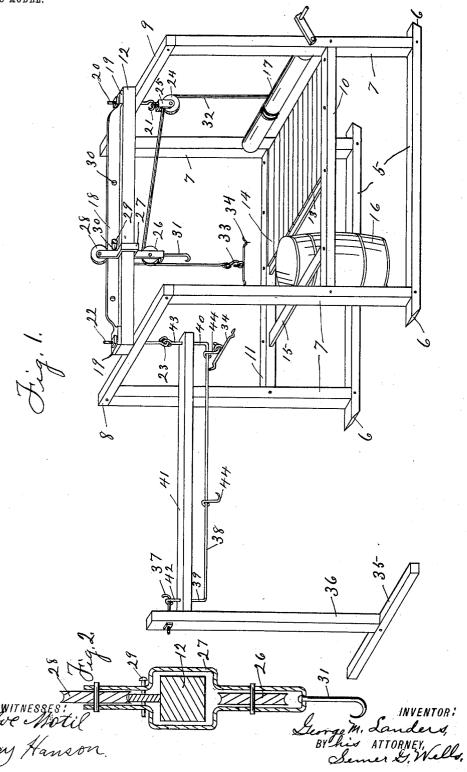
## G. M. LANDERS. BUTCHERING SCAFFOLD. APPLICATION FILED DEC. 3, 1902.

NO MODEL.



HE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. LANDERS, OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

## BUTCHERING-SCAFFOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 737,851, dated September 1, 1903.

Application filed December 3, 1902. Serial No. 133,745. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. LANDERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Terre Haute, Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Butchering-Scaffolds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a frame, a platform supported by the frame, a scalding-barrel mounted in the frame, a windlass mountto ed in the frame, a running-bar supported by the frame, a pulley and hook supported to travel back and forth on the running-bar, a cable attached to the windlass and running over the pulley, a hook on the end of the cato ble, removable stops for adjusting the position of the pulley on the running-bar, a hanging-bar mounted in convenient position, and hooks slidingly mounted on the hanging-bar.

Figure 1 is a perspective of my improved butchering-scaffold. Fig. 2 is a cross-section, on an enlarged scale, through the traveling

pulley and running-bar.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the sills 5 have their ends 6 beveled, so they will 25 slide like runners. Corner-posts 7 extend upwardly from the ends of the sills. A crosspiece 8 connects the upper ends of the front posts, and a similar cross-piece 9 connects the rear posts. The joist 10 connects two side 30 posts, and the joist 11 connects the other two side posts. The running-bar timber 12 connects the centers of the cross-pieces 8 and 9. Cross-pieces 13 connect the joists 10 and 11, and the platform 14 is mounted upon these 35 cross-pieces, said platform being about one-half as long as the frame. The cross-piece 15 is mounted a suitable distance in front of the platform, and the scalding-barrel 16 is mounted between the cross-piece 15 and the 40 platform. The windlass 17 is mounted between the rear posts just above the rear end of the platform. The running-bar 18 is mounted edgewise upon the running-bar timber 12, and its ends 19 are turned down flatwise upon 45 the timber. A bolt 20 extends upwardly through the parts to hold the rear end of the running-bar in place and has a hook 21 at its lower end. A similar bolt 22 extends through the parts to hold the front end of the run-50 ning-bar in place and has a hook 23 at its lower end. A fixed pulley 24 is attached to

pulley 26 is mounted in the traveling yoke 27 below the timber, and the supporting-pulley 28 is mounted upon the running-bar to carry 55 the yoke. The pin 29 is removably inserted in the openings 30 to adjust the position of the traveling yoke upon the running-bar. A hook 31 extends downwardly from the traveling yoke. The rope 32 is attached to and 60 wound upon the windlass, extends over the fixed pulley and over the traveling pulley and downwardly, and has a hook 33 at its end to receive the traveling hanging-bar 34. A sill 35 has a post 36 extending upwardly 65 from its center and is located crosswise relative to the sills 5. A hook 37 extends from the upper end of the post 36 on a level with the hook 23. The stationary hanging-bar 38 has its ends 39 and 40 turned upwardly and 70 inserted through the brace 41, and eyes 42 and 43 are formed above the brace to engage the hooks 37 and 23. Hanging-hooks 44 are slidingly mounted upon the hanging-bar 38.

The scaffold is intended, primarily, for use 75 in dressing hogs. The ends of the hangingbar 34 are inserted into the hind feet of the hog, and the windlass is operated to souse the hog up and down in the scalding-barrel 16. Then the windlass is operated until the eye of 80 the bar 34 is engaged by the hook 31, which supports the carcass while the windlass is released, the pin 29 removed from the center hole 30 to the rear hole, and the yoke 27 moved back upon the bar 18. Then the wind- 85 lass is again operated, the bar 34 released from the hook 31, and the carcass lowered upon the platform, where it is scraped, cleaned, and dressed. Then the windlass is operated to raise the carcass from the platform and sus- 90 pend it again upon the hook 31. Then the windlass is released, the yoke 27 moved to the other end of the bar 18, and finally the carcass is lowered until the bar 34 is in engagement with one of the hooks 44, and the hook 95 33 is disengaged, thus suspending the carcass upon the bar 38, and then the hook is slid toward the forward end of said bar. Several carcasses may be suspended in this way. In the same way the carcasses may be moved 100 back to the platform for quartering and cut-

lower end. A fixed pulley 24 is attached to The bar 38 may be removed from the hooks the hook 21 by the yoke 25. The traveling 23 and 37, and this bar, the post 36, and the

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barrel may be placed upon the platform, and then the scaffold may be drawn like a sleigh to any desired position.

I claim—

In a butchering-scaffold, a frame; a platform supported by the frame; a scalding-barrel mounted in the frame; a windlass mounted in the frame; a running-bar supported by the frame over said barrel and platform; a

bar; a pulley carried by the yoke; a hook carried by the yoke; a cable attached to the windlass and running over the pulley; a hook at the end of the cable; a traveling hanging.

15 bar having an eye to engage said hooks; a stationary hanging-bar; and hooks upon the

stationary hanging-bar; all arranged so that the traveling hanging-bar may be engaged in the carcass, the carcass raised until the hanging-bar engages the hook upon the yoke, then 20 carried by the hook over to a position where it may be transferred to the platform by operating the windlass, then transferred back to the yoke-hook and carried to a position where it may be transferred to a hook upon 25 the stationary hanging-bar; substantially as specified.

GEORGE M. LANDERS.

Witnesses:

ED E. LAWRENCE, JAS. A. HENRY.