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By *Young & Young*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. PLINSKE, WILLIAM J. PLINSKE, AND WILLIAM C. EBERT, OF REEDSVILLE, WISCONSIN.

ADJUSTABLE CATTLE-STALL.

1,355,845.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE A. PLINSKE, WILLIAM J. PLINSKE, and WILLIAM C. EBERT, all citizens of the United States, and residents of Reedsville, in the county Manitowoc and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Cattle-Stalls; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

Our invention relates to new and useful improvements in adjustable partition devices for separating an inclosed area from another inclosed or uninclosed area, and pertains particularly to partitions for cattle stalls and the like.

As most cattle stalls, and especially cow stalls are at present constructed, no means is provided for an animal from backing from its own stall into either one of the next adjacent stalls. In other words, the parts which form the stalls at present generally in use separate only the heads of the cattle. Although this is sufficient under some conditions, it is advisable under certain circumstances to provide partitions which will completely separate the several cows or other animals.

Therefore the primary object of the present invention is to provide an arrangement which will be substantially of the same proportions as cattle partitions are at present constructed when in retracted position, but when in extended position will be of such a size as to provide a complete separation of the different animals.

An additional object of the invention relates to means for assembling the extensible portion of the invention with the stationary part.

A further object of the invention is to provide an arrangement of this character in which the extensible portion can be extended predetermined distances.

With these general objects in view, the invention resides in the novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts which will be hereinafter more particularly described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 represents an elevational view of one of our improved stall partitions in extended position, certain parts being broken away to show the interior construction, and

Fig. 2 is a detail longitudinal sectional

view showing the parts in closed or retracted position.

In the present drawing only one of our improved stall partitions has been illustrated, it is obvious, however, that any number of them may be arranged side by side or in any convenient formation depending upon the use to which they are to be put. In other words, in so far as the present invention is concerned, the use which is made of our invention is immaterial. Likewise various changes may be made in the form and proportion of the different parts of the device itself without departing from the principles thereof or sacrificing any of its advantages.

Referring more particularly to this drawing, it will be seen that the invention includes a stationary partition 1 and an extension frame 2, the latter part being capable of being closely associated with the former as will be seen from Fig. 2 or extended with respect thereto as indicated in Fig. 1. The stationary partition may be of any desired construction such as that at present in use and includes a front standard 3 and a rear standard 4 which are spaced apart a suitable distance and connected by upper and lower tubular bars 5. The lower ends of the standards may be secured to the floor in any preferred manner and the upper ends are connected by a brace 6. In the illustrated construction of the stationary partition 1, the standards 3 and 4 are formed of sections of pipe connected together and to the tubular bars 5 by means of couplings 7 and 8. The couplings 7 are of the three-way or Y type, these being used in forming the rear standard 4 and in connecting the tubular bars 5 thereto. The other couplings 8 are of the four-way type and are used in the front standard, not only to connect the parts thereby with the tubular bars 5 but to receive the upper and lower horizontal frame bars 9 of the extension frame 2. In other words the frame bars 9 slide through couplings 8 and into the tubular bars 5, the latter being alined therewith. The ends of the frame bars 9 remote from the ends which are disposed within the stationary partition are connected by an upright leg 10 which may or may not rest upon the floor as desired.

The frame bars 9 are also tubular and telescopically receive therein stop rods 11.

From the broken away portion of Fig. 1 and also from Fig. 2 it will be noticed that these rods 11 extend from the rear of the couplings 7 to a point substantially adjacent the couplings 8. The opposite ends of the rods are threaded and the rear end of each is extended through the rear of the adjacent coupling 7, this part of the coupling being clamped between inner and outer nuts 12 and 13 respectively. The opposite ends of the rods have nuts 14 threaded thereon, which form stops and cooperate with bushings 15 threaded in the inner ends of the frame bars 9.

When the extension frame 2 is retracted, the rods 11 are disposed within the frame bars 9 and the latter are located in the tubular bars 5 and couplings 7 and 8 as shown in Fig. 2, and when the parts are so disposed, the couplings of the leg 10 engage the ends of the couplings 8 and limit inward movement of the frame bars 9. On the other hand when the extension frame 2 is moved to its greatest extent, the bushings 15, which slidably receive the rods 11, will be brought into engagement with the nuts 14. Obviously then the nuts 14 and bushings 15 provide cooperating stops for limiting outward movement of the frame 2. From this it will be seen that by adjusting the length of the rods through positioning of the nuts 12 and 13, a greater or lesser movement of the frame 2 in an extended direction is possible. In other words, many sizes of partitions may be formed from a stationary part 1 and the extension frame 2 merely by varying the length of the rods 11.

We claim:

1. In an apparatus of the class described,

an extensible and contractible partition member including an outer tubular element, a tubular extension element telescopically slidable within the outer element, and a relatively stationary guide rod secured in the outer element and having the other element slidably engaged therewith.

2. In an apparatus of the class described, an extensible and contractible partition member including an outer tubular element, a tubular extension element telescopically slidable within the outer element, a relatively stationary guide rod secured in the outer element and having the other element slidably engaged therewith, and cooperating stops on the end portions of the rod and extension element to limit outward movement of the latter.

3. In an apparatus of the class described, an extensible and contractible partition member including an outer tubular element, a tubular extension element telescopically slidable within the outer element, a relatively stationary guide rod secured in the outer element and having the other element slidably engaged therewith, cooperating stops on the end portions of the rod and extension element to limit outward movement of the latter, and means for adjusting the length of the rod within the outer tubular element to vary the position of the stop thereof.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands at Reedsville, in the county of Manitowoc and State of Wisconsin.

GEORGE A. PLINSKE.
WILLIAM J. PLINSKE.
WILLIAM C. EBERT.