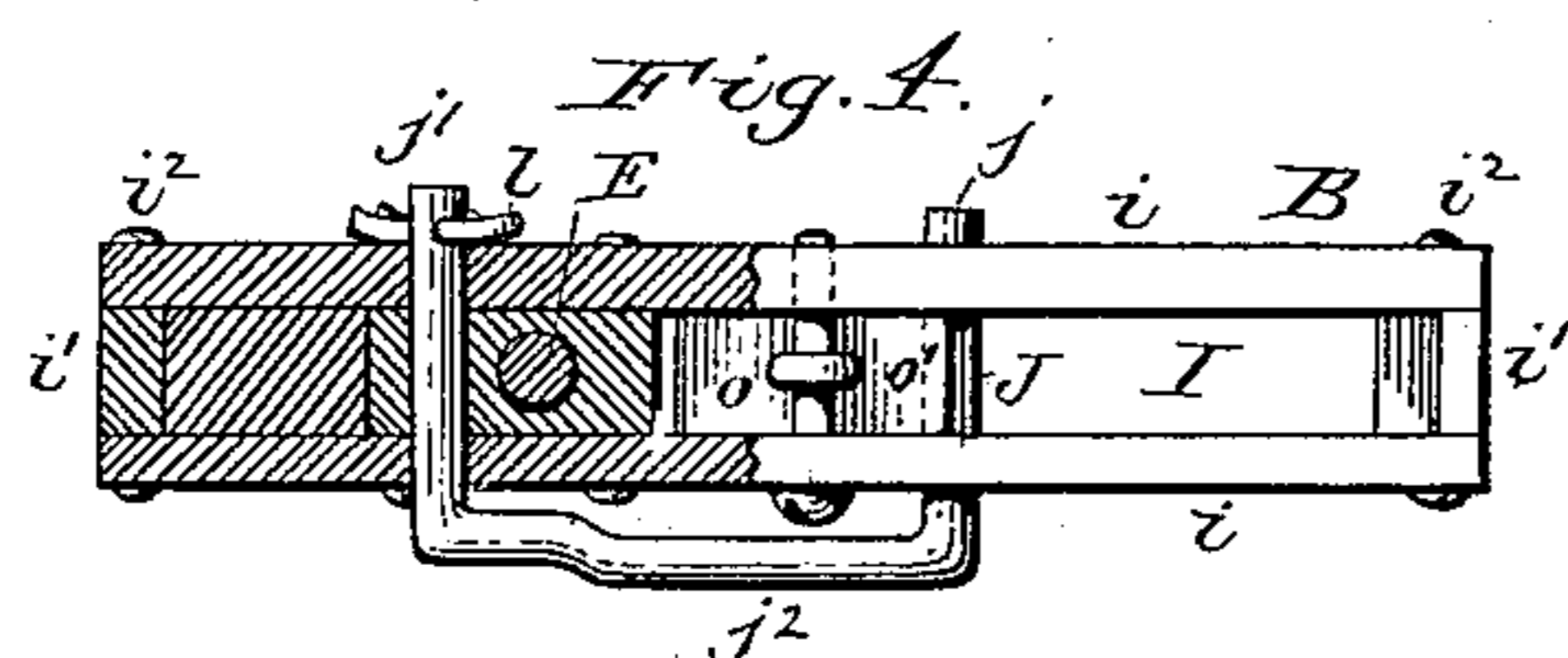
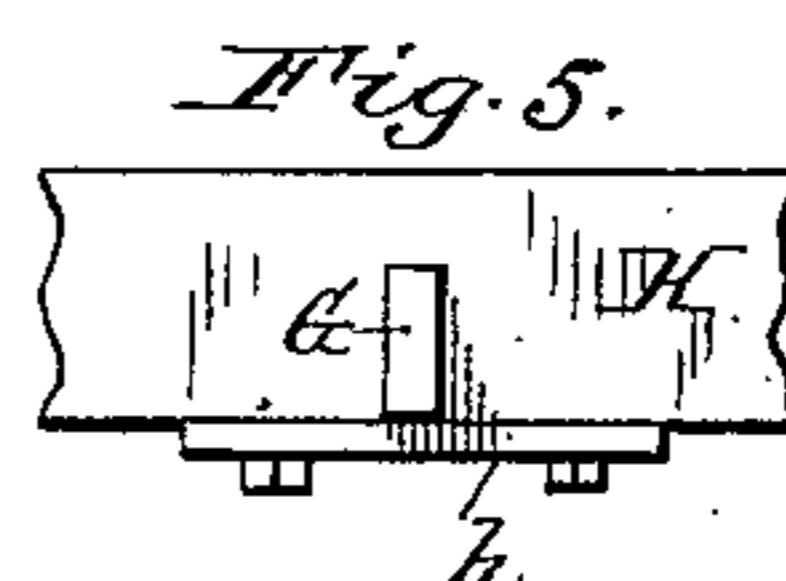
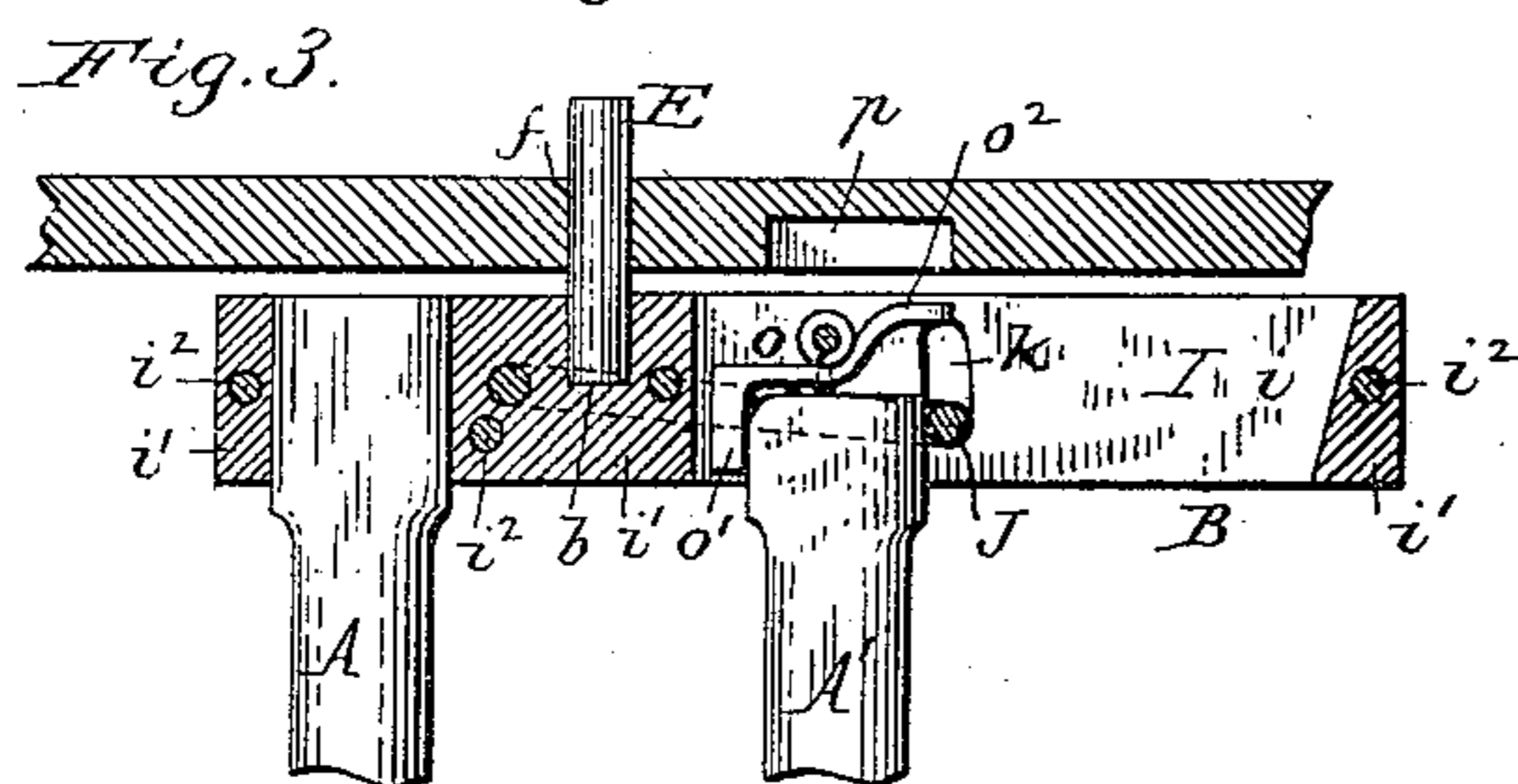
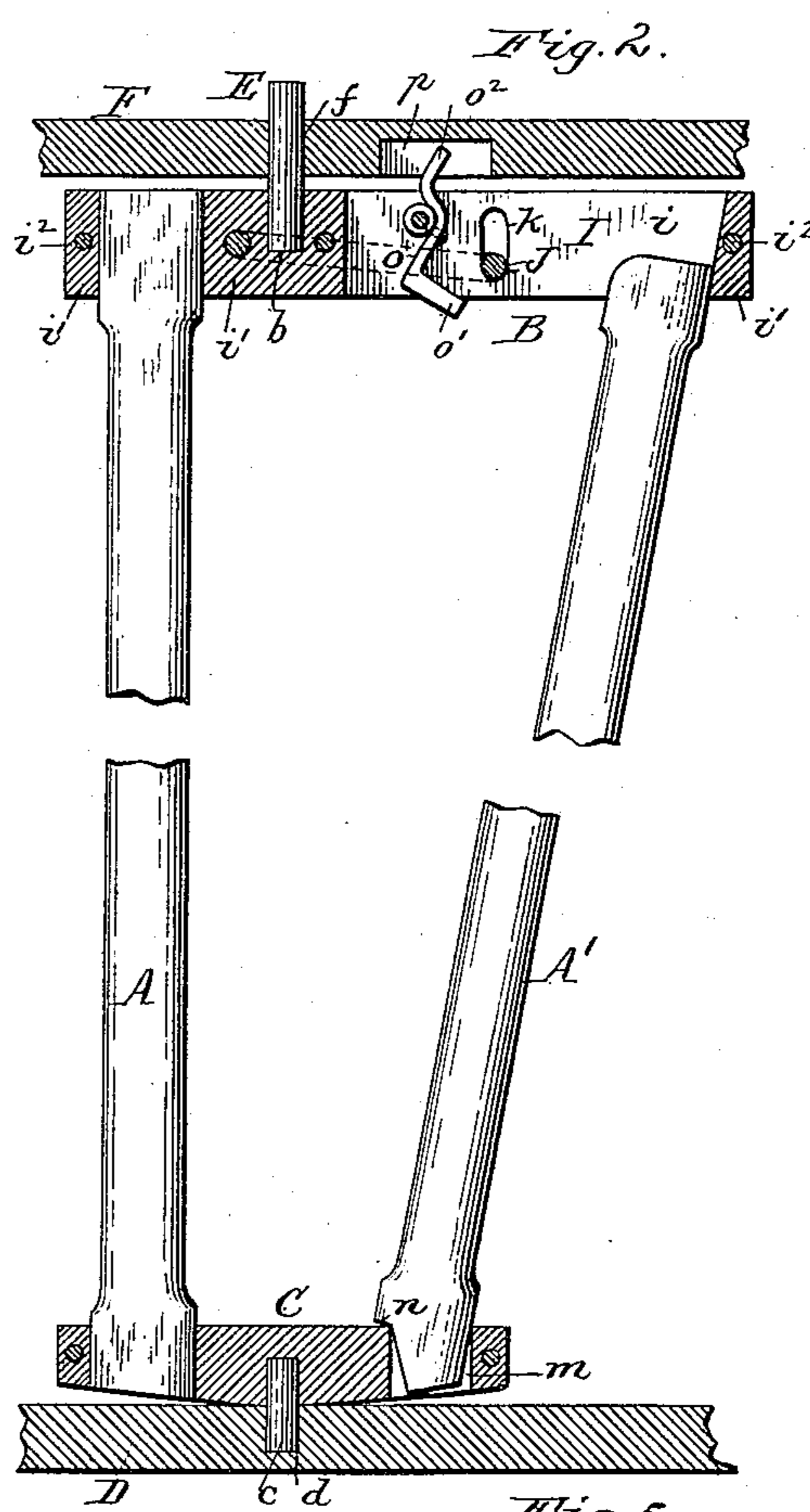
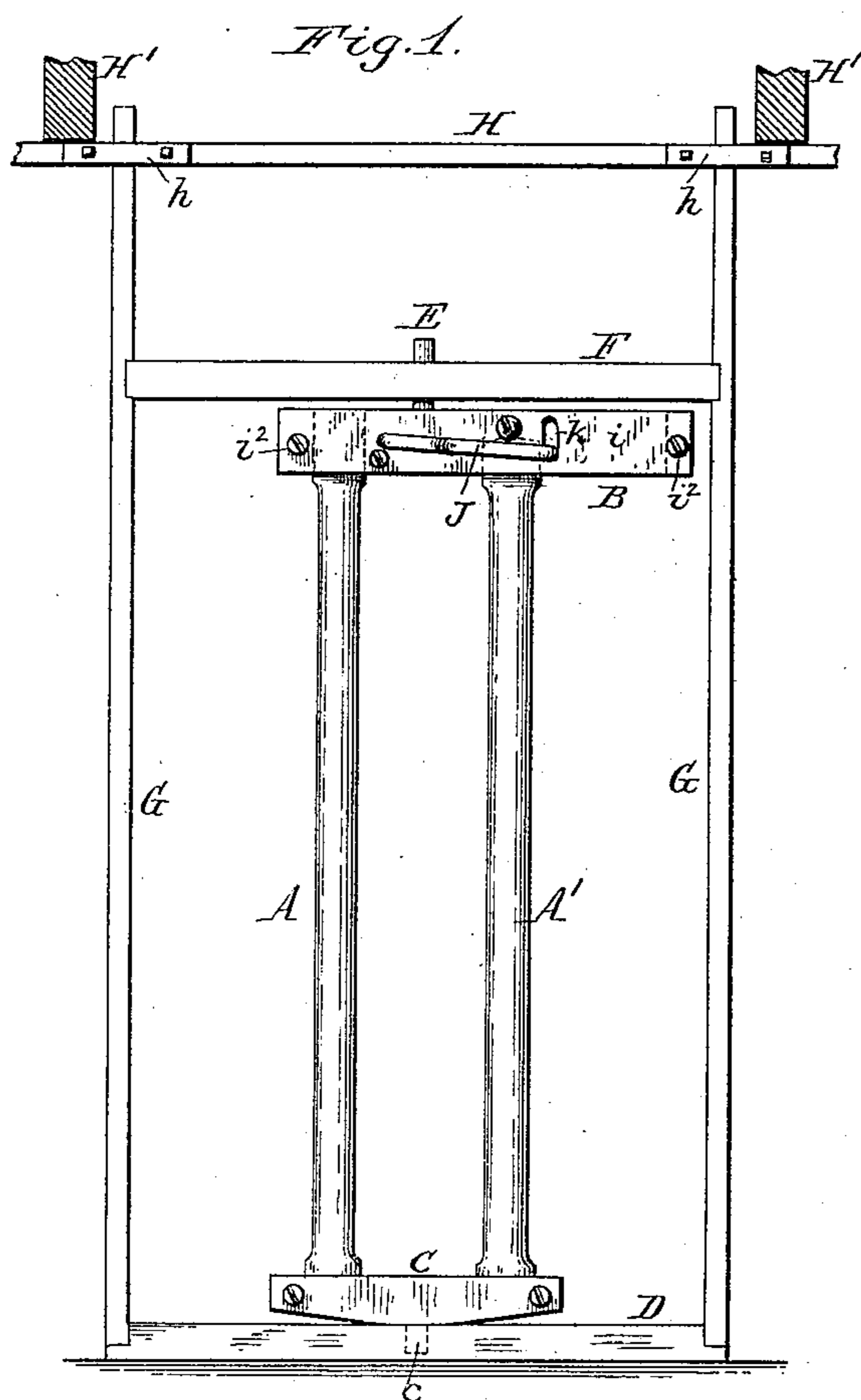


J. WASSON.
CATTLE STANCHION.

Patented Sept. 6, 1892.



Theodore L. Popp }
Geo. J. Buchheit Jr. } Witnesses.

J. Wasson Inventor.
By Wilhelm & Bonner.
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEHIEL WASSON, OF FRIENDSHIP, NEW YORK.

CATTLE-STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,987, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed March 9, 1887. Serial No. 230,201. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEHIEL WASSON, of Friendship, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have invented new and
5 useful Improvements in Cattle-Stanchions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of cattle-stanchions which are composed of two upright bars connected at their
10 upper and lower ends to cross-pieces which turn upon vertical pivots, whereby the bars between which the animal is held are permitted to swing or turn as the animal moves or turns its head sidewise.

15 The object of my invention is to improve the construction of this class of stanchions in such manner that the upright stanchion-bars can be readily removed when desired; also, to provide a simple locking device whereby
20 the stanchion-bars are prevented from turning on their pivots when the animal is released from the stanchion, and also to provide a simple locking device for holding the movable bar in a vertical position and unlocking the
25 same when desired.

Other objects of the invention are to render the improved stanchion appliances more readily available and otherwise more advantageous than heretofore, as will hereinafter ap-
30 pear.

The invention consists to these ends of the improvements which will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1
35 represents a front elevation of my improved stanchion. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the stanchion with the movable bar in an unlocked position. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the upper portion of the
40 stanchion with the movable bar in a locked position. Fig. 4 is a sectional top plan view thereof. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary top plan view of the board to which the stanchion-frame is attached.

45 Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A A' represent the two upright stanchion-bars, between which the cow or other animal is secured.

50 B is the head or top cross-piece, which connects the upper ends of the two bars, and C is the bottom cross-piece, which connects the

lower ends of the two bars A A'. The cross-piece C turns on a pivot *c*, which is secured to the under side or bottom of the cross-piece C
55 and projects into a recess or socket *d*, formed in the sill D, upon which the cross-piece is supported and which is secured to the floor of the barn. The top cross-piece B turns upon a pivot-bolt E, which is seated loosely in a re-
60 cess or socket *b*, formed in the top of the cross-piece B, and projects through an opening *f*, formed in a horizontal cross-beam F, arranged above the head B.

G G are two vertical timbers, to which the
65 sill D and beam F are connected and which form therewith the stanchion-frame. The timbers G G extend above the beam F and are secured near their upper ends to a horizontal board H, which is nailed to the under side
70 of the beams or joists H', that support the upper floor of the barn. The board H is provided with slots cut in one of its sides to receive the upper ends of the timbers G, and the latter are secured in these slots by cleats
75 *h*, all as seen in Figs. 1 and 5. This construction of the stanchion-frame permits the frame to be easily detached and removed when not required for use and to be replaced
80 in the same or different parts of the building when required. It will also be apparent that the upper board or timber H, which is connected to the overhead floor-supporting joists and is as one therewith, has or may have
85 a vertically-sliding engagement with the upwardly-projected portions of the stanchion-bars G G. This manifestly is advantageous, inasmuch as it permits of a settling of the bay or overhead flooring when heavily loaded with hay or grain, &c., without effect upon the
90 cattle-stanchion to cause any such buckling, warping, or straining of the parts thereof as to interfere with its advantageous operation or the rigidity thereof.

In the construction in the shop of the
95 stanchion-frames, consisting of the upper cross-beam F, lower sill D, and the uprights G G, the degree of separation of the parts F and D is uniformly in accordance with the height of the given stanchions; but the upper
100 extremities of the timbers G G are extended above the said upper sill F for an indefinite distance, so that for the setting up of the stanchion-frames in a barn or shed as may

not have been previously calculated for, where the overhead flooring or roof is either quite high or comparatively low, there will be available stanchion-frame extensions, by means of which the connections of the frames at their tops may be readily performed. The stanchion-bars can also be readily removed from the frame upon withdrawing the bolt E.

I represents a longitudinal slot formed in the head or cross piece B, which supports the upper ends of the stanchion-bars A A'. The slot I extends vertically through the head on one side of its pivot and is formed between the two side pieces *i i* of the head B. The side pieces *i i* are held apart to form the slot I by blocks *i'*, which are inserted between the side pieces and bolts *i²*, which pass through the side pieces and the blocks and firmly secure the parts together. The slot I is provided with a latch J, which engages against the outer side of the movable stanchion-bar A' and locks the same in a vertical position, as represented in Figs. 1, 3, and 4. The latch J consists of a rod bent in the form shown in Fig. 4, with its ends *j j'* bent at right angles to the central portion *j²*. The end *j* is inserted through curved slots *k*, formed in the side of the head B, and passes through the slot I, and the end *j'* is inserted through the perforation which in Figs. 2, 3, and 4 is indicated as formed through the head B between the two bars and is secured therein by a split key *l*. The end *j'* of the bar forms a pivot upon which the latch J swings and which permits its arm *j* to be raised in the slots *k* to release the upper end of the bar A'. The stanchion may be swiveled or turned completely around, so as to have its movable bar A' let down to the left instead of the right, as shown, and as may be desirable to accord with the arrangement of the doors in some barns. As it is desirable that the intermediate portion *j²* of the latch shall lie at the rear side of the stanchion head-piece instead of at the forward side thereof, (whereby the animal may not when his head is engaged by the closed stanchion effect by its horns the disengagement of the latch and the letting down of the movable stanchion-bar,) the latch may be readily changed from the one to the other side of the head-piece, withdrawing the split key *l*, drawing the latch out from the lateral perforation and slots, overturning same, and entering it through the perforation and slots from the other side, restoring the key. The lower end of the bar A' is inserted loosely in a socket *m*, formed in the bottom cross-piece C, and is provided with a shoulder *n*, which rests upon the upper inner corner of the socket *m*. The movable bar A' is supported only near its inner edge by the shoulder *n*, so that its upper end tends to swing outwardly when released. When the upper end of the bar A' has been released by the latch J, the bar will fall outward by reason of its weight until its upper outer end strikes against the end of the slot I, as shown in Fig. 2. When

the bar A' is in this position, the animal is released.

o represents a weighted catch or pawl pivoted in the slot I above the upper end of the bar A' in the vertical position of the latter, as shown in Fig. 3. The pawl *o* is provided with a weight *o'* at one of its ends and is held with its opposite end *o²* within the slot I by the bar A'. When the bar A' has been released by the latch J and falls outward, the weight *o'* of the pawl *o* causes its end *o²* to swing upward and engage in a recess *p*, formed in the under side of the beam F, whereby the cross-piece B and the stanchion-bars secured thereto are prevented from turning on the pivots *c* and E. It will be seen that the pawl *o* engages in the slot *p* only when the movable bar is unlocked and moved away from the bar A and the bars are in the position to release the animal. Upon moving the bar inwardly in the slot I its upper inner corner, which is slightly curved or inclined, engages under the latch J and raises the same in the slots *k* until the bar has passed the slots, when the latch will drop in the slots and lock the bar A'. As the bar A' is thus moved inward it comes in contact with the weight *o'* of the pawl *o* and moves the same on its pivot and disengages its arm *o²* from the recess *p*, whereby the bars are free again to swing on the pivots *c* and E.

It is often found necessary to remove the movable bar A' entirely in case of accident happening the animal or it becoming impossible to release the animal from between the bars after the upper end of the movable bar is unlocked. In my construction the movable bar can be readily removed when desired by raising the bar until its lower end is disengaged from the socket *m*. When the bar A' is locked by the latch J, the bar A' is held from being raised in the slot I by the pawl *o*.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the fixed stanchion-bar A, the slotted top piece B, and the bottom piece C, provided with a socket *m*, of a stanchion-bar A', provided at its lower end with a shoulder and seated loosely and removably in the socket of the bottom cross-piece, whereby the stanchion-bar is prevented from falling through the socket by the shoulder and is permitted to be lifted out of the socket when released at its upper end, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the pivoted cross-piece B and stanchion-bars A A', of a catch *o*, pivoted to the cross-piece B, and a beam F, provided with a recess *p*, in which said catch engages, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the cross-piece B, provided with a pivoted catch *o*, and a beam F, having a recess *p*, in which said catch engages, of the movable stanchion-bar A', whereby the catch is withdrawn from said recess upon closing the bar, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the cross-piece B,

provided with a pivoted catch *o* and a pivoted locking-latch, of a movable stanchion-bar *A'*, which is locked in a vertical position between the catch *o* and latch, substantially as set forth.

5 5. The combination of a supporting-frame and a stanchion pivotally connected thereto and consisting of a bottom piece and a head-piece, with the fixed stanchion - upright *A*
10 and the movable stanchion-upright *A'*, the said head-piece having a longitudinal slot and the upright slots *k k* in its opposite walls, and the latch consisting of a longitudinal
15 middle portion *j*² and right-angularly extended end portions, one portion *j'* of which con-

stitutes the latch-pivot and the other *j* constituting the latch-engaging member, the said latch being interchangeable, whereby its pivot and supporting member and the engaging portion may be inserted to the hole and slot, 20 respectively, therefor from either side of the stanchion head-piece, substantially as described.

Witness my hand this 1st day of September, 1886.

J. WASSON.

Witnesses:

C. W. WASSON,
A. J. GILBERT.