(No Model.)

N. H. SANBORN.

CATTLE STANCHION.

No. 342,389. Patented May 25, 1886.

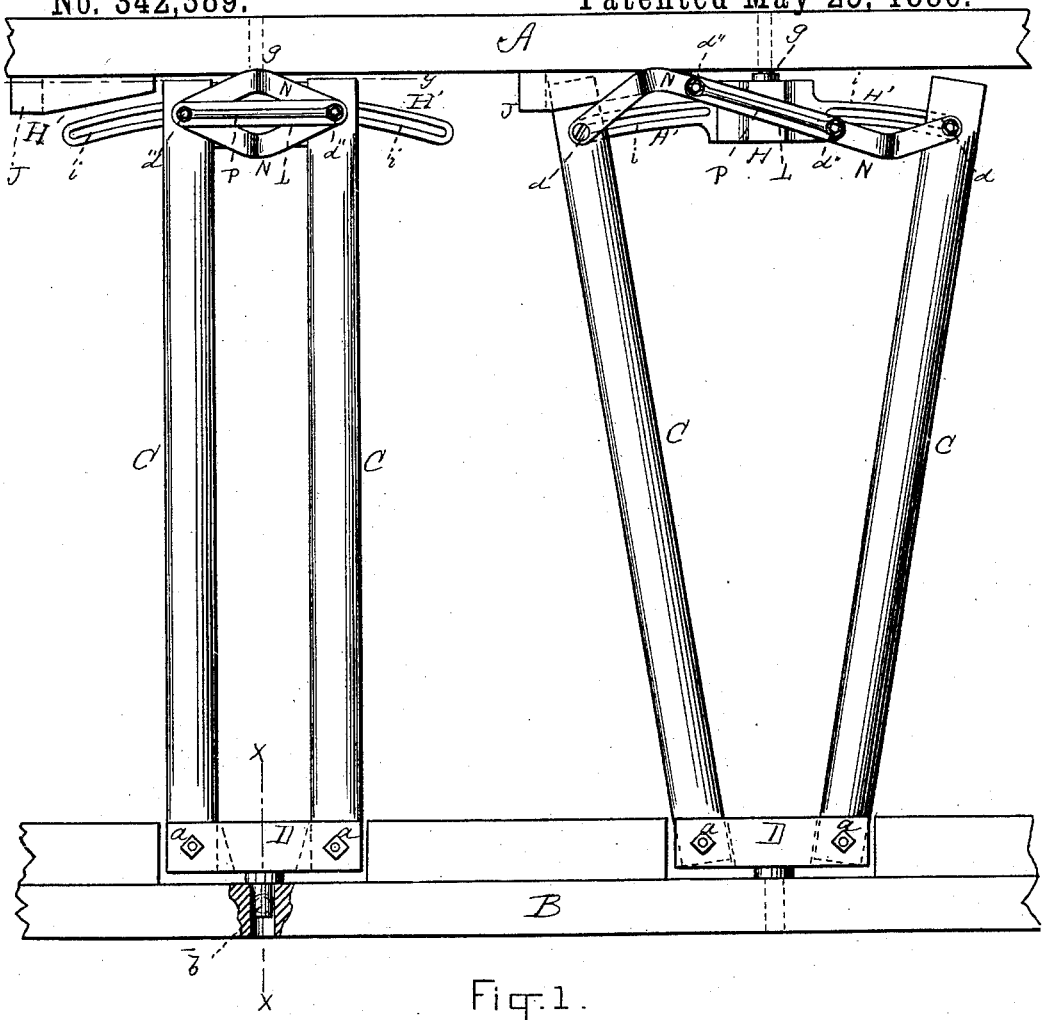

Fig. 1.

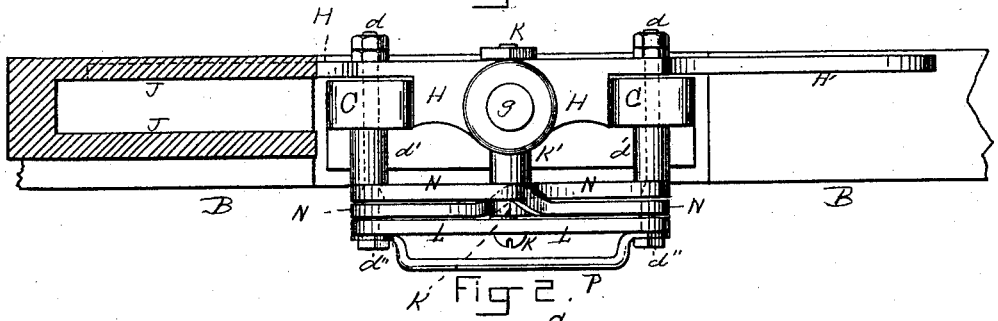

Fig. 2.

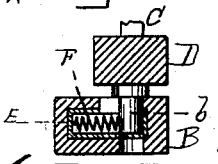

Fig. 3.

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CATTLE-STANCHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,389, dated May 25, 1886.

Application filed February 1, 1886. Serial No. 190,540. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NORMAN H. SANBORN, of Hampton, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cattle-Stanchions, of which the following is a specification.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is an elevation of two sets of stanchions embodying my invention, one set being closed and the other open. Fig. 2 is a plan view with a portion in horizontal section on line *y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line *x*, Fig. 1.

A and B are respectively the upper and lower horizontal beams, in which the stanchions are supported. C C are the posts or pillars for confining the head of the animal, each pivoted at *a* to the horizontal bar *d*, which is pivoted to the beam B by means of the pivot *b*, so as to be capable of complete rotation horizontally. The chamber E, in which the pivot *b* rests, is made in width of about the thickness of the pivot, but in length extends back sufficiently to accommodate the spiral spring F, as shown in Fig. 3. Thus it will be seen that the stanchion will yield somewhat to pressure or blows upon it by the animal—as, for example, when he is rising, changing position, or entering the stanchion—thus rendering the same less liable to breakage and the animal to injury.

The upper ends of the posts C are secured by means of the bolts *d* to the frame H, said bolts extending through the slots *i* in the extensions H′ of said frame. These slots are cut upon circles of which the pivots *a* are the centers, so that the posts C can swing outward into the positions shown in the right hand portion of Fig. 1. When the stanchion is in this position, it is prevented from rotation by one of the posts C, lying between the guides J, secured to the under side of the beam A.

The frame H, which is pivoted at *g* to the beam A, is provided with a horizontal pin, K, passing centrally through the lever L. Pivotally secured at *d″* to the opposite ends of said lever L are the bent levers or links N, which connect said lever L with the bolts *d* on which said links N are loosely placed. A suitable sleeve, K′, holds the lever L at a proper distance in front of the frame H, and similar sleeves, *d′*, hold the links N at proper distances in front of the posts C.

A handle, P, parallel with and in front of the lever L, is secured at its opposite ends to the pivots *d″*. The posts C are swung apart by the partial rotation of said handle, which, by means of the pivots *d″*, imparts similar rotation to the lever L, and by means of the bent links N and bolts *d* forces apart the posts, which are then held stationary by the guides J. Reverse rotation of the handle brings the posts parallel or closed, in which positon they are held securely by reason of the links passing by the centers, so that the ends of said links which are pivoted to the lever L are not at equal heights, one being above and the other below the bolts *d*. While in this position the stanchion is securely locked, so that the animal is confined therein, but is capable of rotation, and is also yielding by means of the spring F, as above described.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a cattle-stanchion, the combination, with the lower beam, B, horizontal bar D, and posts C, pivotally secured to the latter, of the reverse bent links N, lever L, pivotally secured to a frame, H, and the upper beam, A, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the upper and lower beams A B, the horizontal bar D, the posts C, pivotally secured at their lower ends to said bar, the links N, lever L, frame H, provided with the slotted extensions H′, and bolts *d*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In a cattle-stanchion adapted to be rotated, the combination of the upper and lower beams A B, horizontal bar D, posts C, pivotally secured to said bar, the links N, lever L, pivoted frame H, provided with the extensions H′, and the guides J, whereby the stanchion is prevented from rotation while it is open, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a cattle-stanchion, the combination of the upper beam, A, posts C, lower beam, B, and springs F, between the lower ends of the posts and the lower beam, whereby said posts are adapted to yield slightly to blows or

pressure, substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. The combination of the beam A, swinging posts C, horizontal bar D, provided with the pivot *b*, and the beam B, provided with the chamber E and spring F, substantially as and for the purpose described.

6. The herein-described improved cattle-stanchion, consisting, essentially, of the following parts, viz: the beam B, chambered at E, and provided with a spring, F, the pivoted bar D, swinging posts C, beam A, pivoted frame H, provided with the extensions H′, links N, lever L, handle P, and guides J, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:
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