

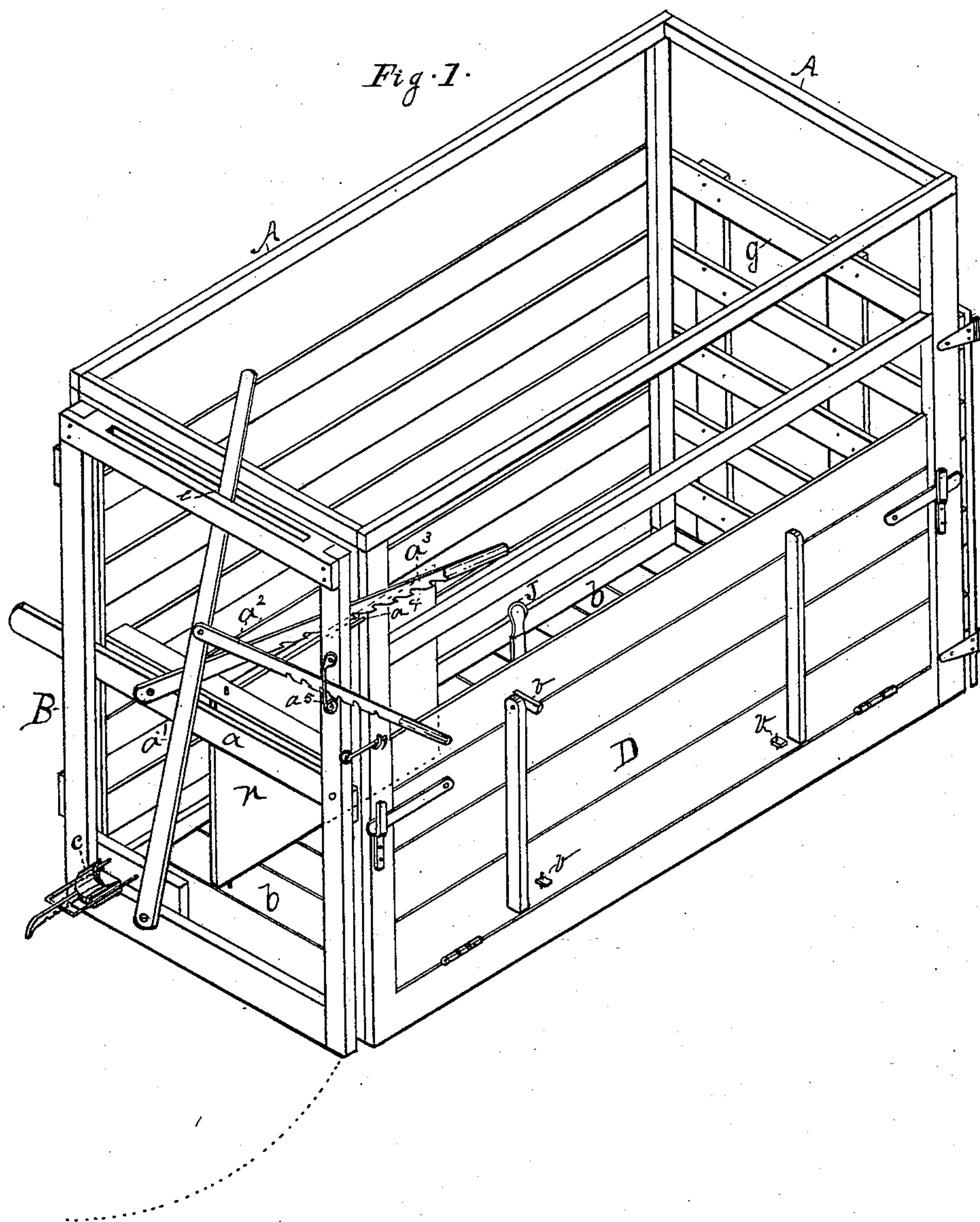
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. L. BRENT & E. S. WHEELER.
STANCHION.

No. 576,541.

Patented Feb. 9, 1897.



WITNESSES:

J. L. Price
J. B. Gamage

INVENTORS

Gen. L. Brent
Elmer S. Wheeler

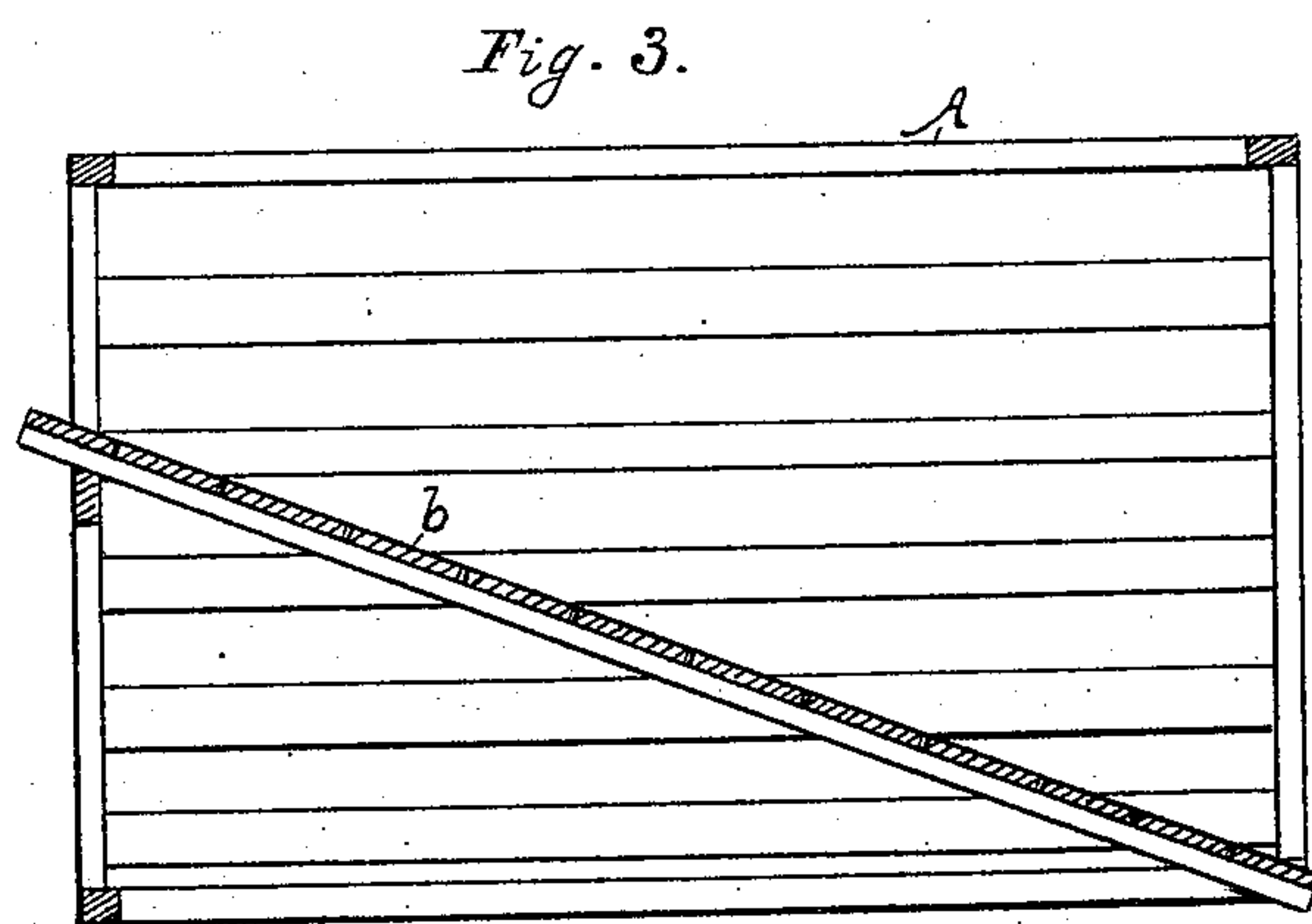
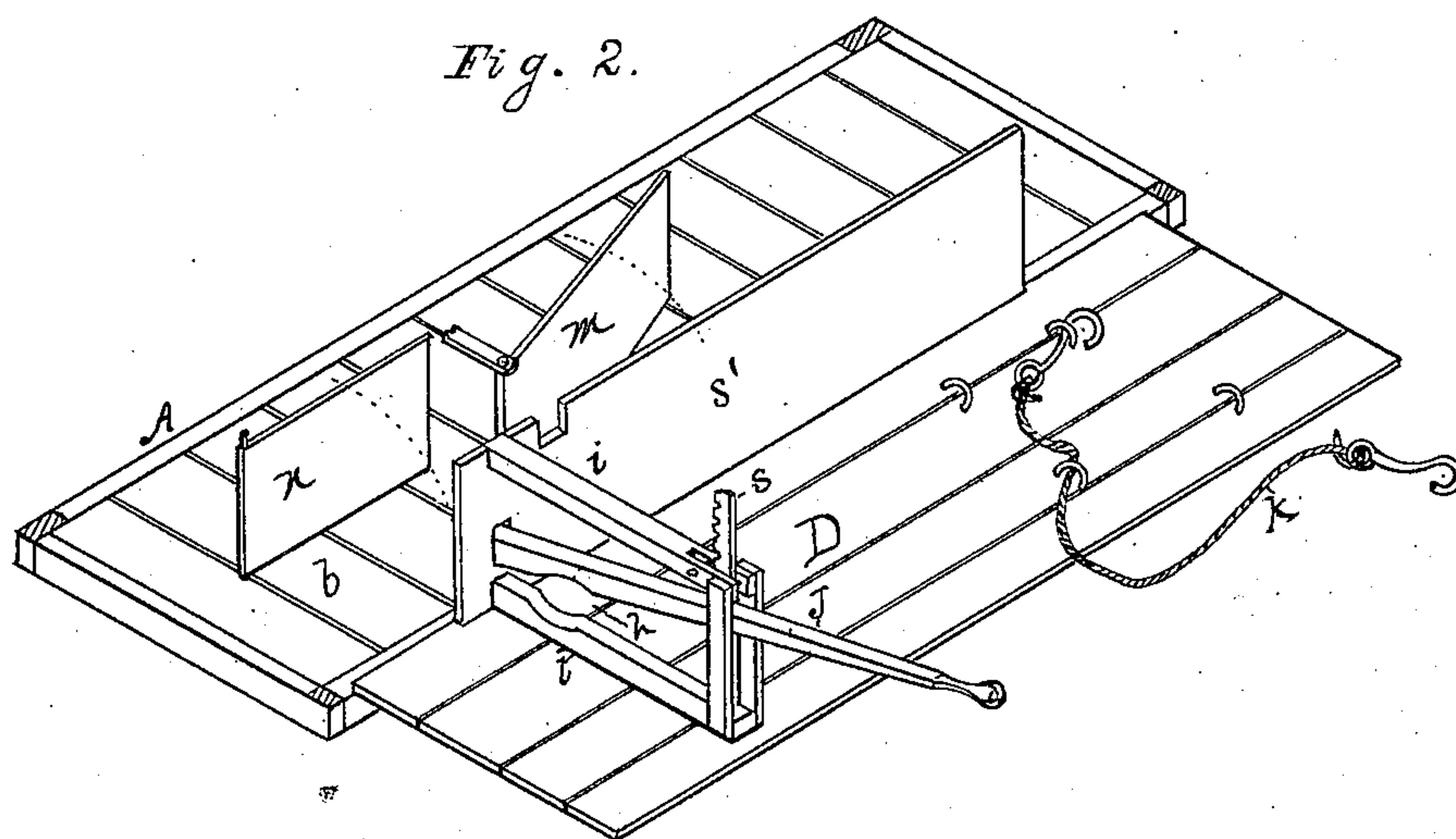
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. BRENT AND ELMER S. WHEELER, OF DODDSVILLE, ILLINOIS;
SAID WHEELER ASSIGNOR TO SAID BRENT.

STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 576,541, dated February 9, 1897.

Application filed January 23, 1893. Serial No. 459,490. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE L. BRENT and ELMER S. WHEELER, citizens of the United States, residing at Doddsville, in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stock-Stanchions, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in stock-stanchions.

The object of our invention is, first, to provide a stock-stanchion for cattle constructed in such manner that cattle can be driven in and secured by gates and bars provided with lever-catches, that cattle may be secured and held for any surgical or other operation desired, and when released must pass through the stanchion and away from the herd; second, to combine with a cattle-stanchion a hog-trap for the purpose of ringing, castrating, or any necessary surgical operation. We obtain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the entire machine. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a part of the inner construction, showing separating and guiding boards. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section showing the floor in an inclined position for loading stock.

The object of this invention is the construction of a combined cattle, hog, and sheep stanchion adapted to the general use of farmers and veterinary surgeons.

In the several views, A represents the stanchion-frame; *g*, the rear gate for entering. The frame or gate B is attached to the frame A by hinges and latch, and is used as an ordinary gate. On the inside of gate B at the right is pivoted the horizontal bar *a*, to which the ratchet-bar *a*³ is attached. On the lower cross-bar of gate B is pivoted the upright bar *a*' and is secured at the top by passing through the slot E. Near the center of bar *a*' is attached the ratchet-bar *a*².

c in Fig. 2 represents a nose-clamp. Its use is to secure the nose in dehorning cattle.

The nose-clamp *c* consists of a clevis-shaped rod on which is attached the curved clamp by means of guides in each outer edge, allow-

ing it to be adjusted to the nose of any-sized animal. The ratchet-bar is attached to the outer edge of the clamp at the center.

D is a side door, also a side of stanchion-frame A.

To the inside of side door D is attached a detachable hog-trap, consisting of the floor *s*' (see Fig. 2) and the frame *i i*, in which is pivoted the upright bar J, to which is attached the ratchet-bar S. The hog-trap is secured to the side door D by tenons *v v v*, which pass through the door D.

In Fig. 2 is shown the rope K.

Fig. 3 is designed for loading hogs and sheep in wagon and shows floor elevated.

In operating the stanchion for the purpose of dehorning cattle the hog-trap and guide-boards are removed. The horizontal cross-bar *a*, Fig. 1, is raised up between stanchion-frame A and door or frame B by disengaging the ratchet-bar *a*³ at *a*⁴ and drawing it up until it engages the ratchet near where it is pivoted to horizontal cross-bar *a*. The ratchet-bar *a*² is disengaged at *a*⁵, and upright bar *a*' passes to the right-hand side of slot E. Gate *g* is opened and the animal is driven in and passes its head through the gate B. The operator then grasps the upright bar *a*' at the top or the ratchet-bar *a*² at the outer end, (either of them serving as a handle,) pressing the bar *a*' against the animal's neck, thereby securing the animal from passing either backward or forward. The ratchet-bar *a*³ is released and horizontal cross-bar *a* falls upon the animal's neck. As the animal struggles to release itself it lowers its head. Then the horizontal bar *a* drops by its own weight and pulls ratchet-bar *a*³ down another notch, thus forcing the animal's nose into clamp *c*, which is opened by drawing out the curved clamp, to which is attached the ratchet-bar or handle. It is then pressed back against the animal's nose, forcing the animal's jaws against the frame B, and engages the ratchet-teeth in the clamp *c*, closing the animal's mouth, so that it can scarcely utter a sound. Bar *a*, being back of frame B and on top of the animal's neck, gives the operator free use of the saw or clippers.

For castrating bulls the side door D is let

down, giving the operator ample room. The operation being performed, gate *g* is closed, the bars *a* and *a'* are released, the animal backs against gate *g*, the operator opens gate
5 B, and the animal passes out and away from the herd.

To operate the hog-trap, it is placed in its position in side door D; also guide-board *m* is placed in its position. The hog is driven in
10 and attempts to pass through the opening *h*, Fig. 2. The lever J is pressed firmly against the hog's neck, thus engaging the teeth of the bar *s*, thus securing the hog for ringing.

For castrating, the rope K is made fast to
15 the lower outer staple in side door D. The other end is made fast to the opposite side of the stanchion-frame A, a ring with snap attached being placed loosely on the rope which lies loosely on floors *s'* and *b*. The trap is then
20 placed in an upright position. The guide-board *m* compels the hog to pass his head through the opening *h*. The lever J is then drawn toward the operator and engages the ratchet S, which secures the hog as for ring-
25 ing. The rope is then placed between the hog's hind legs, the ring and snap being between the hog and the stanchion-frame A. The operator then takes hold of the ring and snap and raises the rope over the hog's back
30 and fastens it to upper forward staple. The side door D is then let down, which tightens the rope between the hog's legs and also the two strands over his back. This operation

binds the hog securely to the side door D and draws his right hind foot forward. 35

For spaying the operation is the same with the exception that the rope K is fastened to the lower forward staple, which arrangement causes the rope to draw the hog's hind leg backward and the two strands to pass over
40 the hog's hips instead of over its back, as in castrating.

Thus our trap ties the hog and holds it by its own weight, enabling one man to castrate or spay the largest hog successfully. 45

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the stanchion-frame A having the frame or gate B hinged at one end
50 thereof, the horizontal cross-bar *a* pivoted to said frame B and extending across the same and the ratchet-bar *a'* for operating the same, the ratchet-bar *a'* pivoted at its lower end to the lower portion of the frame B and extend-
55 ing upwardly therefrom and the ratchet-bar *a'* for operating the same, and the nose-clamp secured to the lower portion of the frame B and having an adjustable portion, substantially as described.

GEO. L. BRENT.
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Witnesses:
T. J. PRICE,
J. S. GAMAGE.