

M. BRENNER.

Improvement in Stock-Gallows.

No. 133,077.

Patented Nov. 19, 1872.

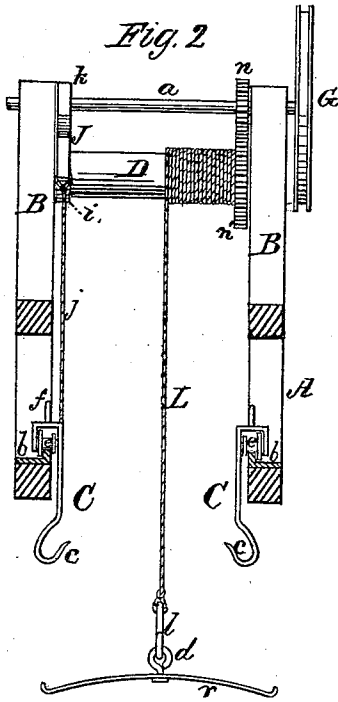


Fig. 1

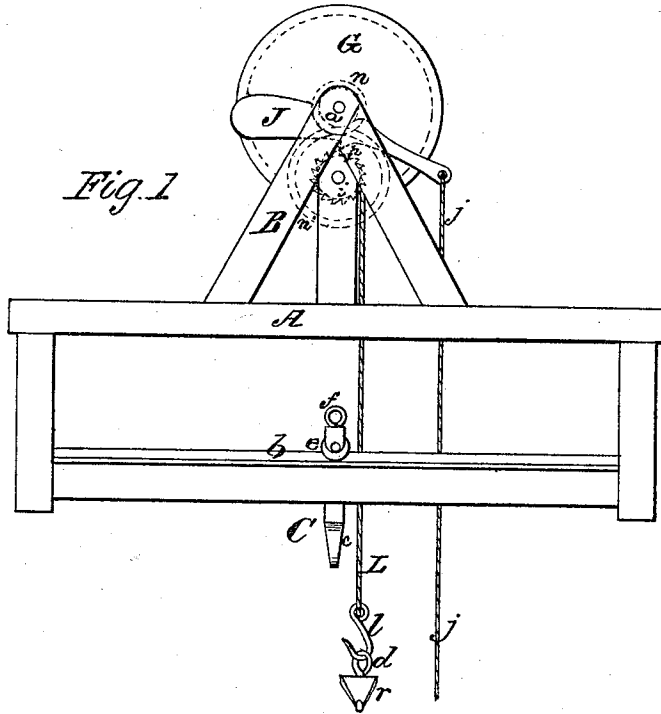
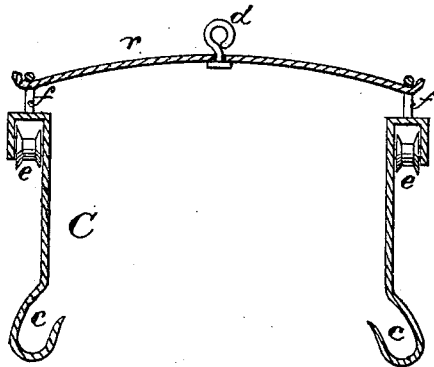


Fig. 3



Witnesses:
R. T. Campbell.
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Inventor
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by
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOSES BRENNER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOCK-GALLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 133,077, dated November 19, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MOSES BRENNER, of the city and county of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a new and Improved Apparatus to be used in Slaughtering Cattle; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of one side of the apparatus; Fig. 2 is a section taken vertically and transversely through the elevated tracks; and Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the swivel-support and traveling-hooks.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to certain novel improvements which are designed for facilitating the work of slaughtering cattle, hogs, or sheep, wherein I am enabled to employ but a single stationary windlass, and a single beef-tree or support, as will be hereinafter explained.

The following description of my invention will enable others skilled in the art to understand it.

In the accompanying drawing, A represents a frame-work, which may be of any suitable length, and which is erected overhead in a slaughter-house. On the lower horizontal beams of the frame flanged rails *b* are applied, from which are suspended my traveling-hooks C. There will be two of these traveling-hooks used for each animal, and they are constructed as follows: Each traveling-hook consists of a hooking portion, *c*, which is inserted through the "hook"-joint of the hind leg of the animal; also a looped portion, into which a flanged roller, *e*, is pivoted so as to turn freely; and also an eye, *f*, which is supported by a hook formed on the end of a swivel-support, *r*. Each hook C is supported upon the flange of a rail, *b*, by means of the flanged roller *e*, the flanges on which prevent any liability of the hook running off its rails, one flange being broader than the other. The support *r* is an arched bar, whose extremities are slightly turned up so as to form retaining-hooks for receiving the eyes *f* on the loops of the traveling-hooks C. At the middle of the length of the support *r* an eye, *d*, is attached to it so as to allow it to swivel horizontally, in order that an animal,

which is suspended therefrom, may be easily turned either to the right or left while skinning and cleaning it. The support *r* is suspended from a drum, D, by means of a rope or chain, L, and a hook, *l*, which drum has its end bearings in a triangular frame, B, erected rigidly on the two upper beams of the frame A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. On the drum D is a ratchet-wheel, *i*, and a large spur-wheel, *n'*, the latter engaging with a pinion, *n*, on a shaft, *a*, and the former being engaged at times with a tooth, *p*, on a friction-lever, J. The shaft *a* carries on one end a large grooved pulley, G, over which a rope (not shown in the drawing) is passed, by means of which a person on the slaughter-house floor below can wind the rope or chain L upon the drum D. A friction-wheel, *k*, is also keyed on the shaft *a* in the plane of the lever J, so that when one arm of this lever is raised by drawing down on a rope, *j*, a concave portion of the lever will be brought in contact with the periphery of the friction-wheel *k*, at the same time that the tooth *p* is disengaged from the ratchet-wheel *i*. By these means an animal suspended by the chain L may be slowly lowered into the ice-house, the speed at which the animal is lowered being regulated by drawing more or less forcibly on the rope *j*. When the draft on the rope *j* is released, the loaded arm of lever J will drop and instantly engage the tooth *p* with the ratchet *i*, and thus prevent the further descent of the animal attached to the rope L.

The elevating device, combined with the friction-brake and pawl-lever, is not herein claimed, as it forms the subject of an application for a patent filed by me August 2, 1872.

It will be seen from the above description that I employ a windlass which is applied in a stationary frame, B—that is to say, it is not intended to be moved about on rollers, as described in a previous application for patents made by me, and also in my Letters Patent dated on the 25th day of March, 1872. It will also be seen that I employ traveling-hooks which are made so as to roll on elevated rails, and which are detached from these rails.

When an animal is killed, two of the hooks C are properly attached to its hind legs; then the swivel-support *r* is drawn down, and its ends inserted through the eyes *f f* on said

hooks, after which the rope or chain L is slowly wound upon the drum D, during the operation of skinning. After this operation the rollers *e e* are adjusted upon the rails *b b*, and the support *r* detached from the hooks C, leaving the animal suspended from said rails, when it can be easily moved off to the opposite end of the slaughter-house out of the way. By these means it will be seen that the animal is only suspended from the support *r* while it is being cleaned, and that only a single support, *r*, is required in the slaughter-house.

I will here remark that the hooked portions *c c* of the traveling supports C are formed so that a weight suspended from them will fall directly beneath the rollers *e e*, thus allowing the latter to roll freely on the flanges of their rails.

One of the great advantages of my improvements is that they are readily and cheaply applicable to any slaughter-house, even where the old stationary windlasses are used. Besides the man who slaughters has no occasion to follow the animal when cleaned, but a shove

sends it off to its proper place. The rails are also constructed in such a manner that the carcass passes into the ice-box, and can be brought out again in the same manner when cool (in warm weather) to go to market. The long flange of the one side of the wheel, and the short flange on the other side of this wheel, prevent the animal from falling off on account of its balance beneath.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a stationary windlass which is mounted above railways *b b*, of a support, *r*, and traveling-hooks C, substantially as described.

2. A traveling-hook, C, which is constructed of a hooked portion, *c*, a roller, *e*, and an eye, *f*, adapted for use with a support, *r*, substantially as described.

M. BRENNER.

Witnesses:

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JOHN K. STEIN.