

(No Model.)

O. H. ROBERTSON & W. S. WARRINER.

STANCHION.

No. 264,104.

Patented Sept. 12, 1882.

Fig. 1.

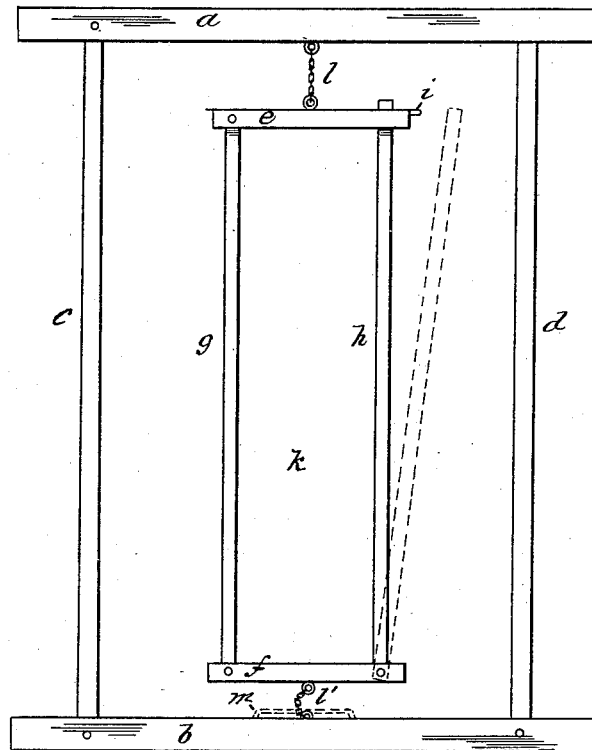


Fig. 2.

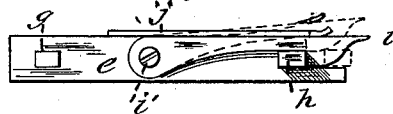
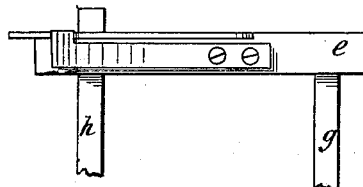


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,104, dated September 12, 1882.

Application filed December 8, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, OLIVER H. ROBERTSON, of Plainville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, and WILLARD S. WARRINER, of Forestville, in said county and State, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stanchions, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, where—

Figure 1 is a front view of our improved device. Fig. 2 is a detail top view of the upper cross-bar thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail rear view of the upper cross-bar.

Our invention relates to that class of cattle-stanchions in which, while the animal is securely fastened by them, more or less freedom of motion is allowed, whether the animal be standing up or lying down; and it consists, in part, of an improved device for so hanging the stanchion as to secure this result in a simple and efficient manner.

In the accompanying drawings, the letters *a b c d* denote the frame-work or stall, of ordinary construction, to the upper and lower beams of which the stanchion is secured.

The letters *e* and *f* denote cross-bars; *g*, one of the neck-bars secured to both the cross-bars, and *h* the other neck-bar, pivoted at one end (preferably the lower) to the cross-bar, and at the other end fitting in a vertical slot or mortise in the upper cross-bar and projecting slightly above it. These parts are made of suitable material, as wood, or of iron, if desired. On the top of the upper cross-bar a latch, *i*, is pivoted by a pin or screw, *i'*, and it is held in place and actuated by a spring, *j*. This latch operates in a plane at right angles to the upright neck-bar, which it holds firmly, when locked, by a projection embracing its outer edge. The end of the latch projects beyond the end of the cross-bar to form a convenient means for opening the latch, and it is beveled off so as to be opened by the pressure of the neck-bar when it is pushed into the mortise. The cross-bars and neck-bars, taken together, form the stanchion, (denoted by *k*,) which is secured to a staple or bolt in the top beam,

by a piece of strong chain or rope, *l*, and to a staple or bolt in the bottom beam, *b*, by a similar chain or rope, *l'*. The chain *l* is of a length just sufficient to suspend the stanchion, with its lower cross-bar, a few inches clear of the lower beam, and the chain *l'* is of such length as to limit the side range of the stanchion within the frame *c d* and prevent contact therewith.

The operation of my device is as follows: The creature to be fastened is led into the stall, the upper part of neck-bar *h* grasped with the right-hand close to the cross-bar, the latch thrown back by the pressure of the thumb against the projecting end, and the neck-bar, thus released, is rotated far enough apart from the fixed bar to allow the head of the animal to be passed between them. The neck-bar is then returned to the mortise, opening the latch as it presses the beveled end thereof, and by the clasp of the spring and latch the neck-bar is held in place, securing the creature in the stanchion. It is obvious that either of the neck-bars of the stanchion can be thus pivoted and latched.

We are aware that stanchions have been constructed which are pivoted to the frame; others which are connected to the frame by cranks; and still others which are connected thereto by pins and slotted cross-bars, and these we do not claim. In the pivoted form the stanchion is allowed rotation, but no lateral or forward movement; in the crank form the movement is cramped by the necessity of rotating the whole device to secure a lateral or forward change of position; and in the pivot-and-slot form the device cramps diagonally between the beams and bangs about when freed by the efforts of the creature fastened thereby.

Our device possesses all the advantages of the other forms and none of the disadvantages. It allows free and direct motion in any direction, and in rotation—as when the creature turns its head to one side to lick its flank—and it is simple and cheap in construction. By using a wide staple on either beam

or cross-bar, as shown by dotted lines on beam *b*, Fig. 1, we are enabled to use a shorter piece of chain, and also secure sufficient lateral play.

We claim as our invention—

- 5 1. In a cattle-fastener, the combination of beams *a b*, stanchion *k*, and suspending-chains *l l'*, all substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a cattle-fastener, the combination of

beams *a b*, stanchion *k*, suspending-chains *l l'*, 10 and wide staple or traveler *m*, all substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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