No. 676,967. Patented June 25, 1901.

C. F. SMITH.

STOCK STALL.

(Application filed Nov. 3, 1900.)

(No Model.)

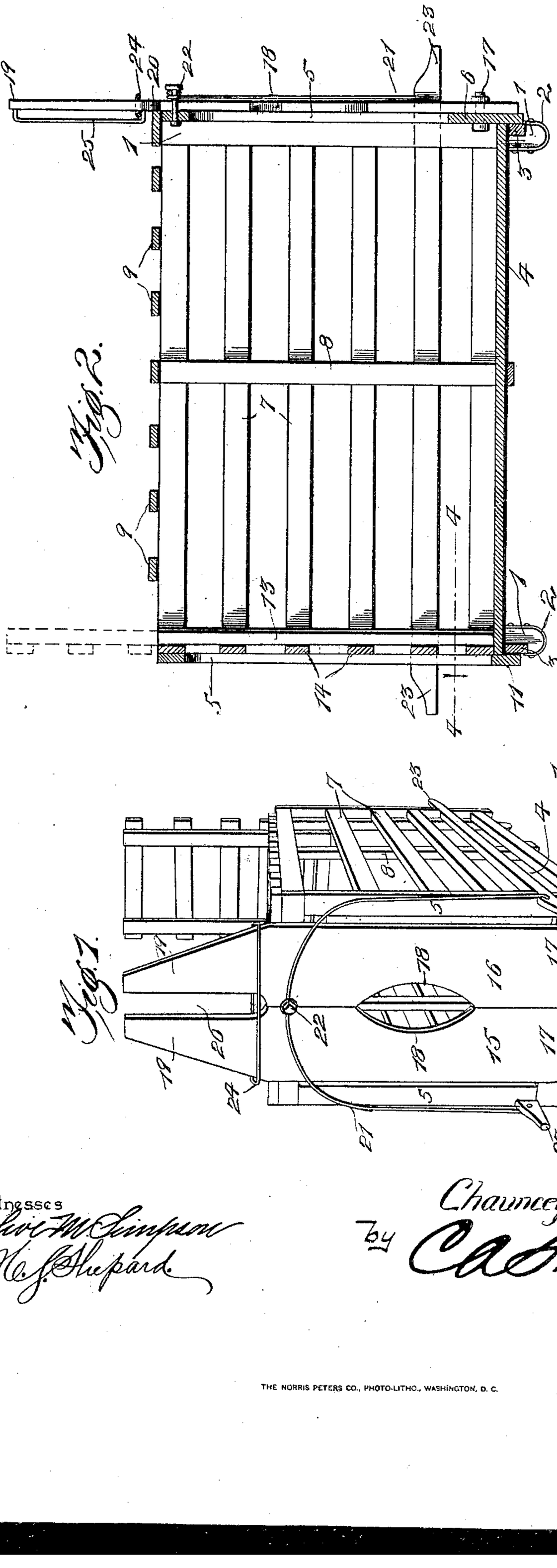

Fig. 2.

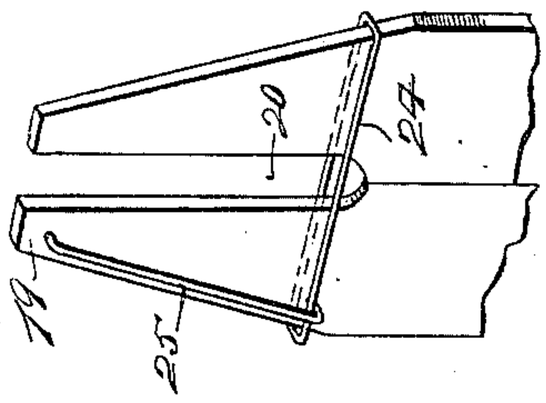

Fig. 3.

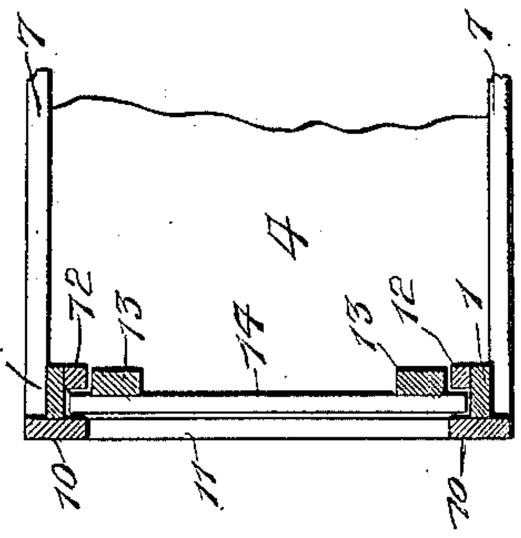

Fig. 4.

Fig. 1.

Witnesses
Chas. M. Simpson
H. J. Shepard.

Chauncey F. Smith, Inventor.
by C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHAUNCEY F. SMITH, OF BROADWAY, OHIO.

STOCK-STALL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 676,967, dated June 25, 1901.

Application filed November 3, 1900. Serial No. 35,393. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHAUNCEY F. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Broadway, in the county of Union and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Stock-Stall, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stock-stalls, and has for its object to provide an improved device of this character which is especially designed for holding hogs while being ringed and also to furnish a shipping-crate when desired. It is furthermore designed to provide an improved neck-embracing yoke for holding the hog and also to arrange for the convenient manipulation of said yoke so as to release the hog and to effectively lock the yoke when desired.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stock-stall constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the rear upper portion of the neck-embracing yoke and shows the means for preventing loss of the locking device for the yoke. Fig. 4 is a detail plan section taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2.

Corresponding parts are designated by like characters of reference in all of the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, it will be seen that the frame of the present device comprises four corner uprights or posts 1, the lower ends of which are bound or shod with metal straps 2, so as to form feet for the stall. Each pair of end posts are connected by a cross-bar 3, located a short distance above the feet of the posts, and a solid bottom 4 rests upon the opposite cross-bars and snugly between the several corner-posts. Upright strips 5 are secured to the front sides of the front corner-posts and project laterally outward therefrom. These strips terminate short of the bottom 4, so as to accommodate a transverse comparatively broad board 6, which is secured to the front sides of the posts and projects above the bottom of the stall. The sides of the frames are formed by longitudinal slats 7, which are secured to the outer sides of the opposite end posts and have their front ends abutted against the projecting edges of the strips 5. One or more intermediate upright standards or braces 8 may be employed to support the intermediate portions of the side slats. The top is formed by transverse slats 9, secured to the upper edges of the opposite upper longitudinal slats.

As best indicated in Fig. 4 of the drawings, it will be seen that upright strips 10 are secured to the rear sides of the rear end posts and arranged to project in opposite directions, so as to form inner and outer flanges upon said posts. A rear cross-board 11 is secured across the lower portion of the rear end posts and corresponds to the board 6, but is substantially flush with the upper side of the bottom of the frame. It will be observed that the rear ends of the side slats abut against the outer flanges of the rear posts, as described for the front ends thereof. Upright strips 12 are secured to the inner sides of the rear end posts and adjacent to the front edges, so as to form vertical grooves upon the inner sides of the posts and between the pieces 10 and the strips 12.

The rear end of the frame is closed by means of a vertically-slidable gate formed by opposite upright bars 13 and transverse connecting-slats 14, the opposite ends of which project outwardly beyond the respective upright bars and are slidably received within the respective grooves formed by the strips 10 and 12, whereby the gate is held against lateral displacement when closed and may be elevated, as indicated in dotted lines, Figs. 1 and 2, to open the rear end of the stall to admit an animal.

The front end of the stall is normally closed by means of a neck-embracing yoke comprising opposite members 15 and 16, which are duplicates in shape and size. Each of the yoke members is formed from a single board,

which has its lower end pivotally connected to the outer side of the transverse end bar or board 6, as indicated at 17, so that the member may be swung laterally outward. A concaved notch or recess 18 is formed in the intermediate portion of the inner edge of the member, and the opposite notches correspond, so as to form an opening for the reception of the neck of an animal, but which is smaller than his head, so as to hold the animal with his head projecting at the outer side of the stall. Also the bottom ends of the boards or yoke members are of segmental shape or rounded from the pivotal supports 17 as centers, so that the members may lie in contact when closed and may be conveniently swung open in opposite directions. The upper portion of each member projects a suitable distance above the top of the frame and is reduced by having its outer edge beveled or inclined inwardly, so as to form a handle 19 for convenience in manipulating the member. The inner edges of the opposite handles are cut away, so as to form an intermediate slot or bifurcation 20, separating the handles in order that they may be conveniently grasped for separating the yoke members.

To prevent the upper ends of the yoke members from swinging outwardly from the frame, there is provided an inverted substantially U-shaped guard 21, formed of wire, which has its intermediate portion twisted about a pin or projection 22, carried by the upper portion of the frame and located between the inner edges of the yoke members, so as to form a stop to limit the inward swing of said members. The wire guard extends in opposite directions from the stop-pin 22 and across the outer sides of the yoke members and thence downwardly at opposite sides thereof, the ends of the wire being connected to the projected ends of opposite side slats, preferably the lowermost slat, whereby said projecting ends form handles 23 for transporting the stall. It will be understood that the frame is provided with similar handles at opposite ends thereof.

In order that the yoke members may be locked in their closed position, the handles thereof are embraced by a wire locking loop or link 24, which is slightly shorter than the greatest width of the combined members, so that it may be readily slipped over the upper ends of the handles, and will bind at the inner ends, so as to prevent the link from dropping downwardly. As best shown in Fig. 3, one end of the link is embraced by a staple-shaped fastener 25, which is carried by one of the handles and upon the rear side thereof, so that the link may be drawn upwardly and swung clear of the other handle, and at the same time is prevented from being lost from the device.

In using the device to ring hogs the yoke members are separated and the gate is raised, so that an animal may enter the frame of the stall through the rear open end thereof, after which the gate is closed, and when the animal seeks to escape through the open front end of the stall the yoke members are closed, so as to embrace the neck of the animal, whereby the latter is effectively held during the process of ringing, after which the yoke members are again separated or opened in order that the animal may pass from the stall.

What is claimed is—

1. A stock-stall, comprising an inclosure, having an entrance and an exit, opposite projections at the exit end of the frame, oppositely-swinging neck-embracing members having their lower ends pivoted to the frame and arranged to close the exit, a stop-pin projected forwardly from the frame and located midway between the members, and an inverted substantially U-shaped wire guide located upon the outer sides of the members, and having its intermediate portion connected to the stop-pin, and its ends connected to the respective projections, the latter also forming stops to limit the outward swing of the members.

2. A stock-stall, having oppositely-swinging neck-embracing yoke members, a slotted locking-link removably embracing said members, and a staple-shaped fastening embracing one side of the link and carried by one of the members.

3. A stock-stall, having oppositely-swinging neck-embracing yoke members, the upper ends of which project above the frame of the stall, the outer edges of the upper portions of the members being beveled or inclined inwardly and upwardly, the inner edges thereof being cut away forming an intervening slot or bifurcation, and a slotted locking-link embracing the upper ends of the members and frictionally embracing the inclined edges thereof.

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

CHAUNCEY F. SMITH.

Witnesses:
MARY LOUISE GALLEHER,
GEO. M. MCPEAK.