Jan. 27, 1942. A. BILLINGSLEY 2,270,992

LIVESTOCK FEEDER

Filed June 1, 1939 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

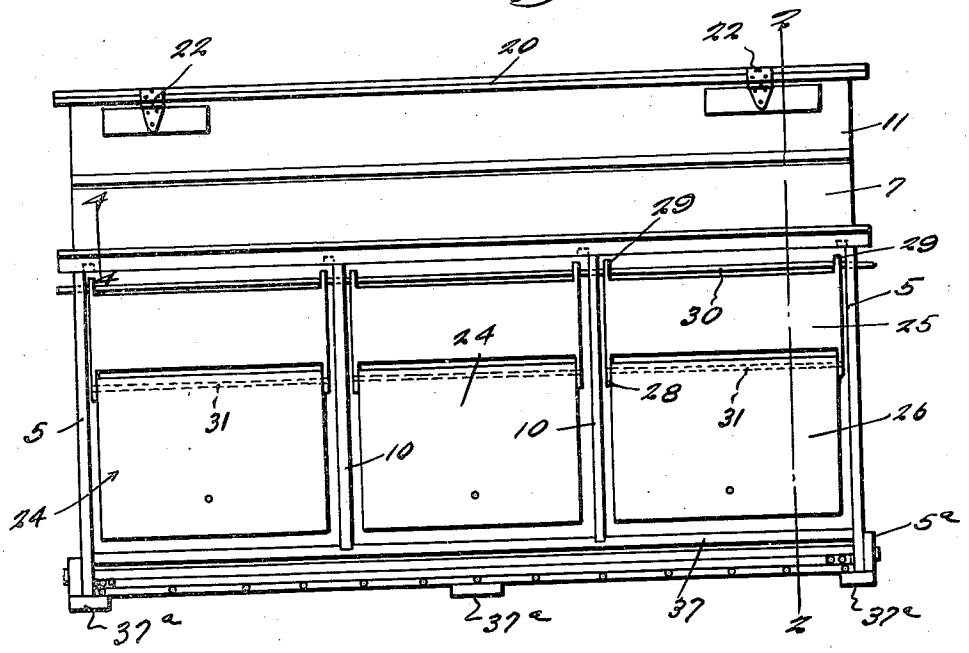


Fig. 4.

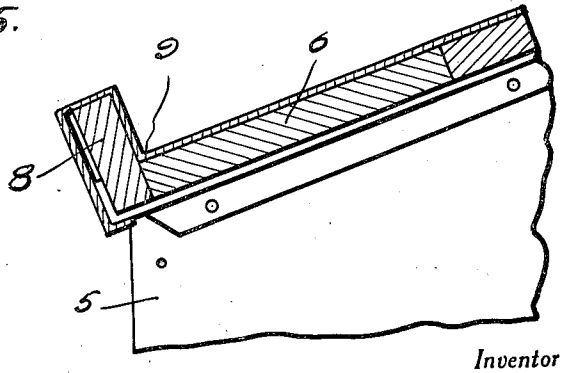
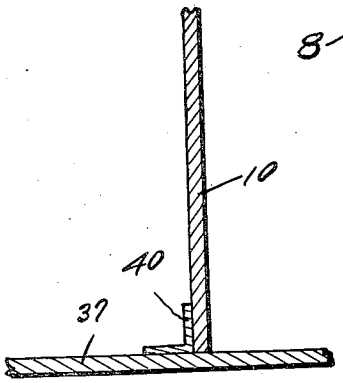


Fig. 5.



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Jan. 27, 1942. A. BILLINGSLEY 2,270,992

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Filed June 1, 1939 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2.

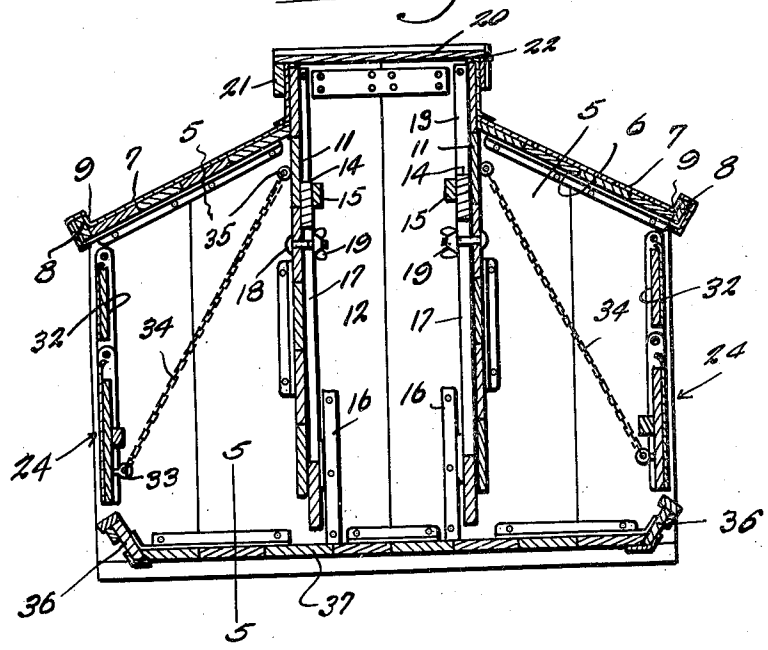


Fig. 7.

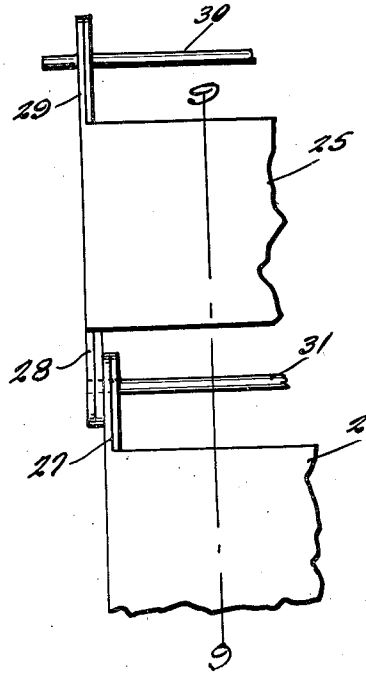
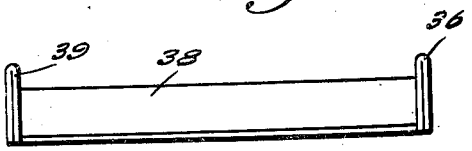


Fig. 8.



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LIVESTOCK FEEDER

Filed June 1, 1939 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 3.

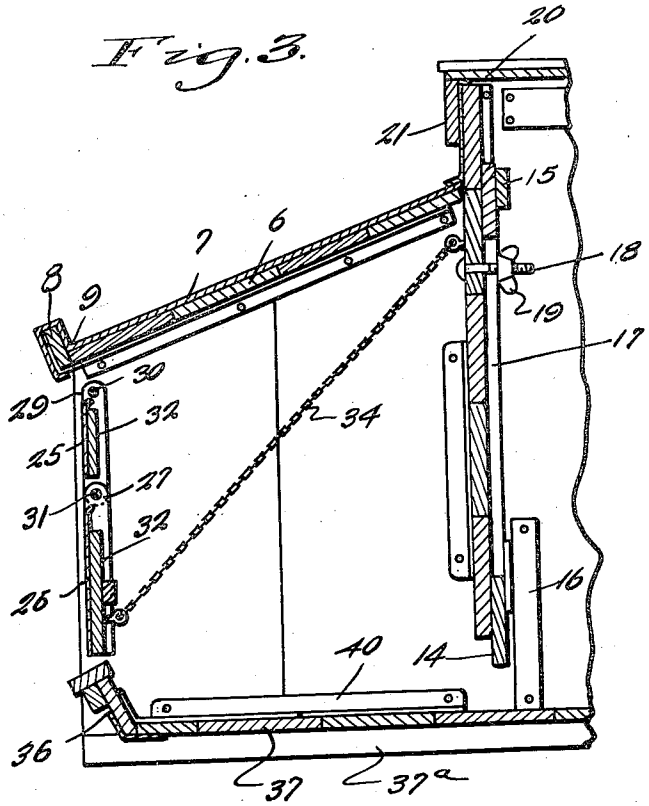


Fig. 9.

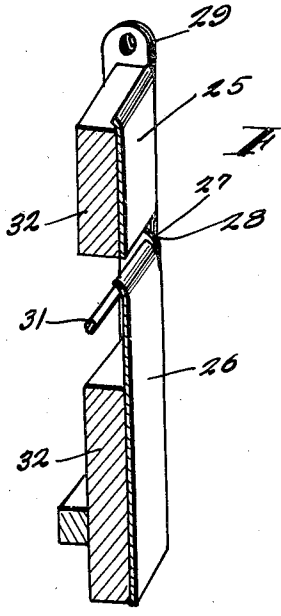
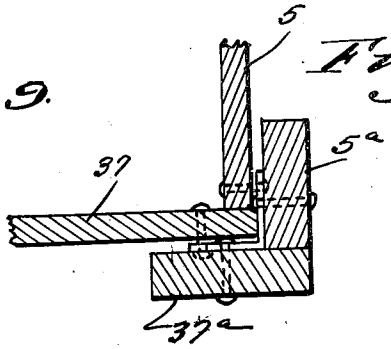


Fig. 6.



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Patented Jan. 27, 1942

2,270,992

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,270,992

LIVESTOCK FEEDER

Alva Billingsley, Lamesa, Tex.

Application June 1, 1939, Serial No. 276,886

1 Claim. (Cl. 119—53)

This invention appertains to new and useful improvements in feeders for livestock.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a feeder which will be positive acting in regulating the amount of feed to be furnished livestock.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a feeder which will be of sturdy construction and of low cost to manufacture.

Still another important object of the invention is to provide a feeder which will accommodate stock of various sizes.

These and various other important objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following specification.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 represents a side elevational view.

Figure 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an enlarged detailed sectional view taken substantially on the same plane as Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary enlarged detailed sectional view on line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary detailed sectional view on line 5—5 of Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary detailed sectional view through one end of the feeder.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary front elevational view of one of the door structures.

Figure 8 is an end elevational view of one of the door sections.

Figure 9 is a fragmentary perspective view of one of the door structures.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen that the feeder is made up of the end walls 5 and the sloping side roof portions made up of the sheathing 6 and the roof covering 7. Upwardly extending cleats are provided at the lower portions of the sheathing 6 and denoted by numeral 8 and these are also covered by the roof covering 7 so as to define troughs 9 for carrying off water during rainy spells.

Partitions 10 extend inwardly from the open sides of the feeder to meet walls 11—11 which are spaced to define the feed storage compartment 12. Angle iron cleats 13 serve to secure these walls 11 to the end walls 5. Gates 14 are slidably mounted on the insides of the walls 11, the same being slidable through the guides 15 and further guided by the angle iron cleats 16. These gates 14 have vertically extending slots 17 through which the bolts 18 extend after passing through the walls 11. These bolts 18 are equipped with wing nuts 19 which are accessible through the open top of the feeder and this open top is normally closed by the removable cover 20 which is mounted on the frame 21 surrounding the upper raised portions of the walls 11 and 5 which rise above the side roofs of the feeder. The frame 21 is secured to these raised portions of the walls and the cover 20 is hingedly secured to the frame as at 22.

Between the partitions 10 and between the partitions and the end walls 5 are mounted the door assemblies generally referred to by numeral 24. These assemblies each consist of an upper plate 25 and the lower plate 26, the lower plate 26 is provided with upwardly extending apertured ears 27, while the upper plate 26 is provided with downwardly disposed apertured ears 28 and upwardly extending apertured ears 29. Rods 30 are disposed through all of the partitions 10 and end walls 5 at the upper portions of the sides of the feeder to pass through the ears 29 of the upper plates 25 of the closures 24. In other words there is one rod 30 for each side of the feeder. A second rod for each side of the feeder is denoted by numeral 31 and passes through the interlapping ears 27 and 28. Thus the sections 25 are swingably secured in place and the sections 26 are swingably connected to the plates 25. Wooden planks or boards 32 are secured to the inner sides of these plates 25 as suggested in Figure 2. Each lower section 26 has an eye 33 from which a limiting chain 34 extends to an eye 35 on the upper portion of the adjacent wall 11. These chains 34 prevent the closures 24 from being pulled outwardly but permit the same to be pushed inwardly by livestock. The plates 25 and 26 are thus connected together and supported so that the closure will readily yield inwardly as animals feed from the trough, and the upper edges of these plates are curved inwardly so that the edges cannot cut the backs of feeding animals.

Short ledges or sills 36 are provided at the side edges of the bottom wall 37.

As shown in Figure 8, the upper edges of the plates 25 and 26 are curved inwardly as at 38 and the side flanges 39—39 are preferably bent backwardly to reinforce the same.

Between the partition 10 and the bottom wall 37, cleats 40 are disposed for securing the partition 10 to the floor 37.

While the foregoing specification sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having described the invention what is claimed as new is:

In a livestock feeder, a roof, a floor and side walls, said feeder having a front, said front having an opening therein, a closure for the opening, said closure being of sectional construction and comprising of a plurality of plates provided with ears, rods extending through the ears, one rod swingably connecting the plates, the other rod having its ends supported by the side walls, the edge portion of the bottom adjacent the closure being disposed upwardly to terminate adjacent the lower edge of the lowermost plate, said closure being swingably mounted, and means limiting outward swinging motion of the closure, the upper edges of the plates being curved inwardly.

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