

W. MAUDE.
CATTLE STANCHION.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 11, 1910.

Patented June 13, 1911.

995,072.

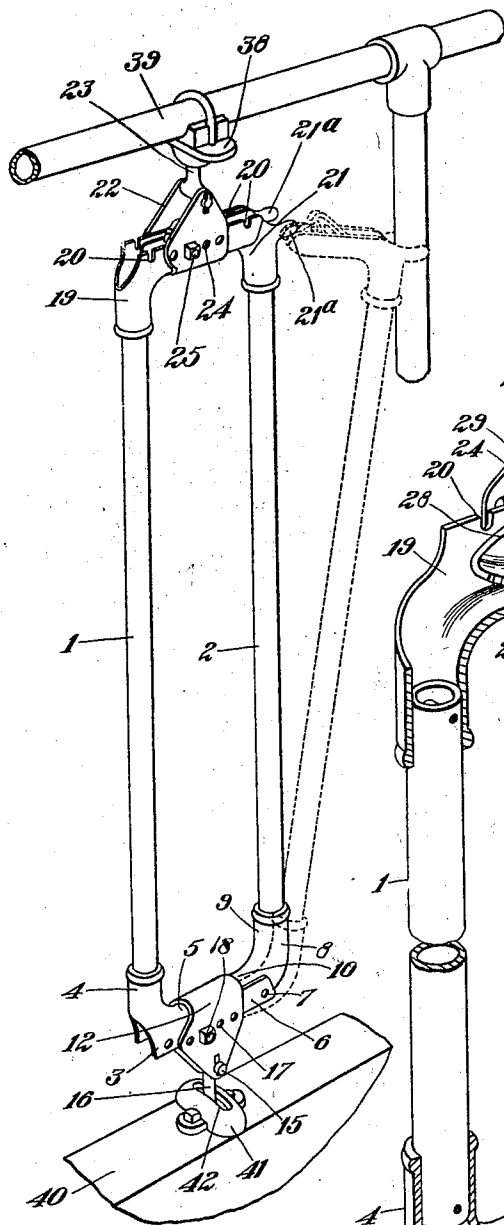


Fig. 1.

Witnesses
N. C. Muir
& Jack

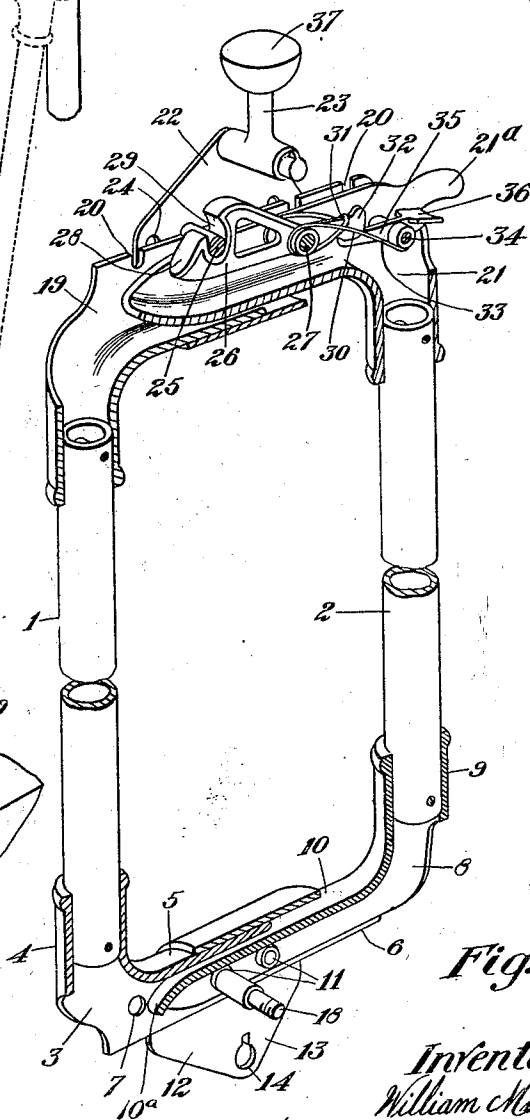


Fig. 2.

Inventor
William Maude
by E. J. Johnston, lawyer

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM MAUDE, OF GALT, ONTARIO, CANADA.

CATTLE-STANCHION.

995,072.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 13, 1911.

Application filed June 11, 1910. Serial No. 566,401.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MAUDE, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and resident of Galt, in the county of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cattle-Stanchions, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in cattle stanchions, as described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings that form part of the same.

The invention consists essentially in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, whereby the side bars are adjustably and pivotally connected at the lower ends and suspended centrally at the top and bottom by swivel clevis members, and whereby the upper ends are locked securely.

The objects of the invention are, to devise a stanchion which may be easily and quickly adjusted to various sizes, to maintain the suspension central of the width of the stanchion, and to provide a simple and positive lock which may be locked or released very quickly.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the stanchion showing the pivotal member in the open position in dotted lines, the supports for the stanchion being broken away. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view partly in section of the device showing the side bars broken intermediate of their length.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

Referring to the drawings, 1 and 2 are the side bars of the stanchion preferably formed of lengths of metal pipe.

3 is a member having a sleeve portion 4 encircling the lower end of the bar 1 and a laterally extending portion 5 formed of a piece which is an inverted U-shape in cross section and having the side extensions 6 projecting beyond the inverted U-shape portion.

7 are rows of holes through the downwardly extending side walls of the lateral extension 5 arranged in opposing pairs and extending from end to end of said lateral extension.

8 is a member having a sleeve portion 9 encircling the side bar 2 at the lower end and rigidly secured thereto and having a laterally extending inverted U-shaped portion 10. The U-shaped portion 10 of the member 8 is adapted to fit loosely between

the inner side walls of the lateral extension of the member 3 and its outer end is curved downwardly from the top, as shown at 10^a.

11 are holes through the side walls of the extension 10 adapted to register with the holes 7 in the member 3.

12 is a clevis preferably formed of sheet steel and adapted to fit snugly around the extension 5 and formed with downwardly extending lip portions 13 extending below the sides of said extension, said lip portions having the holes 14 therethrough adapted to receive the stud 15 of the swivel block 16.

17 are horizontal rows of holes in each side of the clevis 12 arranged in horizontal alignment with the holes 7. The holes 17 are spaced apart so that the clevis may be shifted upon the member 3 according to the adjusted position of the lateral extension members of the side bars and the said lateral extension members and the clevis are held together by a bolt 18 extending therethrough.

The downwardly curved portion 10^a of the inner member 8 allows the said inner member 8 to swing upon the bolt as a pivot, so that the bar 2 is free to swing outwardly a considerable distance out of the perpendicular to allow plenty of room for the animal to put its head through the stanchion.

It will be seen that the row of holes in the member 3 will allow of a very considerable latitude of adjustment so that the stanchion may be made to accommodate any size of animal.

19 is a member similar to the member 3 rigidly secured to the upper end of the side bar 1 and having a plurality of notches 20 in the upper edges corresponding with the bolt holes 7.

21 is a member corresponding with the member 8, adapted to fit between the inner side walls of the U-shaped member 19. The extremity of the member 21 is curved upwardly at the end and slightly inward at the sides to form a nose which will enter the space between the side walls of the member 19 without any great amount of care being taken to guide it into place, 21^a is a fork formed on the member 21.

22 is a clevis plate corresponding to the clevis 12 and suspended from the swivel block 23, and having a row of holes 24 therein corresponding with the holes in the clevis 12.

25 is a bolt extending through the clevis and the notches in the member 19 and hold-

ing said clevis securely in place. The bolt 25 is so arranged that it misses the upper edge of the member 21 when said member is in its closed position.

5 26 is a latch pivotally supported on a pin 27 rigidly secured in the upwardly extending sides of the member 21 and having a forwardly inclined lateral surface 28 and a notch 29. The back face of the notch 29 10 extends upwardly above the extremity of the sloping latch portion 28 and forms a positive stop to limit the inward swinging movement of the bar 2.

30 is a wire spring encircling the pin 27 15 and having a loop portion 31 extending over the upper edge of the tail portion 32 of the latch 28 and the outwardly extending ends 33 extending under the pin 34 rigidly secured to the side walls of the member 21 20 and extending therebetween, said spring holding the latch upwardly so that when the bolt 25 rests in the notch in said latch, the member 21 and side bar 2 are locked securely.

25 35 is a pivotal arm supported upon the pin 34 and extending beneath the tail end 32 of the latch 26 and a thumb plate 36 projecting to the opposite side of said pin.

The swivel block 23 is formed with a 30 hemispherical outer end 37 which is pivotally held in a corresponding socket in the block 38 secured to the upper cross bar 39 of the stall.

The lower swivel block 16 formed similar 35 to the block 23 is secured to the lower cross beam 40 of the stall by a socket plate 41 formed with a slot 42 in which the shank of the said swivel block is free to swing, the hemispherical end of said block rocking 40 in the socket plate.

In the use of this device the movable bar 2 is placed in the position shown in Fig. 1, the fork 21^a holding the bar 2 and the rest of the stanchion steady. The animal enters 45 the stall and puts its head through the device and the pivotal bar is then swung inwardly on its pivot. The narrow end of the member 21 enters between the side walls of the member 19 and the beveled end of the 50 latch 26 engages the bolt 25 and swings downwardly until the back of the notch stops the inward movement. The latch then springs up and firmly secures the bar 2.

The device when locked as shown in the 55 drawings, holds the animal securely and there is no part of the locking device exposed so that by rubbing or jarring the device cannot be unlocked. The stanchion swings freely on its pivots however and 60 allows the animal considerable latitude of movement.

In order to release the animal, it is merely necessary to press down upon the thumb 65 portion holding the arm 35 upon its pivot and thereby swinging the latch 26 on its

pivot so that the notch portion will be moved free of the bolt 25. The bar 2 may then be swung outwardly on the pivot bolt 18 and the animal can then remove its head.

In order to adjust the stanchion to suit 70 various sizes of animals, it is merely necessary to remove the bolts 18 and 25 and spread the bars 1 and 2 apart until the desired width is obtained. The clevis plates are then moved so that the corresponding 75 hole in the clevis plate comes opposite to the hole through which the bolt has to be inserted in the bottom members. The clevis plates are formed with the same number of holes as there are holes or notches in the members 80 secured in the side bar 1 and in order to have the swivel arranged central the corresponding hole in the clevis plate is brought opposite to the hole through which it is desired to pass the bolt, that is to say, if it is desired 85 to place the bolt, through number 3 hole from the left, the number 3 hole in the clevis plate is moved into alinement with the hole in the plate and the bolt then inserted. This is a very important feature, as it keeps the 90 stanchion always centrally supported and gives the animal perfect freedom of movement.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. In a cattle stanchion, a pair of side bars 95 having inwardly turned ends, the ends of one bar being adapted to fit over the ends of the other and having rows of holes therein adapted to register with holes through the 100 other, a bolt extending through the holes in said inturned ends, and pivotally securing them together, means for locking the upper ends of said side bars in adjusted positions, and swivel means for suspending said stanchion adjustably connected thereto. 105

2. In a cattle stanchion, a side bar having lateral extensions from the ends thereof, the upper one of said extensions being U-shape in cross section and the lower section being 110 in inverted U-shape in cross section, the lower of said extensions having rows of holes through the side walls arranged in opposing pairs and the upper extension having notches in the upper edges corresponding with the 115 holes in the lower extension, a side bar having lateral extensions adapted to telescope into the aforesaid extensions, the lower one having a pair of holes therethrough, a bolt extending through said lower extensions and 120 pivotally connecting them together, a clevis plate extending around said lower extensions and having bolt holes therethrough corresponding with the holes in the extension from the first mentioned side bar and secured thereto by said pivotal bolt, a clevis 125 plate extending around the upper extensions from said side bars, a bolt extending through said clevis plate and through the notches in the side bar extension, means for locking 130 said upper extensions in adjusted positions,

and swivel means for suspending said stanchion from said clevis plates.

3. In a cattle stanchion, a pair of side bars adjustably and pivotally connected at the bottom ends and having telescopically arranged upper ends, a clevis plate extending around the outer of said upper ends, a bolt extending through said clevis plate, a spring operated latch member pivotally supported in the inner telescoping member and adapted to engage said bolt, and means for releasing said pivotal latch member from engagement with said bolt.

4. In a cattle stanchion, a pair of side bars adjustably and pivotally connected at the bottom ends and having telescopically arranged upper ends, a clevis plate extending around the outer of said upper ends, a bolt extending through said clevis plate, a latch member pivotally supported in the inner telescoping member and having an inclined forward end and a notch and an upwardly extending stop member at the back of said notch and a tail extending beyond the pivot, a spring engaging the tail of said latch member, said

spring holding the forward end of said member upwardly to engage said bolt, and a pivotal arm having a thumb plate at one end thereof and its opposite end engaging the underside of the tail of said latch member and adapted to release said latch member from engagement with said bolt.

5. In a cattle stanchion, a pair of side bars adjustably and pivotally connected at the bottom ends and having telescopically arranged upper ends, clevis plates extending around the upper and lower ends of said stanchion, a swivel member supported from the upper portion of the stall frame and connected to the upper clevis plate, and a swivel member secured to the lower portion of the stall frame and connected to the lower clevis plate.

Signed at Galt, Ontario this 2nd day of June 1910.

WILLIAM MAUDE.

Witnesses:

MEDA RYERSON,
S. RYERSON.