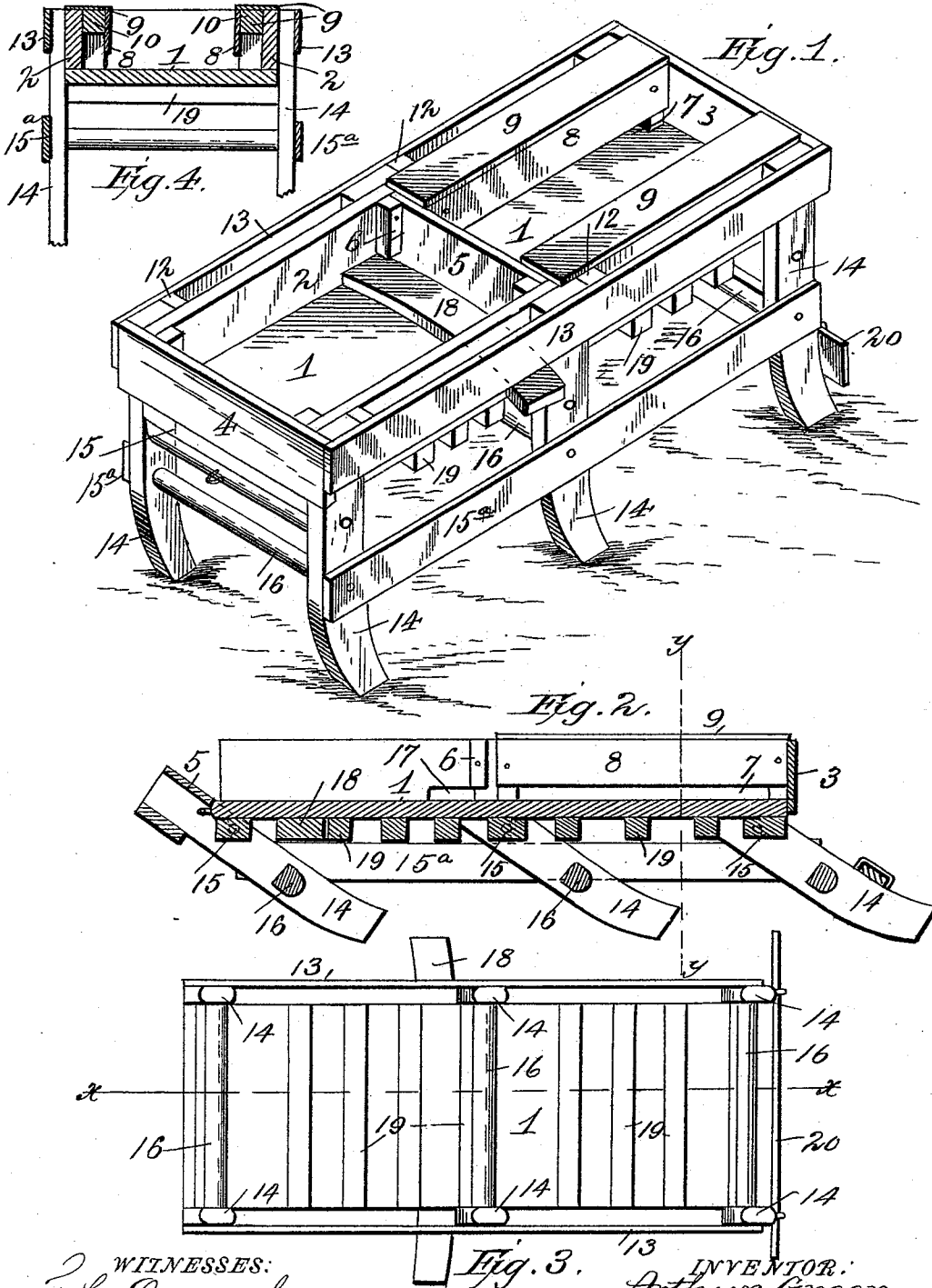


(No Model.)

A. GREER.
FEED TROUGH.

No. 528,871.

Patented Nov. 6, 1894.



WITNESSES:
A. L. Curand
Jos L. Coombs

Fig. 3. INVENTOR:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR GREER, OF MONITEAU, MISSOURI.

FEED-TROUGH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,871, dated November 6, 1894.

Application filed May 7, 1894. Serial No. 510,360. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR GREER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Moniteau township, in the county of Cooper and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cattle Feed-Troughs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cattle feed-troughs, and its object is to provide an improved construction of the same whereby the legs may be knocked down so as to serve as runners to enable the trough to be readily drawn from place to place, like a sled. There are also other objects and points of superiority which will hereinafter appear.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cattle feed-trough, constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of the same knocked down on the line $x-x$ Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a bottom view. Fig. 4 is a cross section on the line $y-y$, Fig. 2.

In the said drawings, the reference numeral 1 designates the bottom; 2, the sides; 3, the stationary transverse front end-board, and 4 the transverse movable rear board of a trough holding cattle feed. This trough is divided by means of a central removable partition 5 into two receptacles, which partition works in ways formed by blocks 6 secured to the inner sides of the trough. Secured to the two front blocks 6 and also to blocks 7, secured to said sides at the front of the trough are two horizontal boards 8, one at each side, forming boxes for containing salt. These boards 8 do not extend quite to the bottom 1, so that there is a space left therebetween so that the salt will feed itself to the trough by gravity. These boxes are provided with covers 9, provided with rectangular blocks 10 on their under sides which fit in said boxes and hold the covers in place by frictional contact.

Secured to the ends of the front board 3, and to blocks 12 fixed to the sides of the trough at the center and rear end, are rails 13, parallel with said sides, which form guides for the upper ends of the legs 14, which are pivoted intermediate their ends to transverse bars 15, secured to the under side of the trough. Pivoted to these legs, below where they are pivoted to the trough are horizontal connecting bars 15^a and transverse connecting bars 16, by means of which all the legs are caused to move in unison.

Just in front of the partition 5, the sides 2 are formed with slots 17, to receive a removable transverse bar 18, against which the upper ends of the central legs abut, and whereby said legs are held in a vertical position.

Upon the under side of the trough are secured a number of transverse slats 19, for a purpose hereinafter described. The front legs are also provided with a removable bar 20.

The operation will be readily understood. When in the position shown in Fig. 1, the trough can be filled with feed so that the cattle may eat therefrom. When it is desired to knock down the trough to transport it from place to place, the bar 18 is removed, when the legs can be folded up underneath the trough, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to form runners. The trough can now be drawn along the ground like a sled. It will be noted that the rear end-board 4, is secured to the upper ends of the rear legs, so that when said legs are turned on their pivots, said board will be drawn away from the trough. To prevent the feed from rolling out in this case the partition 5 is removed and placed in an inclined position at the rear of the trough, as seen in Fig. 2.

By reversing the trough or turning it upside-down, and placing one end against the rear end of a wagon, the device may be employed as a gangway for leading hogs in the wagon, the slats preventing the animals from slipping. The cross-braces or bars 18 and 20 are driven into the ground at each side of the trough to prevent slipping of the same.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination with the feed-trough comprising the bottom, the ends, and the sides,

having slots therein at or near the centers, of the pivoted legs connected together by horizontal and transverse rails or bars, and the removable transverse bar fitting in said
5 slots for holding said legs in a vertical position; substantially as described.

2. The combination with the feed-trough comprising the bottom, the sides, having slots therein near their centers, the end-boards,
10 the guide-rails, the salt boxes, and the removable partition, of the pivoted legs, the connecting rails or bars, and the transverse bar passing through said slots; substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination with the feed-trough 15 comprising the bottom, the sides having slots at or near their centers, and the end boards, of the pivoted legs, the bars or rails connecting the same, the slats on the lower side of the trough and the removable transverse bar, 20 substantially as and for the purposes specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ARTHUR GREER.

Witnesses:

W. G. PENDLETON,

R. W. WHITLOW.