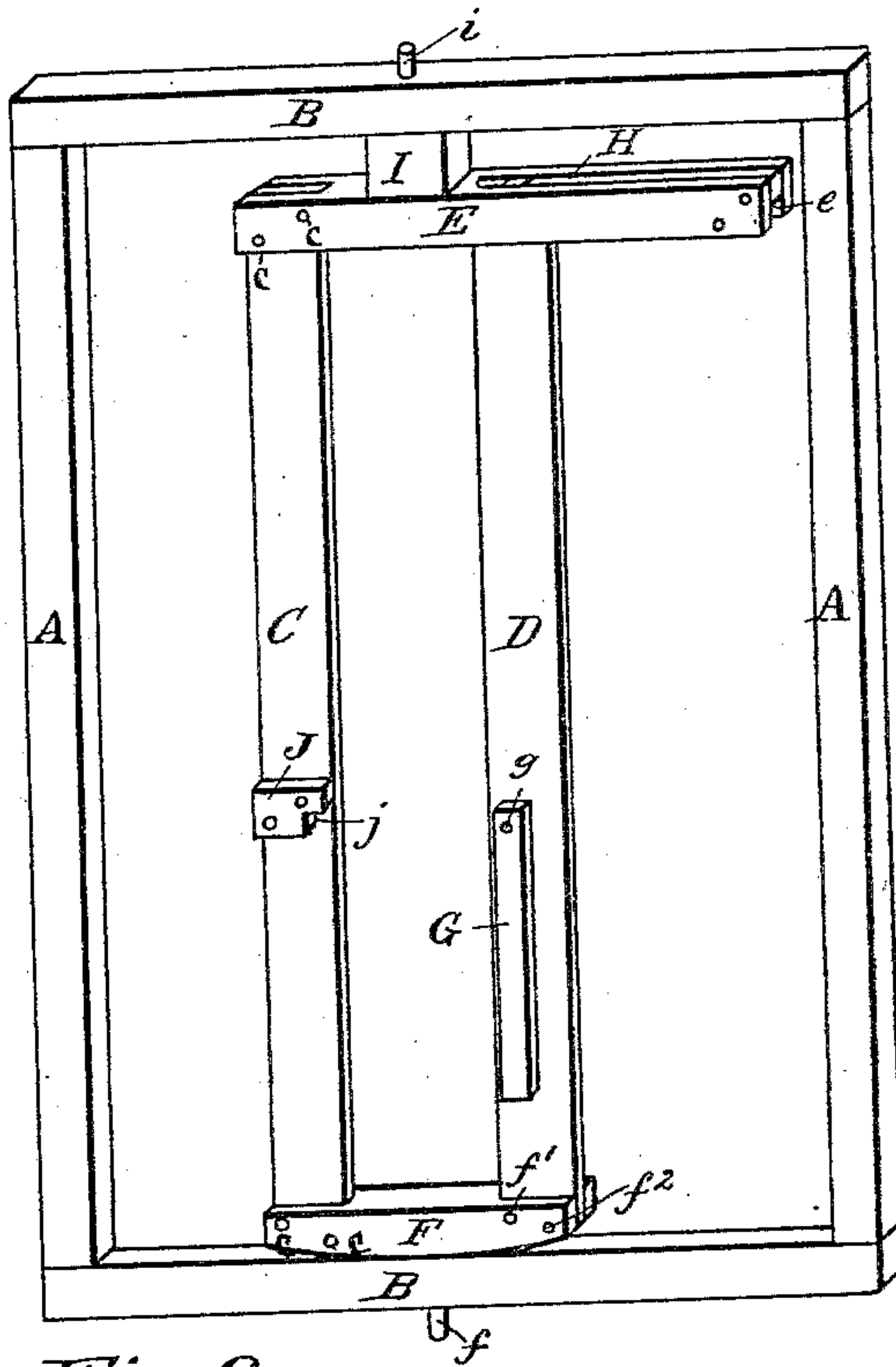


Fig. 2

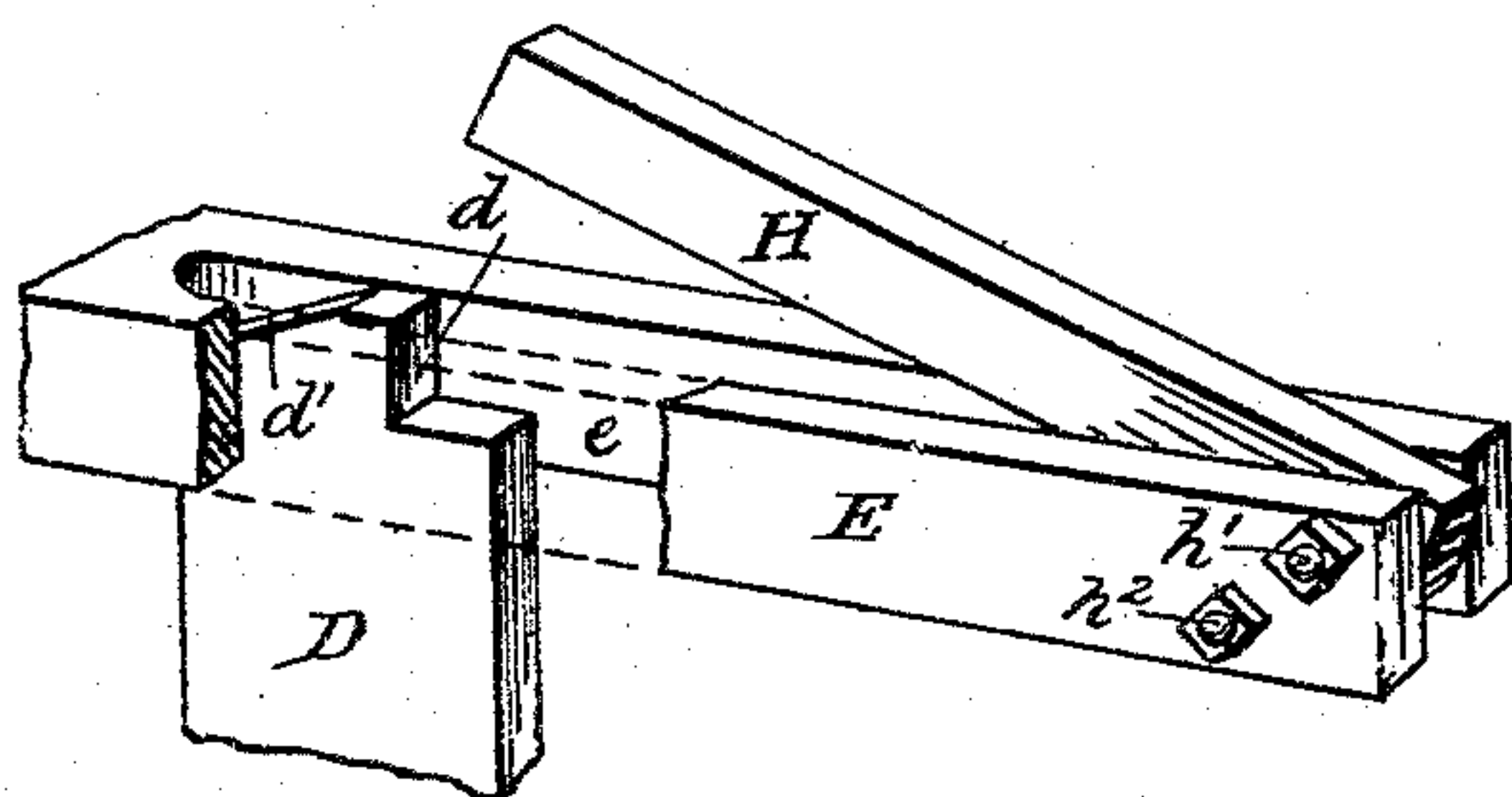


Fig. 3

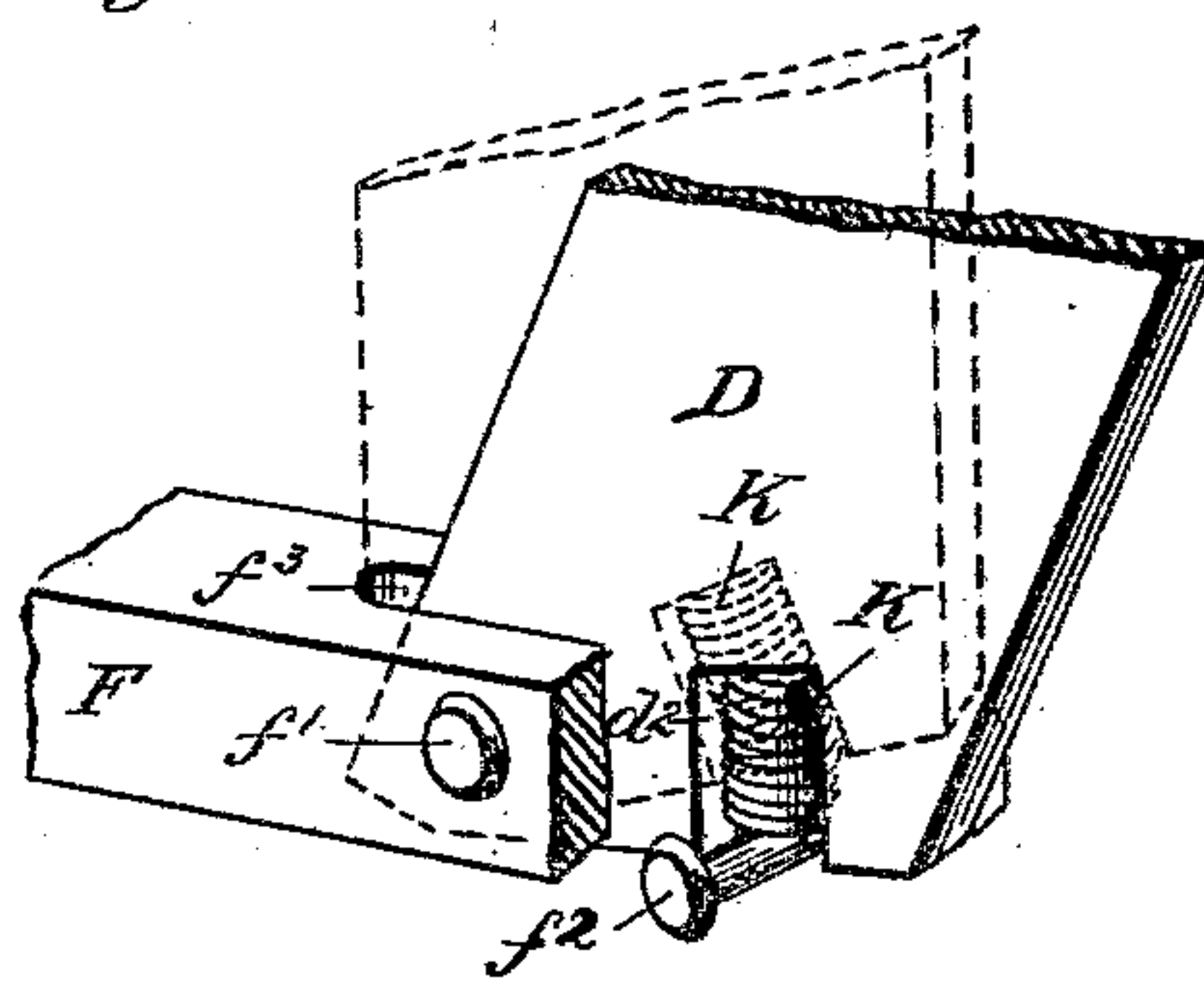


Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER SCOTT, OF HOOSICK FALLS, NEW YORK.

STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 401,307, dated April 9, 1889.

Application filed February 13, 1888. Serial No. 263,914. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hoosick Falls, county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cattle-Stanchions, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cattle-stanchions; and it consists in a novel locking mechanism, whereby the animal in reaching its head downward to get the food in the manger locks itself in the stanchion.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figures 1 and 2 are elevations of my improved stanchion, showing it open, ready to receive the animal, and closed, respectively. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the locking device; and Fig. 4, a perspective view, broken away, showing the attachment of the spring which operates the pivoted stanchion-bar.

A A are two upright timbers secured to the cross-timbers B B at the head of the stall, and the food-rack is placed behind the beams A A. The stanchion is pivoted in the cross-beams B B by the pins $i f$. The pin i is secured to the upper horizontal cross-bar, E, of the stanchion and passes through a block, I, interposed between the beam B and cross-bar E, to permit the latch H to be swung upward. The lower cross-bar, F, is beveled to permit it to turn more easily on the lower cross-beam, B, and the pins $i f$ being opposite one another the stanchion is permitted a swinging movement to allow the animal to turn its head. The vertical bar C is bolted at $c c$ to the opposite ends of the cross-bars E and F. The cross-bar E is extended beyond the lower bar, F, and a longitudinal slot, e , is cut into such extension. In the outer end of the slot e , at h' , is pivoted the gravity-latch H. The lower cross-bar, F, is slotted at f^3 to receive the pivoted bar D, pivoted by the bolt f'' at its inner lower corner in the slot f^3 . A notch, d^2 , is cut out in the other lower corner of the bar D, and a spring, K, is interposed between the

bolt f^2 , secured in the bar F, and the pivoted bar D, fitting in the notch d^2 . The lower ends of the bars C and D are secured to the bar F at the proper distance apart to confine the animal's head. The upper end of bar D slides in the slot e in the upper horizontal bar, E, and is formed with the shoulder d on the side adjacent to the latch H. The upper end is also beveled at d' to decrease the friction between D and H, either in closing or opening the stanchion.

The block J is bolted to the upright C, and is formed with the shoulder j . To the bar D is pivoted at g the prop G, abutting against the shoulder j .

The operation of my invention is as follows: The bar D being swung on its pivot f'' away from the bar C, the spring K is compressed, and the prop G being swung up against the shoulder j the force exerted by the spring holds it there, maintaining the bar D in the position shown in Fig. 1, the gravity-latch H resting upon the top of the bar. The animal puts its head between the bars C D above the prop G, and in reaching down into the manger releases the prop, which swings down to position shown in Fig. 2, out of the way, when the spring K moves the bar D up against the end of the slot e and the latch H falls down into the shoulder d and prevents the bar D from being moved back until the latch is raised. When the animal is released, it is only necessary to raise up the latch H, swing the bar D back, and raise up the prop G against the shoulder j , and the stanchion is set.

It is obvious that a leaf-spring might be attached to the bars D and F instead of using the spiral spring K, and the same result would be obtained.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the pivoted stanchion-bar and a prop adapted to hold the said bar open against the action of a spring and to be swung downward by the animal to permit the spring to close said bar, of a locking device operated by the movement of the pivoted bar to hold the animal in the stan-

chion, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with the elongated bar E, latch H, pivoted in the slot *e* and resting on
5 the top of the pivoted bar D, of the prop G and spring K, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of February, 1888.

WALTER SCOTT.

Witnesses:

DANFORTH GEER,
GEO. F. CARNEY.