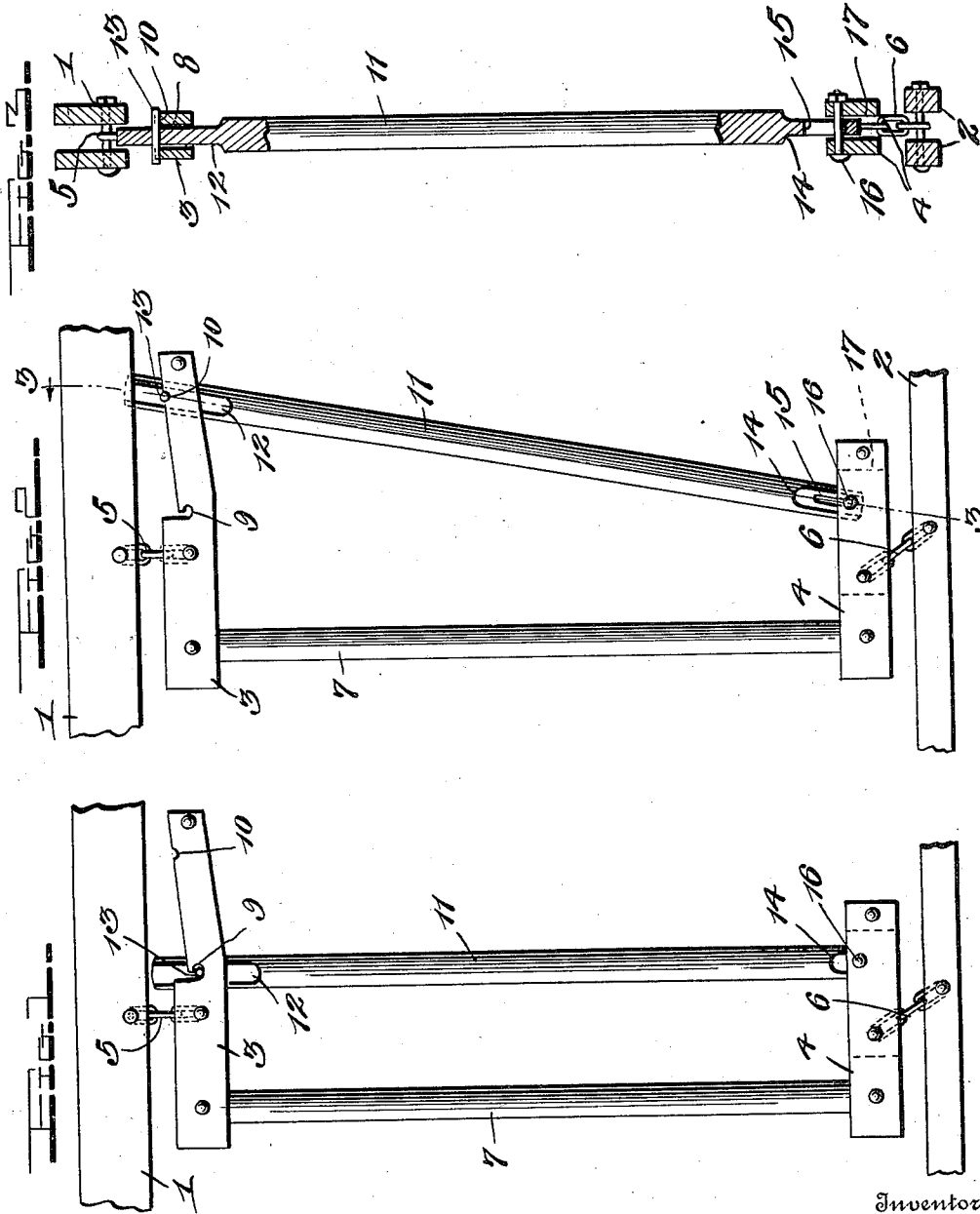


M. SHELDON.
CATTLE STANCHION.
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1,045,333.

Patented Nov. 26, 1912.



Inventor

Witnesses

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CATTLE-STANCHION.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MASON SHELTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kinzua, in the county of Warren and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cattle-Stanchions, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My present invention relates to the care of live stock and comprehends certain new and useful improvements in cattle stanchions.

The invention has for its primary object a simple, durable and efficient construction of device of this character, the parts of which may be cheaply manufactured and readily assembled, in which there is embodied an adjustable standard which may be conveniently held in open relation to its complementary standard or connecting bar between the upper and lower blocks of the stanchion so as to maintain the stanchion in open condition until the animal's head has been thrust in between the standards and which may be easily moved to its operative position so as to prevent the withdrawal of the animal's head, the construction and arrangement of parts being such that the parts will hold themselves open and will hold themselves closed without the necessity of independent locking or latching devices or similar accessories. And the invention also aims to generally improve this class of devices and to render them more useful and commercially desirable.

For a full understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved stanchion, showing it in closed condition; Fig. 2 is a similar view with the parts open; and Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and designated in the accompanying drawing by like reference characters.

Referring to the drawing the numerals 1 and 2 designate, respectively, the upper and lower frame bars of my improved stanchion, and 3 and 4 designate the upper and lower stanchion blocks. The upper block 3 is pivotally suspended as by a shackle 5 or the like to the upper frame bar 1 and the

lower block 4 is similarly connected for pivotal movement by a chain or shackle 6. The upper block 3 is connected to the lower block 4 by a standard or rod 7, as clearly illustrated in the drawing, the connection between the ends of the rod 7 and the ends of the blocks being preferably a rigid one, whereby the blocks will be at all times held in substantially parallel relation to each other.

The upper block 3 is formed with a longitudinally extending and vertically opening slot 8 and in the upper edge of said block on opposite sides of the slot 8 are formed preferably undercut locking sockets 9, while near the opposite end of the slot and also in the upper edge of the block relatively shallow recesses 10 are formed. Preferably the upper edge of the block 3 inclines in a downward direction from the recesses 10 to the locking notches 9, as shown.

11 designates the relatively movable standard of the stanchion, said standard being preferably flattened at its upper end as indicated at 12 and thereby mounted to snugly fit within the slot 8 with its upper extremity protruding upwardly therefrom, and a cross pin 13 is secured to the upper end of the standard 11, said cross pin being adapted to ride upon the upper edge of the slotted portion of the block 3 and being adapted to seat in the recesses 10 so as to hold the stanchions in open condition and to also fit snugly within the undercut sockets 9 so as to hold the stanchions in locked or closed position. The lower end of the standard 11 is also flattened as indicated at 14 and is formed with a longitudinal slot 15 in which is accommodated a transverse pin 16 secured to the lower block 4 and extending across a longitudinal recess 17 formed in said block, the lower end of the standard 11 working freely in said recess.

From the foregoing description in connection with the accompanying drawing, the operation of my improved stanchion will be apparent. Owing to the longitudinally movable and pivotal connection between the lower end of the standard 11 and the lower block 4, it is clear that said standard may be raised so as to disengage its pin 13 from the sockets 9, the upper end of the standard 11 being then tilted outwardly and the pin 13 riding upon the outwardly and upwardly inclined upper edge of the laterally extended end of the block 3 until the

pin rests in the shallow recesses 10, whereupon the stanchion will be held in open position so that the animal's head may be easily inserted in between the standards 7 and 11. In order to close and lock the stanchion, it is only necessary to slightly raise the standard 11 so as to disengage the pin 13 from the recesses 10, whereupon the upper end of the standard 11 may be moved inwardly and the pin 13 seated in the upwardly facing sockets 9 by a slight downward movement of the standard, the latter of its own weight serving to lock itself in closed position relative to the standard 7, immediately upon bringing the pin 13 into registry with the socket 9.

It will thus be seen that I have provided a very simple, durable and efficient construction of stanchion wherein the entire yoke is permitted to freely swing so as to avoid causing the animal any discomfort and wherein the parts may be easily manufactured, readily assembled, and capable of holding themselves in closed position, one relative to the other, by the construction and arrangement of the relatively movable standard itself, and without the necessity of employing independent locking devices.

While the accompanying drawing discloses what I believe to be the preferred embodiment of my invention, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto, but that various changes may be made in the construction, arrangement, and the proportions of the parts without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A stanchion embodying upper and lower blocks, supports therefor, the upper block being formed with a longitudinally extending vertically opening slot, and in its upper

edge with undercut sockets at one end of the slot and with recesses at the opposite end of the slot, the upper edge inclining upwardly from the sockets to the recesses, the lower block being formed with a longitudinally extending recess and a pin extending across said recess, a standard connecting said blocks together, and another standard formed at one end with a longitudinal slot accommodating the pin of the lower block and seated in the recess of said block, the upper end of said last named standard passing into and through the slot of the upper block and provided with a transverse pin adapted to ride on the inclined upper edge of the upper block and to be seated in the recesses and in the sockets of such block.

2. A stanchion embodying upper and lower blocks, supports therefor, the upper block being formed with a longitudinally extending vertically opening slot and in its upper edge with an undercut socket at one end of the slot and with a recess at the opposite end of the slot, the upper edge inclining upwardly from the socket to the recess, a standard connecting said blocks together, and another standard having a longitudinally movable and laterally swinging connection at one end with the lower block, the upper end of said last named standard passing into and through the slot of the upper block and provided with a transverse pin adapted to ride in the inclined upper edge of the upper block and to be seated in the recess and in the socket of such block.

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

MASON SHELDON.

Witnesses:

FRED CULBERTSON,
M. O. SHELDON.