(No Model.)

C. S. ROSIER.

CATTLE STANCHION.

No. 486,353. Patented Nov. 15, 1892.

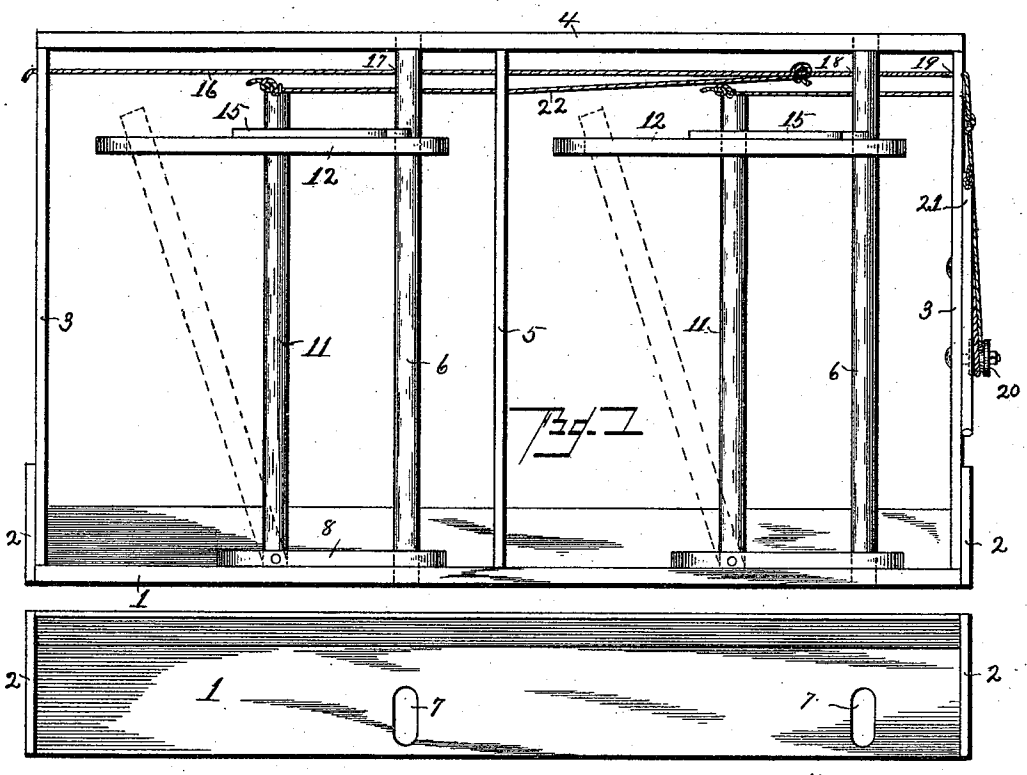

Fig. 1

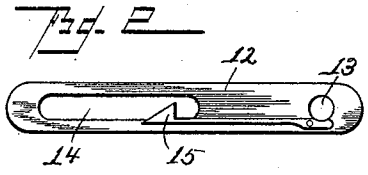

Fig. 2

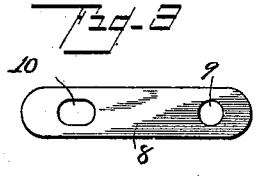

Fig. 3

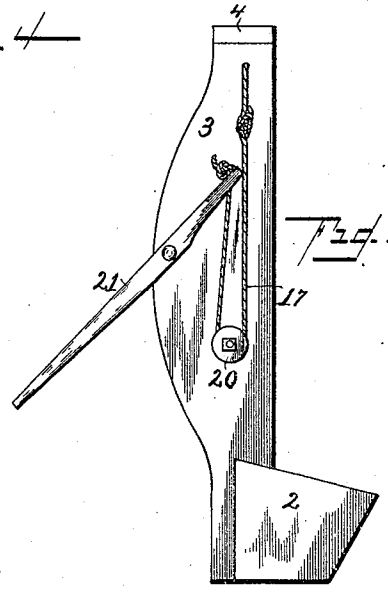

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Witnesses
G. T. Myers
C. S. Fryer.

C. S. Rosier
Inventor
By Hopkins & Athens
Attorneys

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES SUMNER ROSIER, OF CHAFFEE, NEW YORK.

CATTLE-STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 486,353, dated November 15, 1892.

Application filed July 6, 1892. Serial No. 439,164. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES SUMNER ROSIER, of Chaffee, county of Erie, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cattle-Stanchions, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to produce an improved stanchion that is adapted to be set up in series and to be fastened by an operator from one end of the row or series and which is of improved construction for the purpose of contributing ease and comfort to the occupants.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my stanchion set in place, illustrating the mechanism for simultaneously fastening them. Fig. 2 is a view of the top cross-piece detached; Fig. 3, a view of the bottom cross-piece detached. Fig. 4 shows the feed-sill with the parts removed, and Fig. 5 an end view showing the mechanism for simultaneously operating all the stanchions in one row.

Referring to the figures on the drawings, 1 indicates the bed-frame of a row of stalls, which may be made of planking of any suitable thickness and any suitable width. It is usually framed in, as illustrrated in the drawings, by side pieces 2, forming a sort of trough into which the feed for the beasts may be placed. I have illustrated in the drawings two stanchions set in a frame, since any number may be operated in the same manner and in a row of any length without changing in any respect that construction and arrangement of the parts.

In the drawings, 3 indicates side supports that carry a top frame-piece 4.

5 indicates an intermediate upright supporting the top frame-piece.

6 indicate uprights that are preferably made of wood rounded and entered into suitable holes in the top frame-piece. The lower ends of them are entered in transverse slots 7, whereby they have sufficient play to prevent their offering a sudden resistance to the animal when it rises after lying down. A quadruped, as is well known, rises first upon the knees and by that motion throws the shoulder forward. If the upright was fixed, as has hitherto been done, there is danger of bruising the parts and of causing pain to the beast.

8 indicates the lower stanchion-piece, which is also preferably made of wood and is provided at opposite ends with holes 9 and 10. The hole 9 is made round to receive the upright and to rotate freely around it. The hole 10 is made somewhat oblong to allow play of the swinging upright 11, that is pivoted at its lower end therein.

12 indicates the upper stanchion-piece, which is made substantially like the lower, only longer. It is provided at one end with a hole 13, adapted to receive the upright and to swing around it with the lower stanchion-piece. At the opposite end it is provided with a long slot 14, within which may play freely the end of the swinging upright.

15 indicates the latch, which may be preferably made of wood, having a suitable spring. It is attached at one end to the top, preferably, of the the upper stanchion-piece and at the other swings loose to catch and hold the free end of the swinging upright when it is brought up with the upright flank. It will readily be perceived that when the free end of the swinging upright is allowed to fall to the extremity of the slot in the upper stanchion-piece a sufficient aperture may be formed for the easy insertion of the head of an animal and that when it is closed and caught by the catch it will retain the head in the usual manner.

The free rotation of the stanchion-pieces and the swinging upright allows the animal when lying down or standing up to turn its head without unnecessary trouble and annoyance.

16 indicates a line, which may be made of rope or any suitable flexible material, which is fastened at one end to the free end of the swinging upright and is threaded through a hole 17 in the adjacent upright and also through a hole 18 in the next-adjacent upright, and so on through a hole 19 in the end piece, where it is passed downwardly over a pulley or other guide-piece 20 and upwardly through a lever 21, that is pivoted to the side of the frame. The next swinging upright is provided with a line of the same kind, which is fastened to an extension 22 of the line here-

tofore described. Any number of stanchions may be thus connected together upon one line and the line threaded through the different parts, so as to keep it suspended out of reach of the animal and to prevent danger of its hanging itself.

It will readily be perceived that when the stanchions are connected together, as above described, a pull or operation of the lever 21 will produce tension upon the line and its branches, so as to draw the swinging upright into place behind the catches and hold them fast. By this means when the herd of cattle are in their stalls and feed is in place before them when they insert their heads to reach the food the lever is operated and all locked securely in place by one operation.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the bed-frame 1 of a row of stalls and the trough thereof and the upper cross-bar 4, of the uprights 6, the upper and lower stanchion-pieces 8 and 12, secured thereon, the swinging uprights pivoted loosely at their lower ends in oblong apertures 7 in the bed-frame and passing through oblong apertures 10 and 14 in the upper and lower stanchion-pieces, the ropes 16 and 22, secured to the swinging uprights and lever 21 for operating the same simultaneously, and the latches 15, whereby the said swinging uprights are held in vertical position to confine the animals, substantially as specified.

In testimony of all which I have hereunto subscribed my name.

CHARLES SUMNER ROSIER.

Witnesses:
E. J. JACKSON,
ANTHONY MAHLEY.