

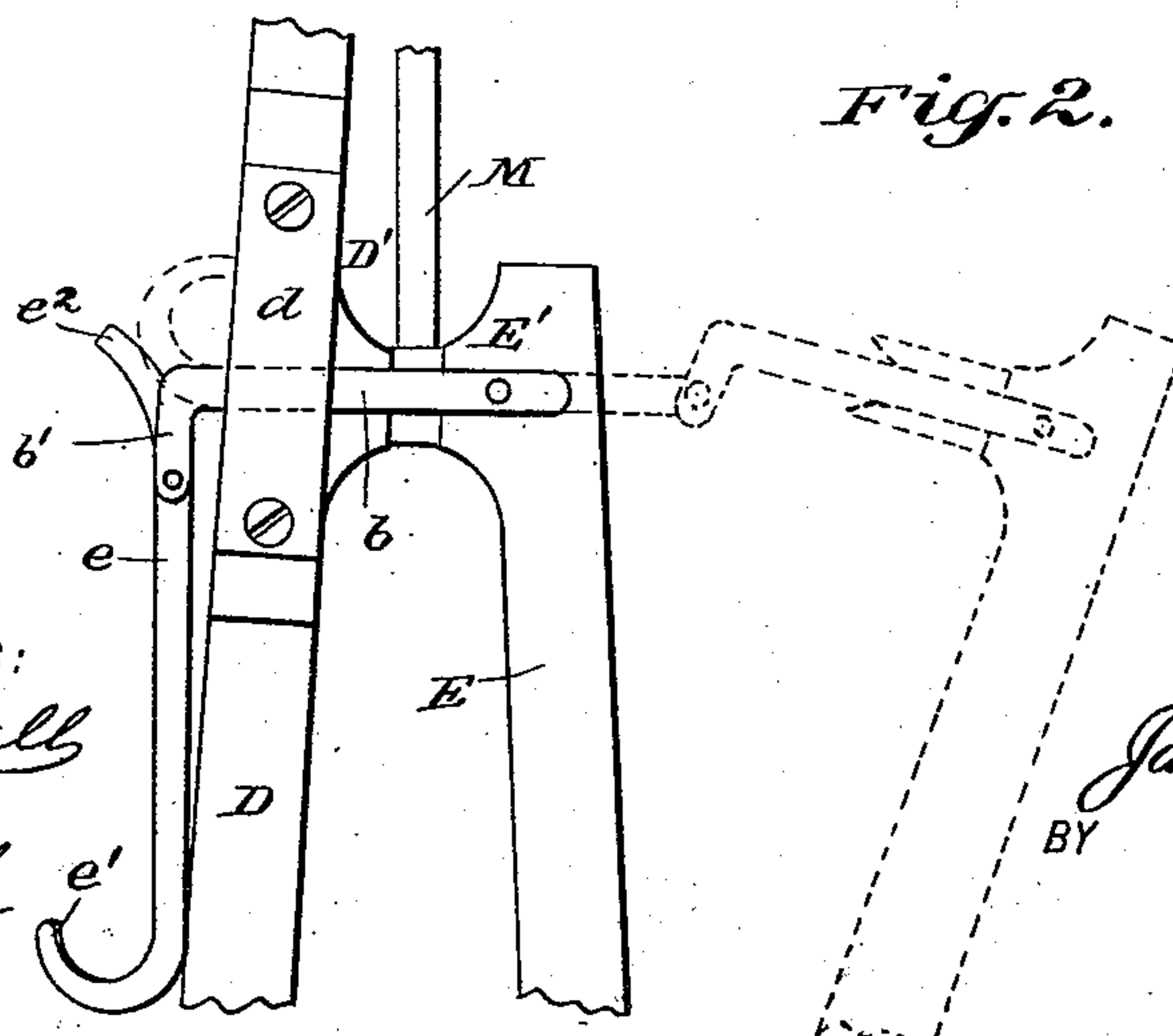
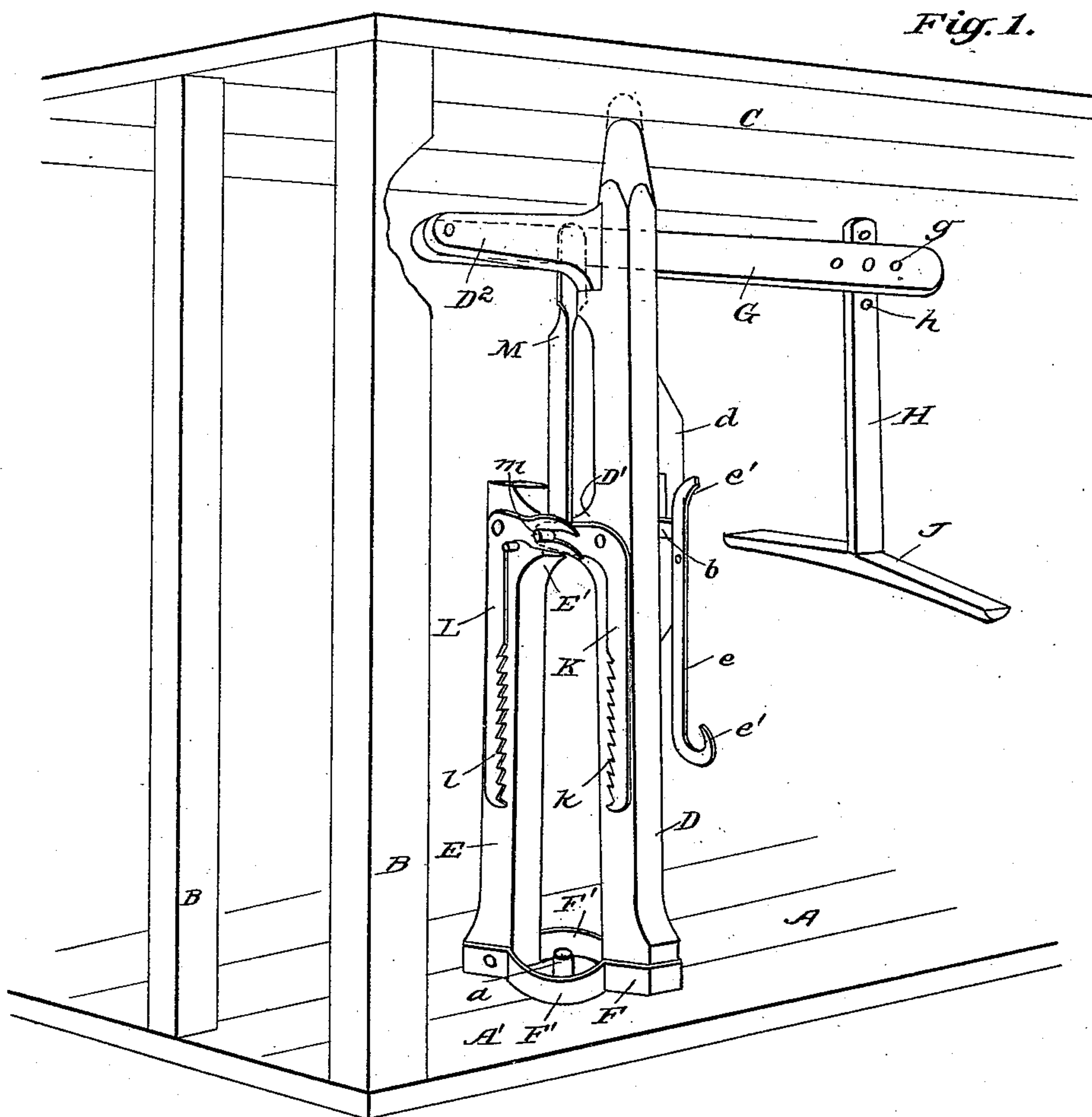
(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. McBRIDE.
STANCHION.

No. 446,264.

Patented Feb. 10, 1891.



WITNESSES:

J. W. Griswold

C. M. Clark

INVENTOR:

James McBride

BY

Mum & Co

ATTORNEYS

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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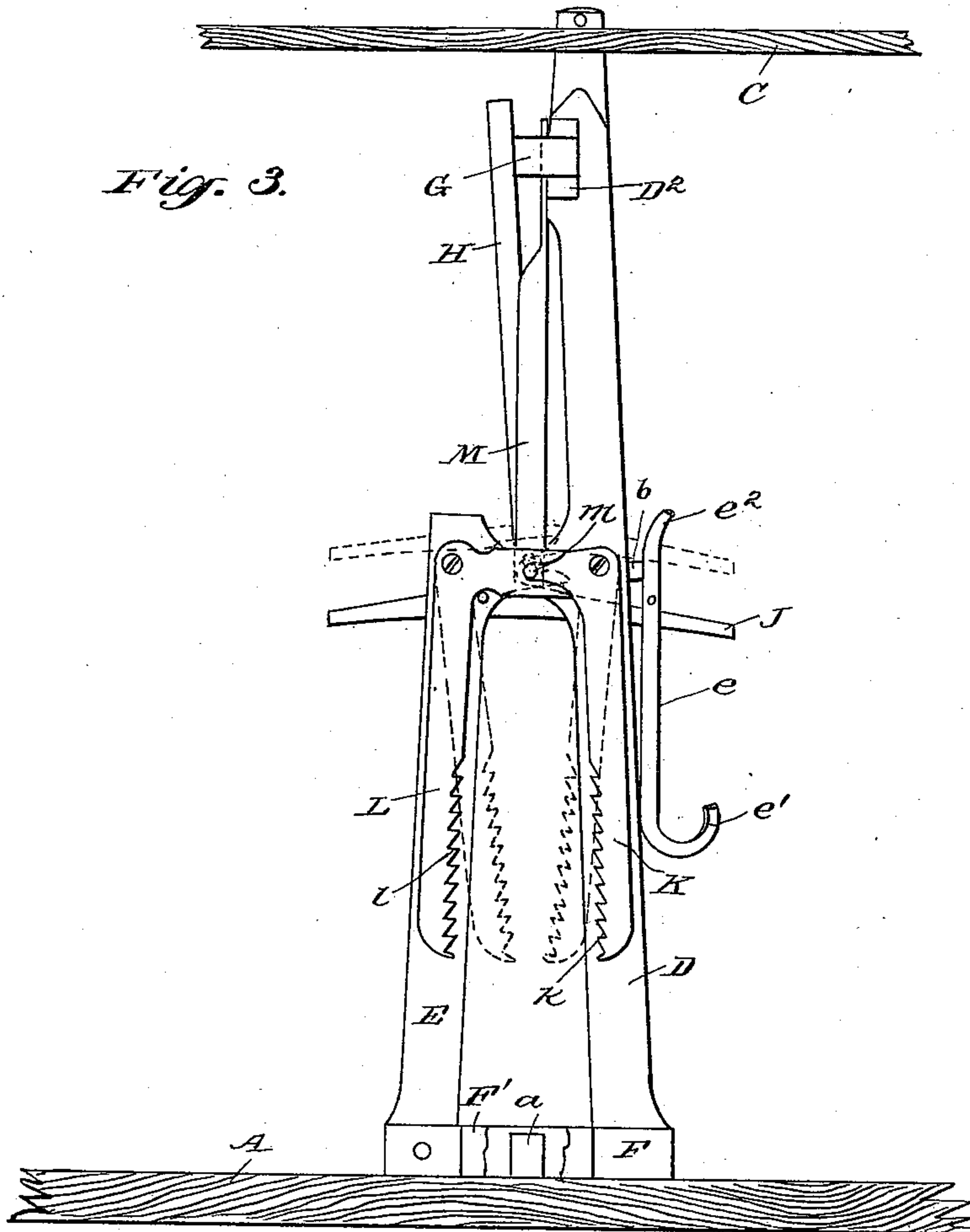


Fig. 4.

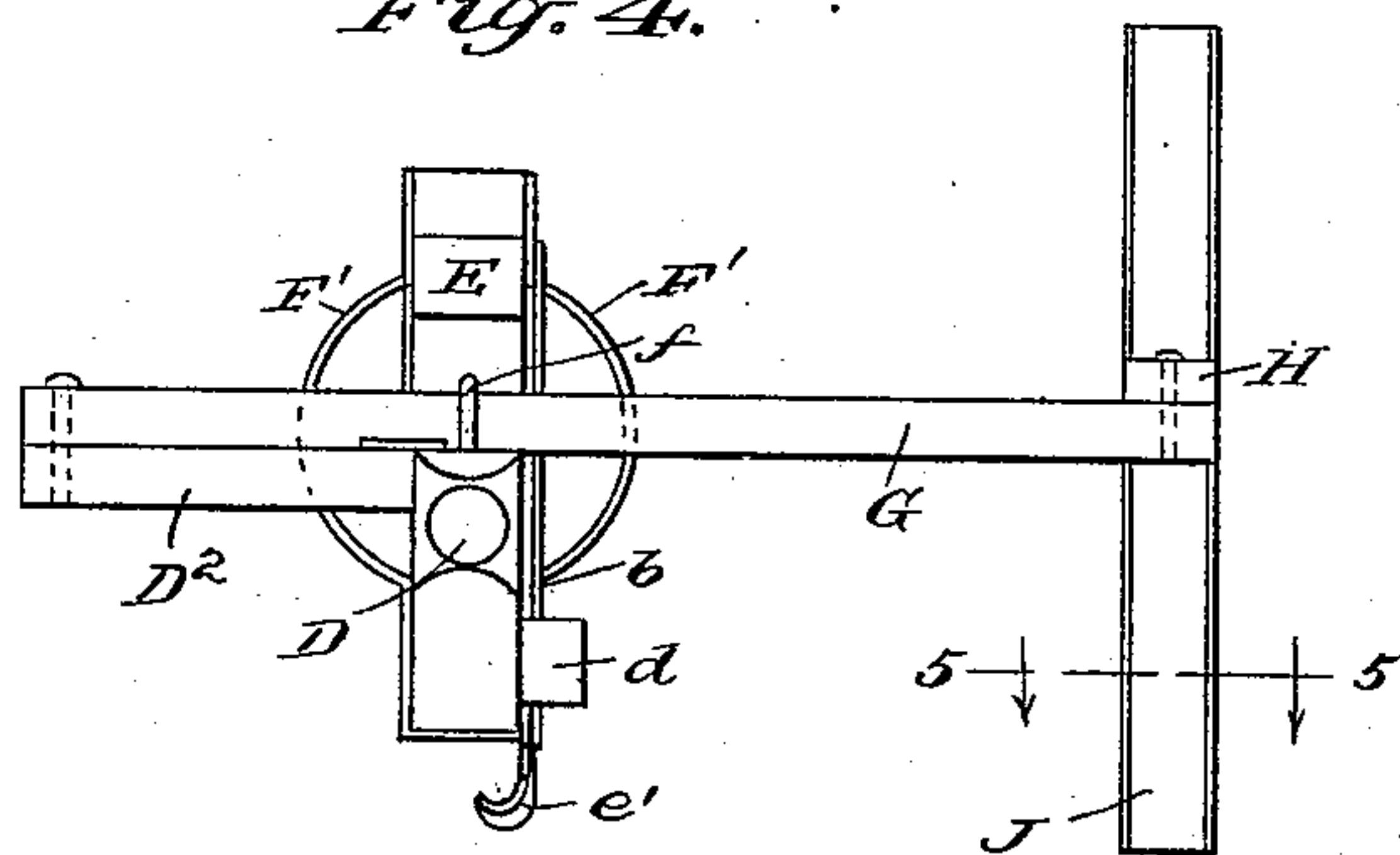


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES McBRIDE, OF BAVINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 446,264, dated February 10, 1891.

Application filed May 26, 1890. Serial No. 353,172. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES McBRIDE, of Bavington, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Cattle-Stanchion, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in cattle-stanchions and in filth-preventing devices.

It is well known that cattle are very likely to step forward into the feed-crib while eating and to drop their excrement upon the stall-floor, so that when they lie down they become extremely dirty.

The object of my invention is to provide a stanchion to which a creature may be quickly and easily secured and that will securely fasten the creature and at the same time give it great freedom of movement, and also to provide means in connection with the stanchion to prevent the creature from dropping its excrement on the stall-floor.

To this end my invention consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts that will be hereinafter fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

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 perspective view of the device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a broken detail view showing the movement of the stanchion when locked or unlocked, the view being taken from the rear. Fig. 3 is a front view of the device, showing in dotted lines the movement of the mechanism for preventing the dropping of excrement on the stall-floor. Fig. 4 is a plan of the device; and Fig. 5 is a cross-section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 4, showing the formation of the padded arm which comes in contact with the creature's back.

A is the stall-floor, having suitable supports B, connecting with the ceiling C above, the portion A' of the floor being used as a crib in which the food for the cattle is placed. A vertical post D rests upon the floor A and extends through a hole in the ceiling C, and where there is no ceiling a perforated board

may be substituted. The post D is provided on one side, at a point above the neck of the tallest creature which will be fastened in the stanchion, with a boss D', which will thus be opposite a similar boss E' on the upper part of locking-standard E, which is arranged adjacent to and parallel with the post D, the distance between the two being such as to afford room for a creature's neck, but not to allow its head to be drawn through between the same.

The lower ends of the post D and locking-standard E are connected by the plates F, which have opposite central bends F', thus forming a circular opening between the lower ends of the parts D and E, in which is a stop *a*, which limits the movement of the post and locking-standard. The lower end of the post D has the ends of the plates F fixed thereto, and the lower end of the standard E is pivoted between the plates, so that it may be swung outwardly when unlocked.

A cross-bar *b* is pivoted to the upper portion of the standard E and extends at a right angle to the standard through a keeper *d* on the post D, the free end of the cross-bar having an angular bend *b'*, to which is pivoted the lever *e*, which has at its lower end a hook *e'*, which forms a convenient handle, and the lever is curved outwardly at its upper end *e²* to enable it to operate easily on the post D. The cross-bar *b* is just long enough to extend through the keeper when the stanchion is locked, and the bent portion *b'* falls below the opening in the keeper *d* and prevents the locking-standard E from swinging outwardly and unlocking the stanchion. To unlock the stanchion the lever *e* and cross-bar *b* are raised and both are pushed through the keeper *d*, thus swinging the standard outwardly and unlocking the stanchion, this movement being shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. To lock the stanchion the above operation is reversed. It will be seen that a creature may be securely fastened in the stanchion and that the free movement of the latter on the stop *a* will give the creature all necessary freedom.

Near the top of the post D is a forwardly-extending arm D², which is fixed thereto and to the end of which is pivoted a rearwardly-extending lever G, the lever being supported and its movement limited by the keeper *f*,

which incloses the lever and is fixed to the post D. Pivoted to the rear portion of the lever G is a depending rod H, having fixed to its lower end a curved and rounded transverse arm J, which extends laterally across the stall and which is placed above the back of the creature, so that when it arches its back it will strike the arm J and actuate the lever G. The lever G is provided with a series of transverse perforations *g* and the rod H with a series of perforations *h*, so that with a suitable pin the height of the arm J and the position of the arm in relation to the lever G may be easily regulated. The arm J is provided with a suitable pad, that it may be easy to the creature's back. Pivoted upon the front sides of the post D and standard E are the angular plates K and L, respectively, said plates being pivoted at their elbows so that the longer portions of the plates will rest against the front portion of the post and standard. The inner edges of the plates K and L are provided with teeth *k* and *l* to prick the neck of the creature in the stall, as herein-
after described.

The upper part of the plate K extends inwardly and is pivoted by a pin *m* to the vertical rod M, which is pivoted at its upper end to the lever G. The upper end of the plate L extends inwardly and is slotted, as shown, so that the slotted end will engage the pin *m* and be actuated by the rod M, and at the same time the slot in the plate will permit the necessary movement of the locking-standard E.

It is well known that a cow cannot or will not drop her excrement, let it be either of a liquid or solid nature, without arching her back, and when provided with the above-described device when she arches her back it strikes the arm J and tilts the lever G, thus raising the rod M and the inner ends of the plates K and L, which causes the lower portion of the plates to swing inwardly, and the teeth *l* and *k* prick the cow in the neck. This causes her to step backward, and she continues to move backward till her back clears the arm J, and the excrement will thus be dropped so far in the rear that the stall-floor will be kept entirely clean.

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

1. A stanchion consisting, essentially, of a vertical post mounted loosely upon a floor

and extending to a support, a vertical locking-standard arranged adjacent thereto, plates fixed to the foot of the post and pivoted to the foot of the standard, a stop fixed to the floor and projecting between the plates, and a detachable lever mechanism for locking the top of the standard to the post, substantially as described.

2. A stanchion consisting, essentially, of a vertical post mounted loosely between a floor and a support, a vertical locking-standard arranged adjacent thereto, curved plates fixed to the foot of the post and pivoted to the foot of the locking-standard, a stop fixed to the floor and projecting between the plates, a cross-bar pivoted to the upper portion of the locking-standard and extending through a keeper on the post, and a lever pivoted to the cross-bar and adapted to operate the same, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a stanchion comprising two vertical posts or standards, of angular plates pivoted thereon, provided with inwardly-projecting teeth and inwardly-extending upper ends pivotally connected together, a lever pivoted above the plates and connected with the inner ends thereof by a rod, and a depending rod attached to the rear end of the lever and having at its lower end a transverse arm, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination, with the post D and standard E, adapted to swing outwardly, as shown, of the angle-plates K and L, pivoted to the post and standard and provided with inwardly-projecting teeth and inwardly-extending upper ends, the end of the plate L being slotted, as shown, the rod M, pivoted to the plates by the pin *m*, the lever G, pivoted above the plates and having the rod M pivoted thereto, and the rod H, pivoted to the lever G and provided with the transverse arm J, substantially as shown and described.

5. The combination, with the post D, having the keeper *d* thereon, and the locking-standard E, pivoted to the post, of the cross-bar *b*, pivoted to the standard and provided with the bent end *b'*, and the lever *e*, pivoted to the cross-bar and having the curved end *e²* and hooked end *e'*, substantially as described.

JAMES McBRIDE.

Witnesses:

A. C. MCCLURE,
J. B. TEMAN.