

W. L. ROOT.
STALL.

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1,062,119.

Patented May 20, 1913.

Fig. 1.

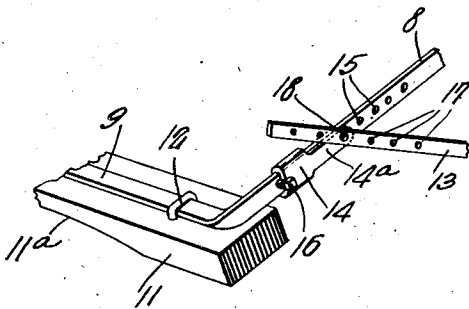
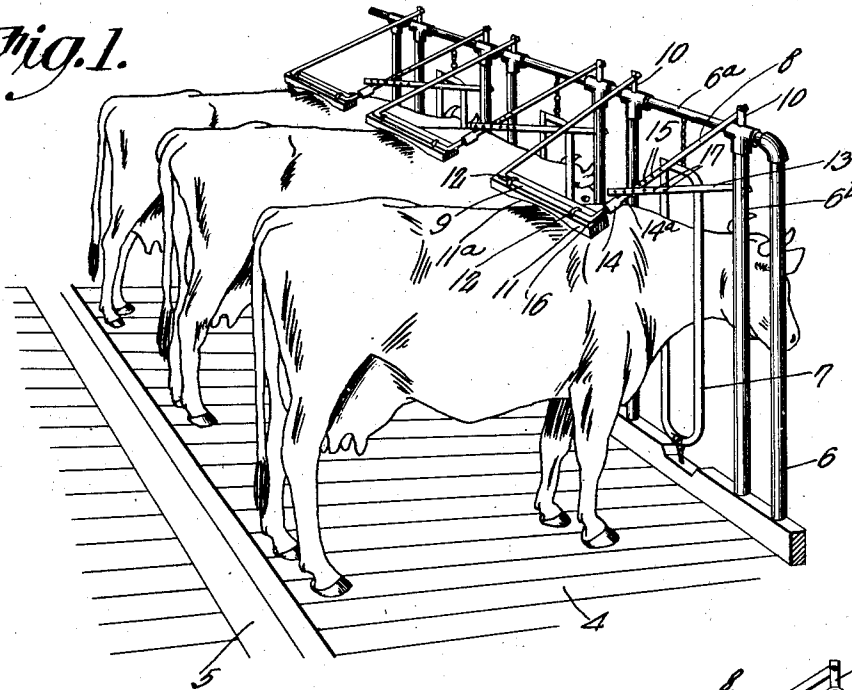


Fig. 2.

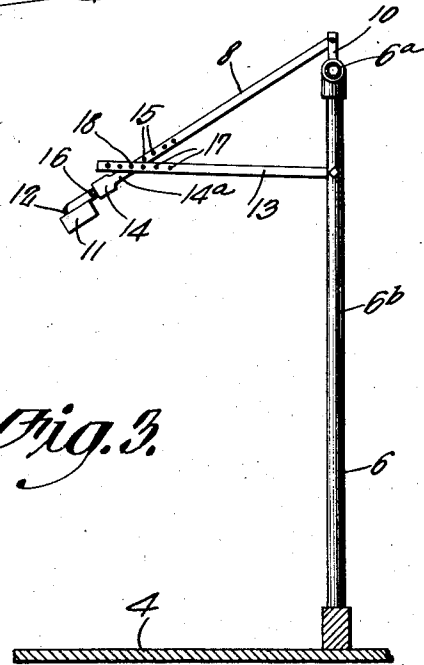


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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STALL.

1,062,119.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WAYLAND L. ROOT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Spokane, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, have invented a new and useful Stall, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stalls, particularly to cow stalls for dairy farms, and has for its object to provide an improved attachment for the stall which will effectively cause the cow to step backward during evacuation, the present device being particularly an improvement over the device shown in my former Patent No. 1,004,202, issued September 26, 1911.

The present invention also aims to provide a device of the character indicated which shall be simple, substantial, compact and inexpensive in construction, as well as convenient and efficient in use.

With the foregoing general objects in view, the present invention resides essentially in a swinging member attached to the stanchion frame of the stall and adapted to contact at its free end with the back of the cow when the cow humps her back, so that the cow will be forced to step backwardly, means being provided for adjustably locking the said member at various positions.

The present invention also resides in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully set forth and as particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that this invention is susceptible of alterations or deviations in its details within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of the present invention.

The invention has been illustrated in its preferred embodiment, in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference characters have been employed to denote corresponding parts, and wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stall embodying the attachment, as in use. Fig. 2 is a fragmental perspective of the attachment. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the stall embodying the attachment.

Referring specifically to the drawings, the stall floor which has been designated by the numeral 4, is provided at its rear end with the usual gutter 5 and at its forward end with the stanchion frame 6 embodying the

upper horizontal member 6^a and an upright 6^b. The stanchion 7 is mounted in the frame 6 as usual, for the reception of the head of the cow, the stanchion fitting around the neck of the cow to permit the cow to move its head upwardly and downwardly, but constraining the cow from leaving the stall. The foregoing parts are common in stall constructions and may be of any desired type, the same not being of any moment.

In carrying out the present invention, a U-shaped yoke 8 is pivoted at its ends to the upper member 6^a of the stanchion frame 6, the said yoke being bent from a strip or bar of flat metal, and the intermediate portion being designated by the numeral 9. The ends of the yoke are pivoted to the frame 6 by means of a pair of upstanding projections 10 secured to the upper portion 6^a of the frame and to which the arms of the yoke are pivoted by means of bolts, rivets or the like.

To the intermediate portion 9 of the yoke is secured a back piece 11 which is designed to contact with the back of the cow, the said piece 11 being preferably constructed from a bar of wood having its back secured to the intermediate portion 9 of the yoke by means of staples 12, the intermediate portion of bottom of the back piece being concaved or cut away as designated by the numeral 11^a in order to receive the back of the cow and to tend to prevent the cow from standing other than at right angles with the frame 6. The piece 11 may be suitably rounded or curved to comfortably fit the back of the cow and prevent chafing or other injury. The said back piece 11 also serves to weight the free end of the yoke in order that the free end will swing downwardly when the yoke is free.

The yoke 8 is permitted to be swung to various adjustments, and is normally designed to be locked against swinging movements by the means described directly. A brace 13 is pivoted to the upright 6^b of the stanchion frame, and a slide 14 is mounted on the corresponding arm of the yoke 8, this slide having a projection 14^a extending along the corresponding arm of the yoke toward its fulcrum or pivotal point, to which projection the brace 13 is connected. The arm of the yoke upon which the slide 14 is engaged is provided with a series of apertures 15, through which a stop or bolt 16 is designed to be engaged for limiting the

downward movement of the yoke to any predetermined extent. The brace 13 is also provided with a series of apertures 17 and a pin or lug 18 projecting from the projection 14^a is designed to be passed through any one of the said apertures, so that the slide and brace may be adjusted relative to each other to accommodate various heights of stanchion frames. It will therefore be observed, that by setting the slide 14 to the proper position, the back piece 11 may be locked at any suitable position in order to accommodate the particular cow standing in the stall, so that the yoke will not be permitted to swing upward or downward in order to disturb or injure the cow, the slide binding on the arm of the yoke when the yoke tends to swing. It is preferable to have the back piece 11 normally spaced slightly above the back of the animal, or out of contact with the animal's back in order to permit a free and uninterrupted slight movement of the cow while eating.

The yoke is locked against downward or upward movement, for the reason that when the yoke tends to swing, the projection 14^a of the slide will be swung relative to the yoke by the brace 13, so that the slide 14 will bind or grip on the corresponding arm of the yoke and prevent the yoke from swinging. It will therefore follow that the brace being pivoted eccentrically to the slide 14 will lock on the arm of the yoke at any position, and will effectively accomplish the object aimed at.

This attachment is simple and compact, and may be readily applied to present day stalls without material alterations, and this device will be seen to be advantageous for the purpose for which it is designed.

By swinging the brace 13 upward, the slide 14 may be made to travel inwardly upon the corresponding arm of the yoke so as to swing the yoke upwardly, in which event, the slide will bind upon the arm of the yoke so as to lock the yoke in raised position. The yoke may thus be raised and locked out of normal position so as to be out of the way of the animal or the attendant, and the yoke may be readily positioned for use by releasing the slide from the arm of the yoke so that the yoke is permitted to swing downwardly to the proper position, in which event, the slide may again lock the yoke against swinging movement.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

1. In a stall, a stanchion frame, a member pivoted to the frame and designed to contact with an animal's back, a binding member slidable on the said member, and a brace pivoted to the frame and pivoted eccentrically to the said binding member to bind same on the first mentioned member when the latter is given a swinging tendency.

2. In a stall, a stanchion frame, a U-shaped yoke pivoted at its ends to the frame, the intermediate portion being designed to contact with an animal's back, a binding member slidable on one arm of the yoke, and a brace pivoted to the frame and pivoted eccentrically to the said binding member in order to cause the same to bind on the said arm when the yoke is given a swinging tendency.

3. In a stall, a stanchion frame, a yoke pivoted to the frame, and designed to contact with an animal's back, a binding member slidable on the yoke and having a projection and a brace pivoted to the said frame and connected to the said projection.

4. In a stall, a stanchion frame, a U-shaped yoke pivoted at its ends to the frame, the intermediate portion being designed to contact with an animal's back, a binding member slidable on one arm of the yoke and having a projection extending along said arm toward the fulcrum thereof, and a brace pivoted to the frame and connected to the said projection.

5. In a stall, a stanchion frame, a U-shaped yoke pivoted at its ends to the yoke, the intermediate portion of the yoke being designed to contact with an animal's back, a binding member slidable on one arm of the yoke and having a projection extending toward the fulcrum of the yoke, an adjustable stop on the said arm for limiting the downward movement of the binding member, and a brace pivoted to the said frame and adjustably connected to the said projection of the binding member.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WAYLAND L. ROOT.

Witnesses:

G. S. HANEY,
JOHN GRAY.