

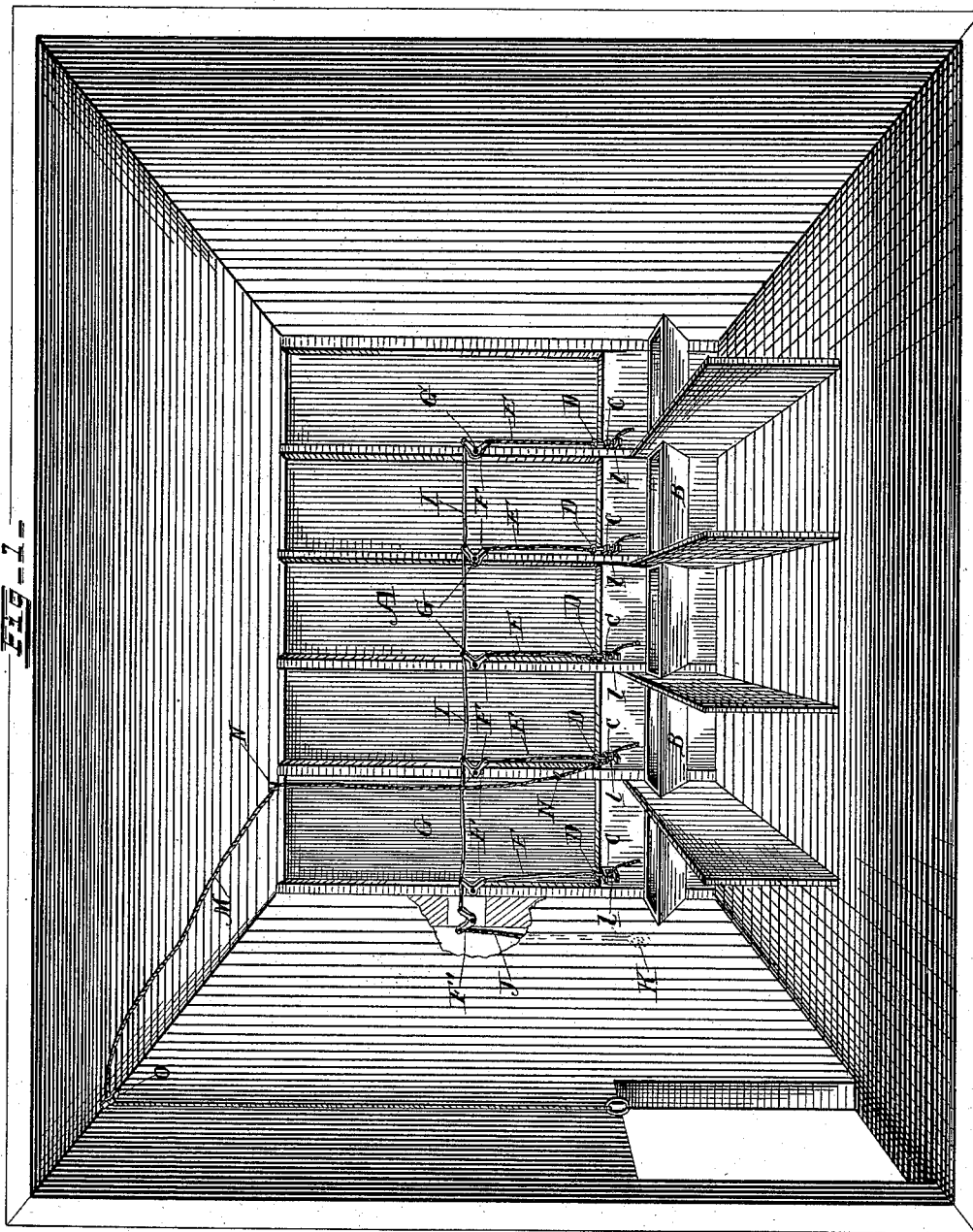
(No Model.)

J. D. & C. A. SULLIVAN.

ANIMAL RELEASING DEVICE.

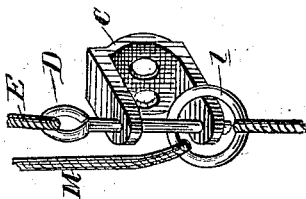
No. 385,077.

Patented June 26, 1888.



WITNESSES:  
*J. T. Robertson*  
*Wm. C. Robertson*

Fig-2-



INVENTORS,  
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ATTORNEY.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN DEAN SULLIVAN AND CHARLES A. SULLIVAN, OF WINDSOR,  
ONTARIO, CANADA.

## ANIMAL-RELEASING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,077, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed March 20, 1888. Serial No. 267,831. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN DEAN SULLIVAN and CHARLES ALBERT SULLIVAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Windsor, in the county of Essex and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Animal-Releasing Devices, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This improvement relates to that class of releasing devices by which a number of horses may be simultaneously released from their stalls by a person outside of the stable or in the office; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, hereinafter more particularly described, and then definitely claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a stable with the front wall removed and provided with my improvement, and Fig. 2 a detail of part of the releasing device, also in perspective, which will be hereinafter more fully explained.

A represents the back wall of the stable, having the ordinary mangers, B, at the back of which are secured brackets C, each having holes through which a pin, D, is dropped. This pin is connected by a wire, cord, chain, or rope, E, with an elbow-lever, F, turning on a fulcrum, G, and all the levers F are connected together and to another similar lever, F', by a wire cord, I. One end of the lever F' projects through the wall of the stable and has depending from it a wire or rope, J, having a ring, K, on its end. With this arrangement of parts it is obvious that whenever the rope J is pulled motion will be given to all the elbow-levers and the pins thus raised out of the brackets, so that if the halters of a number of horses are held in the brackets by the pins they will be simultaneously liberated. It may happen, however, owing to the proximity of the fire to the doorway, or other reason, that the horses will not leave their stalls, and we therefore provide a means for leading the horses away.

The halter or other head-gear of each horse is provided with a ring, L, through which the pin D is passed to fasten the horse to the bracket C, and to this ring is secured a rope, M, which passes up to the ceiling and is there

held by a staple, N, or a series of staples, and out to the doorway. These staples are not driven in tight, but only just sufficiently to hold the weight of the rope, so that a tolerable easy pull will draw out the staples, and then when the horse is liberated by pulling out the pin D it can be readily led out by means of the rope M. We have shown but one horse provided with this arrangement; but it is of course evident that any number of horses may be led out in this manner. In lieu of the staples to hold up the rope M, a strap of sheet metal or of leather may be used, which may be tacked to the ceiling of the room, as shown at O. From this it will be seen that by our apparatus not only may a number of horses be simultaneously released from their stalls, but that they may also be led out in case they should be frightened so much as not to voluntarily leave their stalls.

While we have referred to wire cords for the connections between the different parts, it is evident that ordinary wire or rope, chains, or leather straps may be used, and we should consider either of these as the equivalents of the rope referred to in the following claim.

We are aware that it has been proposed to unbolt a series of doors by the use of a series of elbow-levers arranged somewhat like ours, and make no claim to such a device, broadly.

We deem it important that the supports N O for the cord M be independent of the cord, so that as the cord is pulled the staples are released and fall to the floor, whereas if said supports consisted of rings or the like attached to the cord, as has been proposed, they would be liable to become caught or entangled on the hooks or nails, while by our construction the supports are cleared of the cord as soon as the latter is pulled. Besides, the simplicity of the arrangement allows of the unskilled readily and easily putting the device in place.

What we claim as new is—

The combination of a plurality of brackets, C, a plurality of pins, D, one for each bracket, a ring held in each bracket by the pin therein, an elbow-lever connected with each pin, and a cord connecting all the levers for drawing the pins, with a cord, M, connected with one of the rings, and a detachable support attached to the building and embracing and holding

said cord M, but disconnected therefrom, whereby when the pins are drawn the rings are released from the brackets and are free to be drawn out by said cord M, and the drawing  
5 of the cord withdraws the supports and removes them from engagement with the cord, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN DEAN SULLIVAN.  
CHARLES A. SULLIVAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN TURK,  
THOS. ERNEST.