

L. S. SAFFORD.

Stanchion for Fastening Cattle.

No. 82,995.

Patented Oct. 13, 1868.

Fig:1

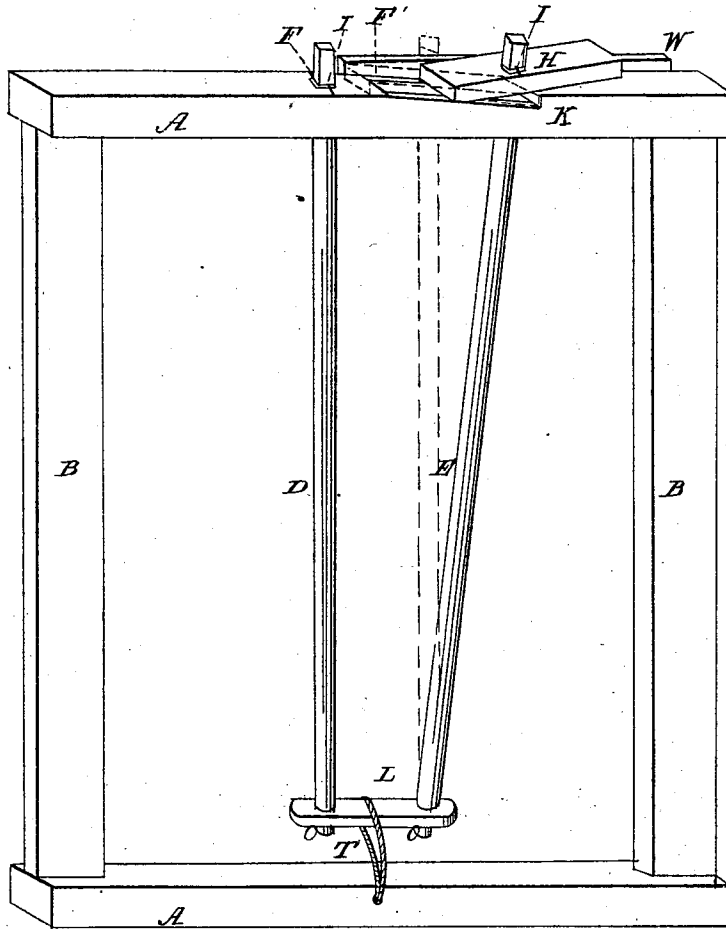


Fig:2.

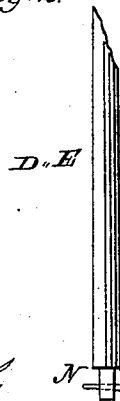


Fig:3.

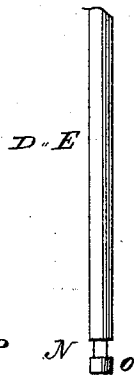
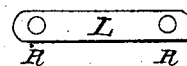


Fig:4



Witnesses;
Edward Briggs
A. L. W. W. W.

Inventor
L. S. Safford

United States Patent Office.

LARKIN S. SAFFORD, OF HOPE, MAINE.

Letters Patent No. 82,995, dated October 13, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN STANCHIONS FOR FASTENING CATTLE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LARKIN S. SAFFORD, of Hope, in the county of Knox, in the State of Maine, have invented an Improvement in Stanchions for Fastening Cattle; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in hanging the upright parts of the stanchions loosely in a top piece, attaching a yoke loosely to connect the lower ends, with a link to secure the yoke to the floor or bottom piece.

To enable others to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

Figure 1 represents the upright parts of the stanchions, opened to admit the animal.

Figures 2 and 3 are sections of said parts.

Figure 4 is a top or bottom view of the yoke.

The letters A A' represent the top and bottom pieces of a common cattle tie-up.

B B are boards or planks, fastened to the top and bottom pieces A A', forming, with the pieces D E, a loose partition for one side of the feeding-place.

D E are the upright parts of the stanchions, which may be of wood, or other suitable material sufficiently stiff and strong to hold the animal. They are made with tenons, to fit loosely in the mortises F F' in the top piece and in the latch H. The lower part of the mortises F F' is a little larger than the upper part, for the purpose of allowing the lower ends of the pieces D E to swing in different directions, or the tenons may be smaller where they pass through the lower part of the top piece, for the same purpose.

The pieces D E are supported by pins or bolts, I I, or other suitable projection. The mortise F' is of sufficient length to allow the top end of the piece E to be moved laterally far enough to leave sufficient space for the animal's head to pass through. The top piece A is scored at K in such a manner as to have a shoulder, K, to hold the latch H when the piece E has been moved towards the piece D, to hold the animal.

H is a latch, to fasten the piece E in place, to secure the animal, and may be varied in form, or a pin passing through the top piece may be substituted.

W is a board, fastened to the top piece, to guide the latch H.

L is a yoke, to connect the lower ends of the pieces

D and E. It may be of wood or iron, or of other suitable material.

Round tenons, N N, figs. 2 and 3, are made near the lower ends of said pieces, with a pin or bolt, P, fig. 2, or a shoulder, O, fig. 3, to hold the yoke L in its place.

The tenons N N are fitted loosely in the mortises R R, fig. 4.

If the shoulder O is used, and the yoke is of wood, it should be made of two pieces, with part of the mortises in each, then fastened together with bolts, or otherwise, after being adjusted to the tenons. If the pin or bolt P is used, the yoke may be of one piece.

T is a rope, chain, or link, connecting the yoke L to the floor or the bottom piece A', to prevent too great lateral movement of the lower parts of the pieces D and E. It may pass around the yoke L, allowing it to slip freely between the pieces D and E, or it may be fastened to the yoke. The piece E should be between the entrance to the stable and the piece D, which will, when the stable-door is to the left, reverse their relative position from that represented by the drawings.

The object of my invention is to give animals freedom to turn their heads from the feeding-place when lying, so as not to confine their heads in an unnatural position. If they lie on the left side, they turn their heads to the right, which swings the piece E back from the feeding-place, and the piece D to the right. If they lie on the right side, they turn their heads to the left, which swings the piece D back from the feeding-place, and the piece E to the left, thus twisting the parts D, E, and L so that the yoke L is often nearly or quite at a right angle with the bottom piece A'.

I do not claim the invention of hanging stanchions.

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

1. The manner of hanging the pieces D E loosely in the top piece A.
2. The yoke L.
3. The combination of the link T, the yoke L, the pieces D E, and the top piece A, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

LARKIN S. SAFFORD.

Witnesses:

EDWARD BURGESS,
A. L. WENTWORTH.