

No. 721,540.

PATENTED FEB. 24, 1903.

G. B. BUCKINGHAM.
PORTABLE STALL.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 26, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

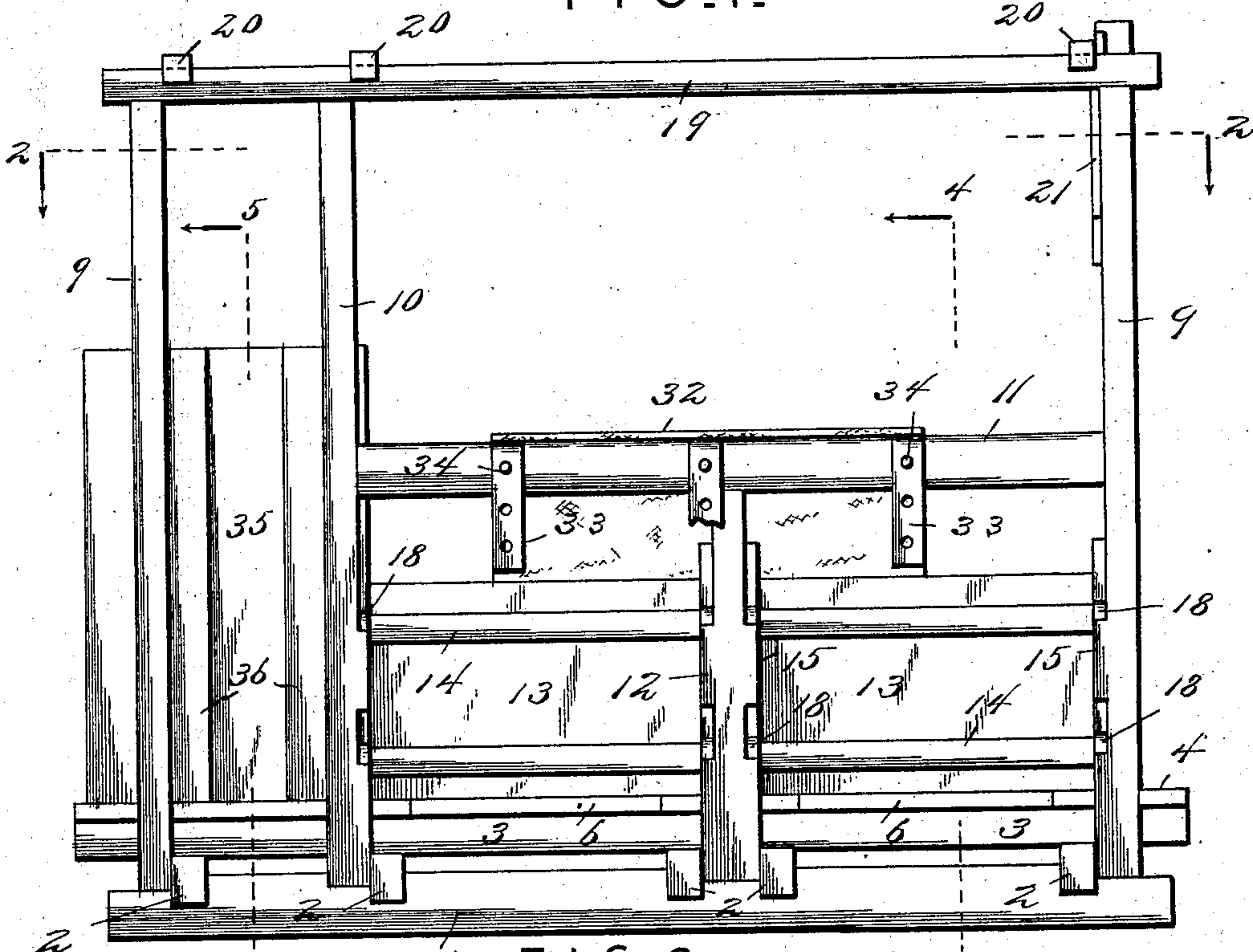


FIG. 2.

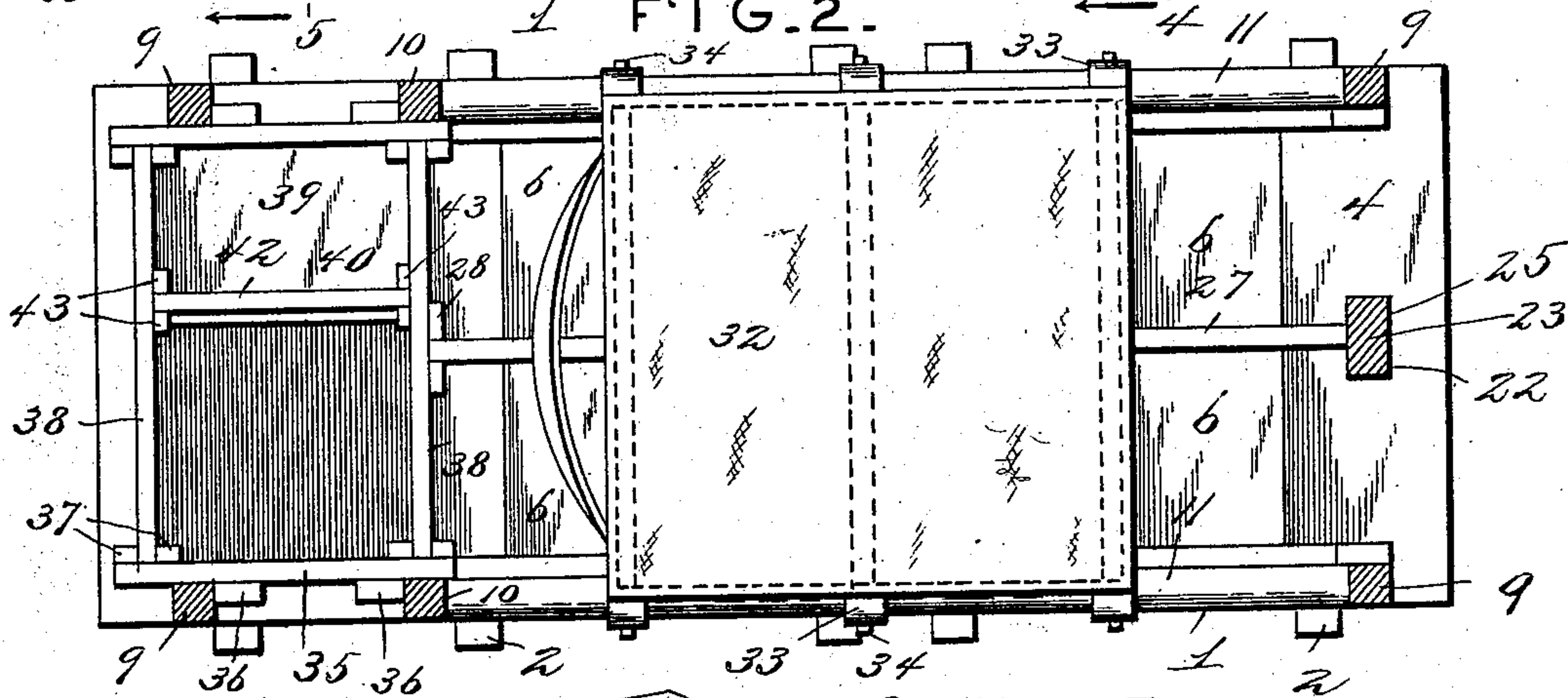
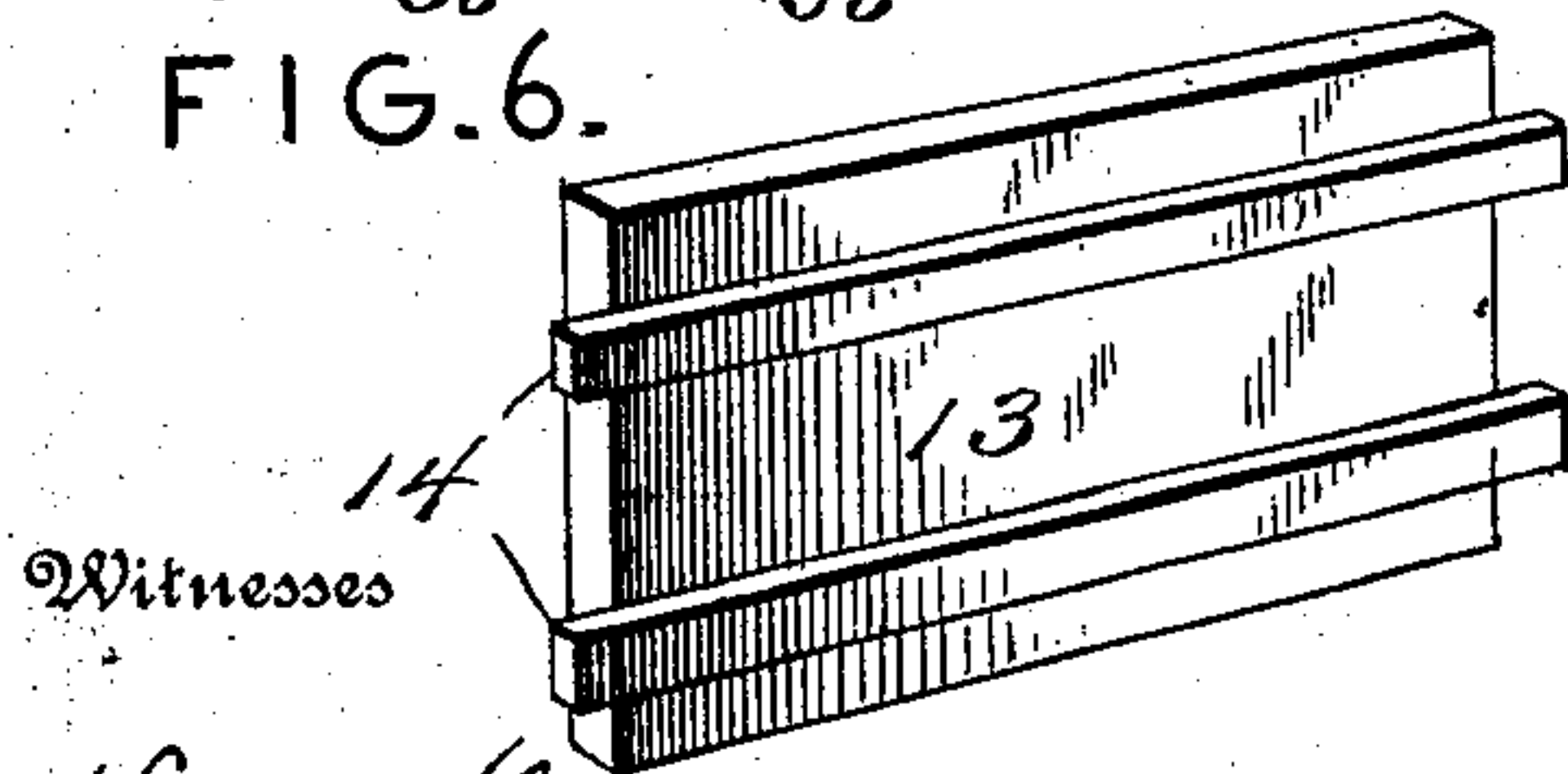


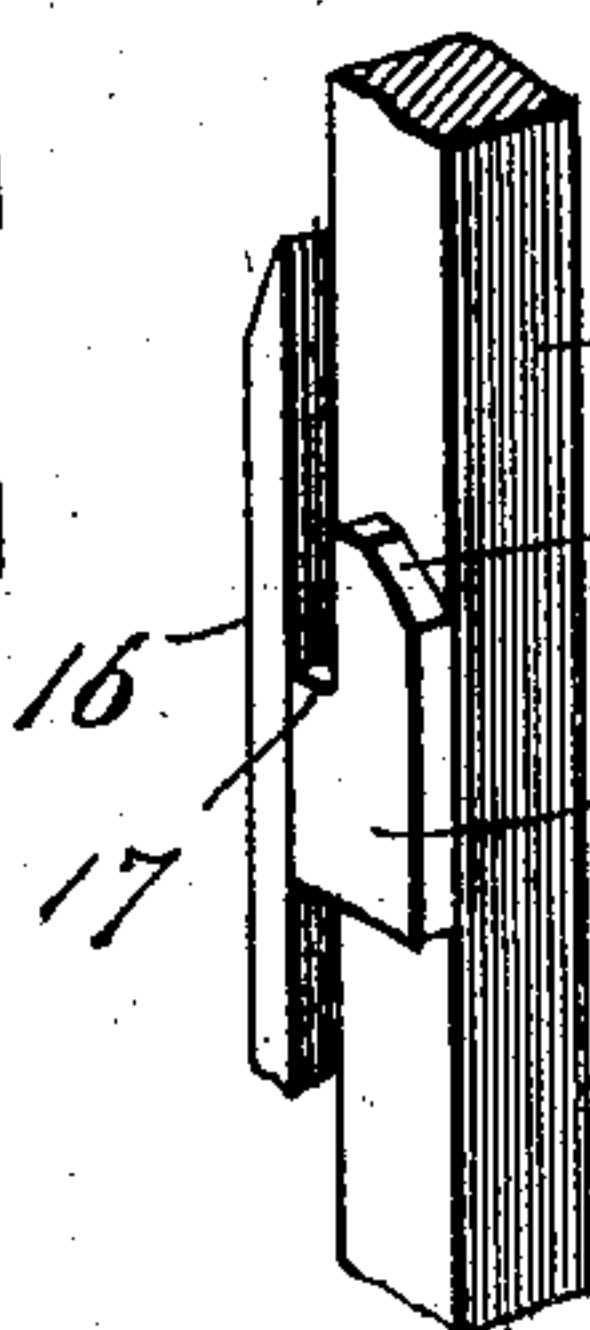
FIG. 6.



Witnesses

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FIG. 7.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 3.

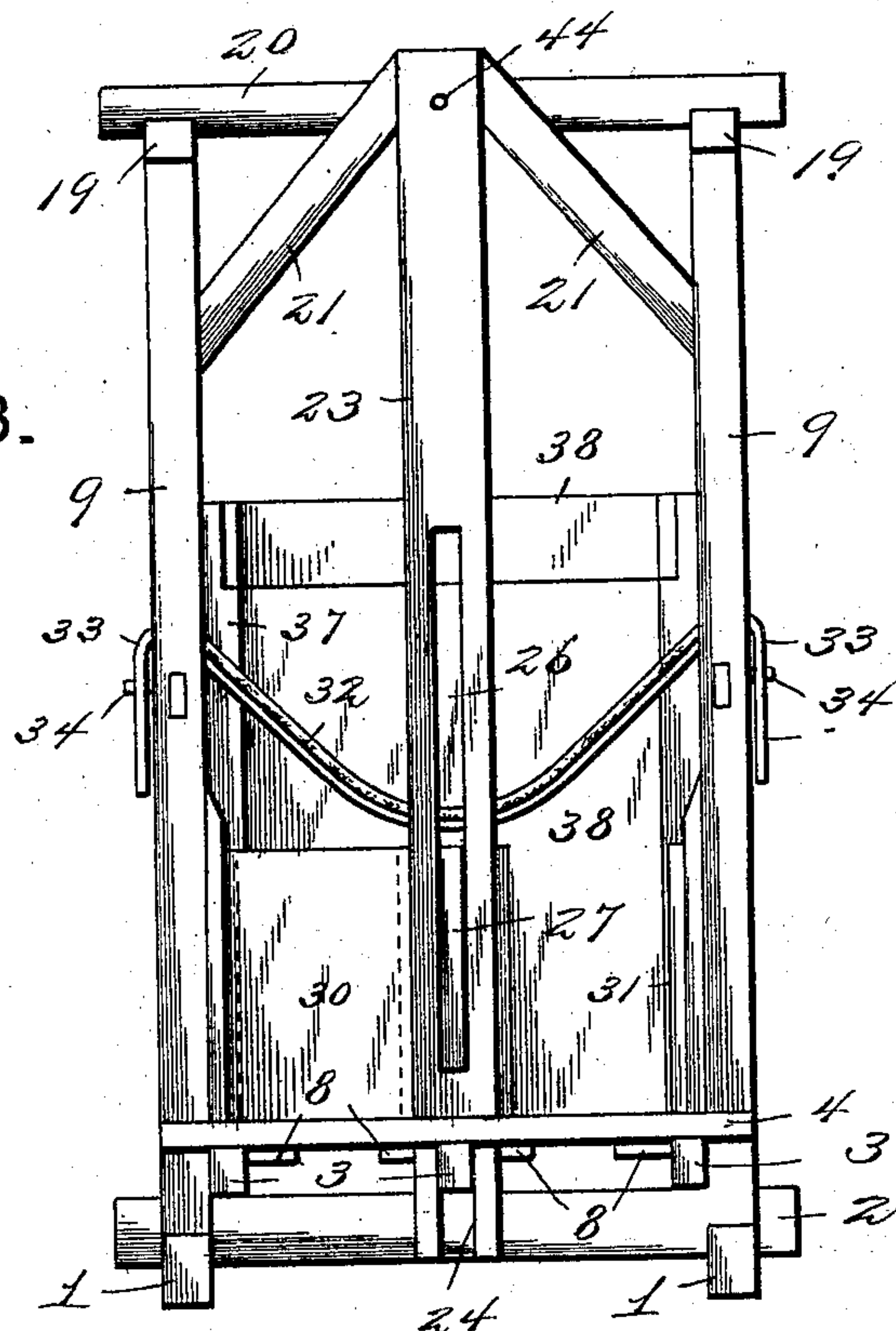


FIG. 4.

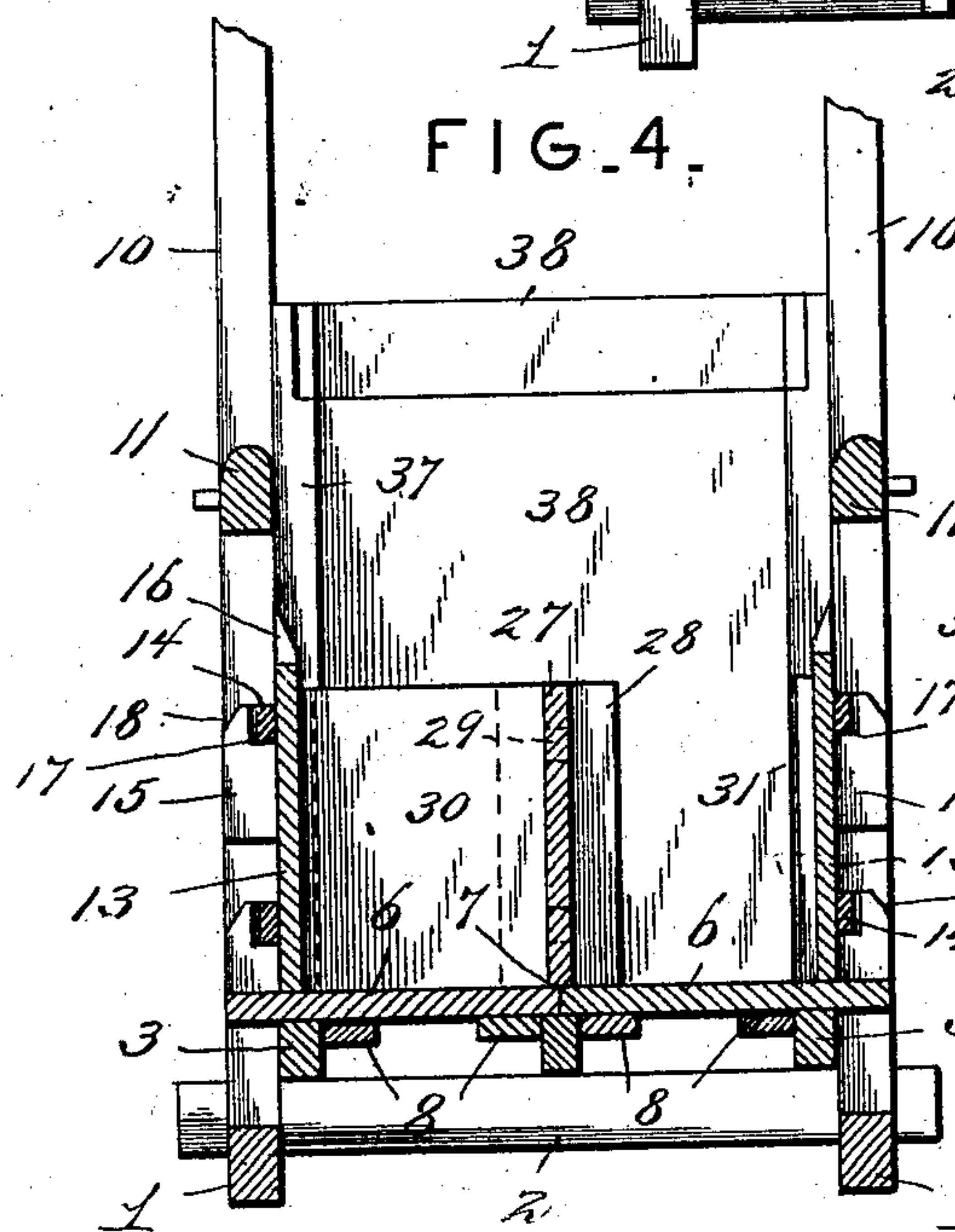
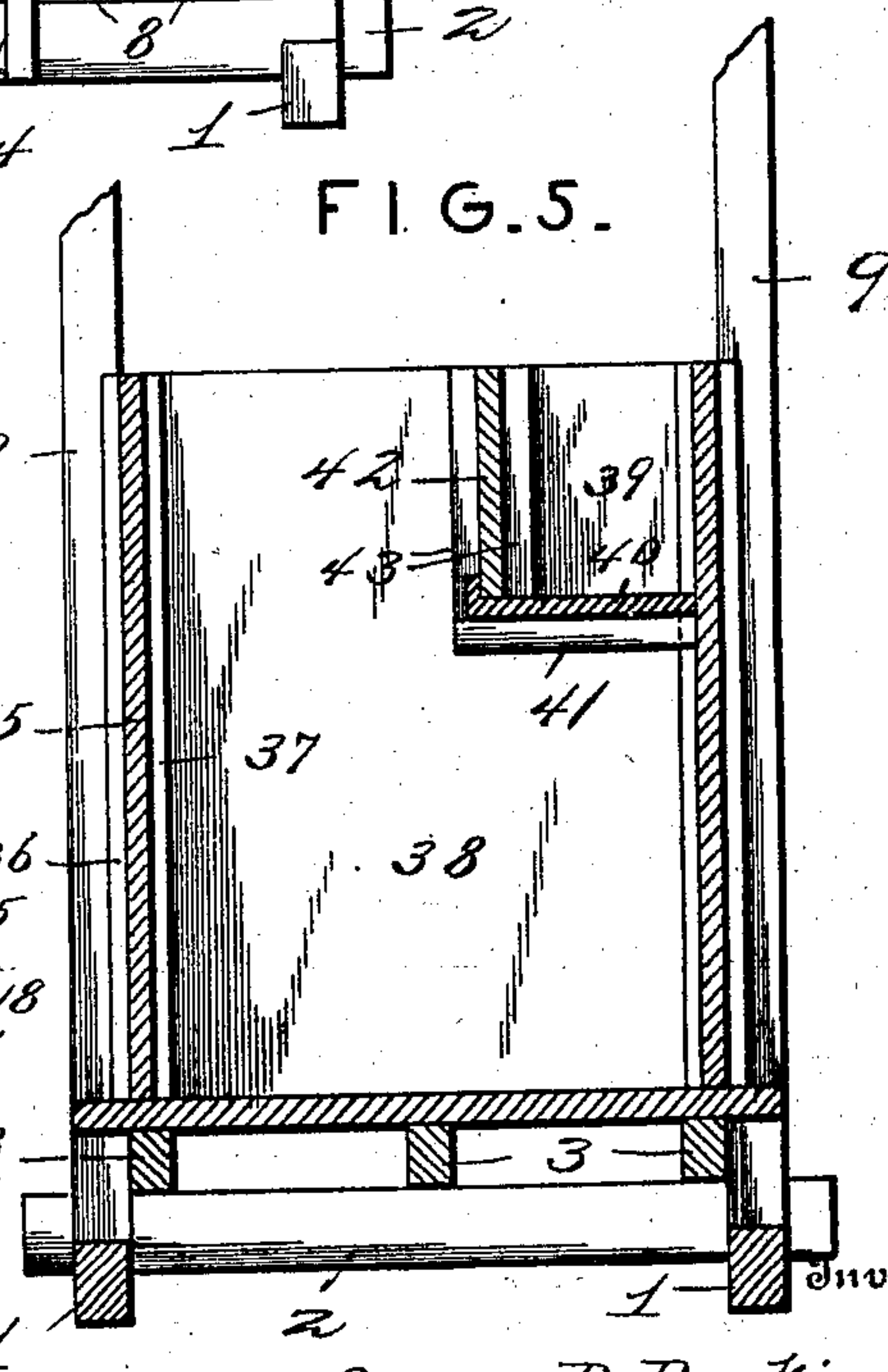


FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE B. BUCKINGHAM, OF BROOKVILLE, INDIANA.

PORTABLE STALL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,540, dated February 24, 1903.

Application filed June 26, 1902. Serial No. 113,276. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. BUCKINGHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brookville, in the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Portable Stall, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to portable stalls especially designed for treating horses, cattle, and other animals having fractured, sprained, or diseased limbs.

The main object of the present invention is to provide a portable and sectional stall so constructed and arranged that sections of the floor and sides may be removed for giving access to the particular limb which has been injured.

A further object of the invention is to provide means for partitioning off the other limbs of the animal, so as to prevent the animal from kicking the diseased or injured limb; further, to provide means for supporting the weight of the body and limbs of the animal and preventing the animal from throwing a portion or all of its weight upon the injured limb.

The stall is so constructed that it may be taken apart for transportation or storage and when set up may be moved from place to place upon a suitable truck while still containing the injured animal.

With the above and other objects in view, the nature of which will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated, and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the portable stall constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an end view of a stall. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section through the stall, taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 5 is a similar section taken through the trough or manger on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of one of the removable side panels or sections. Fig. 7 is a fragmentary perspective view showing one of

the standards and the arrangement of stops or keepers for retaining the side panels or sections in place.

Like reference-numerals designate corresponding parts in all figures of the drawings.

The portable stall contemplated in this invention comprises longitudinal base-timbers 1, extending along opposite sides of the stall and connected by cross-bars 2, arranged at suitable intervals and forming seats for a series of parallel floor-supports 3, which extend longitudinally of the stall and are arranged one at each side of the stall and one about centrally thereof, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The floor 4 is supported directly upon the longitudinal bars 3 and comprises a series of removable floor-sections 6, four of such sections being by preference employed, each section being adapted to support one of the animal's limbs. The sections 6 extend about half-way across the stall, meeting at a central point 7, as shown in Fig. 4, and said sections are provided on the under side with cleats 8, which serve to hold the floor-sections in proper place, but admit of said sections being lifted and removed after having removed the corresponding side panel or panels hereinafter described.

Extending upward from the base-timbers 1 are corner-standards 9, and between the corner-standards are intermediate standards 10, arranged at the sides of the stall and connected with the corner-standards at one end of the stall by means of side rails 11, which form the supports for the sling hereinafter described. Interposed between the side rails 11 and the base-timbers 1 are short intermediate standards 12. The spaces between the standards 12 and the longer standards 9 and 10 at each side thereof are normally closed by means of removable side panels or sections 13, which extend a suitable height and are provided upon their outsides with parallel horizontal cleats 14, the ends of which project beyond the panels proper, so as to engage behind keepers 15, mounted on the standards, said keepers serving to retain the side panels in place. The construction last referred to is best illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7, wherein it will be seen that stops 16 are secured to the inner sides of the standards to prevent the side panels from falling inward, the pro-

jecting ends of the cleats 14 being held between the upper portions of the keepers 15 and the stops 16 and resting on shoulders 17 of the keepers. The keepers are further provided with beveled or inclined edges 18 to facilitate the placing of the side panels in position.

The standards 9 and 10 are connected at their upper ends by longitudinal top bars 19, the latter in turn being connected by a series of cross-bars 20, the standards and cross-bars being further connected by inclined braces 21.

At the entrance end of the stall there is arranged a central end standard 22, which is best illustrated in Fig 3, the lower end of said standard being bifurcated or slotted, as shown at 24, to embrace a central floor-support 3, the lower end of said standard being insertible through an opening 25 in the stall-floor. The standard 23 is also provided with a longitudinal slot or mortise 26, which is adapted to receive and admit of the insertion of a central longitudinal partition or dividing-board 27, which extends the entire length of the stall and has its inner end received between parallel cleats 28, secured to the feed-trough or manger, as shown in Fig. 2. The partition 27 is designed to pass between the legs of the animal and is provided about centrally with mortises or sockets 29 to receive tenons on a small transverse partition 30, which is insertible between the partition 27 and either side of the stall for the purpose of separating the front and hind feet on one side. The outer edge of the transverse partition 30 is received between and held by cleats 31 on the sides of the stall. It will thus be seen that by means of the longitudinal transverse partitions the animal's limbs are kept separated, thus avoiding injury to the injured limb and also obviating danger to the persons treating the limb.

The weight or a portion of the weight of the animal's body may be supported by means of a sling 32 of flexible material, such as canvas or leather, adapted to reach across the stall, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and provided with straps 33, having a series of holes adapted to take over pins or studs 34, projecting outward from the supporting side rails 11. In this way the sling may be adjusted and raised or lowered to suit the height of the animal. The sling is not essential in some cases, as the animal can readily support himself on the uninjured limbs; but it is preferred to place the sling in position, so that it may be used in cases of emergency and to prevent the animal from throwing too much weight on the injured limb. The sling is used principally to prevent the horse from falling, as it will be seen that the injured limb may be treated without the necessity of supporting the weight of the animal's body in and upon the sling.

At one end of the stall there is arranged a manger or feed-trough, comprising oppo-

sitely-arranged sides 35, having parallel cleats 36 on the outside to fit between the standards 9 and 10 and other sets of parallel cleats 37 upon the inner side to receive the edges of the front and rear sides 38 of the trough. In this way all sides of the trough are made readily removable for purposes of transportation. The trough is also by preference provided with a small compartment 39 for mixed feed, the same comprising a bottom 40, which rests upon horizontal supporting-strips 41, and a side 42, which is held between parallel cleats or guides 43 on the front and rear sides 38 of the trough.

In placing the animal in the stall the partitions 27 and 30 are removed and the end standard 23 taken out. After the animal is directed into the stall the standard 23 is replaced in position, the upper end thereof being held by a pin or other suitable fastener 44. The longitudinal partition 27 is then slid into place, after which the short transverse partition 30 is introduced at the same side of the stall as that on which the injured limb is located. Finally, the sling 32 is properly adjusted in place. The proper side panel or section 13 is then removed, after which the corresponding floor-section 6 is taken out. This leaves the injured limb without any support, preventing the animal from bearing any weight thereon and giving ready access to the veterinary surgeon for the purpose of treating the injured limb. After the animal has been treated he may be removed from the stall, or the stall may be mounted upon a suitable truck and moved from place to place.

It will be apparent that changes may be made in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention, and I therefore reserve the right to make such changes as properly fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. A stall for the treatment of animals comprising a suitable frame, and a series of detachable floor-sections, substantially as described.

2. In a stall for treating injured animals, a series of removable floor-sections, in combination with a series of removable side panels or sections, substantially as described.

3. In a stall for treating injured animals, a detachable partition insertible between the legs of the animal, in combination with a series of removable floor-sections arranged at opposite sides of the partition and made independently detachable, substantially as described.

4. In a stall for treating injured animals, the combination with removable partitions insertible between the legs of the animal, of a series of removable side panels arranged at

opposite sides of the partitions, substantially as described.

5 5. In a stall for treating injured animals, the combination of removable partitions insertible between the legs of the animal, detachable floor-sections arranged at opposite sides of the partitions, and detachable side panels or sections adjacent to the removable floor-sections, substantially as described.

10 6. In a stall for treating injured animals, the combination with a frame having standards, and keepers secured to the standards, of a series of removable side panels provided with retaining-cleats adapted to engage said
15 keepers, substantially as described.

20 7. In a stall for treating injured animals, the combination with a suitable base-frame and floor, of standards extending upward therefrom, keepers and stops connected with said standards, and removable panels having retaining-cleats receivable between the said keepers and stops, substantially as described.

25 8. In a stall for treating injured animals, the combination with a base-frame, and floor, and standards extending upward therefrom, of a removable central end standard provided with a longitudinal slot or mortise, and a removable partition insertible through the slot

or mortise of the end standard, substantially as described.

30 9. In a stall for treating injured animals, the combination with a base-frame, a floor, and standards extending upward therefrom, of partitions insertible between the legs of the animal, horizontal side rails connecting
35 the standards, and a detachable sling supported by the side rails, substantially as described.

40 10. In a stall for treating injured animals, the combination with a base-frame, and floor, and standards extending upward therefrom, of a central end standard provided with a longitudinal slot or mortise, a longitudinal partition insertible through said standard and be-
45 tween the legs of the animal, and a transverse partition having a mortise-and-tenon engagement with the longitudinal partition and shift-able from one side to the other from said longitudinal partition, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
50 in presence of two witnesses.

GEO. B. BUCKINGHAM.

Witnesses:

LOUIS QUELLHORST,
JOHN W. BAKER.