

No. 679,431.

Patented July 30, 1901.

L. W. SIMONS.
CATTLE STANCHION.

(Application filed Aug. 2, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

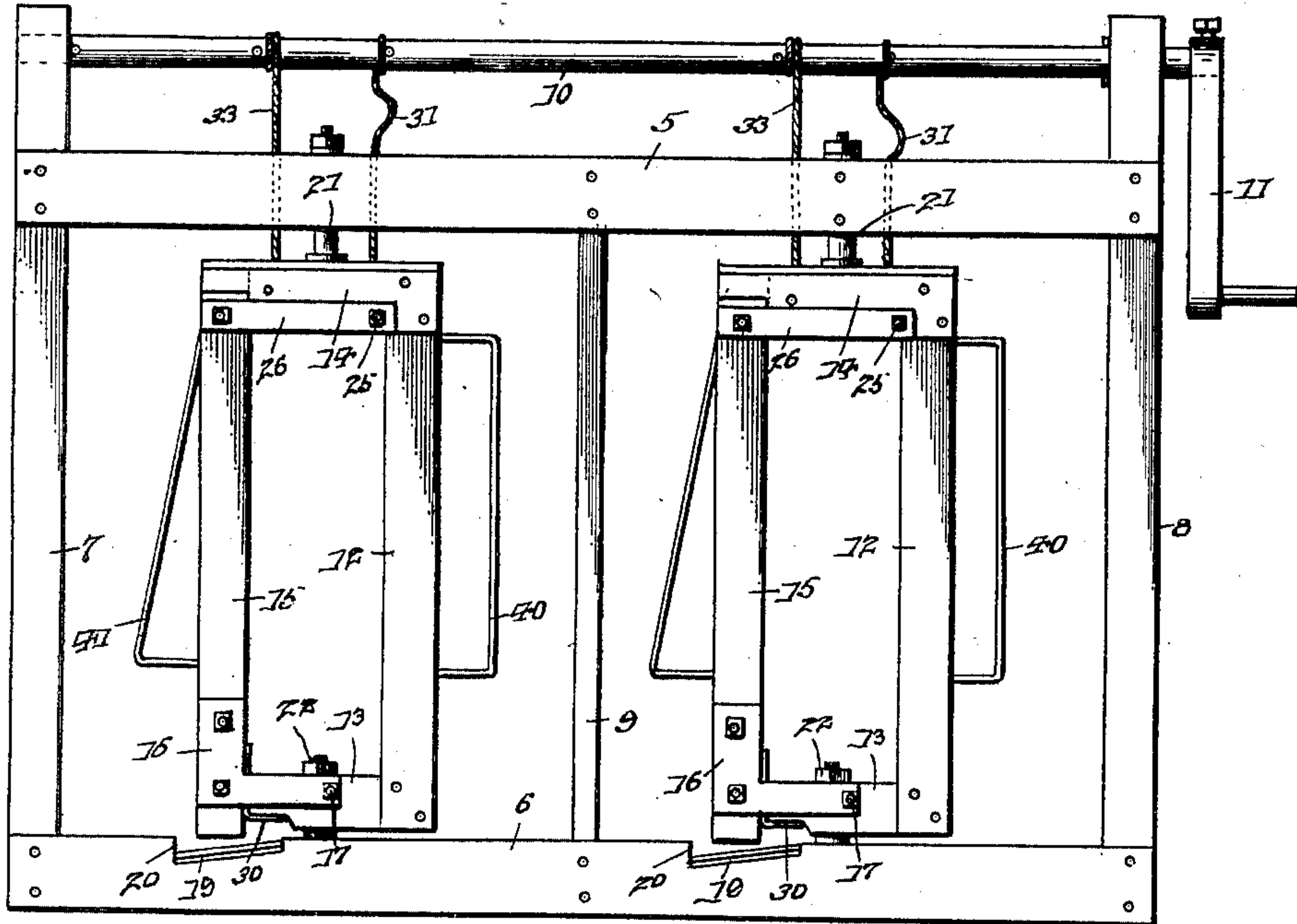
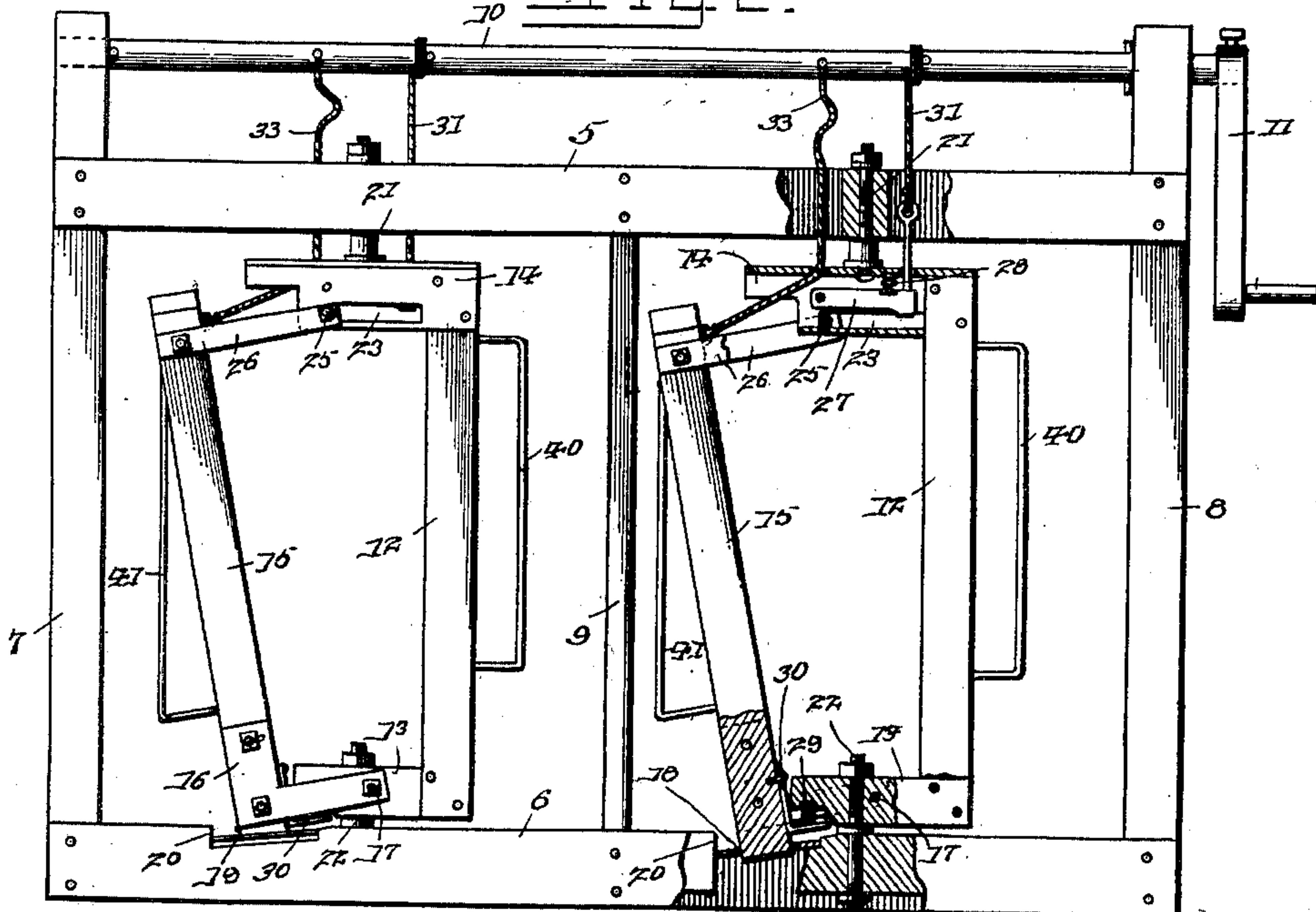


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS W. SIMONS, OF JORDAN, NEW YORK.

CATTLE-STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,431, dated July 30, 1901.

Application filed August 2, 1900. Serial No. 25,710. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS W. SIMONS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jordan, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Cattle-Stanchion, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cattle-stanchions in general, and more particularly to that class wherein the individual stanchions are pivoted and comprise fixed and pivoted uprights or bars, whereby the stanchions may be opened to permit insertion of the neck of an animal and may be then closed to prevent withdrawal, the object of the invention being to provide a simple and efficient construction in which a plurality of stanchions may be simultaneously closed and locked or unlocked and opened, a further object of the invention being to provide means for holding the stanchions against pivotal movement when unlocked.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will be evident from the following description.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is an elevation showing two individual stanchions disposed in a common frame and having a single shaft for closing and releasing them, the stanchions being shown in their closed positions. Fig. 2 is a view showing the two stanchions in their opened positions, one of the stanchions being shown partly in section to show the locking mechanism and the means for throwing the pivoted member outwardly, a part of the frame being also in section to show the locking means for holding the stanchion against pivotal movement when it is open.

Referring now to the drawings, the two stanchions shown are similar in every respect and are mounted in a frame comprising upper and lower sills 5 and 6, end uprights 7 and 8, and an intermediate upright 9, the end uprights being continued above the upper sill and having bearings in which is journaled a shaft 10, provided with a rotating crank 11 for a purpose to be presently explained.

Each of the individual stanchions consists of an upright 12, having a footpiece 13 fixed

rigidly thereto and a hollow headpiece 14 fixed at its upper end, the head and foot pieces being disposed horizontally and parallel. A movable upright 15 is provided and has plates 16 fixed to the opposite side faces of its lower end, said plates having lateral extensions, as shown, which inclose or embrace the footpiece and to which they are pivoted by a common pivot-bolt 17, so that the upright 15 may be moved with its upper end toward and away from the headpiece. The plates 16 are pivoted to the footpiece about midway of the ends of the latter, so that as the upright 15 is swung outwardly it will likewise drop, the lower end of the upright being continued below the plates 16 to engage a recess 18 in the lower sill 6 when said upright is swung outwardly. This recess has a lining-plate 19, the ends of which are bent outwardly to lie upon the bottom of the slot 20, which leads slantingly through the sill 6 and transversely thereof to the recess 18. The slant of the slot 20 at each side of the recess is such that should the stanchion be opened when out of position to engage upright 15 with the recess 18 said stanchion may be moved pivotally to engage the lower end of upright 15 with the lining-plate to raise the upright and move its upper end against the headpiece, the headpiece and footpiece having pivot-bolts 21 and 22, engaged with the upper and lower sills 5 and 6.

In the headpiece 14 is formed a longitudinal guideway consisting of a slot 23 in both sides of the headpiece and in mutual alinement, and in this guideway is slidably disposed a rod or bolt 25, the ends of which are engaged with the extremities of plates 26, fixed to the side faces of the upper end of the upright 15, whereby the movement of the upright 15 away from the headpiece may be limited and lateral displacement of the upright 15 may be prevented. The upper end of upright 15 is reduced in width to enter between the side plates of the headpiece.

In the hollow headpiece is disposed a pivoted latch 27, adapted for engagement with the bolt or rod 25 when the pivoted upright 15 is in its closed position and to hold the stanchion locked. The latch is held in its engaging position by a spring 28, disposed between it and the upper wall of the hollow

head, while the pivoted upright 15 is held normally and yieldably in its opened position by means of a spring 29, seated in a recess in the under side of the footpiece, and which bears
 5 against an angle-iron 30, secured to the inner face of the upright, thus acting to force the plate downwardly.

The shaft 10, above referred to, is provided for closing the stanchions and for releasing
 10 the latches, and for this purpose a cord 31 is attached to the free end of each latch-lever and, being passed upwardly through openings in the headpiece and the upper sill 5, is fixed to the shaft. Thus if the stanchion be
 15 closed, at which time the latch is engaged with the latch-bar, and the shaft be rotated the cord will be wound upon the shaft and the latch will be raised from engagement with the latch-bar, when the spring 29 will act to
 20 move the stanchion - upright 15 outwardly. To return the upright 15 to its closed position, a second cord 33 is attached to the upper end thereof and is passed through openings in the headpiece and the upper sill 5
 25 and is attached to the shaft 10 and is wound thereon in an opposite direction to the winding of the cord 31. Thus when cord 31 is wound to release the latch cord 33 is unwound to permit upright 15 to move, and
 30 when cord 33 is wound to draw the upright 15 to engage the latch-bar with the latch cord 31 is unwound to permit the latch to move to its engaging position.

The stanchion-frame is in practice placed
 35 in front of a row of mangers, so that the cattle may pass their heads through the stanchions in getting to the mangers, the stanchions being open. The shaft is then operated to close the stanchions, and the cattle
 40 are prevented from leaving the mangers. When the stanchions are closed upon the necks of the cattle, they are free to move pivotally; but when they are opened they are held against pivotal movement, so that the
 45 cattle in trying to get at the mangers beyond the uprights of the stanchions will not move them from their proper positions. To prevent the cattle from passing their heads between the stanchions and the uprights of the
 50 supporting-frame, guards 40 and 41 are pro-

vided, the guards 40 being U-shaped and having their ends engaged with the fixed uprights of the stanchions, while the guards 41 are in the form of two sides of a triangle and have their ends engaged with the pivoted up-
 55 rights, so that when the latter are in their opened positions the guards will lie parallel with the uprights of the frame.

It will of course be understood that in practice various modifications of the specific construction shown may be made and that any
 60 suitable materials and proportions may be used for the various parts without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

The combination with a supporting-frame
 65 comprising upper and lower sills and connecting-uprights, of a stanchion comprising upper and lower end pieces pivoted to the sills, an upright connecting the end pieces
 70 rigidly at one end, a second upright having angle-plates fixed to opposite sides thereof above its lower end and extending laterally therefrom to lie at opposite sides of the lower
 75 end piece, a pivot connecting the laterally-projecting portions of the angle-plates with the lower end piece beyond the pivot of said
 80 end piece to permit of pivotal movement of the second upright into and out of contact with the upper end piece a latch for holding the second upright in contact with the upper
 85 end piece, an additional angle-plate secured to the second upright between the first-named plates and having a foot extending below the lower end piece and in the direction of the
 90 pivot thereof, and a spring disposed between the upper face of the foot of said intermediate angle-plate and the lower face of the end piece at a point between the second upright and the pivot of the lower end piece, for moving the second upright outwardly
 when the latch is disengaged therefrom.

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

LOUIS W. SIMONS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS,
 FRANK J. COX.