(No Model.)

S. C. JOHNSON.

STOCK SALTER.

No. 322,378. Patented July 14, 1885.

Fig. 4

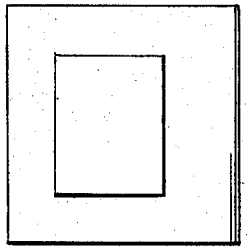


Fig. 1

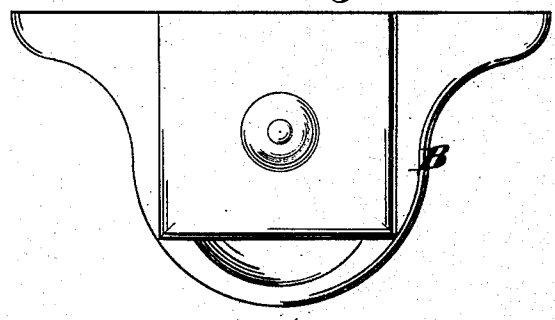


Fig. 3

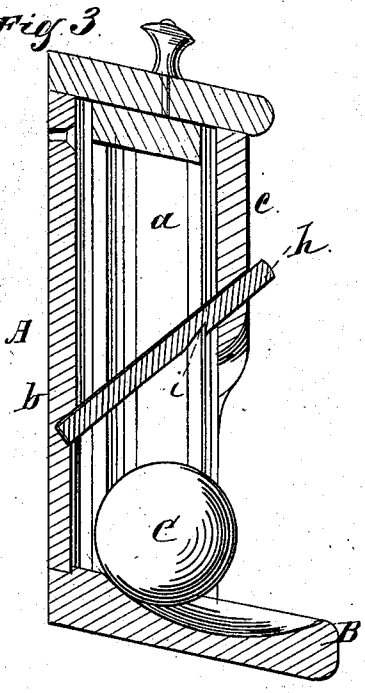


Fig. 2

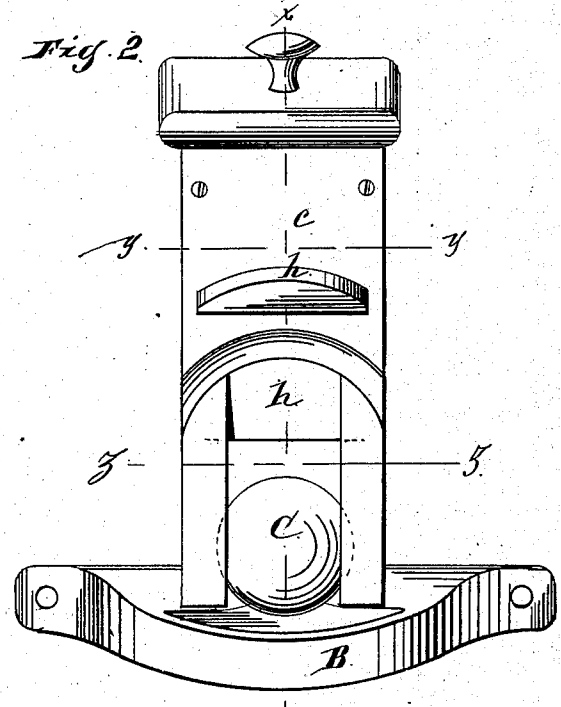


Fig. 5

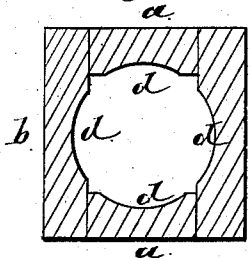
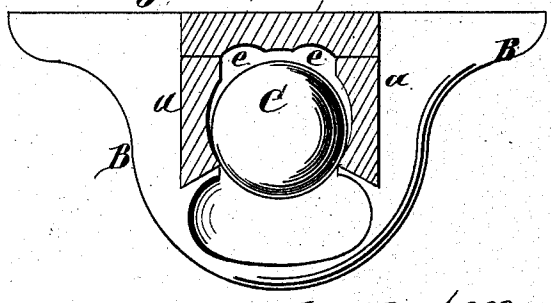


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL C. JOHNSON, OF KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

STOCK-SALTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 322,378, dated July 14, 1885.

Application filed September 1, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL C. JOHNSON, residing at Kenosha, in the county of Kenosha and State of Wisconsin, and a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stock-Salters, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view; Fig. 2, a front elevation; Fig. 3, a vertical section at line *x* of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, an inside view of the cover; Fig. 5, a section at line *y* of Fig. 2, looking up; and Fig. 6 a section at line *z* of Fig. 2, looking down.

My invention relates to that class of stock-salters which have a loose piece designed to be moved by the animal. Its leading object is to provide a loose ball in connection with a salt-receiver, which is adapted to be placed in a stall or other place, the ball being so arranged that the animal will move it while taking salt, which I accomplish as illustrated in the drawings.

That which I suppose to be new will be set forth in the claims.

In the drawings, A is a receptacle for salt and a ball-holder. The upper part of A, which is the salt-receptacle proper, is inclosed on four sides, and the lower part, which receives and holds the ball, is open upon one side, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 6.

B is a base piece to which the two side pieces, *a a*, and the rear piece, *b*, of the salt-receptacle and ball-holder are permanently secured. This base is inclined, and is considerably larger than the receptacle A. As shown, it is hollowed out beneath and in front of the ball.

c is the front of the salt-receptacle proper.

The pieces *a a b c* are secured together by nails or screws. These four pieces are grooved on the inside, as shown at *d* in Fig. 5.

C is a ball of such size that it can be inserted at the top of the receptacle, the space inclosed by the pieces *a a b c* being large enough to receive it. The ball must be of such diameter that it cannot escape through the opening at the front of the ball-holder. As shown, the ball enters the recessed portions *d* in the side pieces, *a a*, and hence cannot escape. If the interior of these side pieces were made straight it would be necessary to provide other means for preventing the ball from escaping, which could be done by placing short projecting strips or columns upon the front edges of the side pieces, *a*.

As shown in the drawings, the lower end of the rear piece, *b*, is provided with additional grooves *e*, to facilitate the passage of salt behind the ball.

h is a slide located just above the ball-holder. As shown, it is provided with a notch, *i*, into which the fingers may be placed to partially withdraw it. This slide forms the bottom of the salt-receptacle proper.

My device is adapted to be used in salting a single animal or a number of animals. It is to be secured in a vertical position by screws or bolts or in any suitable manner, in any convenient place, either in a stall or other place. It is adapted to be used in different ways. A quantity of salt may be placed in the receptacle proper, and as often as may be desired a small portion of salt may be permitted to pass from the receptacle to the rear of the ball in the ball-holder by partially drawing out the slide *h* and then closing it again. The animal desiring salt will lick the ball and raise it a little and partially rotate it, and thus salt will be supplied gradually to the front of the ball. Some of the salt may pass down on the upper surface of the inclined base; some will stick to the ball. Any small lumps of salt will be likely to be pulverized by the falling of the ball. If the slide be left partially drawn out the salt in the receptacle proper will gradually fall down behind the ball until the receptacle is emptied, provided the salt does not become too hard, in which case it must be pulverized. In some cases the slide *h* may be omitted entirely, and the device may be made somewhat shorter than shown, and then a small quantity of salt can occasionally be poured in at the top, the cover being first removed. When used for a single animal, I think it preferable to use the slide, as first described, as the party in charge can then supply daily, or at other intervals, such quantity of salt as he may desire the animal to have. When used for a number of animals, it may be advisable to leave the slide partially open, or omit it entirely, and provide instead thereof a fixed piece on the inside and in the front part of the re-

ceptacle to direct the salt to the rear of the ball. The opening at the front of the ball might be sufficiently large to allow it to escape, and the ball might be held in place by means of staples, with or without a link, or a short chain might be used, but such construction would not be desirable.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a stock-salter, a loose ball located in a case or ball-holder which is open upon one side, in combination with a salt-receiver from which salt can flow to the chamber containing the ball, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a stock-salter, a receptacle for salt provided with a slide, *h*, in combination with a loose ball located in a case or ball-holder open upon one side, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. In a stock-salter, a salt receptacle and ball-holder, A, in combination with a base, B, a slide, *h*, and a loose ball, C, exposed upon one side, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

SAMUEL C. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:
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ALBERT H. ADAMS.