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J. MANIFOLD.

MACHINE FOR DIPPING ANIMALS.

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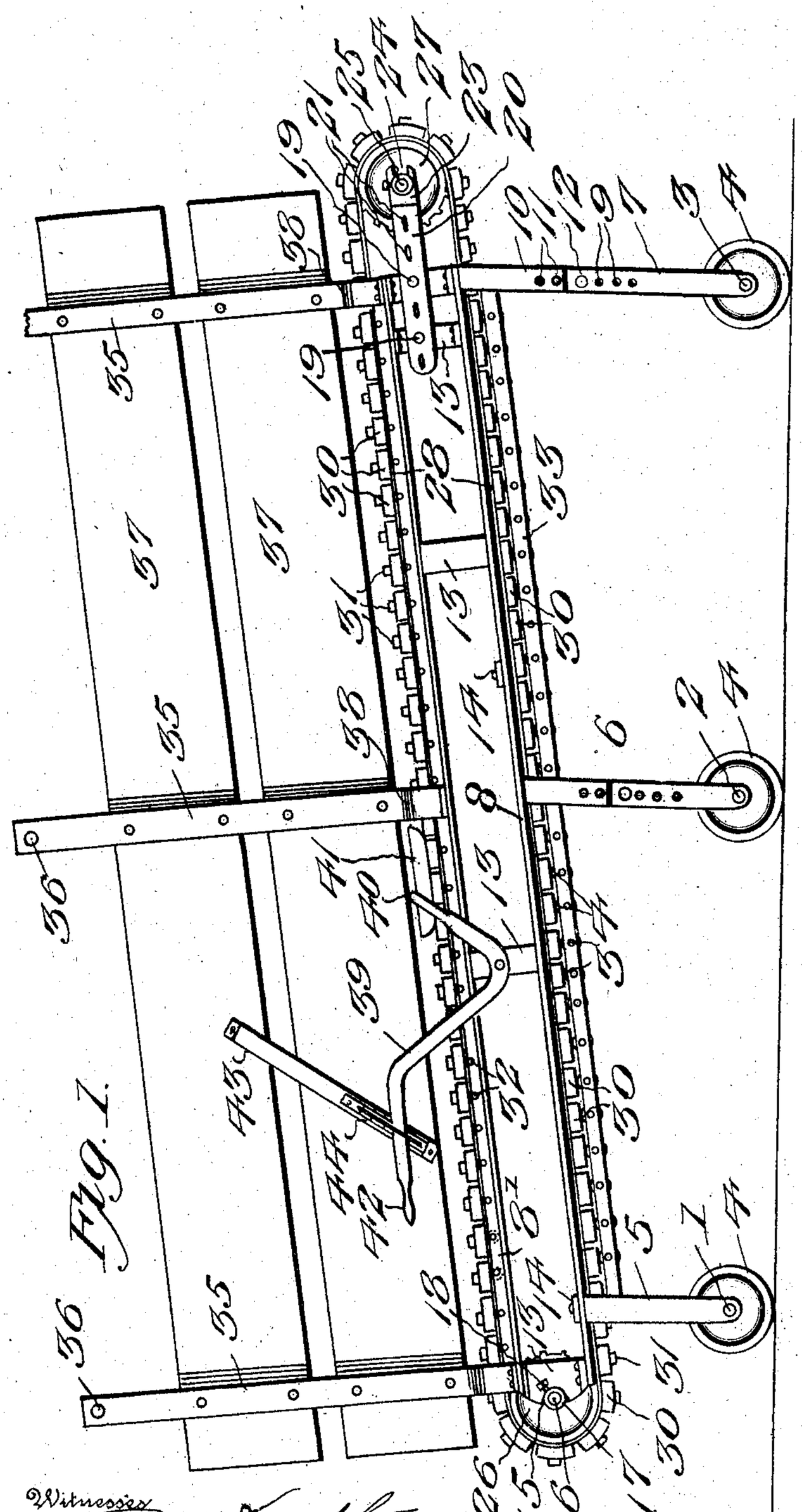

Fig. 1.

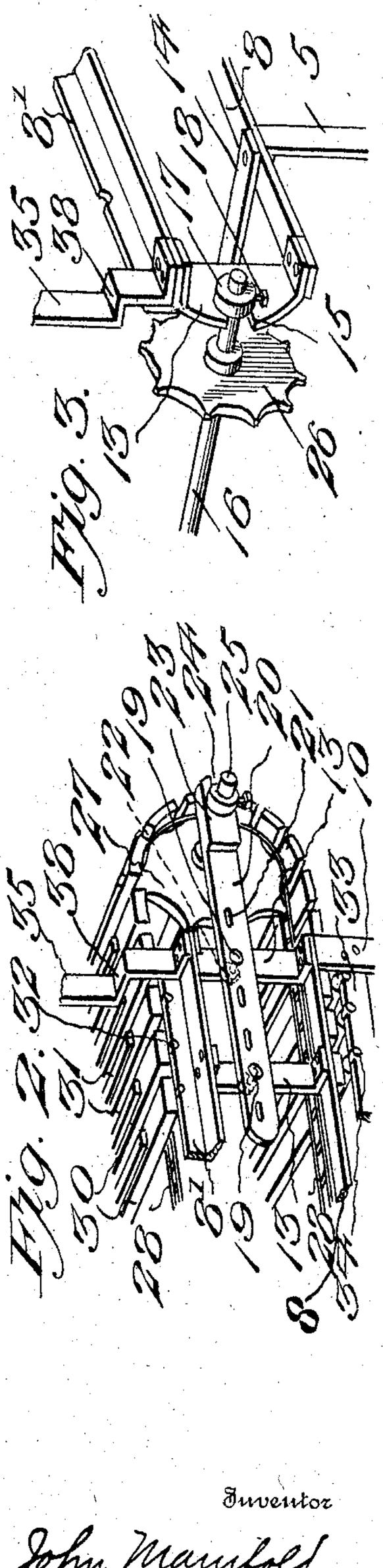

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MANIFOLD, OF WILLOWS, CALIFORNIA.

MACHINE FOR DIPPING ANIMALS.

No. 796,232. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 1, 1905.

Application filed September 17, 1904. Serial No. 224,779.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MANIFOLD, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Willows, in the county of Glenn and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Dipping Animals, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the care of live stock, and more particularly to machines for dipping sheep or other animals either for cleansing, disinfecting, medical, or other purposes.

An object of the invention is to produce a device of this character that is easy to move from place to place as the requirements of practice may necessitate.

It is also an object of the invention to produce means whereby the operation of the machine is always under control and whereby the movement of the endless conveyer forming part of the same can be regulated.

A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby the wear on the conveyer can be taken up, and thereby always keep the machine in an operative condition.

A still further object of the invention is to provide bearings for the conveyer, whereby its ease of operation may be greatly facilitated.

It is also an object of the invention to produce a device of this character that will be simple in construction, efficient in practice, and economical to manufacture.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail reference will be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, wherein like characters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of the device. Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of the upper portion of the device. Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of the lower portion of the device with the conveyer omitted.

In the drawings, 1, 2, and 3 indicate axles on which are arranged the supporting-wheels 4. Secured at one end to the axles and extending upward therefrom on a slight inward incline are the supporting-standards 5, 6, and 7. The upper ends of the standards 5 are turned or bent and secured to the lower beam 8 of the frame of the conveyer. The standards 7 are provided with a series of apertures 9 in their upper portion. Attached at one end to the beam 8 of the frame is a depending strip 10, having a series of apertures 11 in its lower portion. These apertures 10 are adapted to register with the apertures 9, through which the pin or bolt 12 passes. By this arrangement the height of one end of the conveyer-frame is easily adjusted. Standard 6 is secured to the beam 8 in a manner similar to standard 7. The standards 5, 6, and 7 are of different heights, so that the frame may be supported on an incline. The frame of the conveyer comprises the parallel side strips or beams 8 and 8′, suitably spaced apart and held in such position by the supports 13 and the cross strips or beams 14. One of the end supports 13 is provided in its outer edge with a notch 15, in which is mounted an end of a shaft 16. Said shaft is held within said notch against lateral or sidewise movement by the ring 17, mounted thereon and bearing against the side of the support 13. Said ring is held in its position by means of the set-screw 18, threaded therethrough and bearing against the shaft. At the opposite end of the frame are two of the brackets or supports 13, and they have projecting therethrough the bolts 19. A plate 20, having elongated slots 21, engages the free portions of the bolts. Said bolts pass through the elongated slots and have threaded on their ends the nuts 22, which are adapted to bear against the plate 20. By this means the plate 20 is longitudinally adjusted. The outer end 23 of the plate is thickened, and the edge thereof is provided with a notch 24, in which rests an end of the shaft 25. This shaft is suitably held against lateral movement by the same means employed with the shaft 16. Mounted on the shafts 16 and 25 are the sprocket-wheels 26 and 27, over which passes the chain 28. It is to be stated that a similar arrangement of parts is provided on the opposite side of the frame. Secured to the chain 28 are the cross-strips 30, which form, with the chain, an endless conveyer. The strips 30 are provided with the antislipping strips 31. This conveyer is adapted to be operated by the weight of an animal thereon. Therefore in order that the conveyer may have freer movement the antifriction-rollers 32 are mounted in the upper beams 8′, on which the conveyer is adapted to bear. A beam 33 is secured to the standards 5, 6, and 7 a suitable

distance below the lower beam 8. This beam 33 is also provided with a series of antifriction-rollers 34. The beam 33, with its rollers 34, not only provides antifriction means, but prevents the returning portion of the conveyer from sagging.

Extending upward from the upper beams 8′ of the frame are the posts 35, connected at their tops by cross-rods 36. Secured to the posts are the longitudinal guide-strips 37. These strips are adapted to be slightly within the travel of the conveyer, and to afford this the ends of the posts 35 are angular, as at 38. Pivoted to one of the intermediate supports 13 is a bell-lever 39. To one end of the lever is secured an inturned angular bar 40, carrying a block 41, adapted to bear against the upper surface of the conveyer intermediate its operative length. By this means the strain of the brake is evenly distributed to the frame of the apparatus, as will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art. The opposite end of the bell-lever is provided with the handle portion 42. By this arrangement a friction-brake is provided for the conveyer for regulating and controlling its movement. A strip 43 is secured to the guides 37, and attached to the strip is a ratchet 44, which the handle end of the lever is adapted to engage, whereby the friction-brake may be held at its varying tensions.

It will be readily understood that by having the machine mounted on wheels it is portable, and it is thought that from the foregoing description the operation, construction, and advantages of the invention will be readily understood.

The right to make all changes that fairly fall within the scope of the claim without sacrificing the value thereof is held.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a device of the character described, a frame, an endless conveyer mounted therein and traveling on a plane parallel therewith, a bell-lever pivoted to the frame beneath the operative portion of the conveyer, a block carried by one end of the bell-lever to engage the conveyer, and means above the operative portion of the conveyer, for engaging the opposite portion of the bell-lever to hold the block at varying pressure against the upper surface of the conveyer.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 8th day of September, 1904.

JOHN MANIFOLD.

Witnesses:
R. L. Clifton,
Frank Moody.