

No. 878,428.

PATENTED FEB. 4, 1908.

H. SIEDSCHLAG.
CATTLE STANCHION.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 20, 1907.

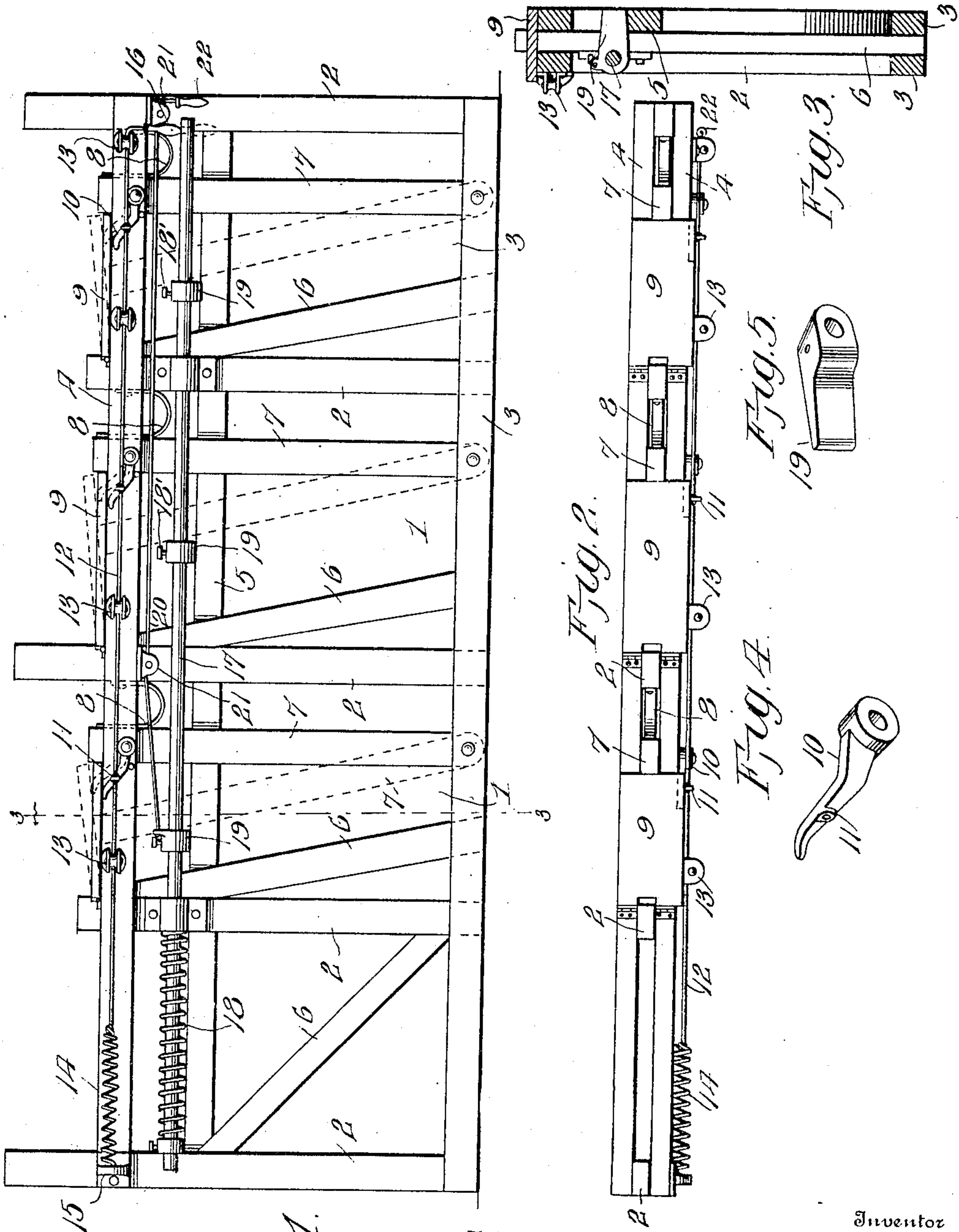


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

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HERMAN SIEDSCHLAG, OF MONROE, WISCONSIN.

CATTLE-STANCHION.

No. 878,428.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 4, 1908.

Application filed April 20, 1907. Serial No. 369,295.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN SIEDSCHLAG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Monroe, in the county of Green and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cattle-Stanchions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cattle stanchions, and it has for its object to provide simple and readily operable means, whereby the animals may be secured, or quickly released in case of emergency.

Further objects of the invention are to simplify and improve the construction and operation of this class of devices.

With these and other ends in view, which will readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the improved construction and novel arrangement and combination of parts which will be hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing has been illustrated a simple and preferred form of the invention; it being, however, understood that no limitation is necessarily made to the precise structural details therein exhibited, but that changes, alterations and modifications within the scope of the invention may be resorted to when desired.

In the drawing:—Figure 1 is an outer face view or elevation of the device embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view taken on the plane indicated by the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail view of one of the operating tongues or latches. Fig. 5 is a perspective detail view of one of the push arms.

Corresponding parts in the several figures are denoted by like characters of reference.

The stalls 1—1 are separated by means including end posts or uprights 2—2, the lower ends of which are secured between sills 3—3; said posts or uprights being connected near their upper ends by means of longitudinal cap rails 4—4, and by a longitudinal brace bar 5; inclined braces 6, the lower ends of which are secured between the sills may also be used for the purpose of supporting the posts or uprights.

The entrance to each of the stalls is blocked by means of a stanchion-bar 7, which is pivoted between the sills adjacent to one end post 2 and capable of being forced, at its free end, in the direction of the opposite end

post, by means of a suitable spring 8. The free ends of the stanchion-bars 7 extend between the cap rails 4, and are capable of being retained in normal position by means of locking blocks 9 hinged upon the said cap plates. The locking blocks 9, which operate by gravity, are capable of being lifted by means of tongues or levers 10, pivoted upon one of the cap rails below the free ends of the locking blocks and having apertured lugs 11 connected in series by a flexible member, such as a cord 12, which is guided over suitably arranged pulleys 13, and one end of which is connected by a spring 14 with a fixed bracket 15; the opposite end of said cord being provided with a conveniently accessible handle 16, whereby it may be conveniently manipulated.

Some of the posts or uprights 2 are provided with bearings for a longitudinally slidable rod 17 having a coiled spring 18, whereby it is forced in the same direction in which the free ends of the stanchion-bars 7 are forced by the springs 8. Secured upon said rod by means of set screws 18' are a plurality of push arms 19, one such arm being arranged in proximity to each of the stanchion-bars. A flexible element, such as a cord 20, which is suitably connected with one of the arms 19 is guided over pulleys 21 and is provided at its free end with a handle 22.

When the pivoted stanchion-bars 7 occupy the approximately vertical positions in which they have been shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the locking blocks 9 will drop by gravity to the position shown, in which they will engage the free ends of the stanchion-bars and secure the latter against movement under the impulse of the springs 8, which latter, in this position of the stanchion-bars, are under tension. By pulling the handle 16 of the cord 12, the tongues 11 will be thrown upward, thus lifting and disengaging the locking blocks from the stanchion-bars, which latter, under the impulse of the springs 8 will be moved to an inclined position, shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, thus permitting the animals to withdraw their heads through the spaces in which their necks were confined, namely, between the stanchion-bars and the end posts or uprights 2—2. The stanchion-bars are restored to their normal positions by pulling the handle 22 of the cord 20. By so doing, the rod 17 will be moved against the tension of the spring 18, thus causing the push arms 19, which have been previously

properly adjusted by means of the set screws 18' to move the free ends of the stanchion-bars against the tension of the springs 8, until the locking blocks 9 may drop by gravity to the position shown in Fig. 1, thus securing the stanchion-bars in locking position and locking the heads of the animals between the stanchion-bars and the end posts 2—2.

10 This improved device, as will be seen from the foregoing description, is very simple in construction, and it may be easily manipulated for the purpose of simultaneously securing or releasing a large number of animals.
15 The invention is also of such a nature that it may be readily applied and installed in cattle stables or barns of ordinary construction.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

20 1. In a device of the class described, a pair of sills, uprights secured therebetween, cap rails upon said uprights, spring-actuated stanchion-bars pivoted between the sills and extending between the cap rails, latch plates
25 hinged upon the latter and adapted to hold the free ends of the stanchion-bars with the

actuating springs under tension, tongues pivoted upon one of the cap rails adjacent to the free ends of the latch plates, and a suitably guided spring-actuated flexible element 30 connecting said tongues in series and having an operating handle.

2. In a device of the class described, a pair of sills, uprights secured therebetween, cap rails upon said uprights, spring-actuated 35 stanchion-bars pivoted between the sills and extending between the cap rails, gravity-latch plates hinged upon the cap rails and adapted to engage the free ends of the stanchion-bars, means for simultaneously re- 40 leasing the latch plates from the stanchion-bars, longitudinally slidable spring-actuated rods, and push arms adjustably secured upon said rods in proximity to the free ends of the stanchion-bars. 45

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

HERMAN SIEDSCHLAG.

Witnesses:

WM. DUNWIDDIE,
M. E. BALTZER.