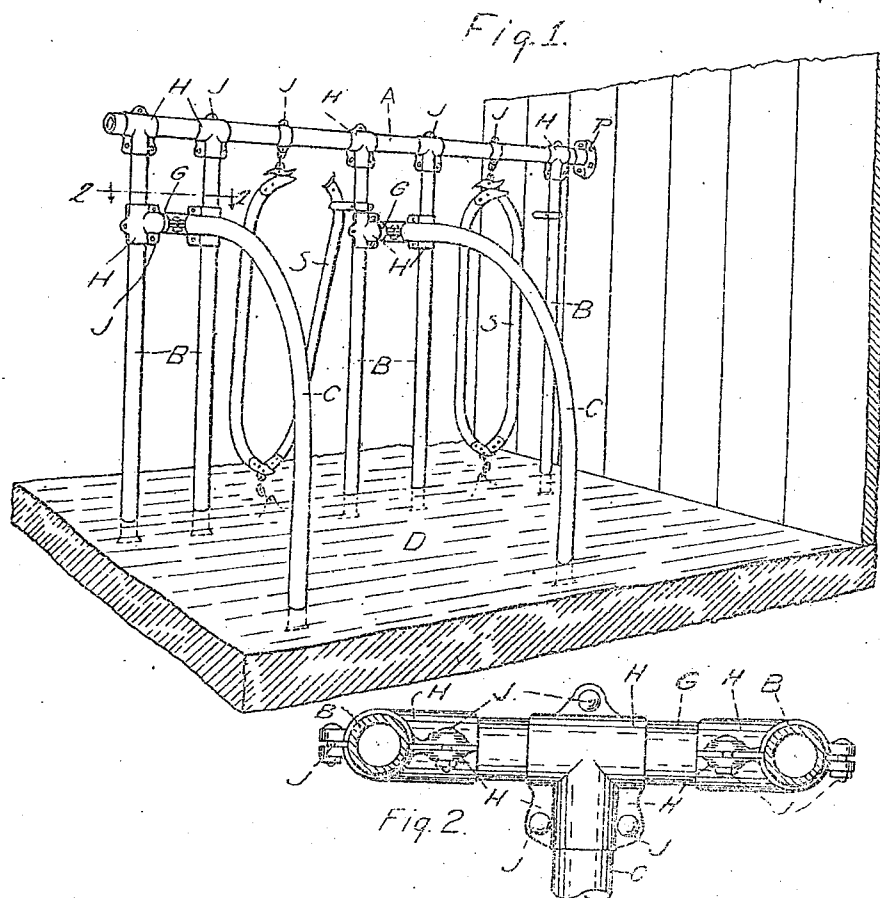


A. H. NELLER.
CATTLE STALL.
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1,062,295.

Patented May 20, 1913.



Witnesses:-

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CATTLE-STALL.

1,062,295.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 20, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT H. NELLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fairfield, in the county of Jefferson and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cattle-Stalls, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to stalls especially adapted to dairy barns. Its object is to simplify and cheapen their construction as well as to render them more substantial, convenient and sanitary, and it consists of the features set forth in this specification and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective of a series of stalls embodying the features of my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged horizontal section on line 2-2 of Fig. 1, looking downward as indicated by arrow.

Referring to the drawings, a pair of upright posts represented by B are suitably supported by a floor D and have their upper ends secured to a horizontally disposed top rail or bar A. A pair of partition members C, having their lower ends suitably supported by the floor D, have their upper ends secured to the posts in a manner to be hereafter explained.

S represents a stanchion having its upper end suitably supported by the top rail A between the pairs of posts B and its lower end secured to the floor D. It will be seen that the space between the partitions C constitutes a stall wherein a cow or other animal may be stabled, its head being placed in the stanchion S.

As stalls of this character have been heretofore constructed, the upper end of the partition member has been secured directly to one of the upright posts, thereby causing the entire strain which the animal may exert against the upper portion of the partition to be borne by a single post. To overcome the defects of this construction I use a short horizontally disposed member G just long enough to be inserted between a pair of the posts B, in a position between the top rail and the floor, and to be suitably secured thereto. I then attach the upper end of the partition to a central portion of the member G between a pair of the posts B. In this way the strain on the partition will be borne by the pair of posts to which the member G

and partition C is thus attached, instead of being borne entirely by a single post. By this means the posts may also be more properly located. When the partition is connected directly to the post it has to be set directly in line with it and this may leave the space too wide between it and the stanchion, and this extra space would have to be filled by an additional post or by other means which will add to the expense and will not be so well proportioned as it would be by my invention.

The less rigging of any description there is about cattle stalls the better provided the posts and partitions are properly proportioned to keep the animals apart and to prevent them from getting into the manger which though not shown in the drawing is always placed on the other side of the posts B. By making the members G longer or shorter the posts may be set farther apart or closer together without regard to the position of the partition, and the stalls may also be made wider or narrower as desired.

As shown in the drawings, it is preferable to use pipes or tubular metal for the posts, partitions and top rail, and to connect these parts together by means of clamps H held together by bolts J. When the partitions are joined directly to single pipes in stalls constructed in this way, the bolts holding the clamps together cannot be drawn up tight enough to prevent the partitions from twisting laterally on the pipes when subjected to a strain. By my invention this difficulty is overcome, and the upper end of the partition will always be held rigidly in position.

The clamp which connects the upper end of the partition to the member G is so placed that its flanges or lugs through which the bolts J are passed will be at the sides of the connected end of the partition, and the wide body of the clamp securely gripping the member G, will thoroughly brace it against lateral strain, and the ends of the member G being securely connected to the post B, it will be firmly held in position thereby.

The flanged edges of the clamps which secure the member G to the posts B, being set in vertical position will also serve to brace the posts against lateral strain, thus forming an extremely simple, strong and easily adjusted structure.

By lengthening the top rail and adding

other partitions C, members G and pairs of posts B, as many stalls may be made as are necessary, or when adjacent to a wall or other partition, a single stall may be constructed by a short piece of top rail A, a single partition C and member G, and a single pair of posts B by using plate P as shown in the drawings.

What I claim is:—

- 10 1. In cattle stalls, the combination with a top rail, of vertically disposed posts spaced apart and arranged in pairs, a horizontally disposed member inserted in the space between each pair of posts below the top rail
15 with its ends abutting the adjacent sides of the posts, clamps connecting the ends of the member to the posts, and a stall partition having its lower end connected to the stall floor, and its upper end spaced apart from

the posts and connected to the central portion of the horizontal member. 20

2. In cattle stalls, the combination with a top rail, of vertically disposed posts spaced apart and arranged in pairs, a short horizontally disposed member placed between the posts below the top rail, vertically disposed clamps connecting the ends of the horizontally disposed member to the respective posts, a stall partition having its lower end connected to the stall floor, and a horizontally disposed clamp connecting the upper end of the partition to the horizontally disposed member. 25 30

Fairfield, Iowa, Sept. 29, 1909.

ALBERT H. NELLER.

Witnesses:

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