

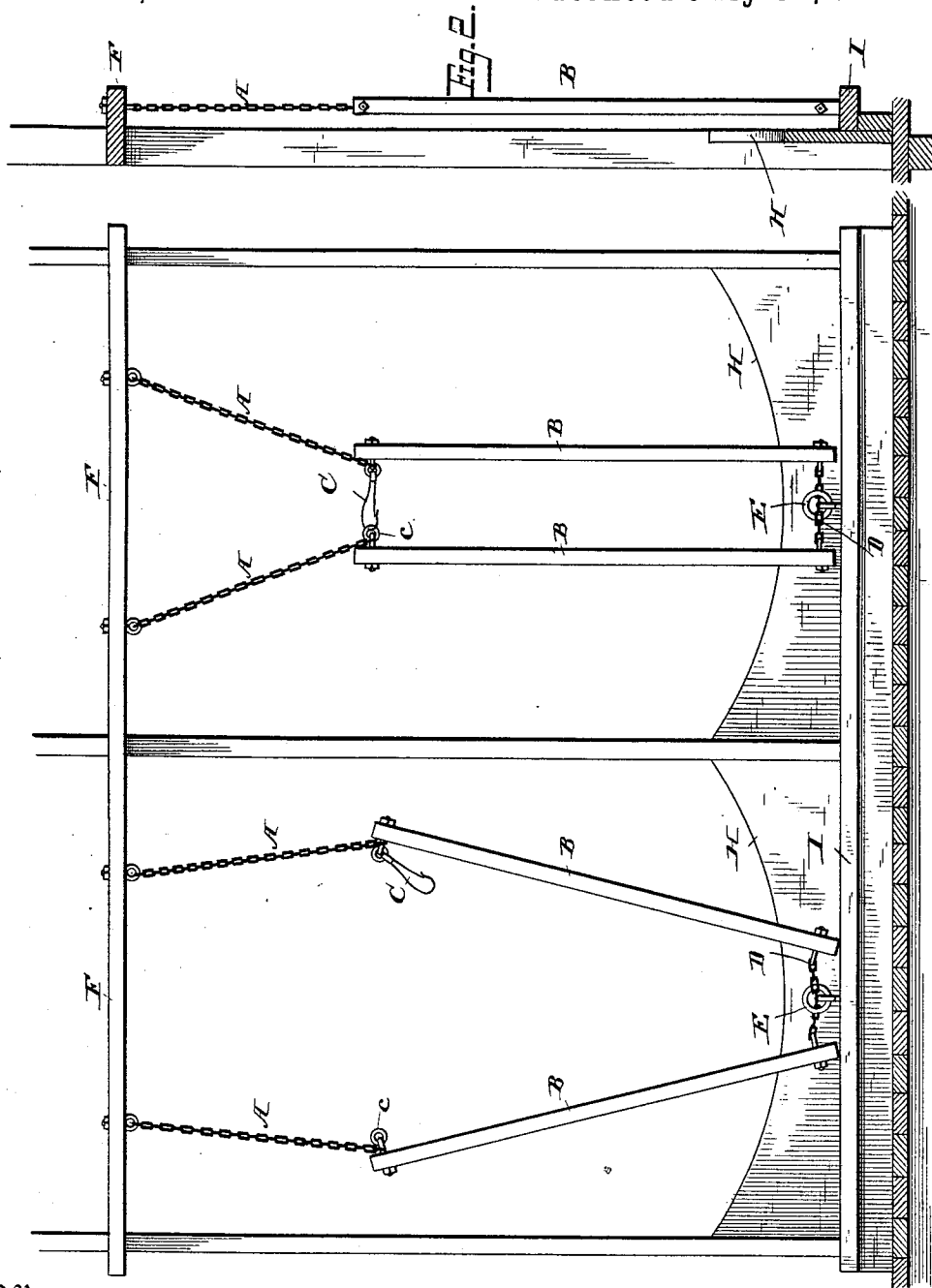
(No Model.)

T. H. McCREARY.

STANCHION.

No. 386,890.

Patented July 31, 1888.



Witnesses,

John Hinkel Jr.

J. S. Barker

Fig. 1.

Inventor,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. McCREARY, OF NEW BRIGHTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,890, dated July 31, 1888.

Application filed December 22, 1887. Serial No. 258,753. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. McCREARY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stanchions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a stanchion or cattle-fastener; and it consists of devices herein-after described, and shown in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of two animal-stalls looking toward the mangers, showing the stanchions in place, one being in the open and the other in the closed position; and Fig. 2 is a side view of the stanchion.

The stanchion-bars B B are supported from the cross-bar F, extending over the head of the stall, or from suitable brackets, by chains A A or other flexible connections, and are connected with each other at their lower ends by a short chain, D, or other flexible connection sliding through a loop or ring, E, secured to the floor or other support, as shown in the drawings, to a ledge, I, extending in front of the manger H. The distance between the points at which the chains A are connected to the bar F at their upper ends is greater than the length of the chain D, for a purpose to be set forth.

C is a snap-hook of a length about equal to that of the chain D, carried by one of the bars near its upper end and adapted to engage with a ring, c, carried by the other bar, and thus directly connect the bars at their upper ends. Any other suitable detachable connection between the upper ends of the stanchion-bars may be used.

The stanchion in the left-hand stall in the drawings is shown open, in which position the snap C is detached from the ring c, thus letting the bars fall apart, the chains A being of such

length as to permit the ends of the bars to rest upon the ledge I, to be supported in part thereby, their separation at the upper supports F causing the bars to fall apart at their upper ends, as shown. When the bars are brought into their closed position (shown at the right-hand stall of the drawings,) the position of the chains are so changed as to raise the bars from the ledge, so that they will swing free therefrom, thus giving the requisite freedom of movement when the stanchion is locked to the animal.

Without limiting myself to the precise construction and arrangement of parts shown, I claim—

1. In a stanchion, the bars B, hung at their upper ends from above by flexible connections and connected at their lower ends, and a detachable connection between the upper portions of the bars, substantially as described.

2. A stanchion consisting of two flexibly-suspended bars, B, flexibly joined at their lower ends by a connection passing through a guiding eye or ring, E, and a detachable connection between the upper portions of the bars, substantially as described.

3. In a stanchion, the bars B, hung from above by a chain, A, and connected together at their lower ends by a chain, D, and a detachable connection, C, between the upper portions of the bars, the distance between the upper ends of the chains A being greater than the length of chain D, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS H. McCREARY.

Witnesses:

WM. A. COVENTRY,
JOSEPH SWESEY.