

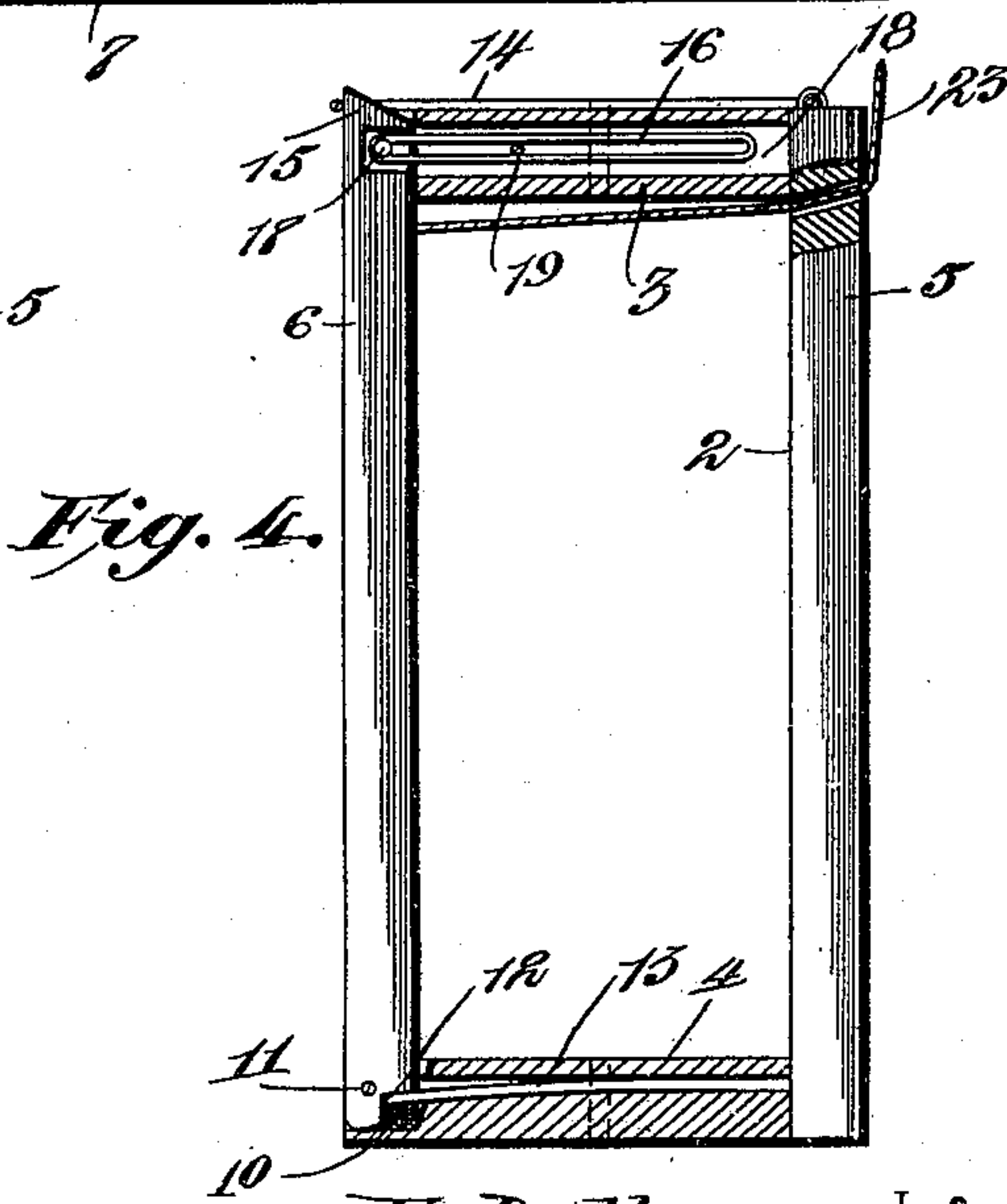
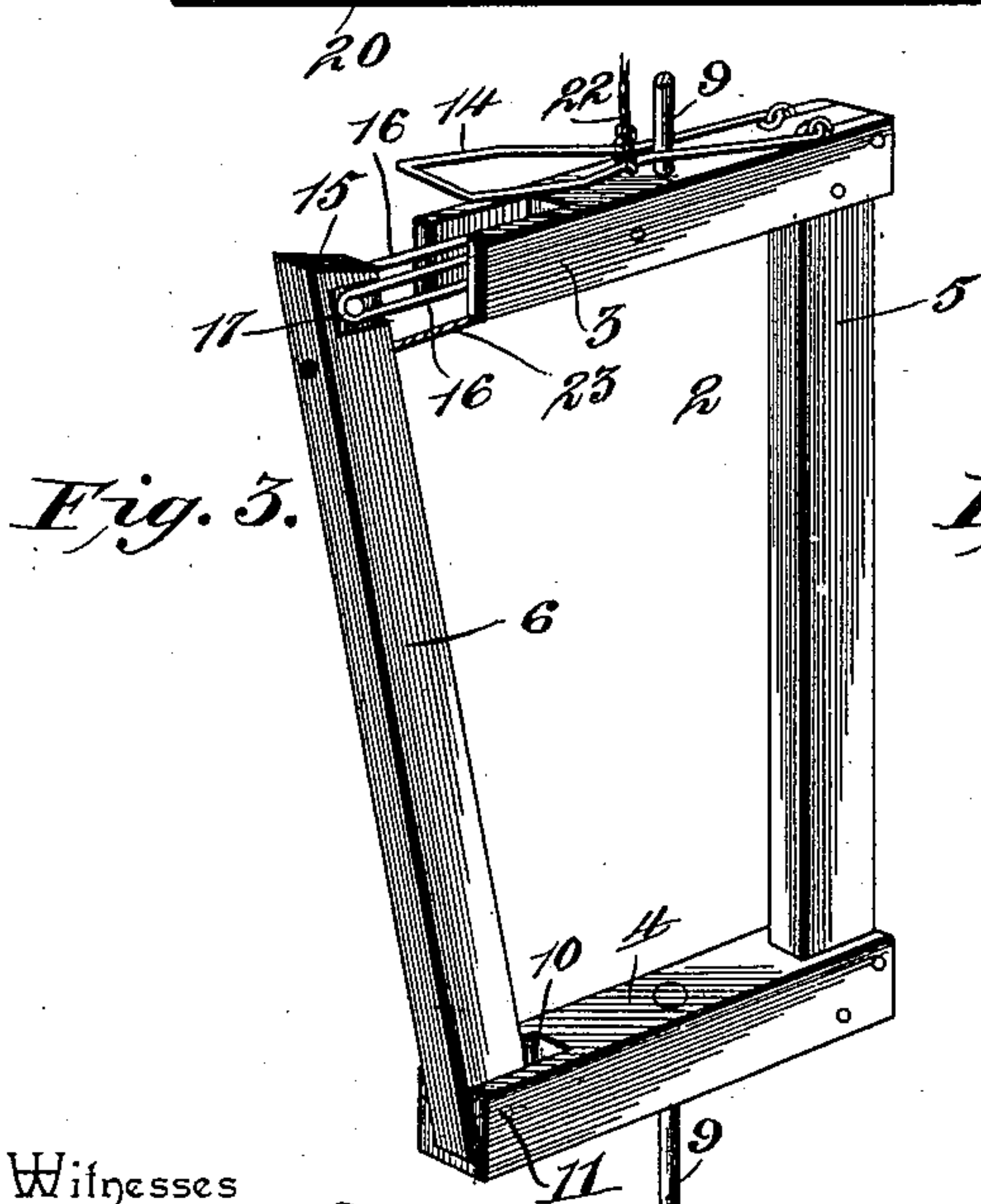
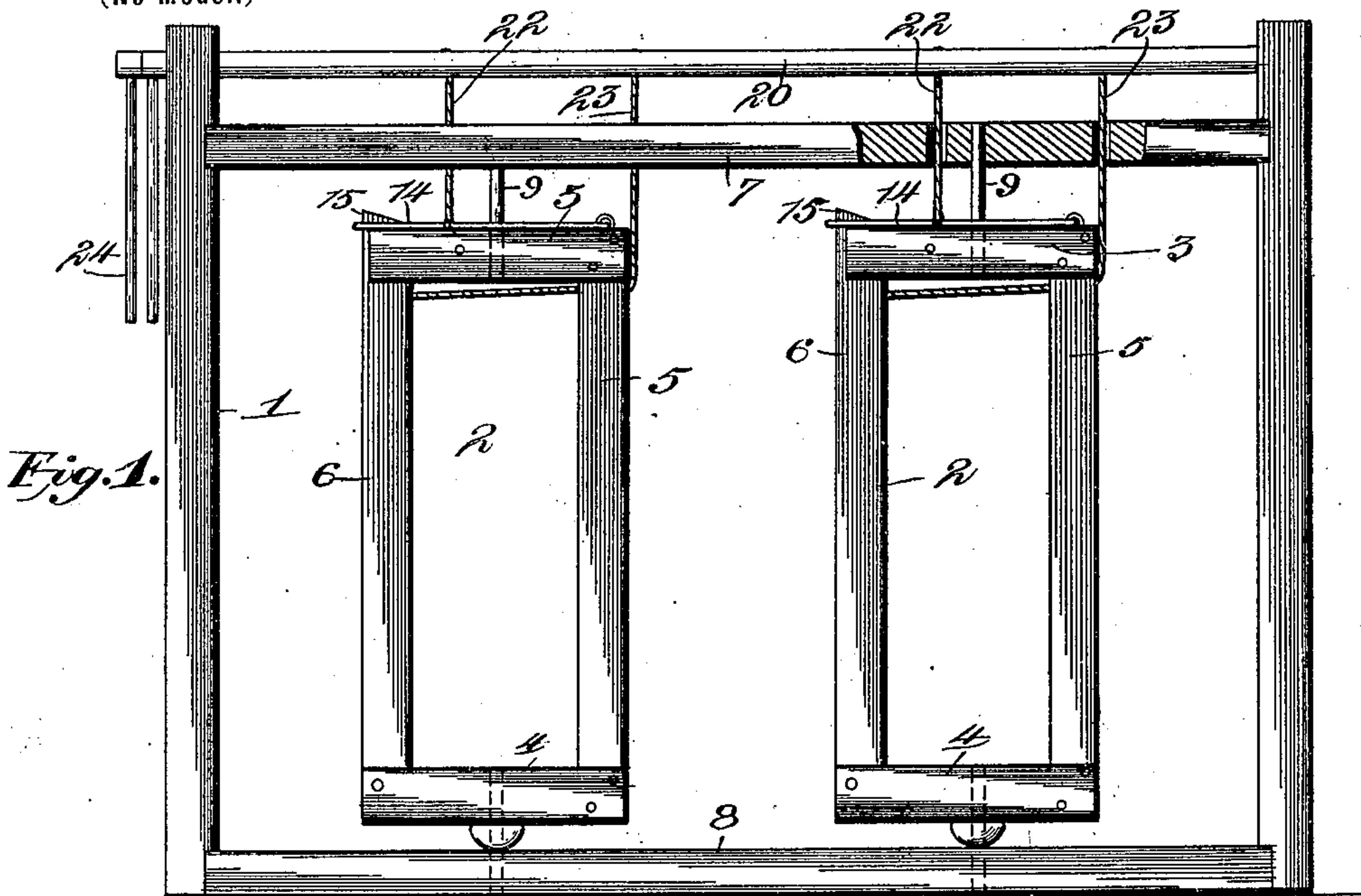
No. 644,173.

Patented Feb. 27, 1900.

E. D. HOWE.
STANCHION.

(Application filed Oct. 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR D. HOWE, OF WEEDSPORT, NEW YORK.

STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 644,173, dated February 27, 1900.

Application filed October 14, 1899. Serial No. 733,651. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR D. HOWE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Weedsport, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Stanchion, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cattle-stanchions, and has for its object the production of individual stanchions of novel construction and simple and efficient mechanism for simultaneously opening or closing a number of individual stanchions by the manipulation of handles located, if desired, outside of the barn.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of my device complete, showing a part of the top broken away. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the subject-matter of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the stanchions in the open position; and Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view through one of the stanchions in the closed position, certain of the parts being shown in elevation.

Referring to the reference-numerals designating corresponding parts throughout the several views, 1 indicates a frame in which a number of stanchions 2 are designed to be mounted. The stanchions 2 comprise top and bottom rails 3 and 4, a fixed vertical rail 5, connecting the top and bottom rails at one end, and a hinged rail 6, located between the opposite ends of the rails 3 and 4. The stanchions of this general form are swiveled between the upper and lower horizontal beams 7 and 8 of the frame 1 by trunnions 9, projecting in opposite directions from the rails 3 and 4 and journaled in the beams. The movable rails or sides of the stanchions are hinged or pivoted within terminal recesses 10 in the bottom rails 4 by pintles 11, located adjacent to their outer edges.

12 indicates a spring-notch formed at the lower end of the inner edge of the rail 6, in which projects the free end of a stout spring 13, secured within the bottom rail 4. The power of this spring constantly urges the rail 6 in the direction of its open position, as indicated in Fig. 3 of the drawings; but under ordinary conditions the rail is retained against movement and in parallel relation with the rail 5 by a swinging latch or bail 14, mounted

upon the top rail 3 and designed to drop over the end of the rail 6, which is beveled, as indicated at 15, to facilitate its engagement with the latch.

Any suitable means for guiding and limiting the movement of the swinging rail of the stanchions may be provided; but I prefer to employ guide-links 16, connected at their front ends to pins 17 at the opposite sides of the rail 6 and extending within the rail 3, which is hollow and is provided with a central partition 18, forming longitudinal channels for the reception of these links.

19 indicates a stop-pin passed through the rail 3 and engaging the loops for the purpose of limiting the outward movement of the swinging rail 6 under the impulse of the spring 13.

The foregoing constitutes a detailed description of the individual stanchions designed to be employed in the ordinary manner for the retention of cattle, and I shall now proceed to a description of the mechanism which I employ for simultaneously opening and closing the several stanchions mounted in the frame.

20 and 21 indicate, respectively, what I will term a "latch-shaft" and a "gate-shaft." The latch-shaft is connected through cables 22, passing through the beam 7, with the latches 14 of the several stanchions, and the gate-shaft 21 is connected to the upper ends of the cables 23, which pass downwardly through the beam 7, thence through openings in the rails 5 of the stanchions, and are connected at their opposite ends to the swinging rails or gates 6 adjacent to the upper ends of the latter. The shafts are preferably mounted at the ends of the uprights of the frame 1, above the beam 7, and are provided with terminal actuating-levers 24.

In operation, when it is desired to open the stanchions to release the neck of the cattle the latch-shaft 20 is rocked sufficiently to cause the elevation of the latches 14. The gates of the stanchions will then be swung to their open position under the impulse of the springs 13 and will be retained by the stop-pins 19 engaging the ends of the links 16. The handle of the latch-shaft is then released, and when it is desired to close the stanchions the gate-shaft 21 is rotated to cause the ca-

bles 23 to draw the upper ends of the gates 6 into the bifurcated ends of the rails 3, where the latches 14, traveling up the inclines 15 at the ends of the rails 6, will drop over and re-
5 tain them in position.

What I claim is—

1. In a cattle-stanchion, a frame, having opposite end rails, a side rail fixedly connect-
10 ing the end rails, and an opposite side rail hinged to one of the end rails, and provided at its hinged end with a notch, a spring carried by the adjacent end rail, engaging the notch in the hinged rail, and normally closing the latter, a latch carried by the opposite end
15 rail and holding the hinged rail closed, and means for closing the latter rail against the action of the spring.

2. In a cattle-stanchion, a frame comprising upper and lower end rails, and a side rail
20 fixedly connecting adjacent ends of the end rails, the opposite end of one of the latter rails being provided with a bifurcation, an opposite side rail having one end pivoted or hinged within the bifurcation of one of the
25 end rails, and provided with a notch located within the bifurcation and formed in the in-

ner side of the hinged rail, a spring carried by the bifurcated end rail, bearing against one wall of the notch in the hinged rail, and normally closing the latter, a latch carried by
30 the opposite end rail and holding the hinged rail closed, and means for closing the latter rail against the action of the spring.

3. In a cattle-stanchion, a frame comprising opposite end rails, and a fixed side rail,
35 an opposite side rail hinged to one of the end rails and foldable into a bifurcation in the other end rail, the latter being hollow, opposite guide-links slidable within the hollow end rail, and engaging oppositely-extending
40 pins carried by the hinged rail, a stop-pin carried by the hollow rail and extending transversely through the guide-links, and a latch carried by the hollow end rail and en-
45 gaging the hinged rail.

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

EDGAR D. HOWE.

Witnesses:

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E. A. DUNCAN.