

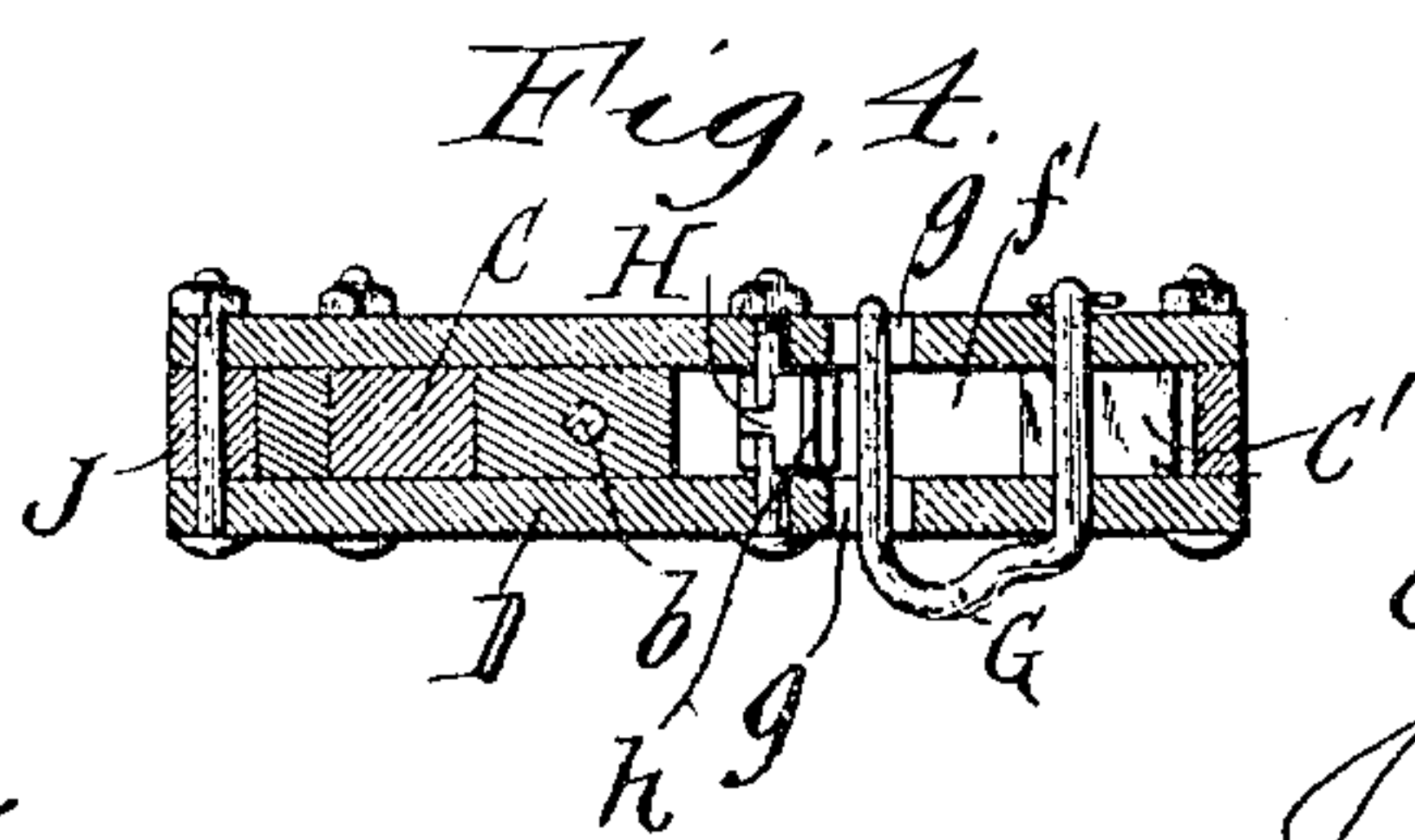
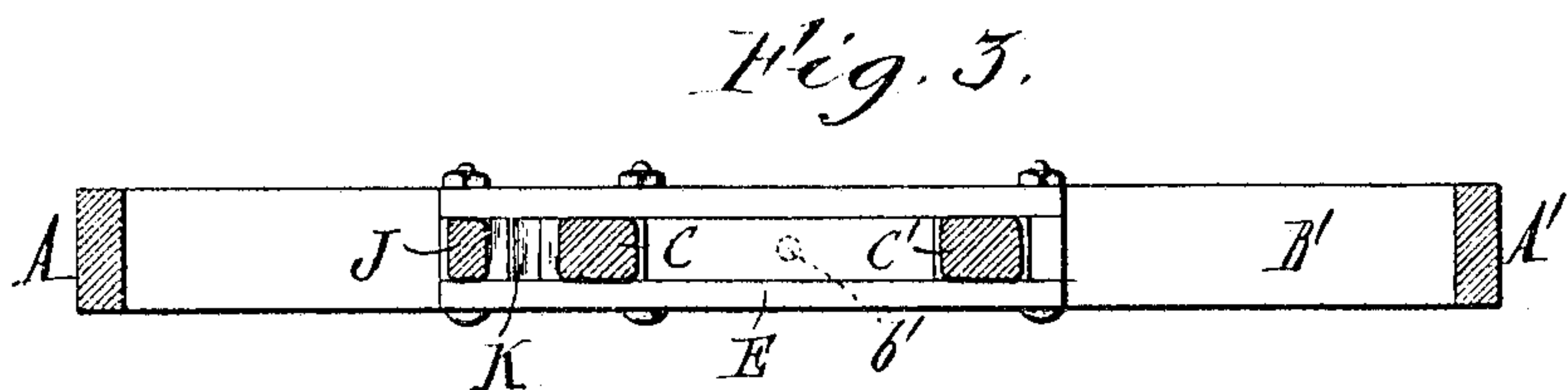
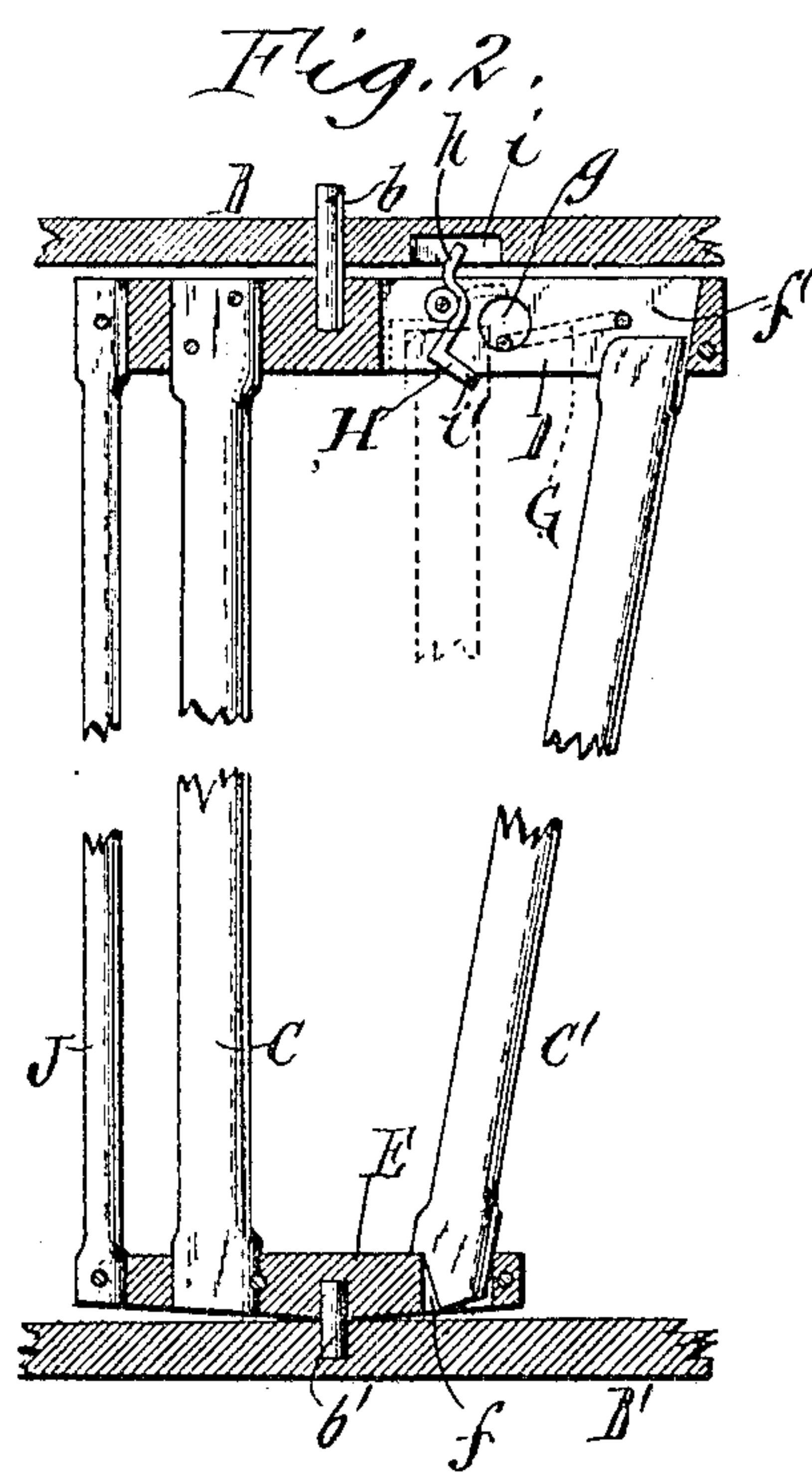
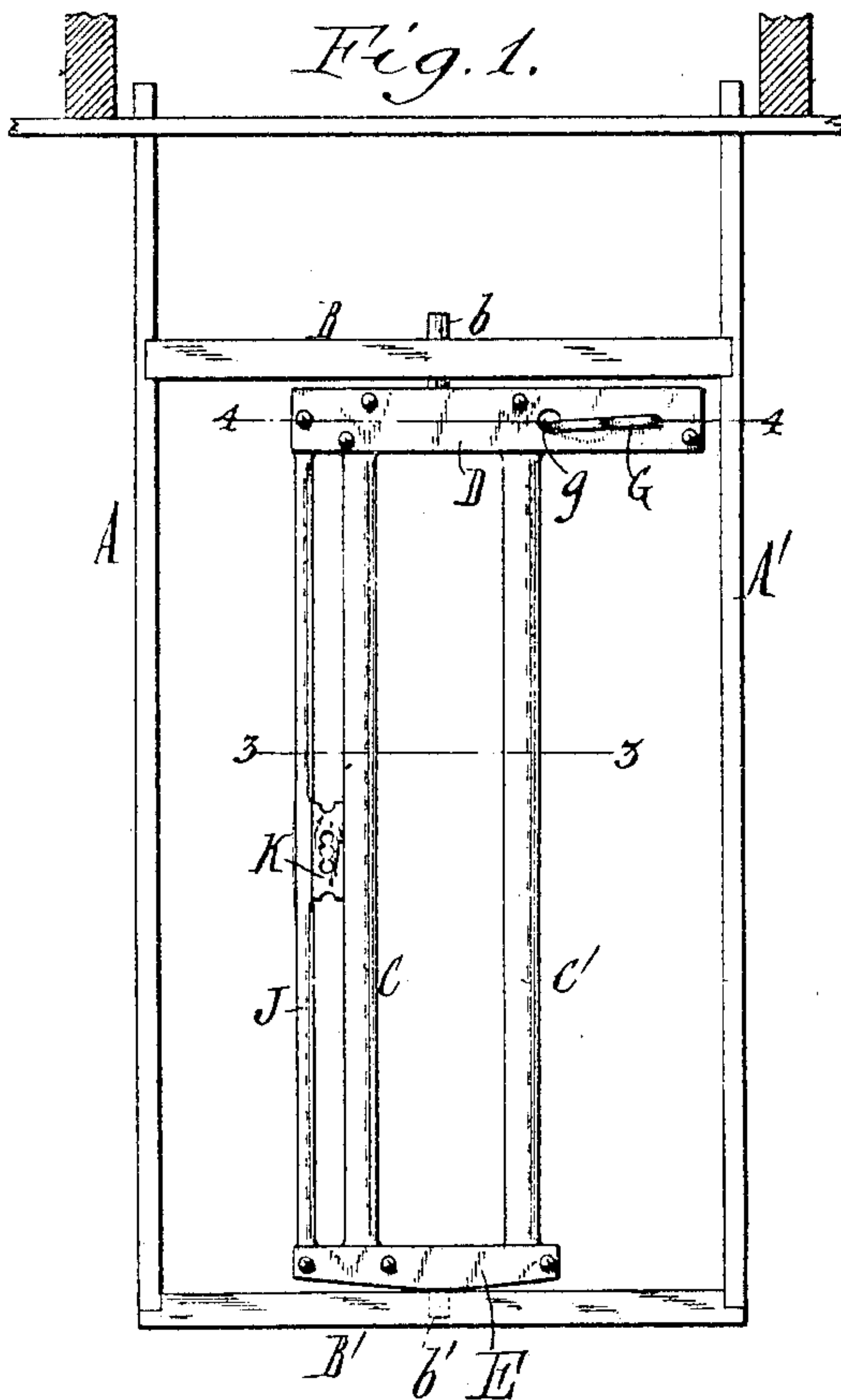
No. 798,936.

PATENTED SEPT. 5, 1905.

C. W. WASSON & J. W. HUTCHINGS.

CATTLE STANCHION.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 17, 1905.



Witnesses:  
 Louis W. Gratz.  
 May E. McArthur.

C. W. Wasson  
 J. W. Hutchings  
 Inventors  
 by Leyer Popp  
 Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. WASSON, OF FRIENDSHIP, AND JUDD W. HUTCHINGS, OF CUBA, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO THE WASSON STANCHION COMPANY, OF CUBA, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

## CATTLE-STANCHION.

No. 798,936.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 5, 1905.

Application filed May 17, 1905. Serial No. 260,753.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHARLES W. WASSON, residing at Friendship, and JUDD W. HUTCHINGS, residing at Cuba, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, citizens of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cattle-Stanchions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to rotary cattle-stanchions of the class having two upright bars, one of which is capable of swinging toward and from the other for confining or releasing the animal; but the same has more particular reference to an improvement in stanchions of this kind in which the head-piece carries a catch which automatically interlocks with the stationary frame when the swinging stanchion-bar is unlocked to release the animal, thus holding the bars from turning.

The object of our invention is to improve the construction of the stanchion with a view of preventing sagging of its head and foot pieces and thereby maintaining the locking-catch in its proper position relative to the stationary frame.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improved stanchion. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation thereof on an enlarged scale, showing the movable bar unlocked. Fig. 3 is an enlarged horizontal section in line 3 3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar section in line 4 4, Fig. 1, showing the movable bar unlocked.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

The stationary frame of the stanchion is composed of the usual uprights A A', the horizontal top beam B, and the sill B'.

C C' are the two stanchion-bars between which the neck of the cow or other animal is confined, and D E are the head and foot pieces, which connect the upper and lower ends of the bars and form therewith the rotary stanchion. The head and foot pieces are provided with the customary pivots b b', seated in sockets or bearings in the beam B and sill B'. One of the stanchion-bars—say the bar C—is rigidly secured at its ends to the head and foot pieces D E, while the lower end of the other bar C' is pivotally mounted on the foot-piece, so that its upper end is free to swing toward and from the fixed bar. In the preferred con-

struction shown the lower end of the movable bar is removably seated in a socket *f* in the foot-piece, while its upper end is guided in a longitudinal slot *f'* in the head-piece.

G is a suitable latch, mounted on the head-piece for automatically locking the movable stanchion-bar when swung into its closed position. A U-shaped vertically-swinging latch is illustrated in the drawings, its rear bar being journaled in the head-piece, while its front bar is guided in openings *g*, formed in said piece and adapted to drop behind the movable stanchion-bar, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. Upon lifting this latch the movable bar swings to the open position shown by full lines in the last-named figure.

H indicates the locking-catch for preventing rotation of the stanchion when not in use. This catch preferably consists of a vertically-swinging lever arranged in the slot *f'* of the head-piece on the front side of the movable stanchion-bar and having a nose *h*, adapted to project into a recess *i*, formed in the beam B when in its pendent or released position, as shown by full lines in Fig. 2, and a tail-piece *j*, adapted to be engaged by the upper end of said movable bar when the latter is swung into its closed position, so as to automatically withdraw the nose *h* from said recess and unlock the stanchion, as shown by dotted lines in said figure.

J indicates a truss-bar or brace member arranged on the outer or rear side of the fixed stanchion-bar and firmly secured at its upper and lower ends to the adjacent ends of the head and foot pieces D E, which latter project rearwardly beyond the fixed bar for this purpose. A space-block K is preferably secured between the truss-bar J and the opposing stanchion-bar C about midway of the length of these bars; but this block may be omitted, if desired. The truss-bar stiffens the head and foot pieces and firmly ties them together and by thus bracing the stanchion effectually prevents sagging of the head and foot pieces in case either end of the fixed stanchion-bar should shrink. The stanchion therefore maintains its proper position relative to the top beam B, thus reliably holding the locking-catch H out of engagement with the top beam when the stanchion is in use and permitting the latter to freely follow the movements of the animal's head. The truss-



bar J by resisting sagging and loosening of the head and foot pieces also increases the durability of the stanchion. The truss-bar, moreover, widens the stanchion, and thereby  
5 narrows the space between the same and the adjacent upright of the frame. This prevents an animal in approaching the stanchion from thrusting its head through that space rather than between the stanchion-bars and  
10 facilitates securing it in the stanchion.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination with the fixed and movable stanchion-bars and the head and foot pieces connecting the same, of a truss or brace  
15 member arranged on the outer side of the fixed bar and secured at its ends to the head and the foot pieces, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with the fixed and movable stanchion-bars and the head and foot  
20 pieces connecting the same, of a truss or brace member arranged on the outer side of the fixed bar and secured at its ends to the head and foot pieces, and a space-block secured between the truss member and the fixed stan-  
25 chion-bar, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of fixed and movable stanchion-bars, head and foot pieces connecting the bars and extending rearwardly beyond the fixed bar, and an upright truss-bar ar-

ranged on the outer side of the fixed stan- 30  
chion-bar and rigidly secured at its upper and lower ends to the portions of the head and foot pieces projecting beyond said fixed bar, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination with a frame, of a stan- 35  
chion comprising head and foot pieces, a fixed stanchion-bar connecting said head and foot pieces and a movable stanchion-bar pivotally mounted on the foot-piece and having its up-  
per end guided in the head-piece, said head 40  
and foot pieces extending rearwardly beyond the fixed stanchion-bar, a locking-catch carried by the head-piece and adapted to interlock with said frame, said catch having a part  
arranged to be engaged by the movable 45  
stanchion-bar when the latter is moved to its normal closed position, and a truss-bar arranged on the outer side of the fixed stanchion-bar and rigidly secured at its ends to the  
rearwardly-projecting portions of the head 50  
and foot pieces, substantially as set forth.

Witness our hands this 13th day of May, 1905.

CHARLES W. WASSON.  
JUDD W. HUTCHINGS.

Witnesses:

H. P. MORGAN,  
H. L. VAN AUKIN.