

(No Model.)

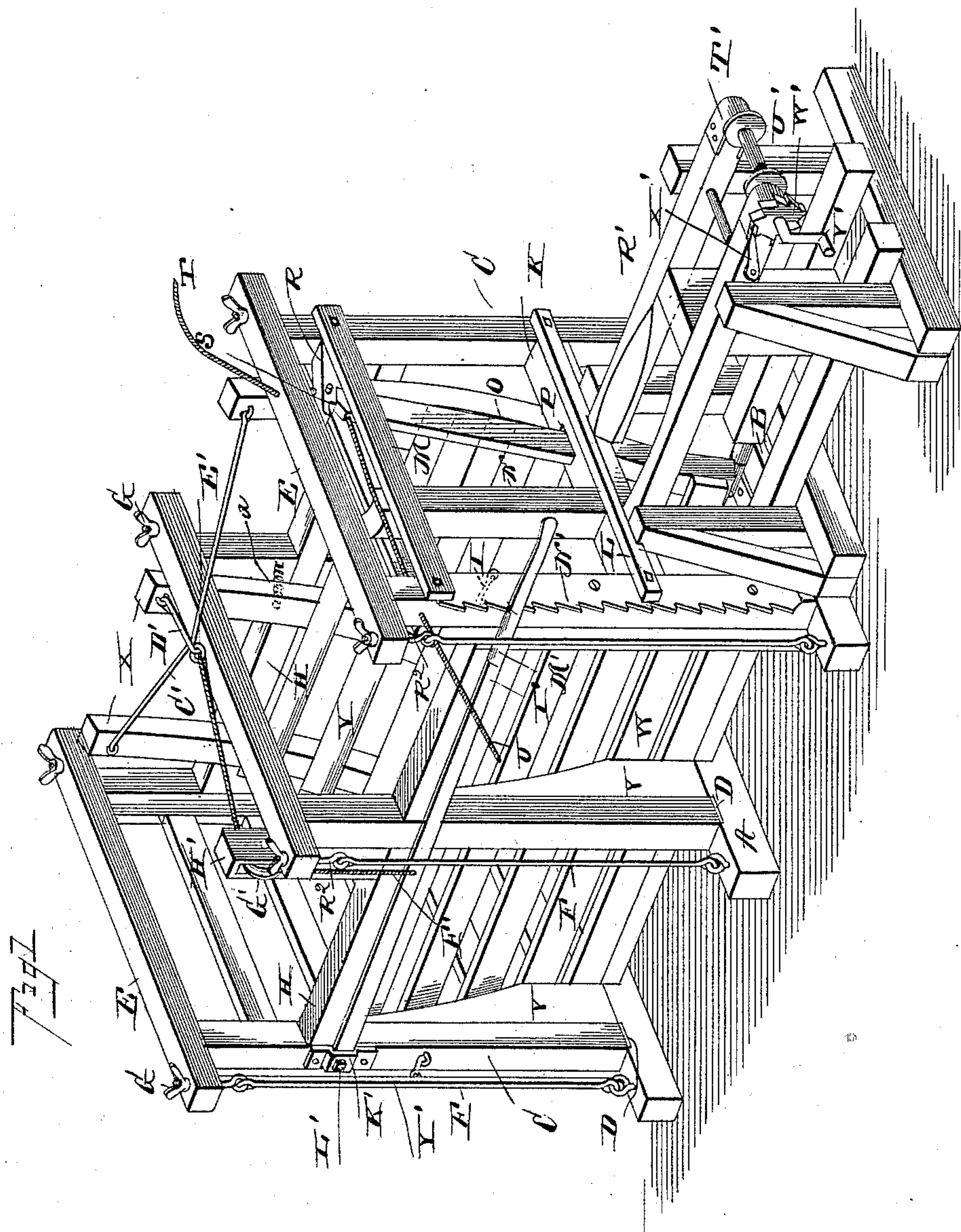
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. T. MORRIS & B. S. COOL.

PORTABLE STANCHION.

No. 413,080.

Patented Oct. 15, 1889.



Witnesses

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Inventor,

John T. Morris

And,  
Benjamin S. Cool.

By their Attorneys

Our Attorneys  
Chas. Snowdon

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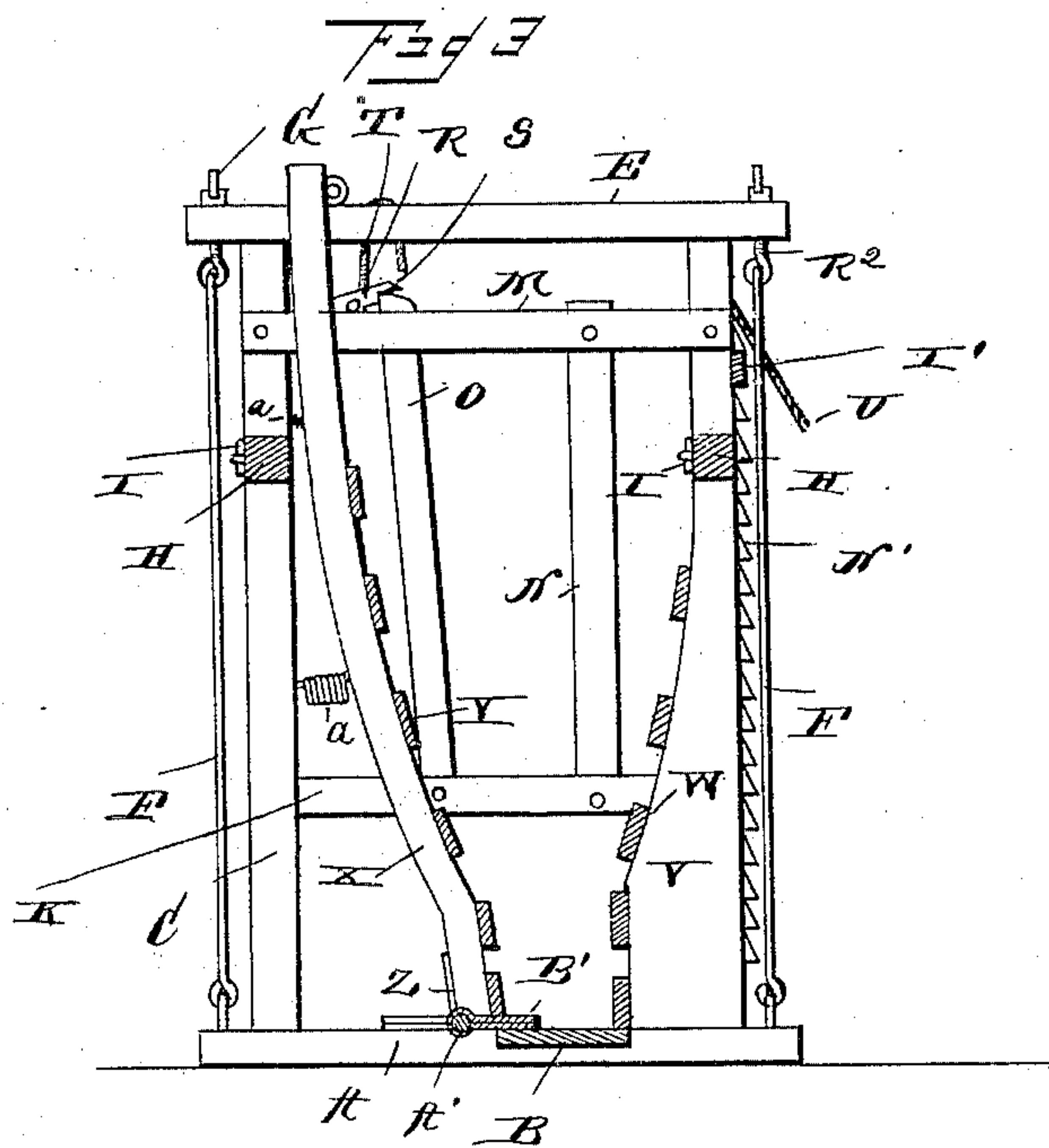
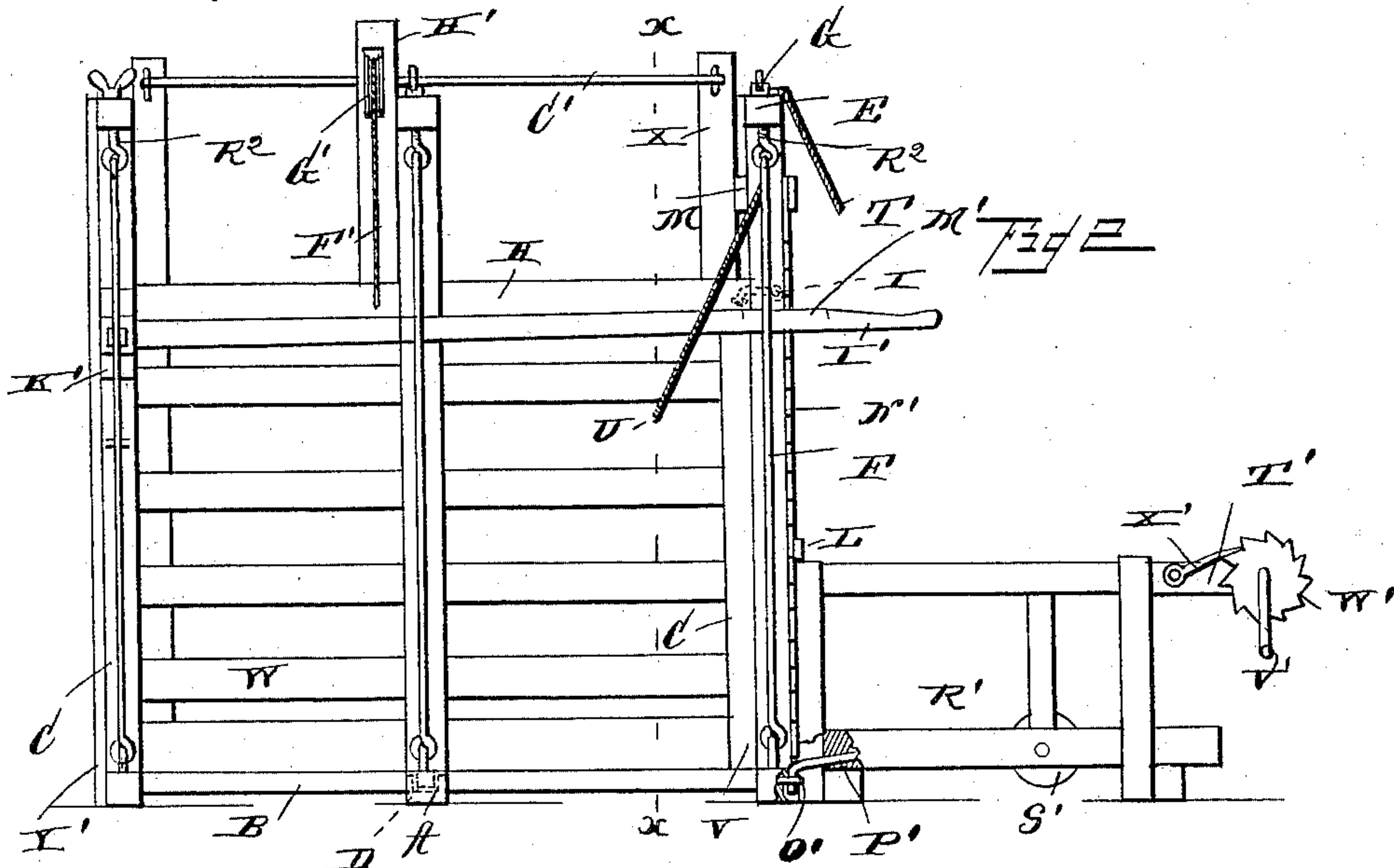
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. MORRIS AND BENJAMIN S. COOL, OF MEDORA, IOWA.

## PORTABLE STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,080, dated October 15, 1889.

Application filed February 28, 1889. Serial No. 301,532. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN T. MORRIS and BENJAMIN S. COOL, citizens of the United States, residing at Medora, in the county of Warren and State of Iowa, have invented new and useful Improvements in Portable Stanchions to be Used in Dehorning Cattle, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in portable stanchions to be used in dehorning cattle; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stanchion embodying our improvements. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 2.

A represents a series of three transverse sills arranged parallel with each other and at a suitable distance apart and connected together by a floor-board B of suitable length, breadth, and thickness, the said floor-board being rabbeted to the said sills, as shown.

C represents vertical upright posts, which have their lower ends tenoned and inserted in metallic sockets D, which are mortised into the sills A, near the outer ends thereof. The said posts C are connected in pairs at their upper ends by means of transverse cross-bars E, which are mortised and tenoned thereto and have their ends projecting beyond the outer sides of the posts. Rods F have their lower ends hooked into metallic loops on the ends of the sills A, and have their upper ends looped to screw-threaded loops or eyebolts R<sup>2</sup>, passed through vertical openings near the ends of the cross-bars E, and provided with thumb-nuts G, whereby the said cross-bars are clamped firmly on the upper ends of the posts. The said posts C are connected together by longitudinal bars H, arranged at a suitable distance from their upper ends, the said bars H being mortised and tenoned to the outer end post, rabbeted to the central post, and connected to the inner end post by means of hooks and staples I. By this construction the posts C are braced against lateral movement and the bars H are adapted to be readily detached therefrom when disassembling the parts of the stanchion.

K represents a cross-beam, which connects the inner end posts at a suitable distance from the ground, and is attached thereto by means of a strip L, which is arranged and secured on its outer side and has its projecting ends bolted to the said posts. Said end posts are further connected together near their upper ends by a pair of strips M, which are bolted thereto, as shown, on opposite sides. A vertical post N has its lower end mortised to the cross-beam K at a suitable distance from one end thereof, and has its upper end bolted between the strips M.

O represents the swinging bar, which has its lower end pivoted in a vertical slot P, with which the cross-beam K is provided, and the upper end of the said swinging bar plays between the strips M. A latch R is pivoted between the said strip, and has a series of shoulders S at its inner end, adapted to engage the upper end of the bar and thereby lock the same at any desired adjustment and at any desired proximity to the post N. A rope T is attached to the said latch, passes through a vertical opening in the end cross-bar E, and has its pendent end arranged on the front end of the stanchion. A similar rope U is attached to the upper end of the rocking bar, and is guided in a groove on the upper end of the post N and through an opening in the adjacent post C.

V represents a series of cleats which are secured to the inner sides of the posts C, on one side of the frame. The said cleats have their inner edges rounded outward, as shown in Fig. 3, and are connected together by a series of longitudinal strips W.

X represents a series of three bars, which have their lower ends curved, as shown, and are connected together by a series of strips Y, which are similar to the strips W. The lower ends of said bars are provided with metallic straps Z, having eyes which are pivoted on a longitudinal rod A', that connects the sills A and is secured thereto and also to the floor-board by means of metallic straps B'. The upper ends of the curved bars X project a suitable distance above the upper side of the cross-bar E, and the said bars X have their upper ends connected together by means of a bail C', which is pivotally connected to the end bars X, and is connected to



the central bar X by means of a link D'. The center of this bail has an eye E', to which is attached a rope F'. The said rope passes over a sheave G', which is journaled in the upper end of an upright post H', the latter being secured on one of the longitudinal bars H and being bolted to the proximate post C.

The bars X and the connecting-strips Y constitute a hinge side, which is adapted to be swung inward, or from the rigid outer side of the stanchion, so as to grasp the body of the animal and prevent him from moving. In order to accomplish this a lever I' is provided, which is pivotally connected to a loop or guide K' secured to one of the posts C by means of a pin L'. The rope F' is attached to the said lever, and the latter is provided near its free end with a lip or ledge M', which operates on a serrated plate N', which is bolted or otherwise firmly secured to one of the end posts C. The said plate is adapted to lock the lever in any desired position, as will be readily understood, and the function of the said lever and of the rope attached thereto is to operate the hinged side of the stanchion.

The sill A, which is arranged at the inner end of the stanchion, is provided with a pair of U-shaped keepers O', which are engaged by a pair of hooks P', arranged at the inner end of the detachable frame R', which is of suitable construction. Said frame is provided in its lower side with a guiding-sheave S', and has at its upper side a pair of longitudinal parallel bars T', between the outer ends of which is journaled a windlass U'. The said windlass has a crank V' and a ratchet-wheel W', the latter being engaged by a pawl X', which is pivotally attached to one of the bars T'. The latter have their inner edges beveled upward and outward for a suitable distance from their inner end, and are arranged at a suitable distance apart to readily receive the jaws and the lower side of the head of an animal secured in the stanchion.

It will be understood that the head of an animal is passed between the post N and the pivoted bar O, and that the latter is clamped against his neck, whereby the animal is effectually prevented from withdrawing its head from the frame R'.

In order to hold the head of the animal rigidly, a rope halter is passed over the animal's head, back of the ears, under the throat, and over the nose below the eyes, and then passed down under the guiding-sheave S', and then attached to the windlass and drawn tight by turning the latter. Thus the head of the animal is effectually secured on the frame R' in the easiest possible position, and in such a position as to enable the operator to remove or shorten its horns with the greatest facility.

The outer end of the stanchion is provided with a gate Y', which is hinged to one of the

corner-posts C, and may be swung to immediately after an animal has been driven into the stanchion. By arranging the said end of the stanchion directly opposite the bars or gate of the cattle-pen the animals may be driven from the pen into the stanchion and dehorned successively and in a comparatively short time. A single person can operate the stanchion and dehorn the cattle, and can do so without the possibility of injury either to himself or to the animal.

A stanchion thus constructed is cheap and simple, is portable, and may be very readily disassembled or put together, and will be found of great utility to people engaged in the cattle business in holding cattle for castration and branding purposes.

A coiled spring  $\alpha$  may be arranged between the center post C and center bar X and attached thereto, the function of said spring being to normally open the hinged wing.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. In a cattle-stanchion, the frame having the rigid curved side, the hinged side arranged inside the frame and normally held away from the curved side by a spring and adapted to be swung toward or from the rigid curved side, the rigid post N at one end of the frame, the pivoted bar O, adapted to be swung toward and from the said post, and the latch to lock the said bar, substantially as described.

2. The stanchion-frame comprising the sills, the floor-board connecting them, the posts of the rigid side having their lower ends socketed in the sills and detachable therefrom, the cross-beams E mortised and tenoned on the upper ends of the posts, the side beams H, detachably secured to the posts, and the clamping-rods connecting the projecting ends of the sills and of the beams E, in combination with the pivoted side, an operating-lever pivoted at the opposite side of the frame, and the ropes connecting the pivoted side to the lever, substantially as described.

3. The combination, in a cattle-stanchion, of the rectangular frame having a rigid side and comprising the cleats V and connecting-strips W, the hinged side arranged opposite the rigid side and comprising the bars X and connecting-strips Y, the strips and cross-beams K at one end of the frame, the rigid post N, connecting said cross-bars, and the pivoted bar O, adapted to be moved toward and from the said post N, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN T. MORRIS.  
BENJAMIN S. COOL.

Witnesses:

HENRY HAYDEN,  
W. C. MONTGOMERY.