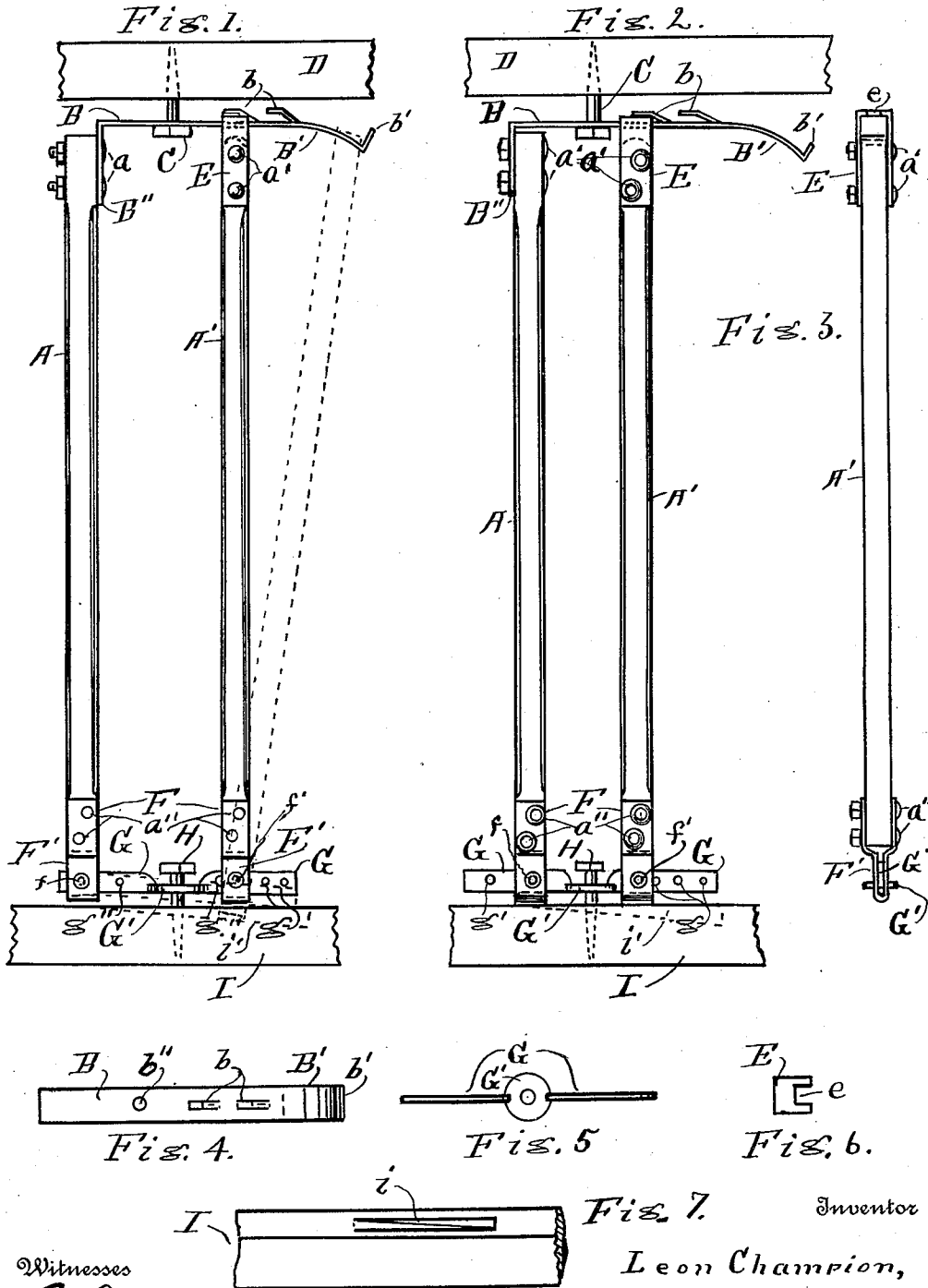


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CATTLE STANCHION.
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Patented Aug. 8, 1911.



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LEON CHAMPION, OF TALLMADGE, MICHIGAN.

CATTLE-STANCHION.

999,958.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEON CHAMPION, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tallmadge, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cattle-Stanchions, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in stanchions for securing cattle in place in stables, and its objects are: first, to provide a stanchion that may be readily adjusted to sizes proper for securing full grown cattle or small calves, as the need may be, and, second, to provide a stanchion that will swing or revolve freely when locked to place to secure the creature, but which will become firmly locked to place as soon as the movable standard has been unlocked and swung to one side so that the creature may be removed or replaced. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a stanchion with the standards in position to secure full grown cattle. Fig. 2 is the same adjusted for securing young cattle or calves. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the movable standard. Fig. 4 is a plan of the securing arm. Fig. 5 is a plan of the lower cross piece. Fig. 6 is a plan of the catch that is secured to the upper end of the movable standard, and Fig. 7 is a perspective of the sill that supports the lower end of the stanchion, showing a groove designed to receive the end of the movable standard and of the lower cross piece to lock the stanchion when the movable standard is opened.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the construction of this stanchion I place permanent joists, as D, above, and permanent sills, as I, below the space in which the stanchions are to be placed. The stanchions consist of two standards, A and A'. The standard A is, relatively, stationary and is pivotally secured to the lower cross piece G, as at *f f* and permanently secured to the supporting arm B, at the top, as at B'' by means of bolts *a*, or other available form of attachment. The arm B projects

to one side, practically at a right angle with the standard A and has a hole *b''* in proper position to receive a supporting bolt or lag screw, as C, which is passed through said hole and is screwed into, or securely attached to the joist D so that the bolt will safely support the entire weight of the stanchion. A corresponding bolt or lag screw is passed through the cross piece G and into the sill I, as at H, and the stanchion is held up to position so that the lower ends of standards and the cross piece may be made to revolve freely above the sill.

The movable standard A' is pivotally secured to the end of the cross piece opposite to the standard A, as at *f'* in such a manner that the upper end of the standard may be carried over sidewise, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1.

F represents straps that are securely bolted to the lower ends of the standards, as indicated at *a''*, and are drawn together at the lower end, as at F', to form a slot for the reception and free action of the ends of cross piece G, and a similar strap, as E, is secured to the upper end of the standard A' by means of bolts *a'* with a loop formed above the end of the standard with sufficient space between it and the top of the standard so that the arm B and its hooks or lugs *b* may easily pass between them for opening and closing the stanchion. This strap has a portion of the upper surface cut away, as shown at *e* in Figs. 3 and 6 to form a narrow bearing so that with the standard placed with this notch to the right the strap will pass farther back upon, or under the lug *b* and make the space between the standards wider than it would be if the standard A' was removed from the cross piece G and turned around and replaced with the notch *e* to the left so that the strap E could not project by the lug, as in Fig. 2.

To hold the upper end of the standard A' safely and securely to place upon the arm B I have lugs *b* formed to extend above and incline longitudinally over the arm with sufficient space between them and the upper surface of the arm so that the cross piece of the strap E will easily pass between them so as to avert the danger of the standard

being raised up above the lug and opened by the creature rubbing its neck upon the standard, as they sometimes do.

When the stanchions are in position for securing a small necked beast, as a calf, the standard A is secured in the hole *g''* in the cross piece and the arm B is secured with the wing B'' outside of the standard, and the standard A' is placed with the solid part of the strap E outward and the lower end secured in the hole *g''*, and when it is desired to adjust the standards for a beast having a larger neck, as a cow, the standards are secured to the cross piece farther apart, as in Fig. 1, and the arm B is secured with the wing B'' on the inside of the standard A, the standard A' being placed so that the solid part of the top piece of the strap E will be on the inner edge so that the lug *b* will pass into the notch *e*, and for animals having extremely large necks, as oxen, bulls, &c., the standard may be secured to the cross piece G in the necessary one of the outer holes *g*. The arm B is bent at the suspended end, as at B', so that when the standard A' is raised upward to release the strap E from the lugs *b* and the standard is carried over to the position indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, the right hand end of the cross piece, and the lower end of the standard will drop into the groove *i* in the sill I and will hold the stanchion so that it cannot be swung in either direction, a very necessary condition to facilitate the placing of cattle, but when the stanchions are in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 they may be made to swing so that cattle may turn the head easily for licking or scratching the side, reaching sidewise for fodder to adjust the head to a comfortable position when lying down.

G' is a flat horizontal offset in the yoke G, having a hole through it for the bolt H to pass through.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

1. In a cattle stanchion, a permanently vertical standard, an arm secured to the upper end of this standard and extending out at a right angle therefrom, retaining lugs extending upward from said arm, a joist above said arm, a bolt passing through a hole in said arm and into said joist to secure the stanchion thereto and support the entire weight thereof, a cross piece pivotally secured at one end to the lower end of the permanently vertical standard, a movable standard pivotally secured to the other end of said cross piece, a sill, a bolt passing through a hole in the cross piece and into the sill to form a pivotal support for the lower end of the stanchion, the upper end of said standard having a strap thereon in po-

sition to pass over the arm and engage the lugs thereon.

2. In a cattle stanchion, a permanently vertical standard, an arm permanently secured to the upper end of said standard and extending out at a right angle therefrom, retaining lugs projecting upward and backward on said arm, the outer end of said arm inclining downward and having a retaining lug thereon, a joist above said arm, a bolt passing through said arm and into said joist to hold the entire weight of the stanchion, a metal loop secured to the lower end of this standard, a cross piece passed into said loop and one end pivotally secured therein, said cross piece having several holes in each end for securing the standards in different positions, thereon, a movable standard, a metal loop secured to the lower end of said movable standard and passed over the end of the cross piece and pivotally secured thereto, a sill under said cross piece, a bolt passing through said cross piece and into the sill to pivotally secure the lower end of the stanchion, a loop secured to the upper end of the movable standard in position to pass over the arm and engage the lugs thereon, said loop having a notch cut out of one edge.

3. In a cattle stanchion, a permanently vertical standard and a movable standard, a loop at the upper end of the movable standard, an arm on the permanently vertical standard and projecting out at a right angle therewith and passing through the loop on the movable standard, lugs on said arm to engage the loop to hold the upper end of the movable standard, a cross piece pivotally connected to the lower ends of the standards, a joist above, and a sill below the standards, said sill having a groove in the upper surface immediately under the end of the cross piece, bolts pivotally securing the stanchion to the joist and the sill, and the outer end of the arm curved downward so that when the movable standard is thrown open from the vertical position the end of the cross piece will drop into the groove in the sill and lock the stanchion to place.

4. In a cattle stanchion, a permanently vertical standard, an arm projecting at a right angle from its upper end, a movable standard, a metal loop at its upper end arranged to engage said arm, a cross piece pivoted to the lower ends of the standards, bolts pivotally supporting the stanchion in a vertical position so that it may swing freely thereon when both standards are in vertical position, and a sill having a groove in its upper edge in position to receive the cross piece G for locking the stanchion to position when one standard is thrown over at an incline from the perpendicular.

5. In a cattle stanchion, a permanently

vertical standard, an arm projecting at a right angle from the upper end thereof and having retaining lugs, a movable standard, a cross piece pivoted to the lower ends of
5 said standards, bolts pivotally securing the stanchion to vertical position so that it may oscillate freely thereon, means whereby the distance between the standards when closed, may be readily increased or diminished, and

a sill having a groove in its upper edge in position to receive the cross piece G for locking it permanently to place when opened.

Signed at Grand Rapids Michigan January 31, 1911.

LEON CHAMPION.

In presence of—

R. L. WILLIAMS,

I. J. CILLY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
