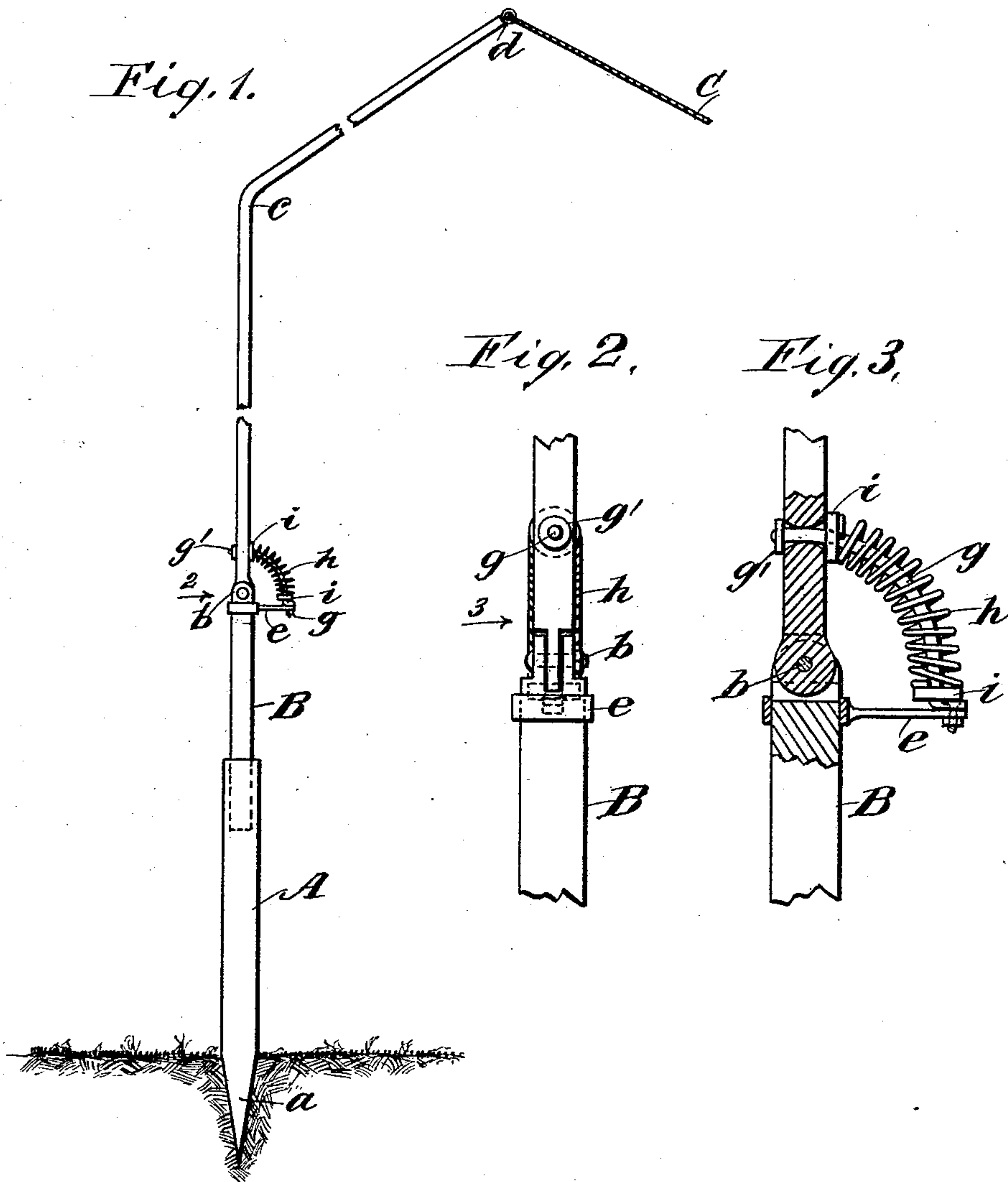


(No Model.)

R. E. ROBISON.
ANIMAL TETHER.

No. 484,377.

Patented Oct. 11, 1892.



WITNESSES:

H. M. Twitchell
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INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RALPH E. ROBISON, OF ATOKA, TENNESSEE, ASSIGNOR TO LENA ROBISON,
OF SAME PLACE.

ANIMAL-TETHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 484,377, dated October 11, 1892.

Application filed April 12, 1892. Serial No. 428,817. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RALPH E. ROBISON, of Atoka, in the county of Tipton and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful
5 Animal-Tether, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a novel and efficient animal-tether pole of simple construction, which is portable, and
10 that may be readily erected at any desired point, and afford means to secure an attached animal, so as to prevent it from passing beyond a prescribed limit and avoid injury to the beast.

15 To this end my invention consists in the peculiar construction of parts and their combination, as is hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying
20 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 broken view of the device. Fig. 2 is an enlarged broken view of
25 the device, taken opposite the arrow 2 in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is an enlarged broken and partly-sectional view of part of the tether, taken opposite the arrow 3 in Fig. 2.

There is a post A provided, which is preferably made of wood, tapered at one end *a* to
30 permit it to be inserted upright in the ground, there being a longitudinal perforation formed a suitable depth in the body of the post from the upper terminal for the reception of a
35 standard B. The piece B is jointed at *b* and projects vertically a proper length for effective service, and at *c* is bent to incline laterally, the upper terminal *d* being adapted for the secure attachment thereto of a tether
40 rope or chain C.

Upon the portion of the standard B, which engages loosely with the socket-hole in the post A, below and near to the joint *b*, an arm
45 *e* is secured, which projects therefrom, preferably at a right angle to the standard.

The standard B is transversely perforated at a suitable point above the joint *b* for the loose retention of a curved radius-bar *g*, that
50 has one end located in the perforation mentioned, and is held from displacement by a washer *g'* or other equivalent means. The

lower end of the radius-bar *g* has a detachably-secured engagement with the outer end portion of the arm *e* when all parts are assembled, and thus forms an arc of which the
55 pivot in the joint *b* is the radial center. Upon the radius-bar *g* a spiral spring *h* is located, and washer-blocks *i* are also strung upon the said bar, forming seats for the ends of the
60 spring. Said blocks also serve to increase the tensional force of the spring *h* by compressing it somewhat, and may be exchanged for thicker blocks, or other blocks may be placed on the bar upon the first pair to increase the
65 power of the spring.

In service the post A is forced into the soil at any point where the animal is to be allowed to graze, and the standard B is inserted in the socket at the top of the post, which will
70 retain the latter in an upright position, free to swing and describe a circle with its end portion *d*, the spring *h* holding the standard normally elevated. The animal to be tethered is attached to the rope or flexible connection C, which is extended to a proper
75 length to allow the beast to graze over an area as large as desired. The height of the standard B is so proportioned that the tether-rope C will be held from trailing upon the ground while the animal grazes over the entire plot of pasture defined by the sweep of
80 the bent standard and the tether-rope, the spring *h* being compressed by the effort of the tethered animal to lower its head and reach the grass, the joint *b* permitting the
85 standard or pole B to incline nearer the ground when stress is put upon the tether-rope.

An essential feature of the invention consists in providing the radius-bar *g* for support of the spring *h*, which will thus be maintained in serviceable condition, and in case
90 the spring weakens from use it may be slightly compressed if the washer-blocks *i* are increased in thickness, as before mentioned. The radius-bar *g* is also adapted from its position to stiffen the joint *b* and brace this
95 connection of parts, the bar sliding through the perforation in the upper part of the standard when there is a flexure of the joint.

The constant draft on the tether-rope C prevents it from being tramped upon or be-
100

coming entangled with the legs of the tethered animal.

As the entire device can be readily carried by one man, it affords convenient means to
5 secure an animal where grass or other herbage grows that is suitable for its food and permits the beast to graze within prescribed limits, thereby restraining it from doing injury to crops or from roaming at will.

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

In a tether, the combination, with a socketed post, of a standard formed of two sec-

tions pivoted together, the upper section being apertured and the lower section seated in the socket of the post and provided with a lateral arm, a curved bar having one end secured to the said arm and its other end projecting through the aperture of the upper
15 section of the standard, and a spring surrounding the bar, substantially as herein shown and described. 20

RALPH E. ROBISON.

Witnesses:

W. E. BAIRD,
H. A. BAIRD.