June 10, 1924. 1,497,391

G. H. STULTZ

BREEDING CRATE

Filed March 12, 1923

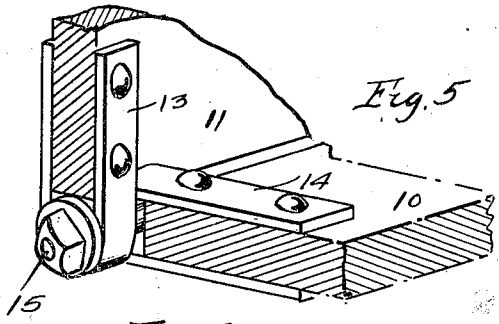

Fig. 5

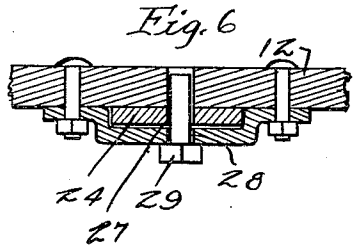

Fig. 6

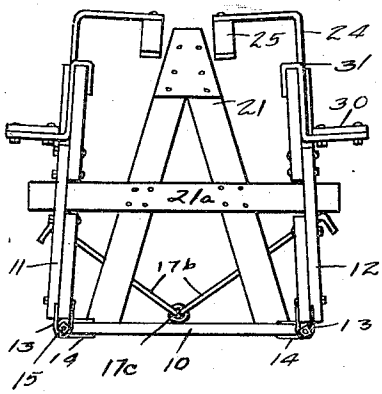

Fig. 2

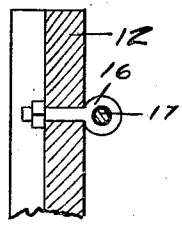

Fig. 4

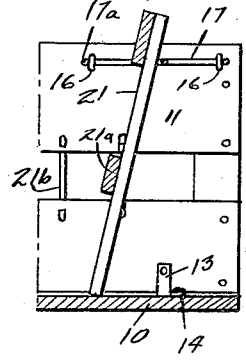

Fig. 3

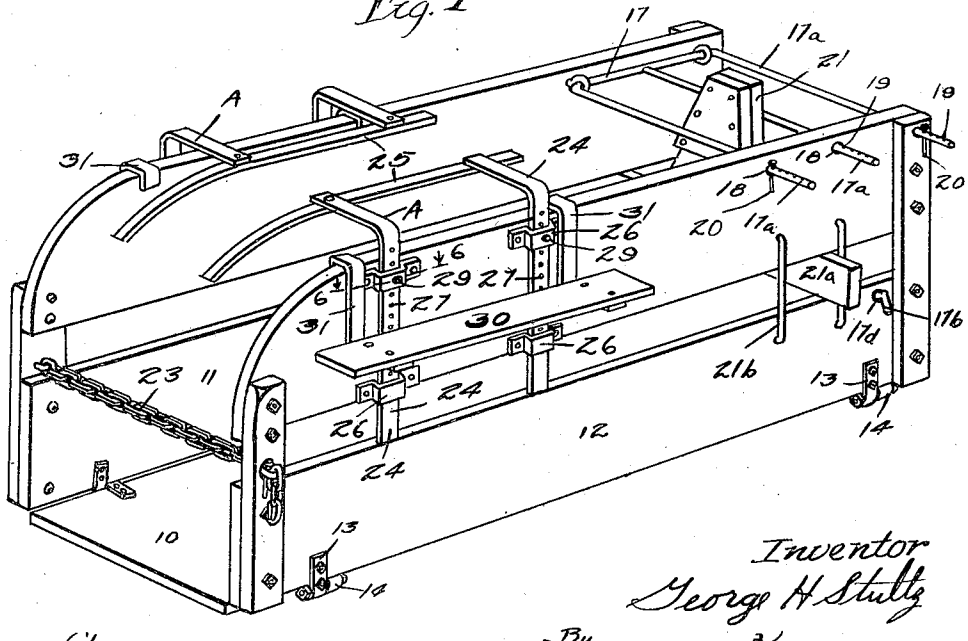

Fig. 1

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. STULTZ, OF WINTERSET, IOWA.

BREEDING CRATE.

Application filed March 12, 1923. Serial No. 624,439.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. STULTZ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Winterset, in the county of Madison, in the State of Iowa, have invented a certain new and useful Breeding Crate, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a breeding crate of simple construction and operation, whereby it can be manufactured cheaply and marketed at a comparatively low cost.

Still a further object is to provide a breeding crate wherein a sow may be received and held in position for breeding purposes without the necessity of supporting the weight of the boar.

Still a further object is to provide a pair of boar supporting members which are vertically adjustable for use in connection with different sizes of hogs.

Still a further object is to provide a pair of foot rests on the outer surface of the sides of the breeding crate for supporting the front feet of the boar.

Still a further object is to provide a pair of hinged sides on the crate which may be moved to position where they will engage the sides of the sow so that the boar may cover the crate.

With these and other objects in view, my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which;

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved breeding crate.

Figure 2 is an end view with the sides of the crate inclined slightly towards each other.

Figure 3 is a sectional view through the forward end member of the crate.

Figure 4 is a detail, sectional view showing one of the rods for limiting the movement of the crate.

Figure 5 is a detail, perspective view showing the connection between the bottom and sides of the crate; and

Figure 6 is a sectional view taken on line 6—6 of Figure 1.

In the accompanying drawings, I have used the reference numeral 10 to indicate a bottom and 11 and 12 the sides of the crate. The sides 11 and 12 are hingedly connected to the bottom 10.

Secured to the lower edges of the sides 11 and 12 are U shaped strap irons 13 and secured to the sides of the bottom 10, are the U shaped strap irons 14.

A bolt 15 projects through the strap irons 13 and the strap irons 14 for forming the hinged connection between the sides 11 and 12 and the bottom 10.

Secured to the side 11 are a pair of eyebolts 16 which serve to support a forked member 17 having the three projecting rods 17^a. The rods 17^a project through enlarged openings 18 formed in the wall 12.

The rods 17^a may be provided with small openings 19 for receiving a nail or the like 20 for limiting the movement of the sides relative to each other. In order to limit the movement of the sides relative to the bottom, I provide hooks 17^b linked to the floor 10 by an eyebolt 17^c and extending through holes 17^d in the sides 11 and 12. The rods 17 also serve for supporting the upper edge of the front end wall 21.

The end wall 21 is A shaped, as shown in Figure 2, and has the projecting cross piece 21^a. The ends of the member 21^a are designed to extend through the slot formed between the upper and lower portions of the sides 11 and 12. Bars 21^b are provided against which the cross piece 21^a may rest. In its extreme forward position, the end member 21 is held by a rod 17^a and the upright portions of the sides, which engage the cross piece 21^a. The end wall may be positioned against any one of the rods 17 for properly positioning the sow within the crate.

A chain 23 may be extended between the sides 11 and 12 near the rear end thereof after the sow has been placed into the crate. The chain 23 is positioned near the feet of the sow.

A pair of supporting members A are slidably mounted on the sides 11 and 12. The supporting members A each include a pair of bars 24 which are curved and are provided with a horizontal portion overhanging the bottom of the crate.

The upper ends of the bars 24 are connected together by a cross piece 25. The rear ends of the cross pieces 25 are slightly curved, as clearly shown in Figure 1. The cross pieces 25 project above the shoulders of the sow.

The bars 24 are slidably mounted in guides 26. The bars 24 are provided with openings 27 which can be made to register with openings 28 formed in the upper guides 26.

A pin 29 may be extended through the opening in the guides 26 and openings 27 in the bars 24.

The sides 11 and 12 are provided with openings for receiving the pin 29. The pin 29 does not project through the sides and therefore will not strike against the sides of the sow.

After the sow has been driven into the crate and the member 21 properly positioned, as well as the chain 23, then the supporting members A may be moved to proper position and locked.

The sides of the crate are moved up against the sides of the sow for holding her against twisting. The member 21, when properly positioned, prevents any forward movement of the sow.

A pair of foot supports 30 are mounted on the sides 11 and 12. The foot supports 30 are provided with hook members 31 which extend over the upper edge of the sides 11 and 12. The foot supports are positioned against the outer surface of the sides 11 and 12.

The members A and the foot rest 30 support the weight of the boar. The boar's front feet are on the outside of the sides 11 and 12 and rest upon the supports 30. The supports A hold up the body of the boar.

It will be seen that the supports A may be properly positioned for using large boars on light, small sows.

My device can be used without the foot supports 30.

It will be seen that I have provided a very efficient breeding crate, which can be easily adjusted to proper position.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the various parts of my invention, without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention and it is my intention to cover by my claims, any modified forms of structure or use of mechanical equivalents which may be reasonably included within their scope.

I claim as my invention:

1. A breeding crate comprising a bottom, a pair of sides hinged to said bottom, rods secured to said sides for limiting their movement, supporting members mounted on the sides and overhanging the bottom and foot supporting means positioned on the outside of the crate as and for the purposes stated.

2. A breeding crate comprising a bottom, sides hingedly connected to said bottom, means secured to said sides for preventing their movement, and foot rests mounted on the outside of said sides as and for the purposes stated.

3. A breeding crate comprising a bottom, a pair of sides hinged to said bottom, rods secured to said sides for limiting their movement, supporting members mounted on the sides and overhanging the bottom and removable foot rests mounted on the outside of said sides.

4. A breeding crate of the class described including a bottom, a pair of sides hinged to said bottom, rods secured to said sides for locking them in any of their positions, bars on said sides, a front closure member received between said bars and resting against one of said rods, supporting members slidably mounted for vertical adjustment and having portions overhanging the bottom, removable foot rests being positioned against the outer surface of said sides.

Des Moines, Iowa, February 21, 1923.

GEORGE H. STULTZ.