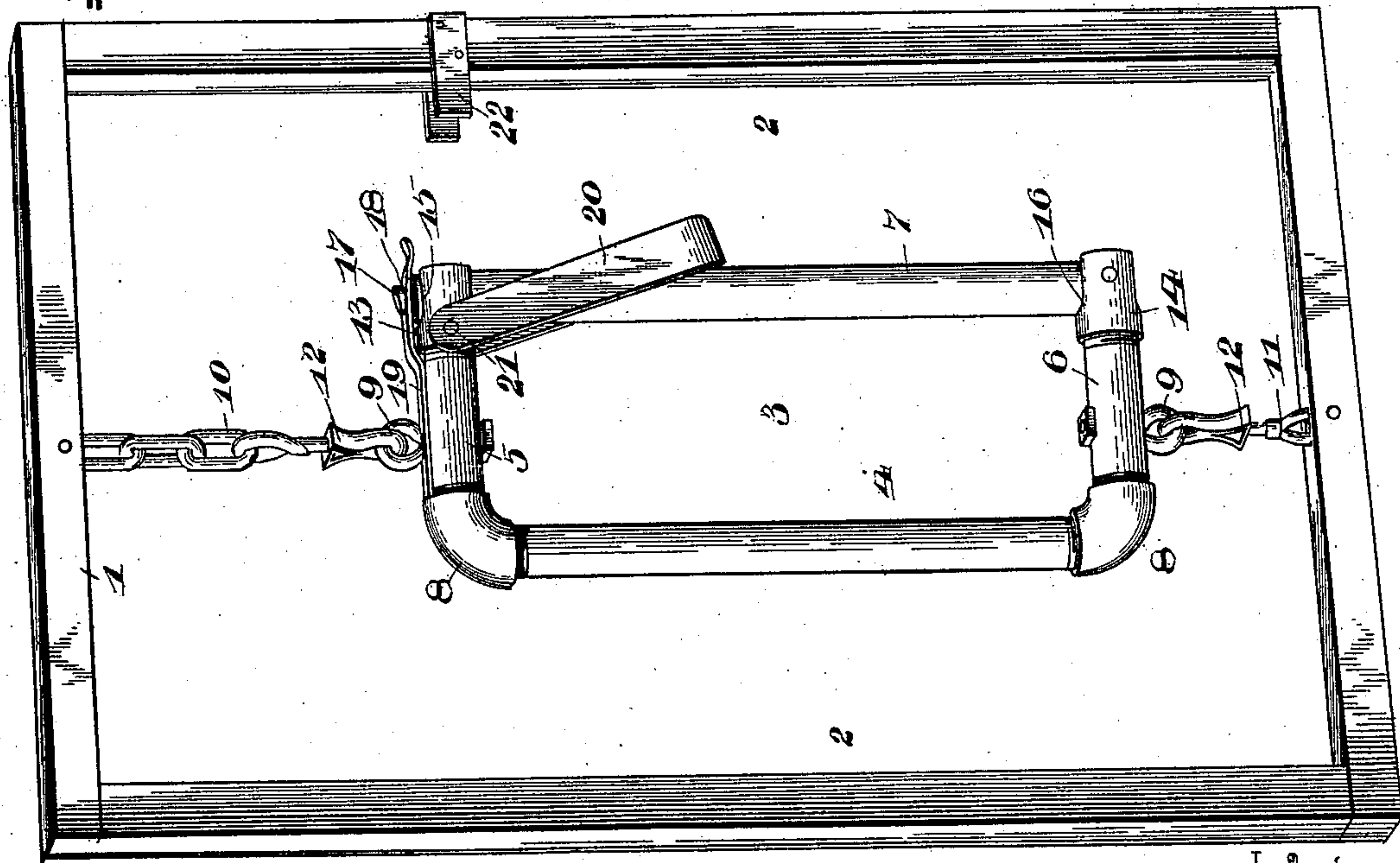
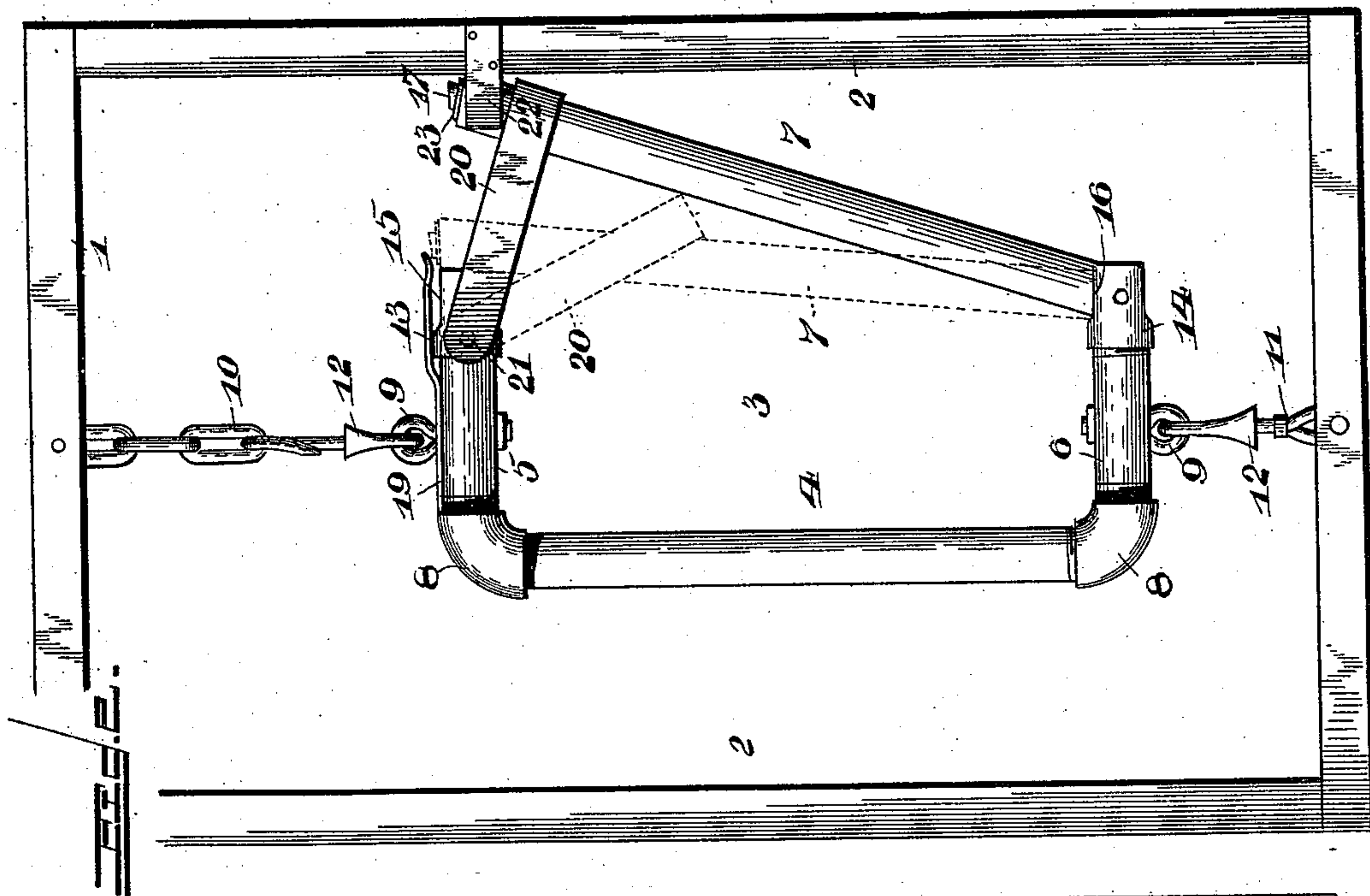


(No Model.)

J. H. VIRKLER.  
CATTLE STANCHION.

No. 574,291.

Patented Dec. 29, 1896.



Inventor,

Jacob H. Virkler,

By his Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

Witnesses

H. T. Boyle

J. D. Hock



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB H. VIRKLER, OF CROGHAN, NEW YORK.

## CATTLE-STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,291, dated December 29, 1896.

Application filed January 16, 1896. Serial No. 575,746. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JACOB H. VIRKLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Croghan, in the county of Lewis and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Cattle-Stanchion, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cattle-stanchions, and has for its object to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient construction and arrangement of parts adapted to be opened and closed with facility.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stanchion constructed in accordance with my invention, the swinging side bar being shown in its closed and locked position. Fig. 2 is a front view showing the side bar secured in its open position.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures of the drawings.

1 designates a frame of any suitable construction, having side uprights 2, in which is arranged the swinging stanchion 3, embodying my invention. This stanchion is preferably constructed of tubing or gas-pipe and consists of a fixed side 4, upper and lower ends 5 and 6, and a swinging or movable side 7. The ends are secured to the extremities of the fixed side by means of elbow-couplings 8, and said ends are preferably perforated to receive the eyebolts 9, with which are connected the supporting-chains 10 and 11. Each of these chains is fitted at the intermediate point with a swivel 12, whereby the stanchion is free to rotate.

Secured to the extremities of the end tubes opposite to the above-mentioned couplings are heads 13 and 14, which are longitudinally slotted or notched, as shown at 15 and 16, to receive the ends of the movable side 7. The lower end of this movable side is pivoted in the notch or slot 16, and the upper end thereof is adapted to be seated in the notch or slot 15 when in operative position. The upper end of the movable side is provided with a reduced and beveled stud 17 for engagement by an opening 18 in the free end

of a spring locking-tongue 19, said locking-tongue being secured to the upper side of the upper end tube of the stanchion by means of the upper eyebolt, which extends there-through. The free end of said tongue overhangs the notch or slot 15 in position to engage the stud on the free end of the movable side 7 when the said side reaches its normal or operative position.

A U-shaped pivotal guiding and limiting loop 20 is used in connection with the above-described construction, said loop having its sides or arms arranged upon opposite sides of the slotted head 13 and loosely connected thereto by means of a pin 21, and I preferably arrange a keeper 22 on one of the side uprights of the stanchion-frame to engage the upper extremity of the movable side 7 when the latter is in the open position shown in Fig. 2. In order to allow the free end of the side 7 to engage said keeper, it is necessary to manually elevate the free end of the guiding-loop, inasmuch as the weight of said side is insufficient to move the loop to the position illustrated in Fig. 2. On the other hand, when the upper end of the movable side of the stanchion is released by the disengagement therefrom of the swinging arm or catch, the weight of the guiding-loop is sufficient to hold the side in an approximately upright position, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. In other words, the guiding-loop is made of sufficient weight to counteract the tendency of the side 7 to swing out at its upper end, whereby in removing or introducing the head of stock between the sides of the stanchion the movable side will yield readily and immediately return to its former position. The advantage of this construction resides in the fact that it facilitates the subsequent closing and locking of the stanchion, only a slight movement of the swinging side being necessary to bring the stud at its upper end into engagement with the spring-tongue. The stud at the upper end of the swinging side is formed as an extension of and is secured in place by a plug 23, threaded or otherwise permanently secured in the bore of the tube forming said side.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A cattle-stanchion comprising a rectangular frame having opposite fixed and movable

sides, and upper and lower end pieces, the movable side being pivoted at its lower end to the lower end piece and carrying a stud at its upper end, a spring-catch fitted to the upper end piece of the frame and adapted to engage with said stud, and a normally-pendent U-shaped loop 20, loosely embracing the movable side of the frame and loosely and pivotally suspended at its extremities from the upper end piece of the frame, said loop being sufficiently heavy to act as a gravity-

check for normally returning the movable side toward its catch when released from the latter, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JACOB H. VIRKLER.

Witnesses:

HIPPOLYTE MONNAT,  
JOHN H. RUSH.