

956,413.

A. H. RACE.
CATTLE STANCHION.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 26, 1909.

Patented Apr. 26, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

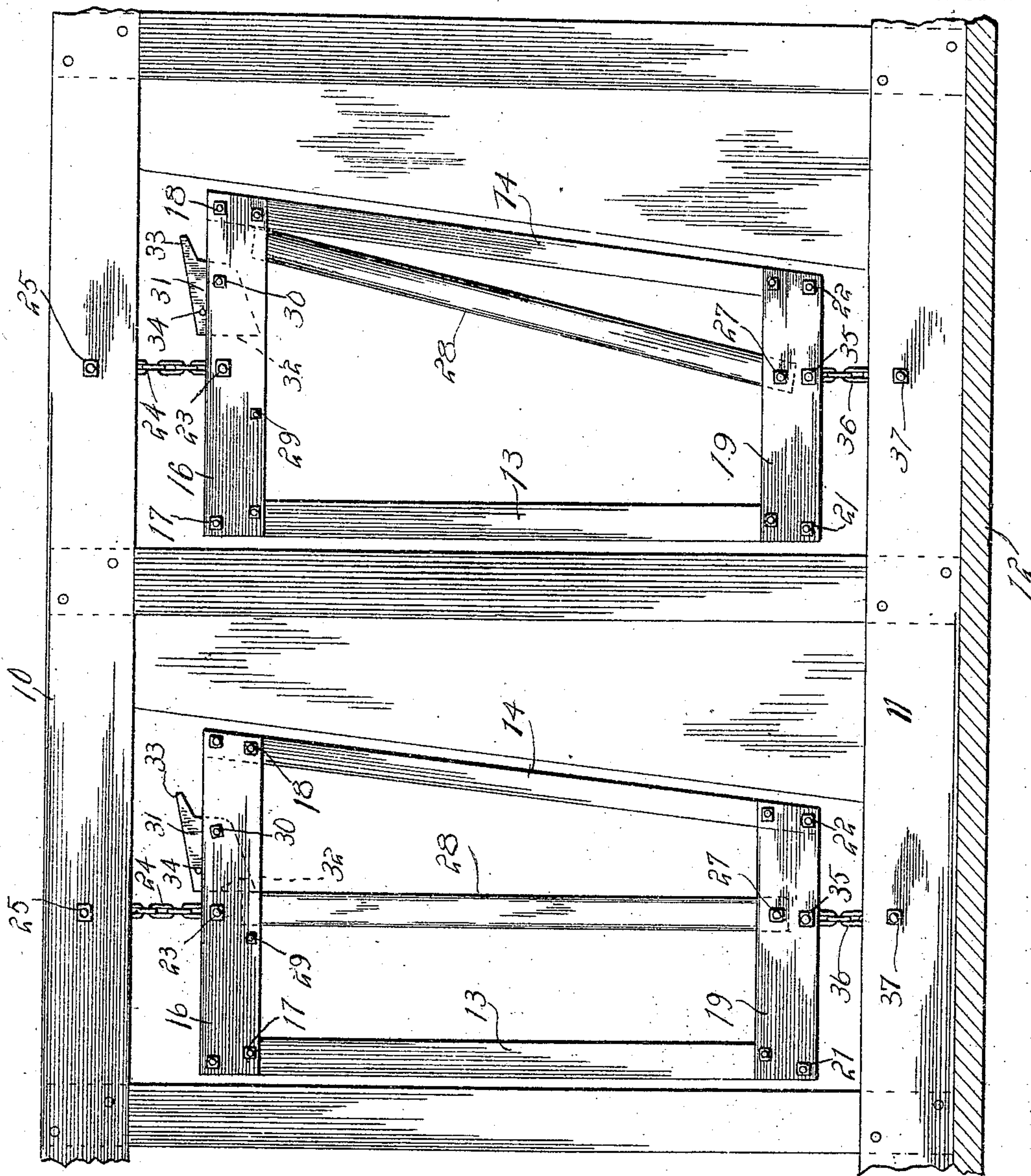


FIG. 1

Witnesses

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Fig. 2.

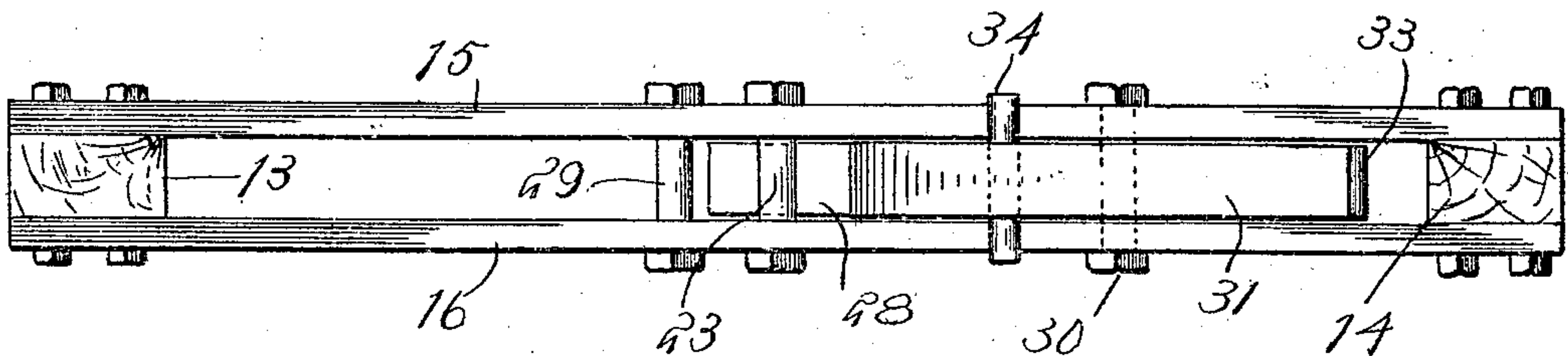


Fig. 3.

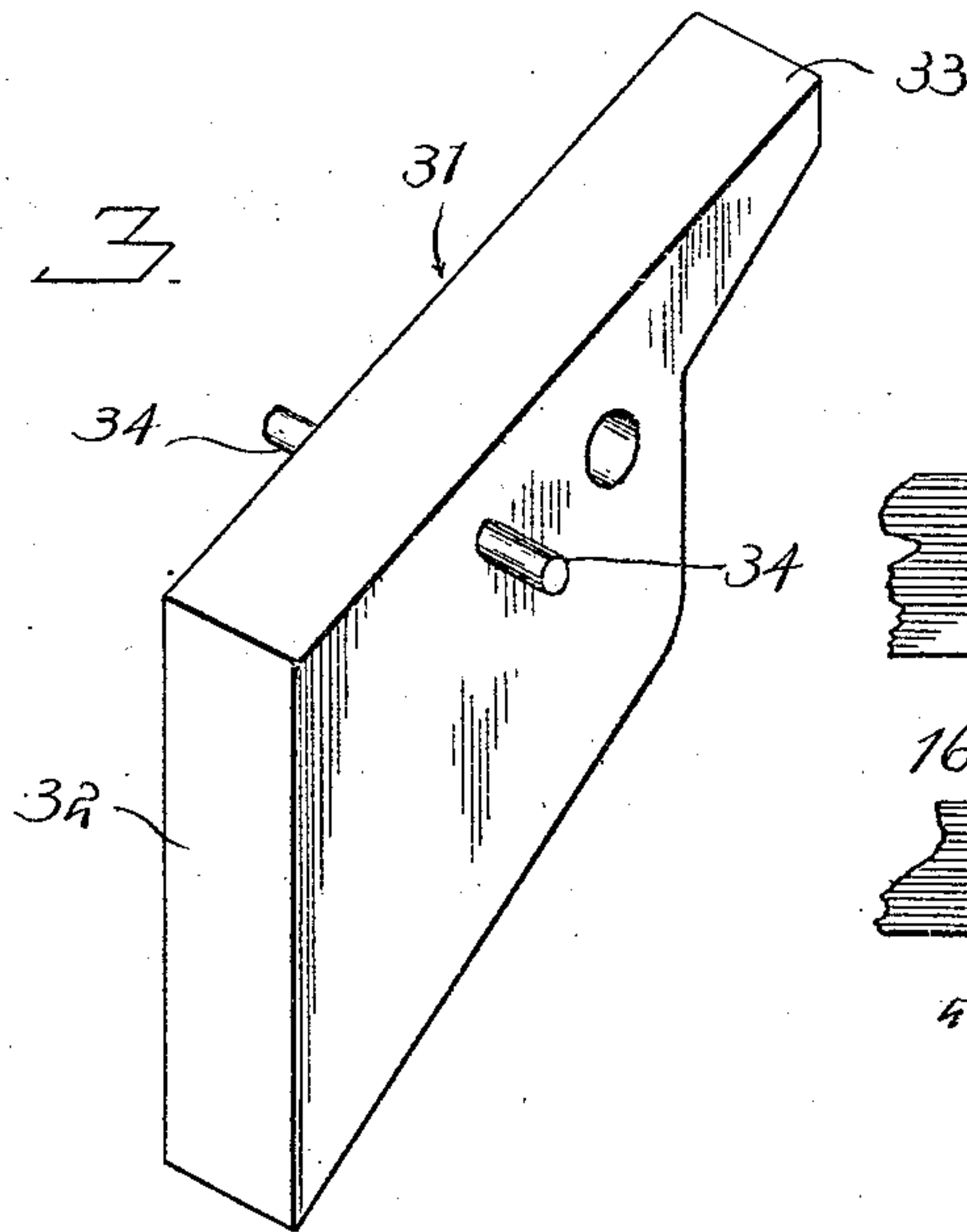
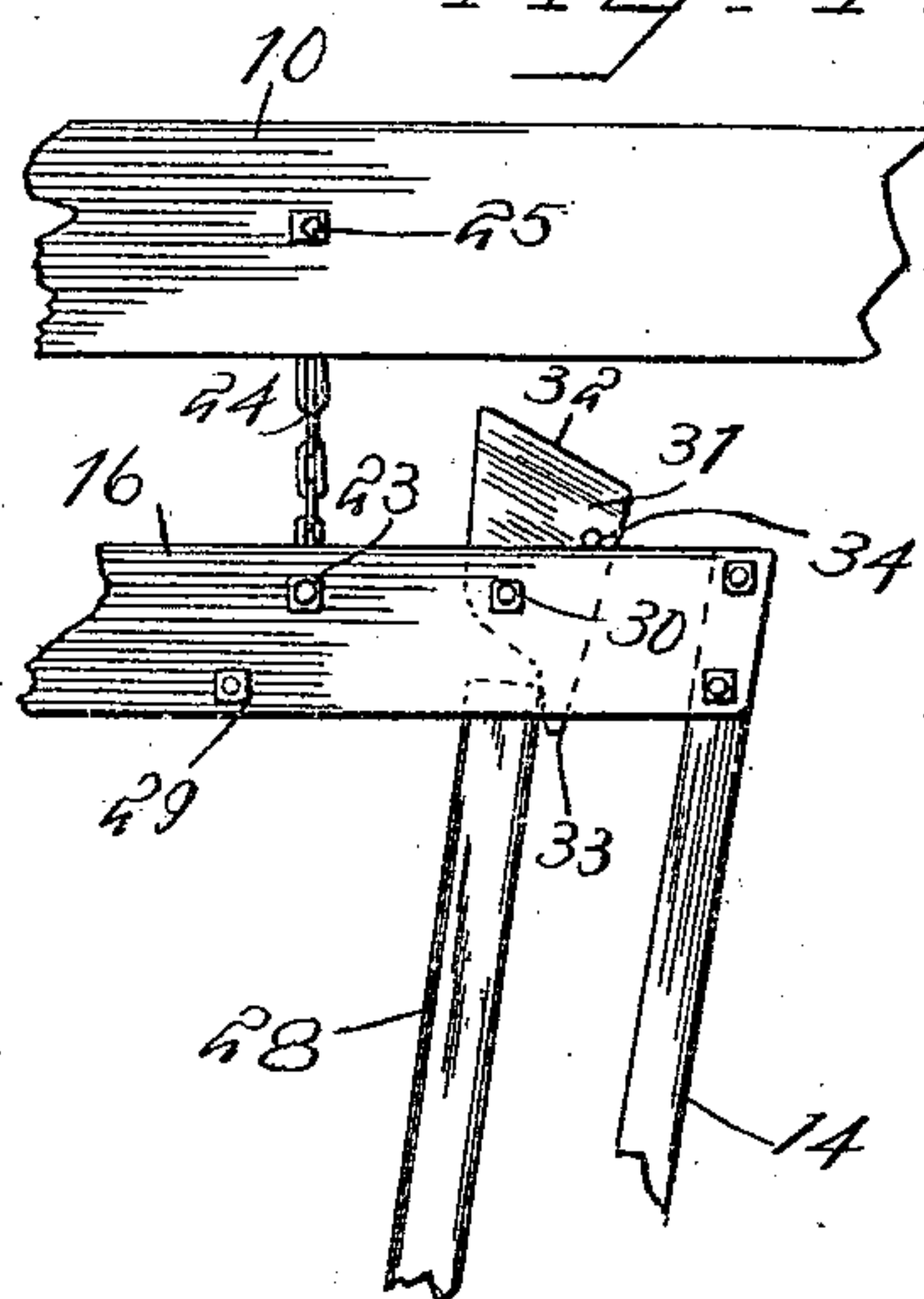


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT H. RACE, OF VERNON, PENNSYLVANIA.

CATTLE-STANCHION.

956,413.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 26, 1910.

Application filed May 26, 1909. Serial No. 498,521.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT H. RACE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Vernon, in the county of Wyoming, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cattle-Stanchions; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to cattle stanchions, and has for one of its objects to improve the construction and increase the efficiency and utility of devices of this character.

Another object of the invention is to provide a simply constructed device of this character whereby the labor incident to caring for the stock is reduced, and the convenience of the implement increased, without increase of expense or weight.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter shown and described and then specifically pointed out in the claims, and in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of the supporting frame with two of the improved stanchions supported therein, one of the stanchions being in open position. Fig. 2 is a plan view of one of the stanchion devices. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of the locking member, detached. Fig. 4 is a detail illustrating the resetting operation.

The improved device comprises a supporting frame of suitable construction, and arranged to support any required number of the stanchion devices, according to the number of "stalls" in the stable. The supporting frame embraces in its construction an upper longitudinal member 10 and a lower longitudinal member 11, the latter generally bearing upon the floor, designated at 12. The stanchion devices are located between the members 10—11, and as they are precisely alike the description of one will suffice for all. The stanchion devices consist of a main vertical side member 13, an inclined side member 14, a head structure formed of two members 15—16 bearing upon opposite sides of the members 13—14 and secured thereto by bolts 17—18 or other suitable fastening devices. A bottom structure also

forms a part of the improved stanchion device and comprises two members 19 bearing upon opposite sides of the members 13—14 at their lower ends and secured by bolts or other fastening devices 21—22. The members 19 are shorter than the members 15—16, so that the member 14 stands obliquely, as shown. Extending through the members 15—16 is a suspension bolt or pin 23, and connected to this pin 23 is a section of chain 24, the upper end of the chain being connected to a pin 25 carried by the member 10. By this means the stanchion device is suspended swingingly from the member 10. The lower members 19 are likewise provided with a pin or bolt 35 to which a section of chain 36 is connected, the opposite end of the chain being coupled to a pin 37 carried by the member 11. By this means the stanchion frame is flexibly connected, and can be moved laterally or transversely of the supporting frame, and swing between the same.

Pivoted at 27 between the members 19 is the movable bar member 28 of the stanchion device. The upper free end of the bar being movably arranged between the members 15—16. A stop bolt or pin 29 extends through the members 15—16 against which the bar 28 bears when in its vertical position, to limit the movement toward the main side member 13.

Pivoted at 30 between the members 15—16 is a trip member 31, the pivot 30 being located at one side of the center of the member 31, so that the greater weight is at one side of the pivot. The member 31 is formed with a bearing surface 32 against which the free end of the bar 28 bears when the latter is in its vertical or closed position as shown at the left of Fig. 1, and when the bar 28 and the member 31 are in these relative positions; the shorter end 33 of the member 31 projects above the members 15—16. Extending through the members 31 between the pivot 30 and the bearing face 32 is a stop pin 34, the latter bearing upon the upper edges of the members 15—16, and thus limiting the movement of the member 31 in both directions. Thus when the member 28 is in its vertical operative position and the member 31 so arranged that the bar 30 bears against the face 32, the pin 34 will rest upon the upper edges of the members 15—16 between the pivot 30 and the

bearing face 32, and thus prevent the member 31 from dropping below its normal position. When the members 28—31 are in this position it will be understood that the stanchion device is in its operative position. When the stock is to be released the attendant presses the projecting terminal 33 of the member 31, and throws the member 31 over until the pin 34 rests upon the upper edges of the members 15—16 at the opposite side of the pivot 30, as shown at the right of Fig. 1. This movement locates the terminal 33 downwardly and into the path of the free end of the member 28, and when the member 28 is moved over to its open position, it strikes the depending portion 33 and restores the member 31 to the position shown at the right of Fig. 1. The member 28 remains in its open position until the stock is again required to be secured, and when this is to be accomplished, the attendant simply throws the bar 28 over into its operative position, which movement causes the free end of the bar to elevate the heavier end of the member 31 and passes beyond the bearing face 32, when the member 31 will drop by gravity into its locking position, as shown.

The operation of opening and closing the stanchion devices is thus very simple, and requires a relatively limited amount of labor and time. Thus when the operator desires to release the stock he simply depresses the shorter terminal 33 of the member 31 with sufficient force to throw the latter over into its inoperative position, or with the stop members 34 bearing upon the members 15—16 at the opposite side of the pivot 30, and paying no attention to the member 28, which is thrown over by the efforts of the animal to remove its head, and when the animal thus moves the member 28 the latter strikes the depending end 33 of the member 31 and automatically restores the latter to its former position. The member 28 then remains in position against the member 14 until it is necessary to again secure the stock, when the attendant merely moves the member 28 over to its vertical position without paying any attention to the member 31, as the free end of the member 28 automatically actuates the trip member

as it passes beneath it. The operation is thus very simple and efficient.

The improved device is simple in construction, can be inexpensively manufactured and applied to stables or like structures of various kinds without material structural changes in the device.

What is claimed is:—

1. A cattle stanchion including a swinging bar, a trip device pivoted at one side of the center thereof, and reversible in position, said trip device extending when in one position into the path of said bar, and a stop carried by said trip device and operating to limit the movement thereof in both directions.

2. In a cattle stanchion a frame including spaced upper members, a bar swinging upon said frame and operating between said spaced members, a trip device pivoted at one side of the center thereof between said side members and reversible in position, and a stop operating to limit the movement of said trip, said trip device projecting at its longer end in the path of said swinging bar when said bar is in closed position, and projecting at its shorter end into the path of said bar when said bar is in open position.

3. In a cattle stanchion, a frame including spaced upper members, a bar swinging upon said frame and operating between said spaced members, a trip device pivoted at one side of the center thereof between said members and reversible in position, said trip device having a reduced extension at its shorter end, and a stop operating to limit the movement of said trip in both directions, said trip projecting at its longer end in the path of said swinging bar when said bar is moved into its closed position and said reduced projection of the trip member extending into the path of said bar when the bar is moved into its open position, whereby the trip device is automatically restored to its operative position by the opening movement of the bar.

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

ALBERT H. RACE.

Witnesses:

JAS. W. WINTERS,
J. W. PARKS.