(No Model.)

E. H. HALEY.

CATTLE STANCHION.

No. 356,281. Patented Jan. 18, 1887.

Fig. 1.

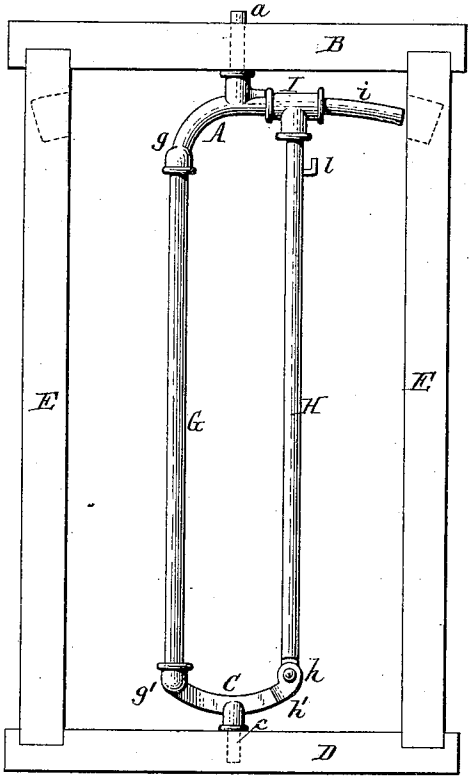


Fig. 2.

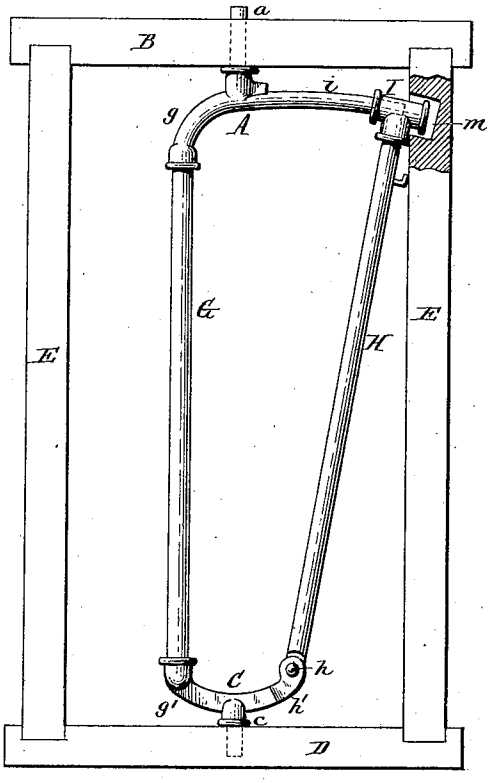
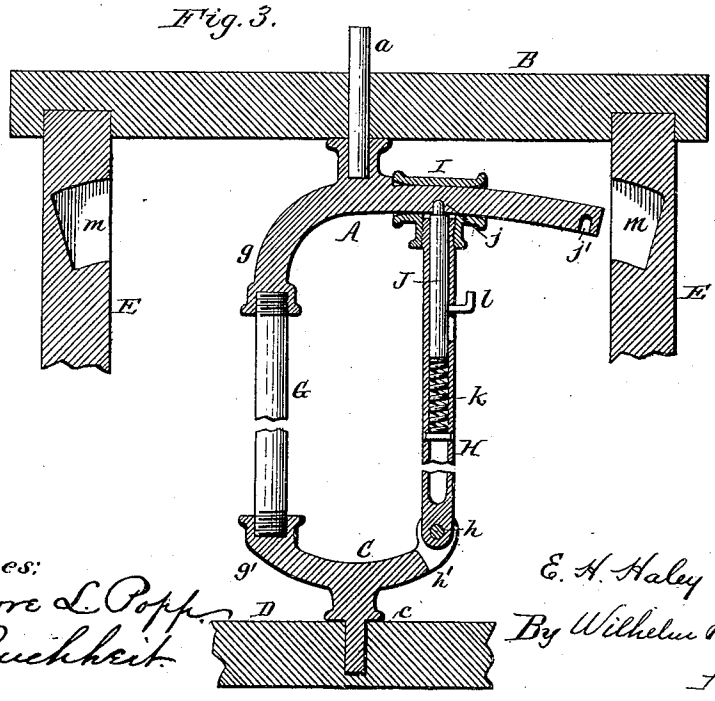


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE H. HALEY, OF FRIENDSHIP, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO ALFRED B. BRADLEY, OF SAME PLACE.

CATTLE-STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,281, dated January 18, 1887.

Application filed October 4, 1886. Serial No. 215,212. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE H. HALEY, of Friendship, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cattle-Stanchions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of cattle-stanchions which are composed of a rigid and a movable upright bar attached at their upper and lower ends to cross-heads, which are swiveled in the stationary frame so as to permit the stanchion to turn.

The object of my invention is to produce a simple, cheap, and durable stanchion of this kind; also, to provide simple means for locking the movable bar in an open or closed position, and simple means whereby the stanchion is held against turning on its pivots when open.

My invention consists to that end of the improvements which will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved stanchion, showing the movable bar closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the movable bar open. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary sectional elevation on an enlarged scale.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the upper cross-head provided with a pivot-pin, *a*, which is preferably made detachable, and which enters an opening in the horizontal top piece, B, of the stationary stanchion-frame.

C is the lower cross-head, provided with a pivot-pin, *c*, which enters a socket in the base-piece or sill D of the stationary frame. The top piece, B, and sill D are connected by posts E.

G represents the rigid upright stanchion-bar, connected at its upper end to the arm *g* of the upper cross-head, A, and with its lower end to the arm *g'* of the lower cross-head, C. The bar G is preferably constructed of iron tubing, and secured to the cross-heads by screw-threads, as shown.

H represents the movable stanchion-bar, pivoted at its lower end to the arm *h'* of the lower cross-head by the pivot *h*, and provided at its upper end with a sleeve, I, which embraces the arm *i* of the upper cross-head. The arm *i* is curved concentric with the pivot *h*, so that the sleeve I can move freely on the arm *i* in swinging the bar H on its pivot. The bar H is also, preferably, constructed of iron tubing.

J represents a spring-bolt seated in the upper portion of the bar H, and engaging with its upper end in one of two openings, *j j'*, formed in the under side of the arm *i* of the upper cross-head for locking the bar H in a closed or open position.

k represents the spring by which the bolt J is projected, and *l* represents the thumb-piece by which the bolt is retracted. The bar H is provided with a slot, through which the thumb-piece *l* of the bolt *j* projects. When the bolt is engaged in the opening *j*, the bar H is locked in a closed position, while the bar is locked in an open position when the bolt is engaged in the opening *j'*. When the bar H is open, it leans outwardly, as represented in Fig. 2, and its sleeve I projects into a recess, *m*, formed in the inner side of each post E, whereby the stanchion is prevented from turning on its pivots when it is opened. This insures the proper position of the stanchion for the admission of the cattle when the bar H is open, while the stanchion is unlocked from the stationary frame by closing the movable bar H, thereby enabling the stanchion to turn on its pivots when the animal is fastened by the stanchion.

My improved stanchion is very simple in construction, durable, convenient in use, and easily manipulated.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the upper cross-head, A, and lower cross-head, C, of a bar, G, rigidly attached to both cross-heads, a bar, H, pivoted to the lower cross-head and made movable on the upper cross-head, and a fastening attached to the upper end of the pivoted bar, whereby said bar can be locked on the upper cross-head, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the upper cross-head, A, provided with a curved arm, *i*, and the lower cross-head, C, of a bar, G, rigidly attached to both cross-heads, and a bar, H, pivoted to the lower cross-head and provided at its upper

end with a sleeve, I, which moves on the arm *i* of the upper cross-head, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the upper cross-head provided with a curved arm, *i*, and the lower cross-head, C, of a bar, G, rigidly attached to both cross-heads, a bar, H, pivoted to the lower cross-head and provided at its upper end with a sleeve, I, which moves on the arm *i*, and a fastening-bolt, J, attached to the upper end of the bar H and adapted to lock said bar on the arm *i* of the upper cross-head, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the pivoted cross-heads A and C, of a bar, G, rigidly attached to both cross-heads, a bar, H, pivoted to the lower cross-head and made movable on the upper cross-head, and a stationary post, E, with which the upper end of the movable bar is interlocked when open, thereby preventing the stanchion from turning, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination, with the pivoted cross-heads A and C, of a bar, G, rigidly attached to both cross-heads, a bar, H, pivoted to the lower cross-head and provided at its upper end with a sleeve, I, which moves on the upper cross-head, and a stationary post, E, provided with a recess, *m*, into which the sleeve I projects when the bar H is open, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 13th day of September, 1886.

EUGENE H. HALEY.

Witnesses:
S. M. NORTON,
A. C. LATTA.