No. 852,439. PATENTED MAY 7, 1907.

M. LATTIN.

SWINGING STANCHION FOR CATTLE.

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Fig. 2.

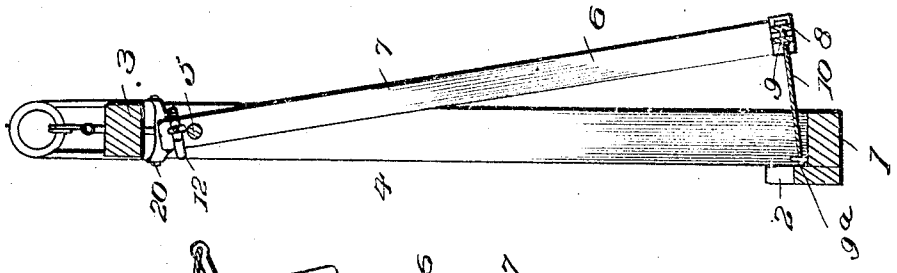
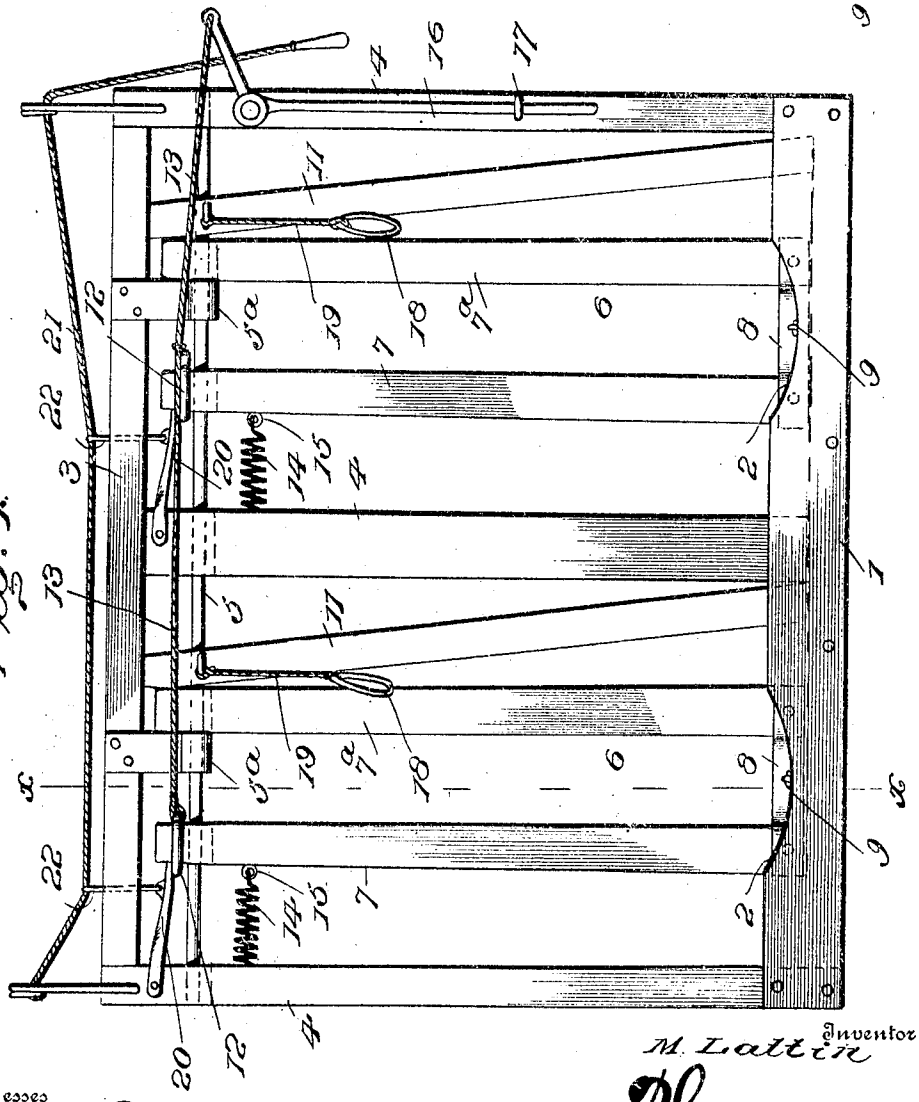


Fig. 1.



Witnesses

Inventor

M. Lattin

By R. A. P. Lacey,

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARSHALL LATTIN, OF LOCKWOOD, OHIO.

SWINGING STANCHION FOR CATTLE.

No. 852,439. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 7, 1907.

Application filed August 18, 1906. Serial No. 331,205.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARSHALL LATTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lockwood, in the county of Trumbull and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swinging Stanchions for Cattle, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved swinging stanchion for cattle, which will be simple and durable in construction and easily manipulated and efficient in operation and which will also be comfortable to the animals, and by which the present rigid, cruel form of stanchions may be readily and cheaply converted into a yielding, comfortable stanchion embodying the features of this invention.

The invention consists in certain constructions, arrangements and combinations of the parts hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved cattle stanchion. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view thereof on the line x—x of Fig. 1.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The framework of my improved stanchion may be of any size according to the number of animals to be accommodated, and said framework comprises a lower cross bar 1, having recesses 2 in its upper edge, an upper cross bar 3, and uprights 4 connecting the said cross bars.

A support 5 in the form of a rod is mounted in the uprights 4 and preferably also in hangers 5^a depending from the upper cross bar 3. Yokes 6, which may be of any desired number according to the number of animals to be accommodated are mounted within the framework of the stanchion, said yokes comprising a pair of yoke members 7 and 7^a mounted to swing upon the support 5 in all directions by means of a comparatively loose connection between their upper ends and the said support, and depending from said support as shown. The yoke members 7 and 7^a are connected together at their lower ends to form the yoke by means of a strap 8 which is preferably connected at each end to the lower ends of the said yoke members and is provided with a screw eye or similar device 9 to which one end of a cable or similar flexible member 10 is connected. The other end of said flexible member 10 is connected to a similar screw eye 9^a secured to the lower cross bar 1. The yoke member 7^a of each pair of yoke members is held at its upper end between one of the hangers 5^a and the upper end of an oblique brace 11 which is secured at its upper and lower extremities between the upper and lower cross bars 3 and 1. Hence, while the yoke members 7^a are permitted to swing in all directions, they are held without sliding movement on the supporting rod 5 at their upper ends. The other yoke member 7 of each pair of yoke members is arranged to slide upon the supporting rod 5 to and from its complemental member 7^a. By this means the yokes 6 may be opened more or less at their upper ends by spreading the yoke members 7 and 7^a apart, so as to receive the head of the animal.

In order to close the yokes after the animals' heads have been received therein, and in order to accomplish this action simultaneously with respect to all of the yokes, rings 12 are provided. These rings are adapted to be placed over the upper ends of the yoke members 7 and are all connected to an operating chain or cord 13, so that by pulling upon said cord, the yokes may all be closed at the same time. This closing movement is effected against the positive action of the spring 14 which is connected to an eye 15 projecting from the yoke member 7 nearest to the left hand upright 4. A lever 16 is fulcrumed intermediate of its ends on the opposite upright, and the end of the actuating rod 13 is secured to one arm of said lever so that the manipulation of the latter will draw upon the cord and close the yokes. And the other arm of said lever is designed for engagement by a catch 17 which is in the form of a hook secured to one of the uprights 4 and around which the free arm of the lever is intended to be sprung. If desired, in addition to the rings 12 which are arranged to simultaneously close all of the yokes, I may provide auxiliary rings 18 adapted to swing from a chain 19 or the like, secured to the

oblique brace 11. The rings 18 and their chains 19 may be used to assist in holding the upper ends of the yoke members in connection with the rings 12, or the rings 18 may be employed as substitutes for the rings 12, if it is desired to hold one yoke closed independently of the other yoke.

It is obvious that after the lever 16 has been secured to the catch 17, with the rings 12 over the upper ends of the yoke members 7, both of said yokes will be closed, and at the same time will permit a slight yielding motion of the two yoke members with respect to each other, so that no undue pressure will be exerted upon the animal's neck. And in addition to this yieldable locking means, I prefer to provide positive locking devices especially in the case of an obstreperous animal. These positive locking devices consist in the present instance, of gravity catches 20, one for each of the sliding yoke members 7, and these catches are preferably connected to the uprights 4 so as to swing down against the upper ends of the sliding yoke members 7, and hold the same locked. In order to free both of said catches from this locking engagement, I have provided a flexible connection 21 between them. By pulling upon this flexible connection, which is composed of a chain or cord, it is evident that the branches 22 thereof which extend upwardly and slide through the upper cross bar 3, will pull the catches 20 upwardly and thus disengage them from the upper ends of the sliding yoke members 7.

From the foregoing description in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that I have provided an improved construction of cattle stanchion in which the yokes are free to swing in all directions within a limited area, so as to allow substantial freedom to the animals' heads and necks, which will permit under one adjustment of the parts a yielding relative movement between the upper ends of the two yoke members of each pair, and which whenever desired may be so arranged that the yokes will be securely and positively locked, so as to hold their upper ends in rigid relation to each other, against this yielding movement.

The improved stanchion of my invention is composed of comparatively few and simple parts that can be easily assembled and manufactured, and which will be durable as well as efficient in operation.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A cattle stanchion, comprising a framework, a supporting rod in the upper end of said framework, yoke members mounted to swing on said supporting rod, and pivotally connected together at their lower ends, one of said yoke members being mounted to slide on said rod, a spring tending to draw said yoke member away from the other yoke member whereby to open the yoke, a lever fulcrumed on the framework, a ring arranged for detachable engagement with the upper end of the sliding yoke member, and an operating cord connected to said ring and also connected to said lever, for the purpose specified.

2. A cattle stanchion, comprising a framework, a supporting rod in said framework, a plurality of pairs of yoke members mounted to swing on said supporting rod and depending therefrom, the lower ends of said yoke members being pivotally connected together, one of the yoke members of each pair being arranged to slide on said rod, toward and from the other yoke member of the same pair, a spring secured to one of the sliding yoke members and tending to draw the same away from its complemental member, a lever fulcrumed on the framework, a plurality of rings adapted to be placed over the upper ends of the sliding yoke members, and an operating cord connected to said rings and to one arm of said lever.

3. A cattle stanchion, comprising a framework, a supporting rod in said framework, a plurality of pairs of yoke members mounted to swing on said supporting rod and depending therefrom, the lower ends of said yoke members being pivotally connected together, one of the yoke members of each pair being arranged to slide on said rod, toward and from the other yoke member of the same pair, a spring secured to one of the sliding yoke members and tending to draw the same away from its complemental member, a lever fulcrumed to the framework, a plurality of rings adapted to be placed over the upper ends of the sliding yoke members, an operating cord connected to said rings and to one arm of said lever, and a catch with which the other arm of said lever is adapted to engage.

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

MARSHALL LATTIN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
FIDELIA MORAN,
MARIA LATTIN.