

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. F. PATTERSON, Jr.
STOCK-SHED AND WIND-SCREEN.

No. 176,677.

Patented April 25, 1876.

Fig. 1.

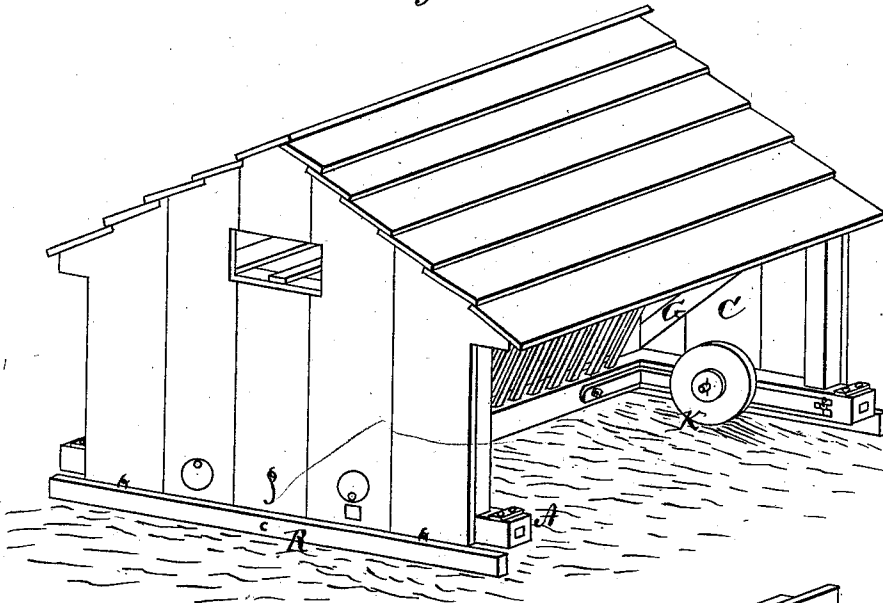
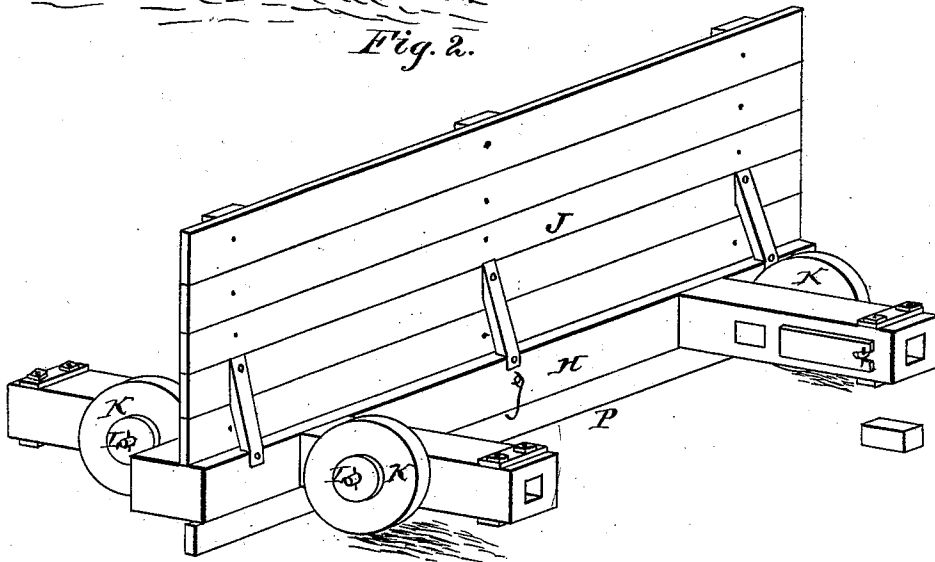


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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Fig. 3.

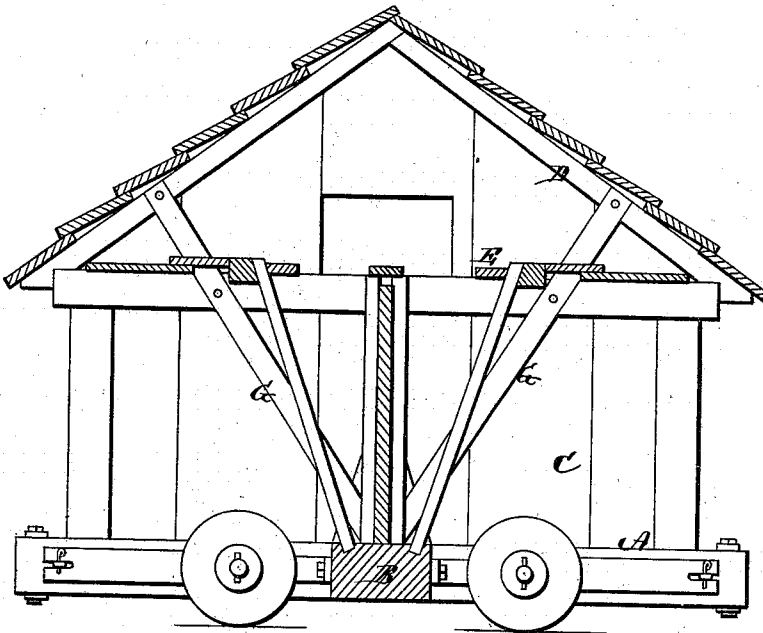
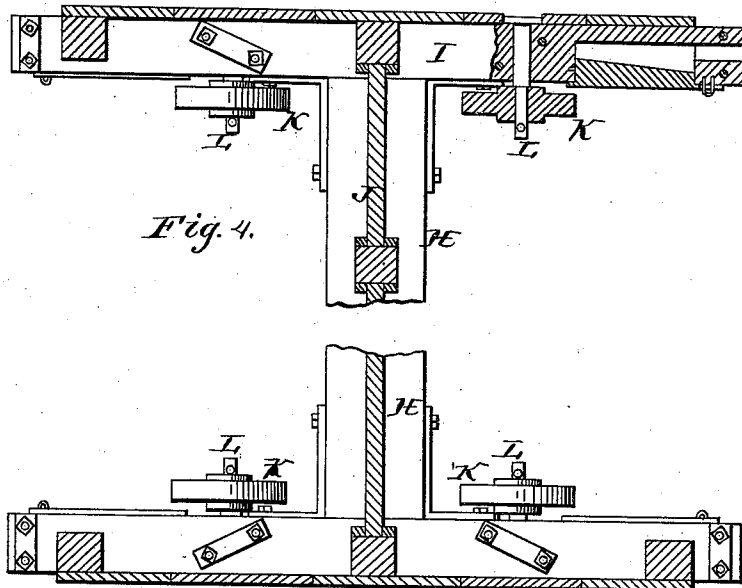


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES F. PATTERSON, JR., OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY, W. VA., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO HENRY M. PATTERSON, OF MONTEREY, VA.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOCK-SHEDS AND WIND-SCREENS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **176,677**, dated April 25, 1876; application filed October 21, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES F. PATTERSON, Jr., of the county of Pocahontas and in the State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stock-Sheds; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a movable stock-shed and wind-screen, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the stock-shed. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the wind-screen. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section of the stock-shed, and Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the same.

The base of the stock-shed is formed of two parallel end sills, A A, connected in the center by a longitudinal sill, B, and having no outside sills which would offer an impediment to the free ingress and egress of the stock. C C are the ends of the shed; D D, the rafters, and E the plate. G G are braces, extending from the rafters to the center of the sill B. At the joinings of the middle with the end sills are iron braces *a a*, which may be of either cast or wrought iron, and should be of increased thickness at the angle, to have the required strength.

The wind-screen is constructed of a center sill, H, with two end sills, I, half mortised into the same, and the screen J erected upon and braced to the center sill H. In the joints between the sills H and I are inserted pins, so driven as to give the joinings the strength of a dovetail. The ends of the cross-sills are adapted to the application of movable axles L, and wheels K, which permit the screen to be moved laterally. Nearer the long or main sill H, on the sides of the cross-sills I, are other mortises for the movable axles and wheels,

for the forward or backward movement of the screen. The axles can be made of any shape desired.

The wind-screen thus constructed is intended as an appendage or part of, and necessary to, the three-silled shed, although they can be used separately for construction of movable pens, &c.

The screen is intended to shelter and protect live stock from wind and driving storms. Cattle in the winter will seek protection from wind both day and night, when not feeding, and in that time deposit most of the manure. Now, by moving the screen from place to place, the farmer not only secures fresh and clean beds for the stock, thereby promoting their health, but also regularity in manuring the inclosure, thus saving, also, the labor of scattering the manure.

In the use of the wind-screen, as well as in the three-silled shed, all the manure, both liquid and solid, is deposited where wished, without danger of undergoing that destructive fermentation by which the rich gases are set free and the manure rendered less efficient. After moving the screen, by lever or horse, the length of the field, by changing the axles and wheels to the mortises in the ends of the cross-sills, the screen may be moved laterally whatever distance desired; then replace the axles and wheels and move back across the inclosure, and thus the farmer is enabled to pass over the whole field, or whatever part desired.

Under the long sill H of the wind-screen is hinged a plank, P, which is unhooked when the screen is used mounted, and when the screen is moving or down it is hooked up.

The various mortises for the movable axles are to be protected by blocks or shields, when the axles are not in place, to prevent their being filled with snow and ice.

The shed should be set with the gable-end facing the prevailing currents, and a screen or screens set near the open ends, securing room and protection. At the gable-ends of the shed are bottom planks R, which may be used or not, as the shed is mounted or down.

By the attachment of iron braces, movable axles, and hanging boards to any ordinary

framed structure for live stock, the same advantages can be secured for stalled stock.

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

1. A three-silled stock-shed, provided with movable axles and wheels, for the purposes herein set forth.

2. The combination of the three-silled stock-shed, provided with movable axle and wheels,

and the wind-screen J, having movable axles and wheels, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of April, 1875.

JAMES F. PATTERSON, JR.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. PATTERSON,
W. R. RODGERS.