W. LOUDEN.

CATTLE STANCHION.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 26, 1907.

990,827.

Patented Apr. 25, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

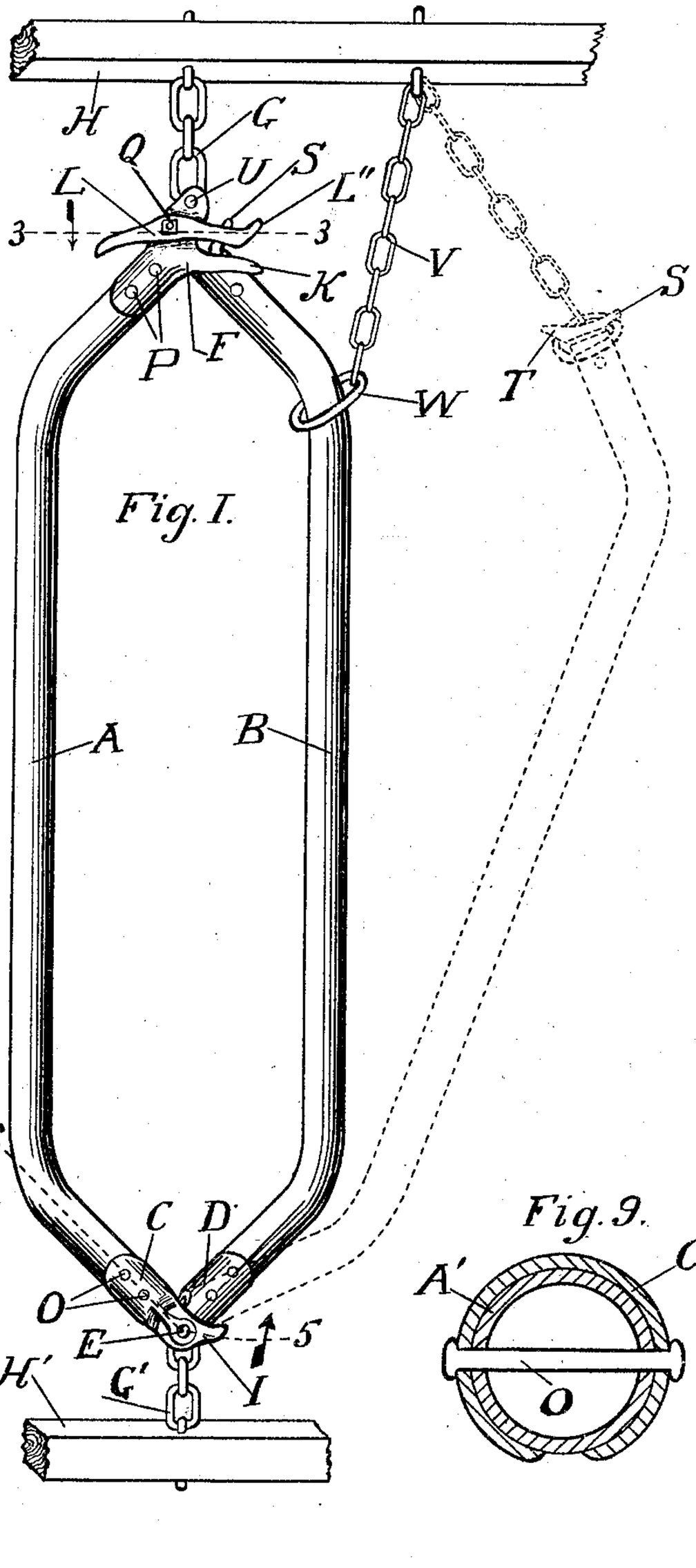

Fig. I.

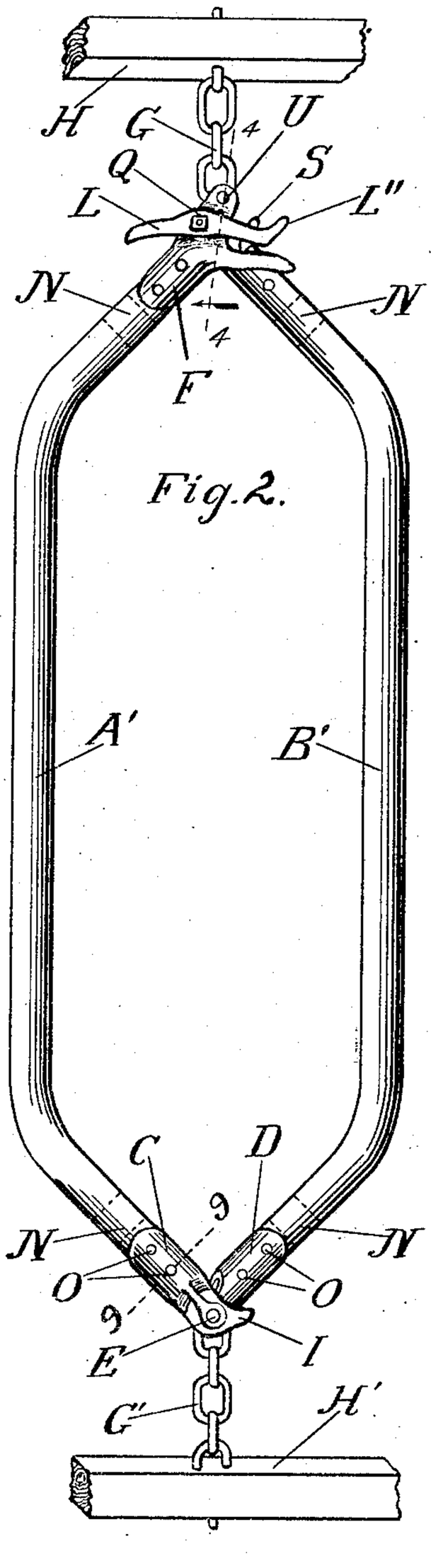

Fig. 2.

Fig. 9.

WITNESSES:

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Fig. 3.

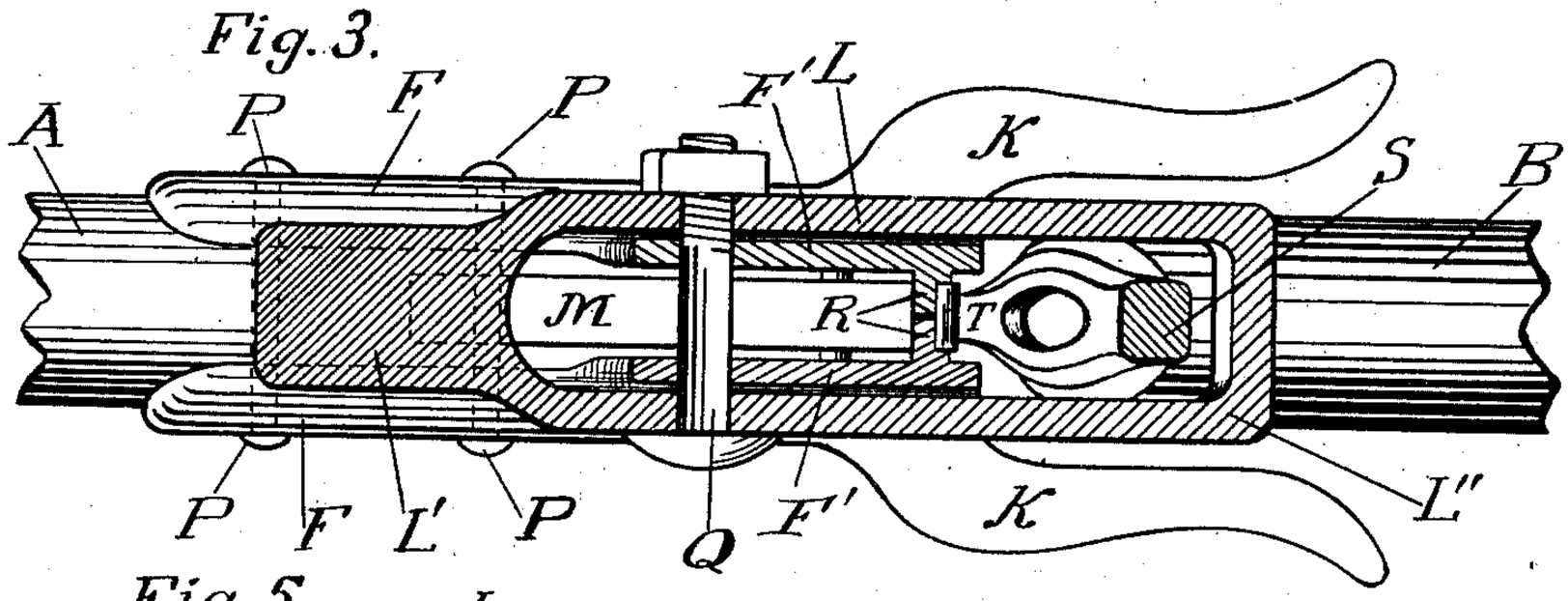


Fig. 5.

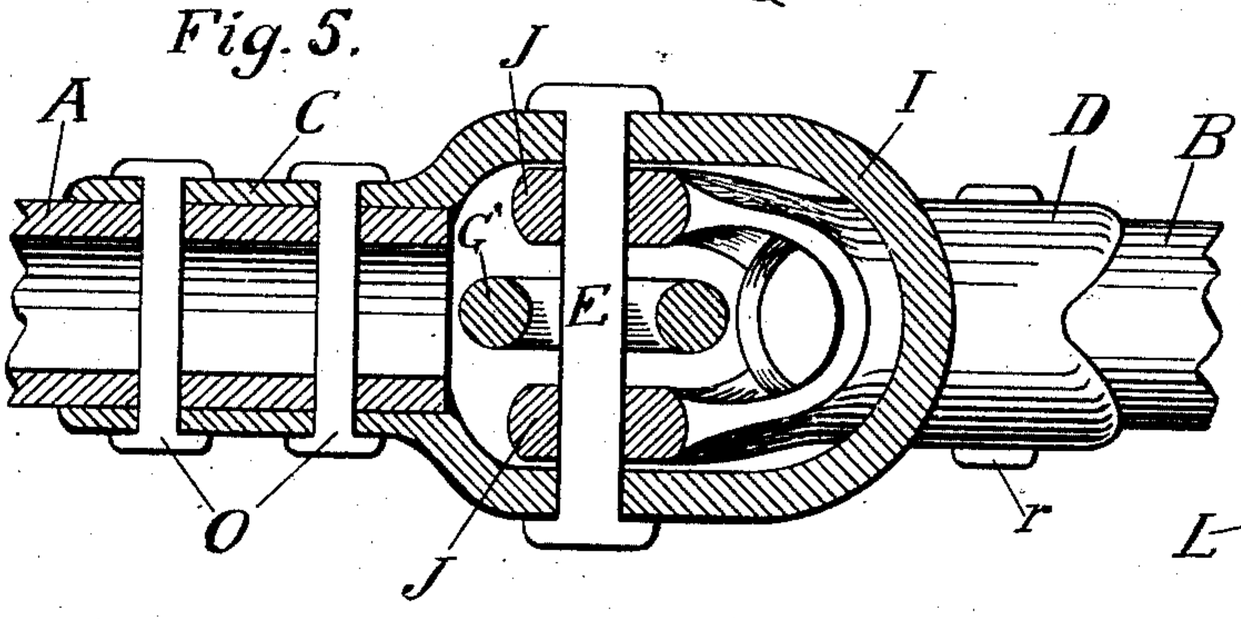


Fig. 4.

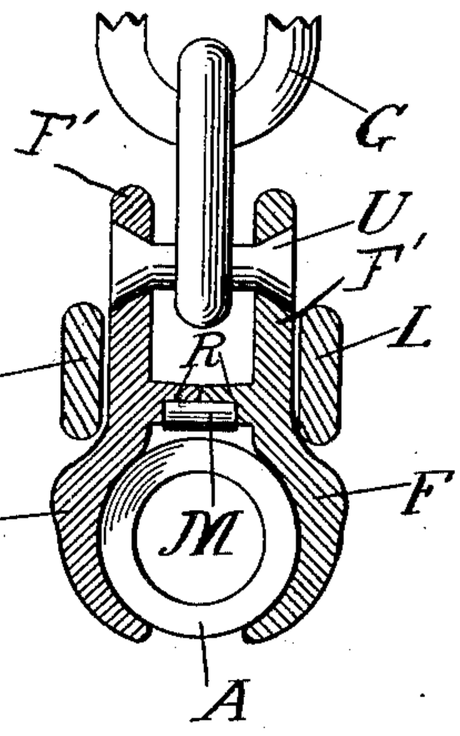


Fig. 6.

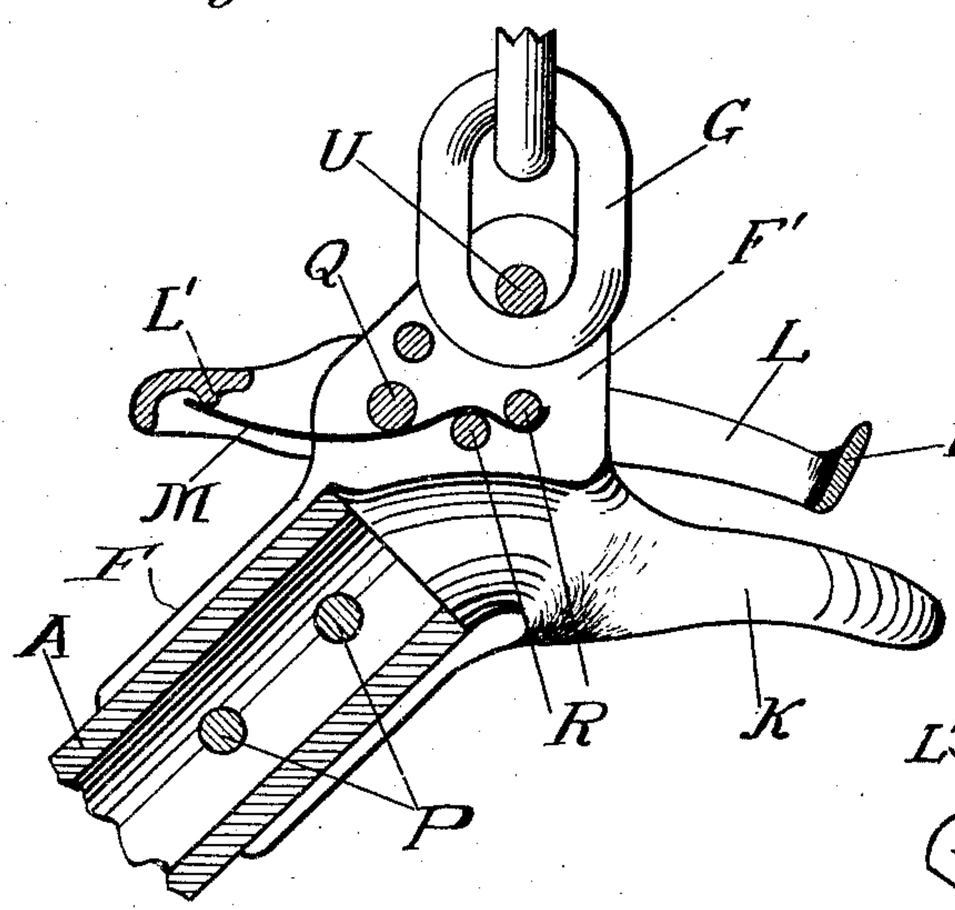


Fig. 7.

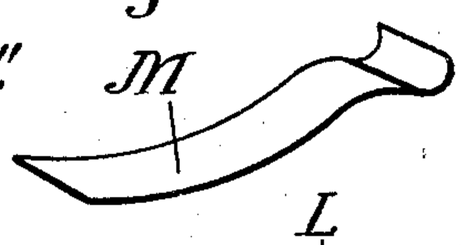
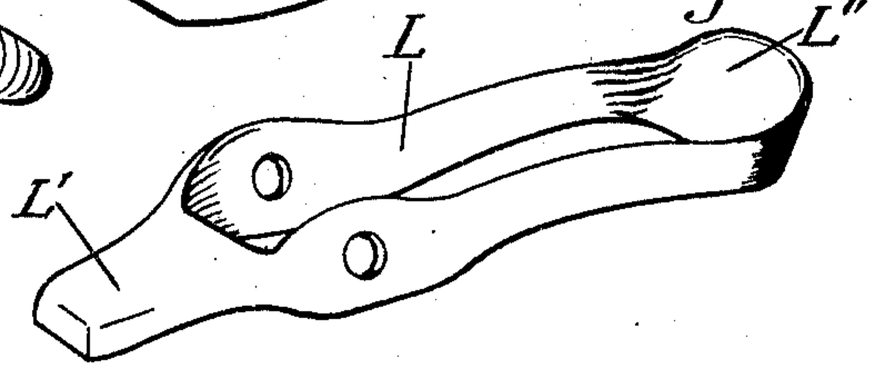


Fig. 8.



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WILLIAM LOUDEN, OF FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

CATTLE-STANCHION.

990,827. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 25, 1911.

Application filed September 26, 1907. Serial No. 394,665.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM LOUDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fairfield, in the county of Jefferson and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cattle-Stanchions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stanchions for holding cattle, said stanchion having two vertically disposed main members hinged together at their lower ends and latched together at their upper ends so they can be readily unlatched to release the cattle, and it consists of an improved construction and arrangement of parts whereby the stanchion may be made of different widths and lengths without changing the relative angle of any of the parts and a neater and more convenient and effective stanchion is produced, as will be set forth in this specification and more definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this application, Figure 1 is a side view of a stanchion, embodying my invention, the full lines showing it in closed position and the dotted lines showing one of the members swung out as it is in open position. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing it made wider to accommodate larger cattle. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on line 4—4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section on line 5—5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 illustrates a vertical sectional view of the end of one of the members; Figs. 7 and 8 are perspective views of a latch and spring therefor. Fig. 9 is a section on line 9—9 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, A represents one of the main members referred to and B the other. These members are preferably made of pipes or tubing and have their upper and lower ends bent toward each other at an angle of approximately forty-five degrees, so that they will meet the corresponding ends of the opposite members approximately half way and will stand at approximately right angles to each other. The bends may be gradual curves, but between the curves and the end of the members, there must be a straight portion long enough and inclined at the proper angle to receive and support the hinge and latch members. On the lower meeting ends castings C and D are affixed and are hinged or pivoted together by means of a rivet E. On the upper end of the member A castings F are affixed having upwardly extending ends F′ to which a chain G is secured and this chain is attached to an overhead timber H, so as to support the stanchion. A similar chain G′ is secured to the lower end, preferably by means of the rivet E, and is attached to a lower timber H′ so as to hold the lower end of the stanchion in place.

The casting C is fitted with a looped end I and the casting D with a forked end J which is inserted in the looped end of the casting C, and is held therein by the rivet E. The loop is set so that when the member B is opened, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, the body of the casting D will come in contact with the loop and will prevent the member B from being opened too wide. The bodies of the castings C and D are preferably made tubular shaped with an opening on the lower side so they will fit over the ends of the members A and B, as shown in cross-section in Fig. 9, and are held thereon by rivets O. In this way the castings may be driven on to the ends of the members A and B, and being made of malleable iron, may be shrunk or compressed thereon by the rivets O or otherwise.

The castings F which may be called latch plates are secured to the sides of the upper ends of the member A and each plate is provided with an outwardly projecting prong K which projects therefrom immediately below or near to the upwardly extending lugs F′, said lugs being preferably inwardly contracted with respect to the bodies of the castings F. A latch casting L having an extension L′ and a loop L″ extending from its outer end throughout its body, to the extension L′ is placed over the lugs F′ so as to straddle them and is pivoted thereto by a bolt Q. When in this position, the looped end L″ will stand above the prongs K and in a vertical plane substantially between them as shown in Fig. 3. An upwardly projecting spur S is inserted in the upper end of the member B which, when closed, will be guided into latching position by the prongs K and the spur S will be brought into contact with the looped end of the latch L which will catch over it and thus hold the member B in latched position with the member A. The spur S may also be fitted with a point T to assist in guiding it into latching position and also to assist the prongs K in preventing lateral displacement of the member B. The upper end of the

member A being tubular, the point T will enter the opening therein and will be securely supported thereby. The latch will be released from the spur S by pressing down the extension L′ or lifting up on the looped end L″. To hold the latch in place a flat and slightly curved spring M (shown in Fig. 7) is inserted between said upper ends F′, and is adapted to press upward on the end L′ of the latch and thus press its opposite end into engagement with the spur S. The outer or operating end L″ of the latch is beveled so as to readily slip over the spur S, and its center being open or loop shaped it will catch over and surround the spur. The upper ends F′ are fitted with two or more spacing bosses R and the inner end of the spring M is curved so as to catch under one of these bosses and to rest upon another, as shown in Fig. 6, and also to pass under the latch bolt Q. In this way the spring will be securely held in place while it may be easily removed or replaced by taking out the bolt Q. The chain G is preferably inserted between the upper ends or lugs F′ of the castings F.

In Fig. 2 is shown a stanchion wider than that shown in Fig. 1. In making this stanchion all that is necessary will be to have pipes of the proper length, and to make the bends as much farther from the ends as may be needed, say to an extent equal to the sections N between the dotted lines in the members A′ and B′. In this way the stanchions may be made as much wider or narrower, or longer or shorter as may be desired without any change of any of the parts, except getting longer or shorter pipes and making the bends farther from or closer to the ends.

To further support the member B, a supplemental chain V may be used. It is preferably secured to the overhead timber or support H, and at its lower end is fitted with a ring W which encircles and is adapted to slide up and down on the member B. When the stanchion is latched the ring will slide down so as to be out of the way of the latch and at the same time it will not interfere with the free swing of the stanchion on the chain G. When the member B is unlatched the ring W will slide up until it comes in contact with the spur S and point T and will thus support it in unlatched position. If preferred the lower end of the chain V may be rigidly connected to the member B but its upper end must be attached to the overhead support at one side of the chain G and in a position substantially in vertical alinement with the member B.

What I claim is:—

1. In cattle stanchions, two coacting members having their central portions spaced apart and approximately parallel, and their upper and lower portions inclined toward each other at a uniform angle, the bends in the members forming said inclines being at equal distances from the respective ends, and the inclined portions beyond the bends being approximately straight, a hinge connection affixed to the lower meeting ends of the members and latching means secured to the upper meeting ends of the members whereby they may be opened and closed and latched together and unlatched from each other.

2. In cattle stanchions, two coacting members having their central portions spaced apart and approximately parallel, and their upper and lower portions inclined toward each other at a uniform angle, the bends in the members forming said inclines being at equal distances from the respective ends, and the inclined portions beyond the bends being approximately straight, and connections having straight ends secured to the ends of the members in such relation as to operate therewith regardless of the lengths of the inclined portions of the members.

3. In cattle stanchions, two coacting members having their central portions spaced apart and approximately parallel, and their upper and lower portions inclined toward each other at a uniform angle, the bends in the members forming said inclines being at equal distances from the respective ends, and the inclined portions beyond the bends being approximately straight, latching means secured to the upper meeting ends of the members, a hinge casting secured to each of the lower meeting ends of the members and a bolt to connect said castings together.

4. In cattle stanchions, two vertically disposed members spaced apart and having their ends bent toward each other to meeting places approximately half way between them, a casting affixed to the lower end of one of the members and having a loop on its outer end, a coacting casting affixed to the lower end of the other member and having its outer end forked and fitted into the loop of the other casting and its body adapted to contact with said loop, a bolt to pivot the castings together through the central portion of the loop, and a chain connected to the bolt between the ends of the forked casting.

5. In cattle stanchions, two vertically disposed tubular members spaced apart and having their ends bent toward each other to meeting places approximately half way between them, a tubular shaped casting having a slot extending longitudinally in its under side riveted to the outer side of the lower end of one of the members and having a loop on its outer end substantially in line with the closed side thereof, a coacting casting riveted to the lower end of the other member and having its outer end fitted into the loop of the other casting and its body adapted to contact with said loop, and means to pivot the castings together.

6. In cattle stanchions, vertically disposed

coacting members having their central portions spaced apart, their lower ends pivoted together and their upper ends bent toward each other; a pair of latch plates secured to the sides of the upper end of one of the members, each plate being provided with an upwardly projecting lug; a prong projecting outwardly from a point near the base of each lug; an upwardly projecting catch fixed to the upper end of the other member; a latch having a loop extending throughout the main part of its body, embracing and pivotally mounted on said upwardly extending lugs and normally resting on the prongs near the base of the lugs to engage the catch on the other member, and a spring held between the upwardly projecting lugs and engaging the latch to hold it in its normal position.

7. In cattle stanchions, vertically disposed coacting members having their central portions spaced apart, their lower ends pivoted together and their upper ends bent toward each other; a pair of latch plates secured to the sides of the upper end of one of the members, each plate provided with an upwardly projecting lug; a prong projecting outwardly from a point near the base of each lug; a projecting catch fixed to the upper end of the other member; a latch having a loop extending through the main part of its body, said latch embracing and pivotally mounted on said upwardly extending lugs, said latch engaging the catch on the other member; a spring between the lugs of the latch plates extending into engagement with the latch, and means for securing the spring between said lugs.

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Witnesses:
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F. A. MUZZY.