

No. 632,017.

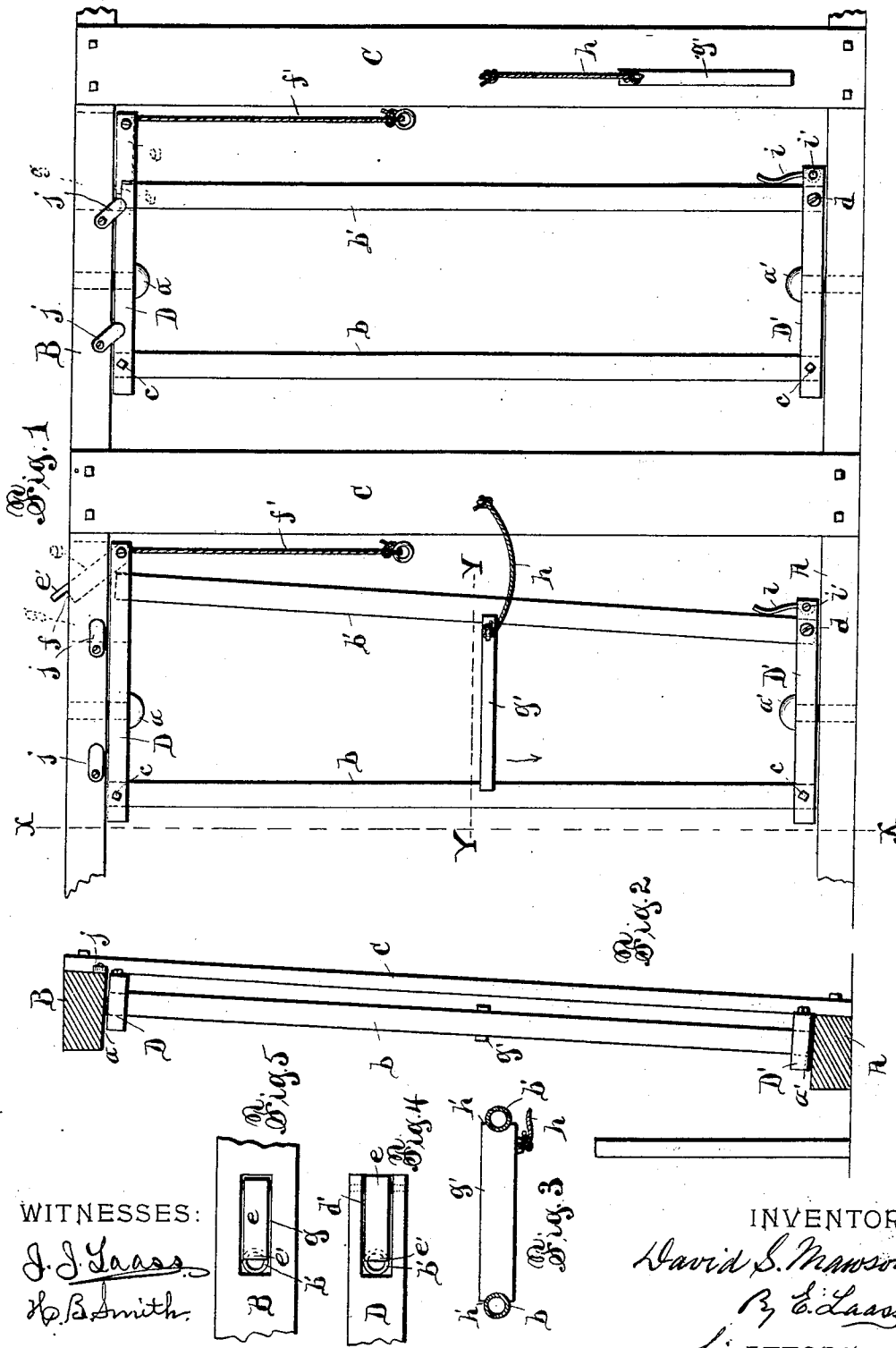
Patented Aug. 29, 1899.

D. S. MAWSON.

STANCHION.

Application filed June 12, 1899.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID S. MAWSON, OF CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK.

STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 632,017, dated August 29, 1899.

Application filed June 12, 1899. Serial No. 720,150. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID S. MAWSON, of Cazenovia, in the county of Madison, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Stanchions, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to an improvement in cattle-stanchions, and more particularly to that class known as "pivoted" or "swiveled" stanchions.

The object of the present invention is to provide a stanchion which is simple, durable, and strong in construction, efficient in its operation, and inexpensive in its manufacture; and to that end the invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter fully described.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a side view illustrating two of the stanchions in open and closed positions, respectively. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line X X in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line Y Y in Fig. 1; and Figs. 4 and 5 are detail top plan views of portions of the head-block of the stanchion and supporting-frame, respectively.

Referring to the drawings, the stanchion-supporting frame which I prefer to use comprises a horizontal beam A, secured to the floor, and a top beam B, supported on the lower beam by means of boards C C, although any other suitable frame may be employed.

Upon the frame the stanchion proper is swiveled and comprises a head-block D, pivoted to the top beam B by means of a pin *a*, and a base-block D', pivoted to the lower beam A by means of a pin *a'*, a stationary upright bar *b*, rigidly secured at its ends to the head-block D and base-block D' by means of bolts *c c*, and the companion upright bar *b'*, pivoted at its lower end to the base-block D', as indicated at *d*, whereby the latter bar can swing with its upper end toward and from the stationary bar *b*—i. e., to and from its open position.

The head-block D is formed with a longitudinal slot *d'* at one end, in which the upper end of the bar *b'* travels, and in said slot is

pivoted a latch *e*, from the end of which projects a lip *e'*, which rests upon the top of the pivoted bar *b'* when said bar is in its closed position, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. By providing the lip *e'* a shoulder *f* is produced on the latch *e*, which bears against the bar *b'*, whereby said bar is locked in its closed position. Said latch is provided with a cord or chain *f'* at its pivoted end, by which to lift the same out of engagement with the bar *b'* to allow the same to be swung to its open position, as also shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

In swinging the bar *b'* to its open position the latch *e* is pushed upward and made to enter an opening *g* in the top beam B to lock the head-block D to said beam, whereby the stanchion is prevented from turning, and thus the stanchion is always retained in proper position to admit the cow.

To retain the pivoted bar *b'* in its open position, I provide a spacing-bar *g'*, which is placed between the bars *b' b*, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. Said bar is preferably attached to the supporting-frame by means of a rope or chain *h* and is provided with circular notches *h' h'* in its ends, by which it partially embraces the aforesaid bars, and is thereby prevented from accidentally slipping off from the bars.

The cow entering the stanchion comes in contact with the spacing-bar *g'*, whereby the same is displaced, as indicated by the arrow at the left in Fig. 1, and drops out of the way, as indicated at the right of said figure. Thus the stanchion is left free from projections which would injure the animal. When the said bar is thus removed, the pivoted bar *b'* is forced to its closed position by means of a spring *i*, bearing against the lower end portion of the latter bar, which spring is fastened to the base-block D', as indicated at *i'*. When said pivoted bar has reached its closed position, the aforesaid latch *e* drops by gravity, and thereby automatically locks said bar in the latter position.

For the purpose of preventing the stanchion from turning, which is desirable while milking the cows, I have provided catches *j j*, which are pivoted to the beam B and adapted to be swung down to bear against the

head-block D and thus lock said stanchion. Said catches also allow one more stanchion to be locked without interfering with the working of the others, which is desired, especially when part of the stable is empty.

It will be observed that the stanchion leans or is inclined toward the cow, whereby the cow is forced back when it rises, thereby giving greater floor room than by placing the stanchion in a vertical position, and thus the floor under the cow is kept in a clean condition. It will also be seen that by placing the stanchion in a position leaning toward the cow and employing round or tubular upright bars said bars will conform to the shoulder-blade of the cow and thus will prevent chafing. This is an important feature of my invention.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination with the supporting-frame, provided in its upper portion with an opening, of a swiveled stanchion comprising a head-block and a base-block both pivoted to said frame, a pair of upright bars, one being stationary and rigidly secured to said blocks, and the other pivoted at its lower end to the base-block to swing with its upper end toward and from the stationary bar, a spacing-bar designed to be placed between said upright bars to retain the pivoted bar in its open position, and to be displaced by the animal entering between the bars, a spring forcing the pivoted bar to its closed position when released by the spacing-bar, a latch pivoted to the head-block and automatically engaging said pivoted bar in its closed position, and held in engagement with the aforesaid opening by the pivoted bar in its open position to prevent the stanchion from turning, and catches operative to prevent the stanchion

from turning while in its closed position as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination with the supporting-frame, of a swiveled cattle-stanchion disposed in an inclined or leaning position and comprising a head-block and a base-block both pivoted to said frame, a pair of upright round or tubular bars, one being stationary and rigidly secured to said blocks, and the other pivoted at its lower end to the base-block to swing with its upper end toward and from the stationary bar, a spacing-bar having notched ends and hung from the supporting-frame, said bar being designed to be placed between said upright bars to retain the pivoted bar in its open position, and to be displaced by the animal entering between the upright bars, a spring secured to the base-block and bearing against the pivoted bar to force the same to its closed position when released by the spacing-bar, a slot formed in the head-block, a latch pivoted in said slot and dropping by gravity to bear with its end against the pivoted bar to lock the same in its closed position and formed with a lip which engages the top of said bar to limit the drop of the latch, and an opening in the upper portion of the supporting-frame to receive the latch when the pivoted bar is in its open position to prevent the stanchion from turning and catches pivoted to the said frame and adapted to engage the head-block to prevent the stanchion from turning when the pivoted bar is in its closed position as and for the purpose set forth.

DAVID S. MAWSON.

Witnesses:

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H. B. SMITH.