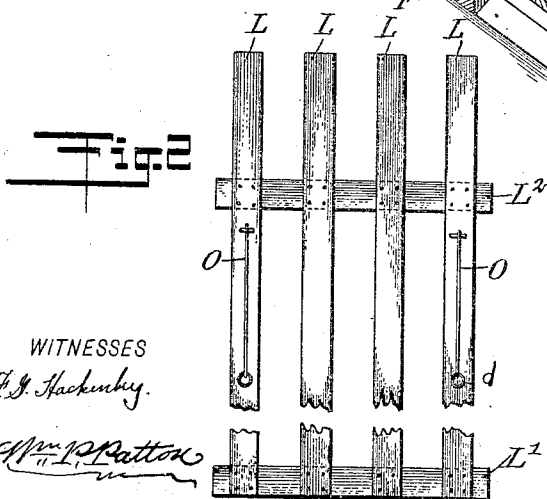
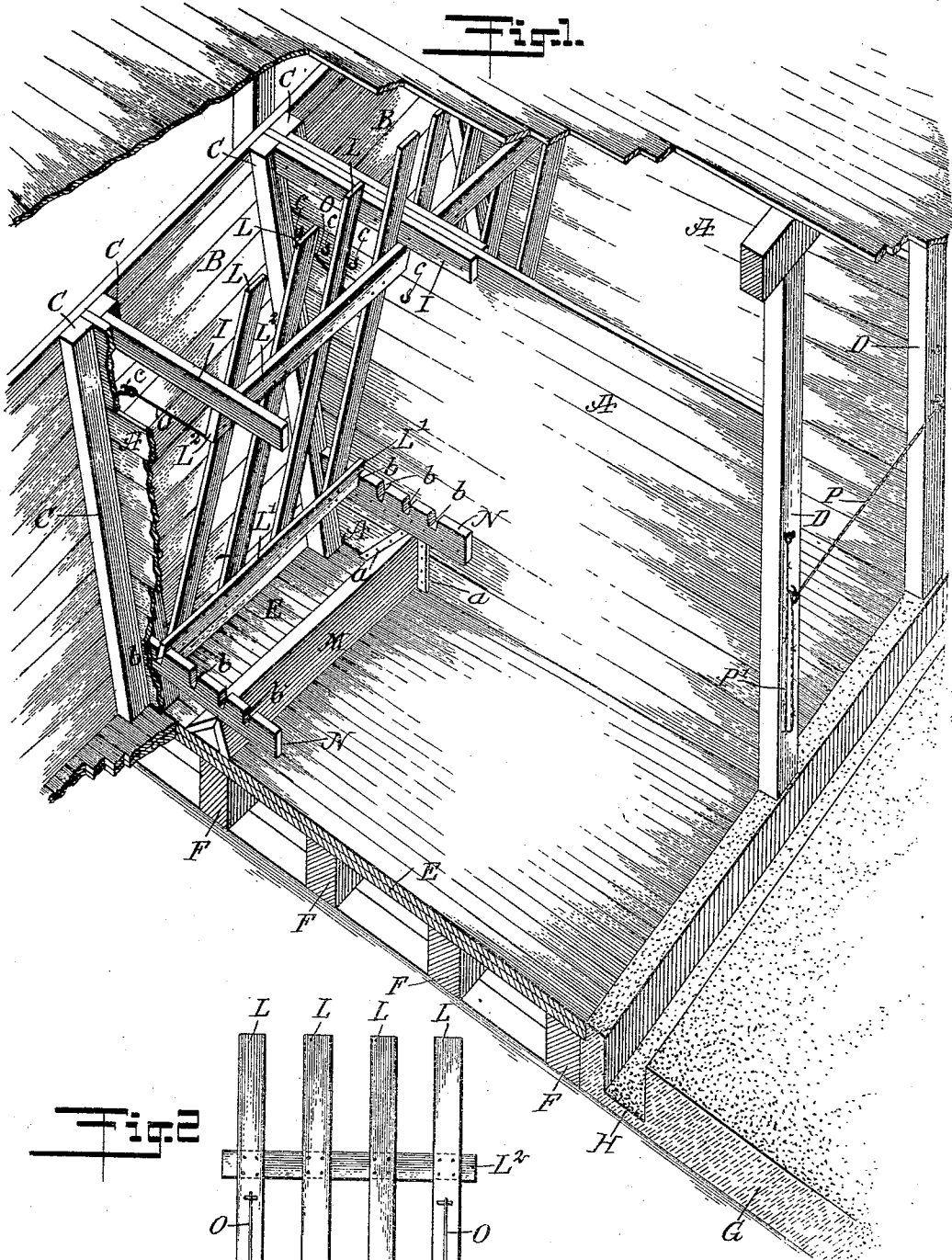


C. S. TORREY.
COW STALL.
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Patented Dec. 14, 1909.



WITNESSES
F. J. Hackinby.

Wm. L. Patton

INVENTOR
Charles S. Torrey
BY *Wm. L. Patton*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES SAMUEL TORREY, OF BELLEVUE, MICHIGAN.

COW-STALL.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. TORREY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bellevue, in the county of Eaton and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Cow-Stall, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of this invention is to provide novel details of construction for a cow stall, that afford a triangular rear wall for a manger, a trench at the rear of the stall for the reception of excrement, the rear wall of the manger preventing a stalled animal from stepping too far forward, and adjustable means preventing the animal from stepping backward into the trench while occupying the stall.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as is hereinafter described and defined in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cow stall embodying features of the invention, a side wall thereof being removed for exposure of novel details, and Fig. 2 is a side view of a feed holding rack broken away between the ends, and constructed according to my invention.

The improved stall may be built in a suitable covered inclosure, such as a barn or stable, and any preferred number thereof may be erected side by side, for the accommodation of several cows, if this is desired.

Each stall is an oblong rectangular structure having two parallel vertical side walls A, formed of wooden boards having a suitable thickness to insure durability. At the front end a transverse wall B is erected, which may be vertical or inclined outwardly, and upon said end wall upright batten strips C are secured, that engage with and support the ends of the side walls A, said strips being affixed at each side of each wall A, as is represented in Fig. 1.

The series of stalls, if a number are provided, at their rear ends are separated by upright posts D, upon which the rear ends of the side walls or partitions A are secured.

The floor of the stall or stalls is preferably constructed of cement or wooden planks E,

that rest on and are secured to transverse spaced sills F, that are closely jointed together and extend lengthwise of the stall, and for sanitary purposes free ventilation beneath the floor is provided.

A passageway is provided at the rear end of the stall or series thereof, which extends transversely, and a preferably cement or concrete floor G is provided therefor. Close to the rear end of the stall or stalls, a trench of suitable depth and width is formed in the floor of the passageway, said trench H being built of the same material as the floor G, so that it will not absorb liquid excretions that may be deposited in the trench.

Referring again to the front end of the stall, it will be noted in Fig. 1, that the inclined front wall B thereof serves as the front wall of a feed holding rack, which further embodies the following details.

Two abutment strips I are oppositely secured on the partitions or side walls A at their upper edges, these strips of equal size extending rearward a proper distance. The rear transverse wall of the feed rack is constructed of a plurality of preferably wooden slats L, which are evenly spaced apart parallel with each other, by their attachment upon two transverse spacing strips L', L². The spacing strip L', that is the lowermost of the two, is secured across the slats L at their lower ends, as is clearly shown in the drawings, and the strip L² is attached to the slats at a suitable distance from the upper ends of said slats, as is represented therein.

The manger for the reception of short feed, that may be chopped stuff or the like, may have the floor E for a bottom wall, and the side walls A for the end walls thereof.

The rear side of the manger consists of a triangular wall M that may be formed of a solid block of wood, or be constructed of planks joined together at their upper edges so as to give the wall a triangular form, as is indicated in the drawings. The rear angular wall M is secured in place by cleats a, a, secured thereto and upon the side walls A.

Two keeper bars N are secured upon the respective sides or partition walls A, horizontally and near the angular corner of the rear wall M, these keeper bars extending from the batten strips C rearwardly. In the upper edges of the keeper bars N a suitable number of spaced notches b are formed

that are disposed oppositely in pairs, and in a selected pair of said notches the lower edge of the transverse spacing strip L' is seated near its ends.

- 5 The slatted rear portion of the feed rack is adapted for inclination rearwardly at the upper end, by provision of a series of spaced hooks *c*, that project from each side wall A below the abutment strips I. Two link rods
10 O are loosely secured by one end of each, upon the upper portion of the slatted wall of the feed rack, and on their opposite ends a ring *d* is secured or formed, that may be engaged with a selected hook *c*, this connection of the rods O permitting the slatted
15 rear wall of the feed rack to incline rearward, as may be desired.

It will be noted that the lower portion of the slatted rear wall of the feed rack may
20 be moved toward the angular wall M by raising it out of the engaged notches *b*, and inserting the spacing strip L' into either pair of said notches that may be selected, and which are nearer the transverse wall M.

- 25 It should be explained that in order to raise the lower edge of the spacing strip L' out of the engaged notches *b*, the entire slatted rear wall of the rack must be inclined, so as to afford necessary space above
30 said rear wall.

When the spacing bar or strip L' is inserted into a selected pair of notches *b*, the rear wall of the rack is rocked into engagement with the pair of abutment strips I,
35 and then secured in position by means of the link rods O, the abutment strips then serving to prevent the upward displacement of the slatted wall of the feed rack.

- Across the rear of each stall, an abutment
40 piece P is secured, one form thereof being a rigid hook bar that is shackled by one end thereof upon one post D of the stall, and at the other end having a ring thereof engaged with a hook on the mating post D.
45 The abutment piece may also be flexible or in the form of a strand of fence wire P' having barbs thereon, either form of the abutment piece serving effectively for preventing a stalled cow from backing out of
50 the stall when it is desired to prevent such an action.

The construction of the feed rack as described, enables the adjustment of the slatted rear portion of said rack, so that the animal cannot get its front feet in the manger,
55 and also affords means for preventing a waste of feed due to the animal tramping on it.

- The width and length of the stall are so
60 proportioned, that a cow of average size cannot turn around therein, and as the abutment piece P or P', is always secured in place while the animal is stalled, it will be apparent that the beast cannot get forward
65 a sufficient distance to permit excrement to

be dropped upon the rear portion of the floor E.

It is very essential for the production of pure milk, that the cow be kept in a clean condition, and to this end the improved
70 stall is well adapted, the floor being kept from receiving liquid or solid voidings of the animal, so that when lying down the animal is not subjected to contact with filth, all the droppings from the beast passing
75 into the trench H.

On account of the simplicity of construction, the improved cow stall may be built at moderate cost, and, it is claimed, is a superior device for the purpose set forth.
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Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

1. A cow stall comprising a floor, two parallel side walls, and a transverse front wall
85 that also forms the front wall of a feed rack, an adjustably supported rear wall for said feed rack formed of spaced slats, abutment strips secured on said side walls and extending rearwardly from the front of the stall,
90 the said slatted rear wall of the feed rack being arranged to be rocked into engagement with the underside of the abutment strips, whereby upward displacement of said slatted wall is prevented, and means for
95 holding the said slatted rear wall of the feed rack in an inclined position.

2. A cow stall embodying a floor, two parallel side walls, and a front wall, said walls also constituting corresponding walls for a
100 manger and for a feed rack, an angular rear wall for the manger, spaced and parallel with the front wall thereof, two notched keeper strips secured on the side walls above the manger, two abutment strips secured on
105 said side walls above and parallel with the keeper strips, a slatted rear wall for the feed rack seated in opposite notches in the keeper strips, and adapted to be swung into engagement with the under side of the said
110 abutment strips to prevent the upward displacement of said rear wall of the feed rack, and link rods connected with the upper end of the slatted rack wall and adapted for adjustable connection with the side walls thereof
115 for holding said slatted wall inclined rearward.

3. In a cow stall, a transverse front wall that also forms the front wall for a feed rack and for a manger, a triangular shaped
120 transverse wall spaced from the front wall and forming the rear wall for the manger, an adjustably supported slatted rear wall for the said feed rack located above the manger and adapted to be inclined, the said
125 triangular rear wall of the manger and the rear wall of the feed rack serving to prevent the animal from stepping too far forward, a transverse trench at the rear open end of the stall, two side walls extending
130

from the front wall to the trench and forming the corresponding walls for the feed rack and the manger, abutment strips secured on said side walls and extending rearwardly from the front of the stall, the said slatted rear wall of the feed rack being arranged to be moved into engagement with the said abutment strips, whereby upward displacement of said slatted rear wall is prevented, means for holding the said slatted rear wall of the feed rack in an inclined position, and means at the rear end of the stall for preventing the animal from stepping backward into the trench.

4. In a cow stall of the character described, the combination with the spaced side walls of the stall, and the manger at the front end of the stall, of the pair of notched keeper strips secured oppositely on the side walls above and adjacent to the manger and extending rearwardly beyond the rear wall of the manger, the slatted rear wall of a feed rack adapted to be seated in opposite notches in the keeper strips, and horizontal abutment strips rigidly secured on the side walls of the stall opposite each other and extending rearwardly from the front wall of the stall, the said slatted rear wall of the feed rack having a portion adapted to be swung into engagement with the abutment strips, whereby the upward displacement of the said slatted rear wall is prevented, and means for holding the slatted rear wall of the feed rack in an inclined position.

5. A cow stall, comprising a floor, an outwardly inclined front wall, parallel side walls, said walls also constituting corresponding walls for a feed rack and for a manger, a triangular transverse wall forming the rear wall of the manger, notched keeper strips secured on the side walls above the manger, a slatted rear wall for a feed rack having a plurality of spaced slats, a transverse spacing strip secured across the slats at their lower ends and a second transverse spacing strip secured to the slats a suitable distance from the upper ends thereof, the said spacing strips projecting at their ends beyond the slats, the lower edge of the lowermost spacing strip at the ends thereof being arranged to be seated in opposite notches in said keeper strips, two abutment strips oppositely secured on the side walls and extending rearwardly and terminating at their rear ends above the keeper strips, the projecting ends of the uppermost spacing strip being arranged to pass beneath the rear ends of said abutment strips and to be moved into engagement with the under side thereof when the said slatted rear wall is rocked, and means for holding the said slatted rear wall in an inclined position.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES SAMUEL TORREY.

Witnesses:

C. D. KIMBERLY,
M. H. KIMBERLY.