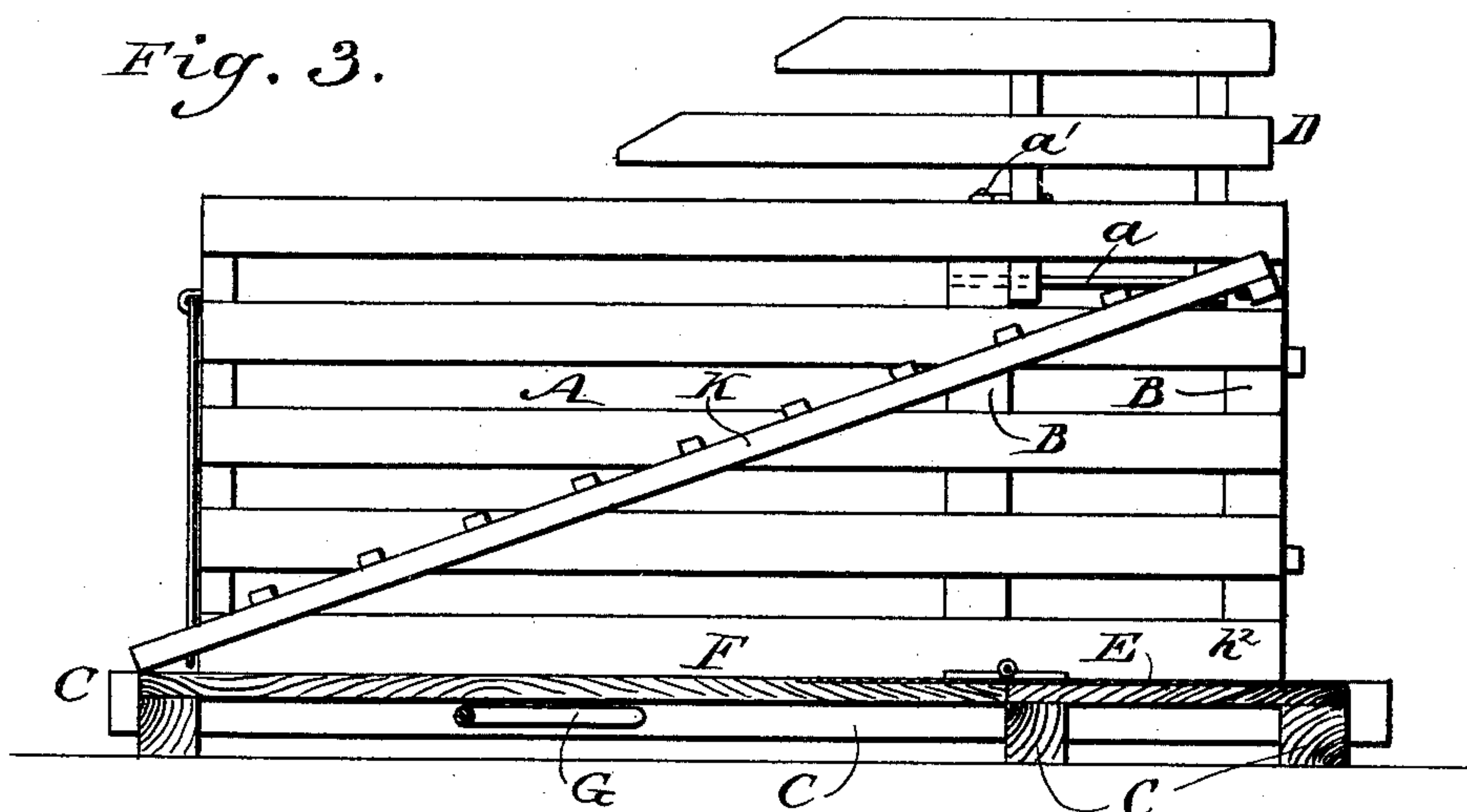
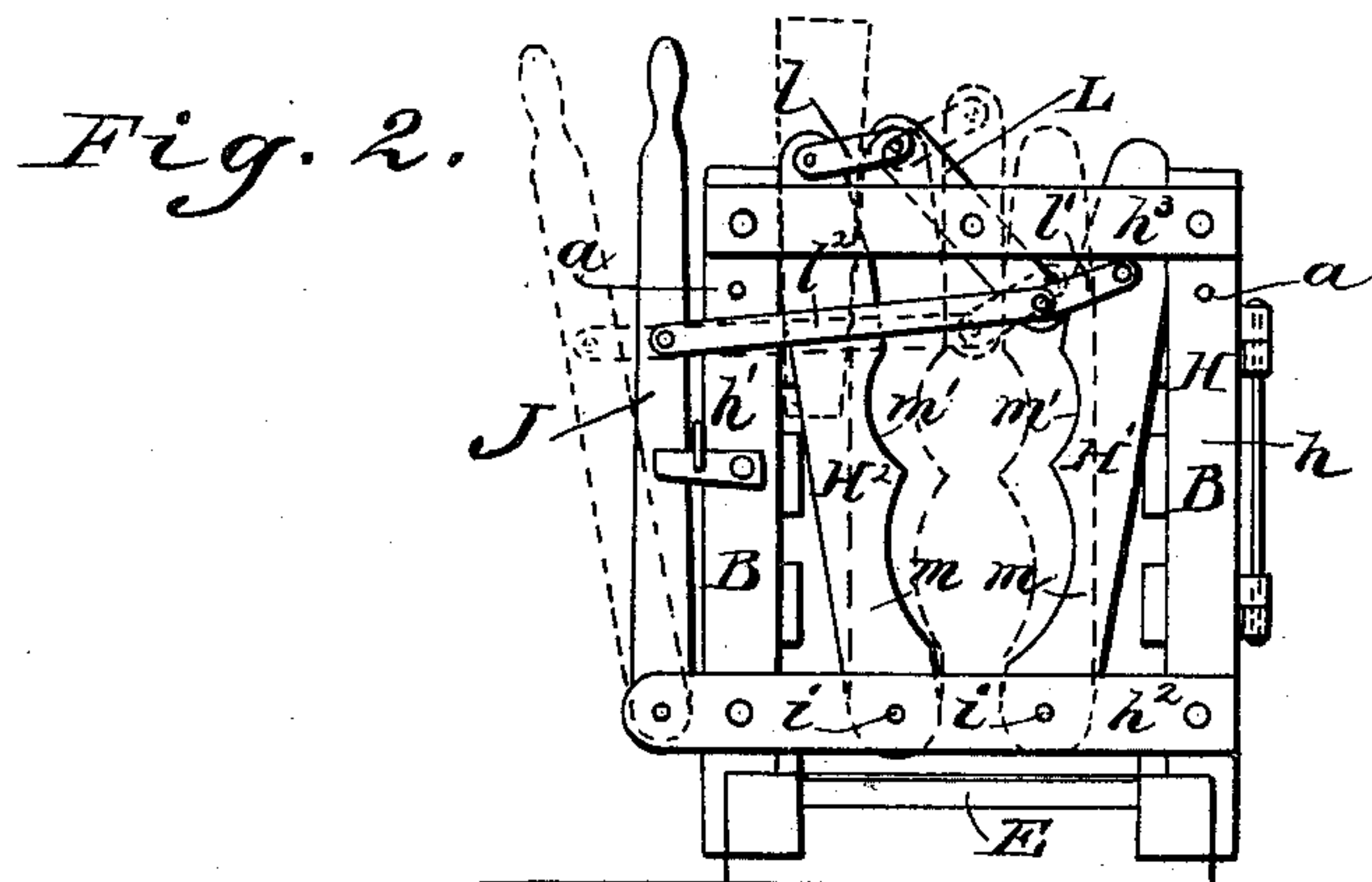
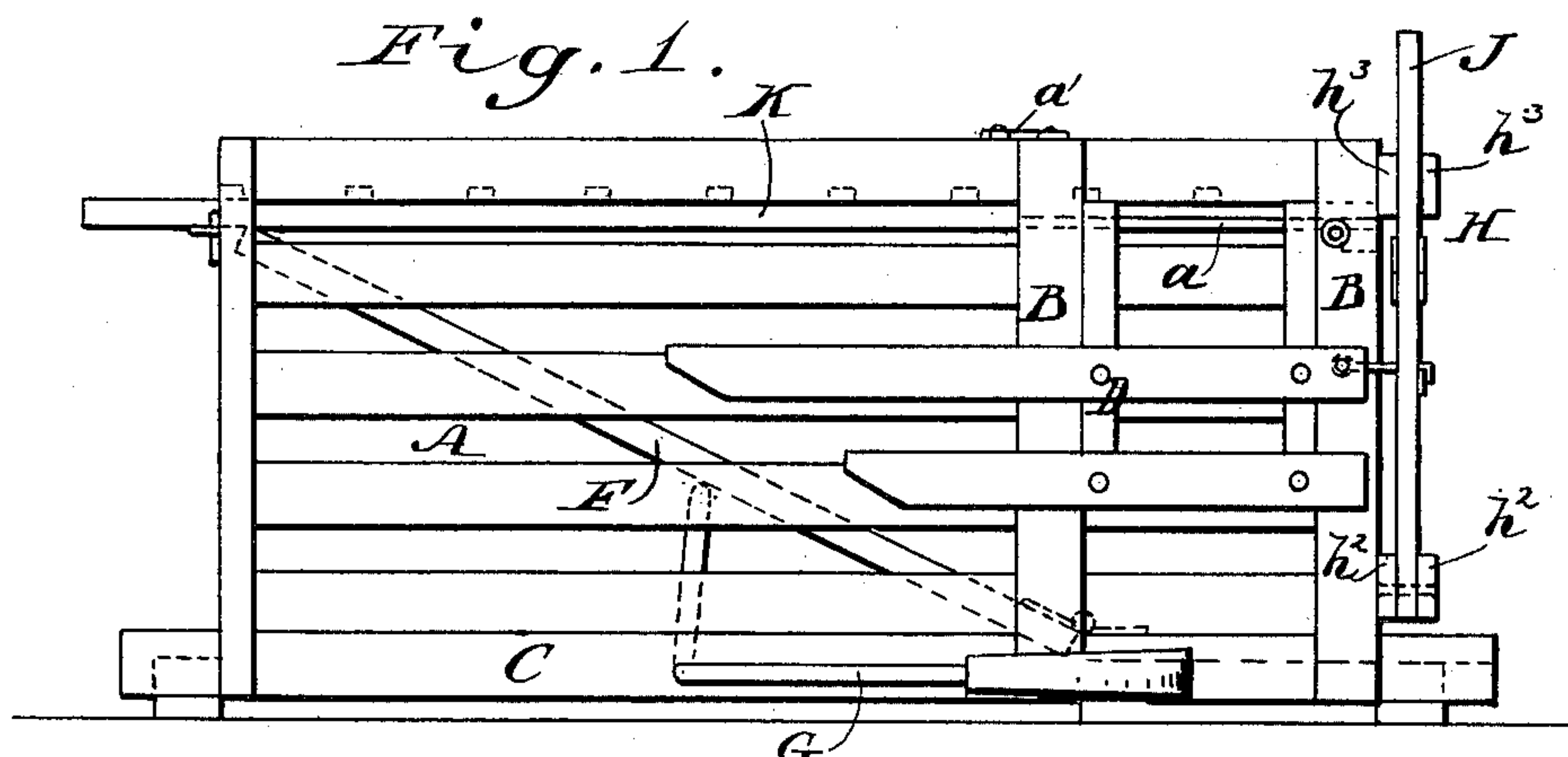


(No Model.)

S. LOFFER.
HOG TRAP.

No. 407,083.

Patented July 16, 1889.



WITNESSES:
John H. Doerner
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON LOFFER, OF MAITLAND, MISSOURI.

HOG-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,083, dated July 16, 1889.

Application filed August 16, 1888. Serial No. 282,875. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SOLOMON LOFFER, of Maitland, in the county of Holt and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Hog-Trap, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention is an improvement upon my hog-trap covered by Letters Patent No. 376,388, which were granted to me January 10, 1888; and the present invention consists, principally, in the construction and arrangement of the stanchions and means for operating them.

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

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved animal-trap, showing the side supplemental frame turned down. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same, and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional elevation showing one of the side supplemental frames elevated and showing the gate removed.

The side frames A A, posts B B, base-strips C C, short floor E, adjustable floor F, operating-lever G therefor, and top K are of the same construction as shown and described in my above-mentioned patent. The supplemental extension-frames D D, instead of being held in clips, as in said patent, are hinged to and between the posts B B on through rods or bolts *a*, so said frames may be lowered to the position shown in Fig. 1, or elevated, as shown in Fig. 3, and held by hooks *a'*, pivoted to the top of the posts B.

The front gate H is hinged to the front of the trap and is composed of the two upright bars *h h'*, the two bottom bars *h² h²*, and the two top bars *h³ h³*. The bars *h h'* are held between the upper and lower bars to space them, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The stanchions H' H² are pivoted at their lower ends be-

tween the bars *h² h²* on pins *i i*. The upper ends of the stanchions are held between the bars *h³ h³*, and between which they slide from the position shown in full lines in Fig. 2 to that shown in dotted lines in said figure. The adjacent edges of the stanchions H' H² are curved out, as shown at *m*, for catching low animals, as hogs and sheep. They are also curved at *m' m'* for catching cattle. The two stanchions are operated simultaneously by the lever J, centrally-pivoted lever L, links *l l'*, which connect the ends of said lever L to the stanchions H' H², and the connecting-rod *l²*, which connects the lower end of the lever to the hand-lever J. By drawing outward on the lever J the lever L is turned to vertical position, drawing the two stanchions simultaneously together, as indicated in full and dotted lines in Fig. 2, thus rendering them much more efficient than where one stanchion is fixed and the other movable.

By hinging the side frames D D to the main frame they become much more convenient to handle than when separated, as in said patent, and when wanted for use they are always at hand.

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

The main frame of the trap and the front gate H, hinged to the front end of said main frame, in combination with the stanchions H' H², pivoted in said gate, the vertical levers J and L, pivoted to said gate and forming a part thereof, the links *l l'*, connecting the opposite ends of the lever L to the stanchions H' H², respectively, and the link *l²*, connecting the lever L to the lever J, substantially as and for the purposes described.

SOLOMON LOFFER.

Witnesses:

GEORGE K. CLARK,
DANIEL P. LEWIS.