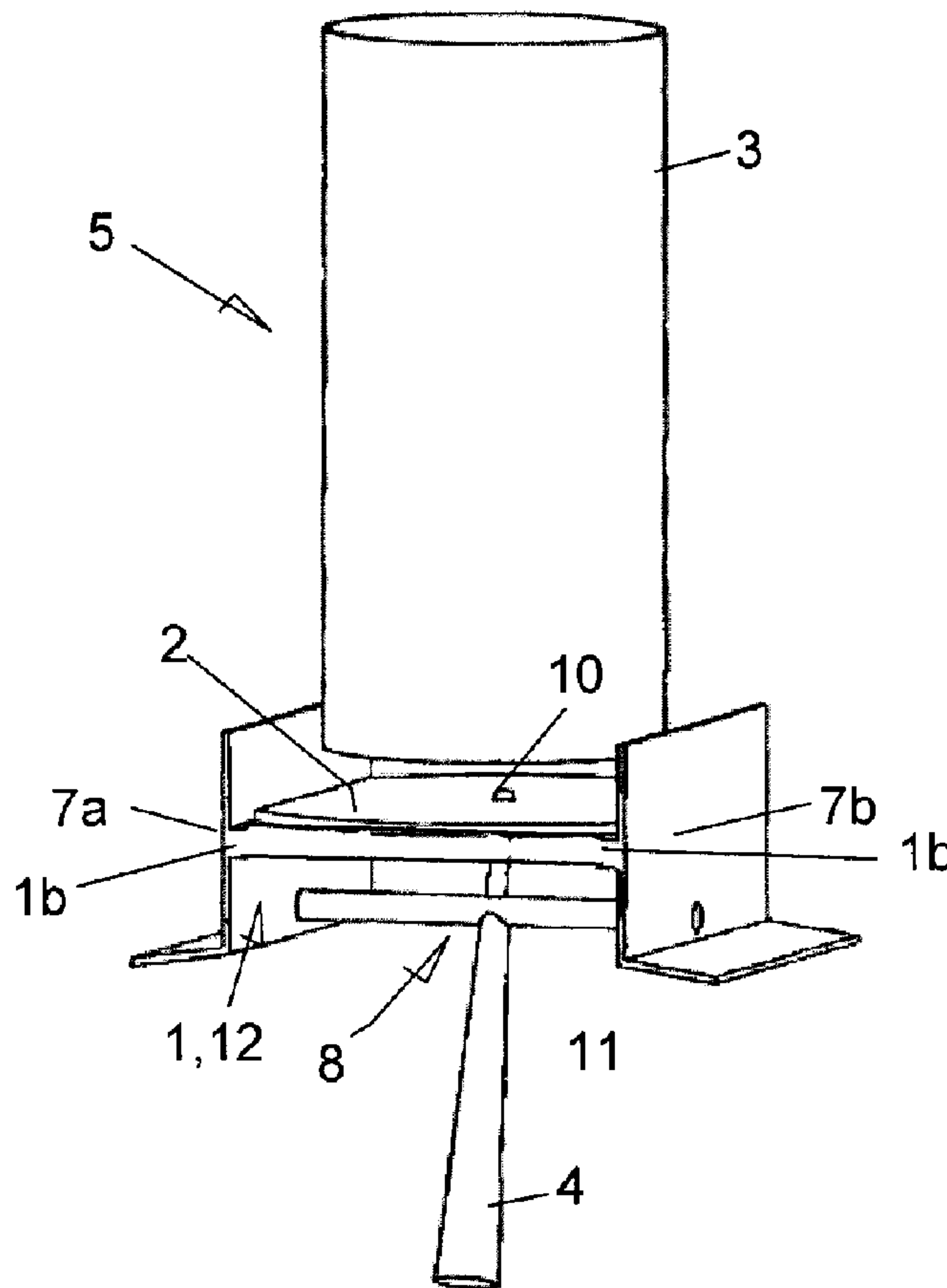




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(54) Titre : DISTRIBUTEUR D'ALIMENTS POUR ANIMAUX  
(54) Title: FEEDER FOR ANIMALS



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A feeder for animals which consists of a feed storage tank equipped with at least one chute at its base, through which the feed falls due to the force of gravity, and a corresponding distribution tray arranged beneath the chute of the tank and whereon the feed

(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

coming from said tank collects; the feeder also comprises a supporting body for the distribution tray, an operating lever for said distribution tray and an articulated means for the joining of the operating lever to the aforementioned supporting body, the operating lever being arranged beneath the distribution tray, where it may easily be moved by an animal.

**ABSTRACT**

“Feeder for animals”.

5 A feeder for animals which consists of a feed storage tank equipped  
with at least one chute at its base, through which the feed falls due to the force  
of gravity, and a corresponding distribution tray arranged beneath the chute of  
the tank and whereon the feed coming from said tank collects; the feeder also  
comprises a supporting body for the distribution tray, an operating lever for said  
10 distribution tray and an articulated means for the joining of the operating lever  
to the aforementioned supporting body, the operating lever being arranged  
beneath the distribution tray, where it may easily be moved by an animal.

**DESCRIPTION****“Feeder for animals”**

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**Technical field of the invention**

The invention relates to a feeder for animals of the type which comprises a feed storage tank equipped with a chute at its base, through which the feed falls due to the force of gravity, and a corresponding distribution tray arranged beneath the chute of the tank, whereon the feed coming from said tank collects, said distribution tray being movably attached to the feeder with regard to the chute of the tank in order to cause the falling onto the same of the feed collected above it when briskly moved from its position by an animal.

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**Background of the invention**

Document US 5839389 discloses feeders which discharge similar quantities of feed whenever a component of the feeder is operated by an animal.

The feeder disclosed in US document 5839389 comprises in a known way a feed storage tank equipped with a mouth outlet in its base through which the feed passes due to the force of gravity. Said feeder is equipped with a distribution tray arranged beneath the mouth of the storage tank, which is permanently open, and whereon the feed coming from said tank collects.

The distribution tray is affixed at the lower end of a suspending rod which passes vertically through the interior of the storage tank, in such a way that the aforementioned distribution tray is in turn suspended, being capable of a swinging movement when pushed laterally by an animal. When this happens, it causes the falling of the feed which has collected on the distribution tray, and at the same time more feed is discharged from the storage tank; said feed tends to occupy the space left free on the distribution tray by the feed displaced.

The feeder disclosed allows the regulation of the distance separating the distribution tray and the mouth of the storage tank with relative ease, by varying the suspended height of the distribution tray. The greater the separating distance, the greater the quantity of feed which falls from the storage tank and which collects on the distribution tray and therefore, the greater the quantity of feed which is poured from the distribution tray when an animal moves it briskly

from its position.

However, the feeder disclosed in US 5839389 presents a number of drawbacks. Firstly, in those situations in which the storage tank holds large quantities of feed, and said feed reaches a certain height inside the storage tank, the movement of the suspending rod, which extends through the interior of the storage tank, is hindered by the feed contained, and is blocked with a certain amount of pressure in the area next to the outlet mouth of the storage tank. In consequence, when an animal pushes the distribution tray, said tray swings with difficulty. This obstruction of the movement may also impede the tray from returning to its original position after being pushed by an animal, giving rise to an irregular operation of the feeder on being pushed once again by an animal.

In order to prevent this drawback, the upper surface of the distribution tray features a truncated conical body, whose purpose is to distribute evenly over the distribution tray the feed which falls from the storage tank and to oblige the tray to return to its original position.

An objective of this invention is to disclose an alternative solution to conventional feeders and in particular, to feeders such as that disclosed in US patent 5839389, being constructively simple and whose operation is not hindered when a large quantity of feed is held in the storage tank.

#### **Explanation of the invention**

The animal feeder which is the object of this invention comprises a feed storage tank equipped with at least one chute at its base, through which the feed falls due to the force of gravity, and a corresponding distribution tray arranged beneath the chute of the tank, whereon the feed coming from said tank collects, said distribution tray being movably attached to the feeder with regard to the chute of the tank in order to cause the falling of the feed collected on the same when it is briskly moved from its position.

Essentially, the feeder is characterised in that it is equipped with a distribution tray supporting body, with a distribution tray operating lever arranged below said tray which may be easily operated by an animal, and with an articulated joining means between the operating lever and the aforementioned supporting body.

In accordance with another characteristic of the invention, the articulated joint between the operating lever and the distribution tray supporting

body is located above the centre of gravity of the operating lever; due to this, said lever adopts, due to the force of gravity, a position of equilibrium when it is not pushed by an animal, automatically returning to the aforementioned position of equilibrium after having been moved away from the same.

5           Alternatively, the articulated joining means between the operating lever and the supporting body is equipped with a return means in order that the aforementioned operating lever automatically adopts a position of equilibrium when it is not pushed by an animal, automatically returning to the aforementioned position of equilibrium after having been moved away from the  
10 same.

In accordance with another characteristic of the invention, the distribution tray is equipped with a through-hole which is traversed by the upper end of the operating lever and, preferably, the through-hole will be made at the central zone of the distribution tray.

15           In an alternative variant, the lower surface of the distribution tray features a tubular body, open at its base, similar to an upturned bucket, into which the upper end of the operating lever is inserted and affixed.

In accordance with another characteristic of the feeder, the supporting body is equipped with two walls facing each other, arranged with a separation  
20 between them of approximately the width of the distribution tray, and equipped with a supporting means for the lateral edges of the distribution tray, which rests on the aforementioned supporting means, preferably in a horizontal position.

In accordance with another characteristic of the invention, the  
25 articulated joining means comprise a shaft joined to the opposing walls of the supporting body and whereto the operating lever is attached, it being possible for the latter to turn around the longitudinal axis of the aforementioned shaft.

In a preferred embodiment, the feeder also comprises a means for the regulation of the distance separating the distribution tray from the chute at the  
30 base of the storage tank.

#### **Brief description of the drawings**

In the attached drawings, as a non-limitative example, two variants of a feeder in accordance with the invention are portrayed. Specifically:

35           In Figure 1 a front elevational view of the first variant of the feeder is portrayed;

in Figures 2a and 2b a sectional side elevational view of the feeder in Figure 1 is portrayed, in accordance with the mirror plane CC marked in Figure 1, and in accordance with two positions of the operating lever and therefore of the distribution tray;

5 in Figure 3 a view in perspective of a second variant of the feeder in accordance with the invention is portrayed; and

in Figure 4 the distribution tray is portrayed resting on the supporting means and connected to the operating lever, in accordance with a third variant of the invention.

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#### **Detailed description of the drawings**

The feeder 5 portrayed in Figure 1 comprises a feed storage tank 3 equipped with a chute 6 at its base, through which the feed falls due to the force of gravity, and a corresponding distribution tray 2, arranged at a certain distance beneath the chute 6 at the base of the aforementioned tank 3, whereon the feed coming from the storage tank 3 collects.

As may be seen in the aforementioned Figure 1, the feeder 5 is equipped with a supporting body 7 for the distribution tray 2. This supporting body 7 features two opposing walls 7a and 7b, the separation between the two being approximately equal to the width of the distribution tray 2, equipped with a supporting means 1 for the distribution tray 2. In the example in Figure 1, the supporting means 1 is comprised of a pair of transversal projections 1a, projecting a short distance, arranged on the opposing walls 7a and 7b of the supporting body 7, at the same height and facing each other, whereon the opposing lateral edges 2' of the distribution tray 2 rest; said tray thus rests horizontally and in a stable manner.

The distribution tray 2 is designed to be moved to one side by an animal, in such a way that its movement will bring about the falling of the feed which has collected on the same. To this end, the distribution tray 2 of the feeder 5 is equipped with an operating lever 4 which is positioned beneath said distribution tray 2, a sufficient length of said lever projecting below the tray for it to be operated without difficulty by an animal.

The operating lever 4 is articulately joined to the supporting body 7 by means of an articulated joining means 8, described in detail below, and is joined at its upper end to the distribution tray 2. In the example in Figure 1, the distribution tray 2 features a through-hole 9 which is traversed by the upper end

10 of the operating lever 4: by this means the swinging of the operating lever 4 is transmitted to the distribution tray 2, bringing about its horizontal movement along the supporting means 1. As may be seen in Figure 1, the through-hole 9 is made in the central zone of the distribution tray 2 in order to facilitate the dragging of the distribution tray on swinging the operating lever 4.

The articulated joining means 8 between the operating lever 4 and the supporting body 7 is comprised of a shaft 11, joined horizontally, and being able to turn on its longitudinal axis 11', to the opposing walls 7a and 7b of the supporting body 7, whereto the operating lever 4 is firmly attached; said lever may turn on the longitudinal axis 11' of the shaft 11.

In Figures 2a and 2b, the feeder 5 in Figure 1 is portrayed in section, in accordance with a mirror plane. In said figures, the distribution tray 2 adopts two different positions. It may be seen that in Figure 2a the operating lever 4 adopts a vertical position while in Figure 2b the operating lever has been moved from the original position portrayed in Figure 2a, causing the movement of its upper end 10 and therefore the horizontal movement of the distribution tray 2, in the direction indicated by the arrow in Figure 2b.

In accordance with another variant portrayed in Figure 4, instead of featuring a through-hole 9, the distribution tray 2 is equipped, on its lower surface, with a tubular body 12 open at its base, similar to an inverted bucket, into which the upper end 10 of the operating lever 4 is inserted and affixed. Preferably, as in the variant in which the distribution tray 2 features the through-hole 9, the aforementioned hollow component is also located in the central zone of the distribution tray 2.

In order that the operating lever 4 may return automatically to the position portrayed in Figure 2a, the centre of gravity of the operating lever 4 is located below its articulated joint with the supporting body 7, that is to say, below its joint to the shaft 11. In this way, the operating lever 4 automatically adopts, due to the force of gravity, the position of equilibrium portrayed in Figure 2a when it is not pushed by an animal, automatically returning to the aforementioned position of equilibrium after having been moved away from the same. It may be seen in Figures 1, 2a and 2b that the thickness of the operating lever 4 increases as it nears its lower end; this is precisely to favour the effect described and to facilitate the automatic return of the operating lever 4 to its position of equilibrium, adopting a position in which access to said operating lever poses no difficulties to an animal.



Although it is not portrayed, it is foreseen that the automatic return of the operating lever 4 from a position in which the distribution tray 2 has been moved, as portrayed in Figure 2b, to its position of equilibrium when the animal ceases to push the operating lever 4, may be caused by the push or pull of an elastic means, provided on the articulation means 8 to this effect.

The feeder 5 portrayed in perspective in Figure 3 is comprised of the same elements as the feeder 5 in Figure 1, with the difference that the variant portrayed in this Figure 3 features supporting means 1b which are different from those of the feeder 5 in accordance with the variant in Figure 1.

Specifically, the supporting means 1b of the feeder 5 in Figure 3 is comprised of a pair of parallel bars, one at the front and another at the rear (of which only the front bar is visible in Figure 3) which stretch from one wall 7a of the supporting body 7 to the opposite wall 7b of the same supporting body 7. The ends of said bars are firmly attached to the aforementioned walls 7a and 7b; due to this, they withstand with ease the weight of the distribution tray 2 and of the feed which has collected on the same, and they are arranged sufficiently apart to provide a stable support for the distribution tray 2 when the operating lever 4 is in its position of equilibrium, and the distribution tray is centred regarding the chute 6 of the storage tank 3, and also when the operating lever 4 is moved by an animal, the distribution tray 2 being moved in turn. The upper end 10 of the operating lever 4 is arranged between the two bars which constitute the supporting means 1b.

The possibility has been considered that the bars which comprise the aforementioned supporting means 1b may be quadrangular or circular in section, this latter variant being that which offers less resistance to the sliding of the distribution tray 2 which rests on said bars. The portrayal in Figure 4 is that of the distribution tray 2, in cross-section, of a feeder in accordance with a third variant in which said distribution tray is resting on two bars, which comprise the supporting means 1b and are circular in section, and in which the connection between the distribution tray 2 and the operating lever 4 is carried out by means of the insertion of the upper end 10 of said operating lever into the tubular body 12 featured on the lower side of the distribution tray 2.

Regarding the means of regulating the separating distance D between the distribution tray 2 and the chute 6 at the base of the storage tank 3, this comprises a known method of raising and lowering means of the supporting body 7 and/or the storage tank 3.

**CLAIMS**

1.- A feeder (5) for animals which comprises a feed storage tank (3) featuring at least one chute (6) at its base through which the feed falls due to the force of gravity, and a corresponding distribution tray (2) arranged beneath the chute of the tank, whereon the feed which falls from said tank collects, said distribution tray being movably mounted on the feeder with regard to the chute of the tank in order to bring about the falling of the feed collected on said tray when the latter is briskly moved from its position, **characterised** in that the feeder features a supporting body (7) of the distribution tray, a distribution tray operating lever (4) arranged beneath said tray and which may be easily moved by an animal, and an articulated joining means (8) of the operating lever to the aforementioned supporting body.

2.- A feeder (5) according to claim 1, characterised in that the articulated joint between the operating lever (4) and the supporting body (7) of the distribution tray (2) is located above the centre of gravity of the operating lever, so that, due to the effect of the force of gravity, said lever adopts a position of equilibrium when it is not pushed by an animal, automatically returning to said position of equilibrium after being moved away from the same.

3.- A feeder (5) according to claim 1, characterised in that the articulated joining means (8) between the operating lever (4) and the supporting body (7) is equipped with a returning means adapted so that the aforementioned operating lever will automatically adopt a position of equilibrium when it is not pushed by an animal, automatically returning to the aforementioned position of equilibrium after being moved away from the same.

4.- A feeder (5) according to preceding claims, characterised in that the distribution tray (2) features a through-hole (9) which is traversed by the upper end (10) of the operating lever (4).

5.- A feeder (5) according to the preceding claim, characterised in that the through-hole (9) is made in the central zone of the distribution tray (2).

6.- A feeder (5) according to claims 1 to 4, characterised in that the

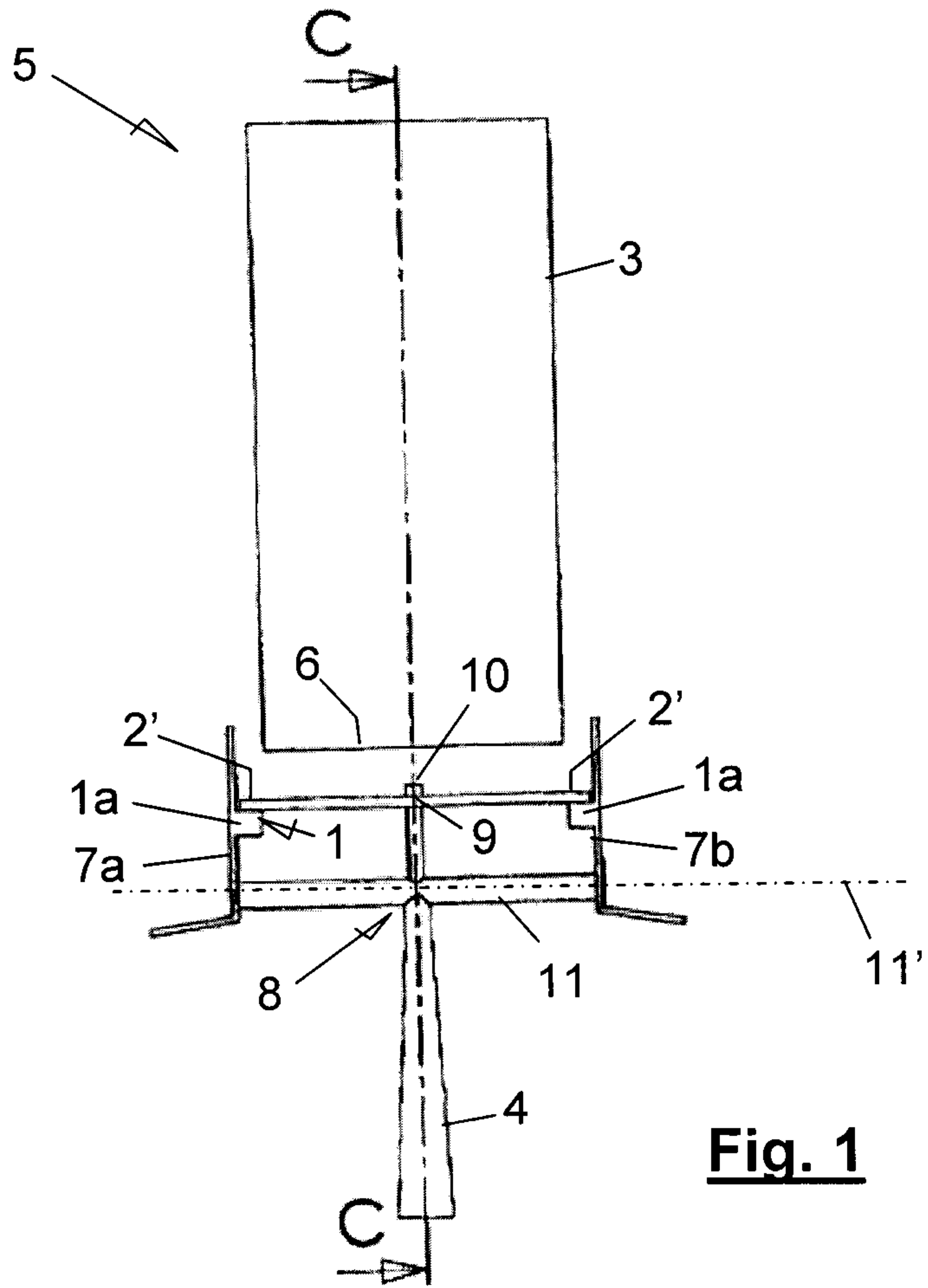
distribution tray (2) features on its lower surface a tubular body (12), open at its base, similar to an inverted bucket, into which the upper end (10) of the operating lever (4) is inserted and affixed.

5           7.- A feeder (5) according to preceding claims, characterised in that the supporting body (7) is equipped with two opposing walls (7a, 7b), arranged with a separation between them of approximately the width of the distribution tray (2), and equipped with a supporting means (1a, 1b) for the distribution tray (2), which rests on the aforementioned supporting means, preferably in a horizontal  
10 position.

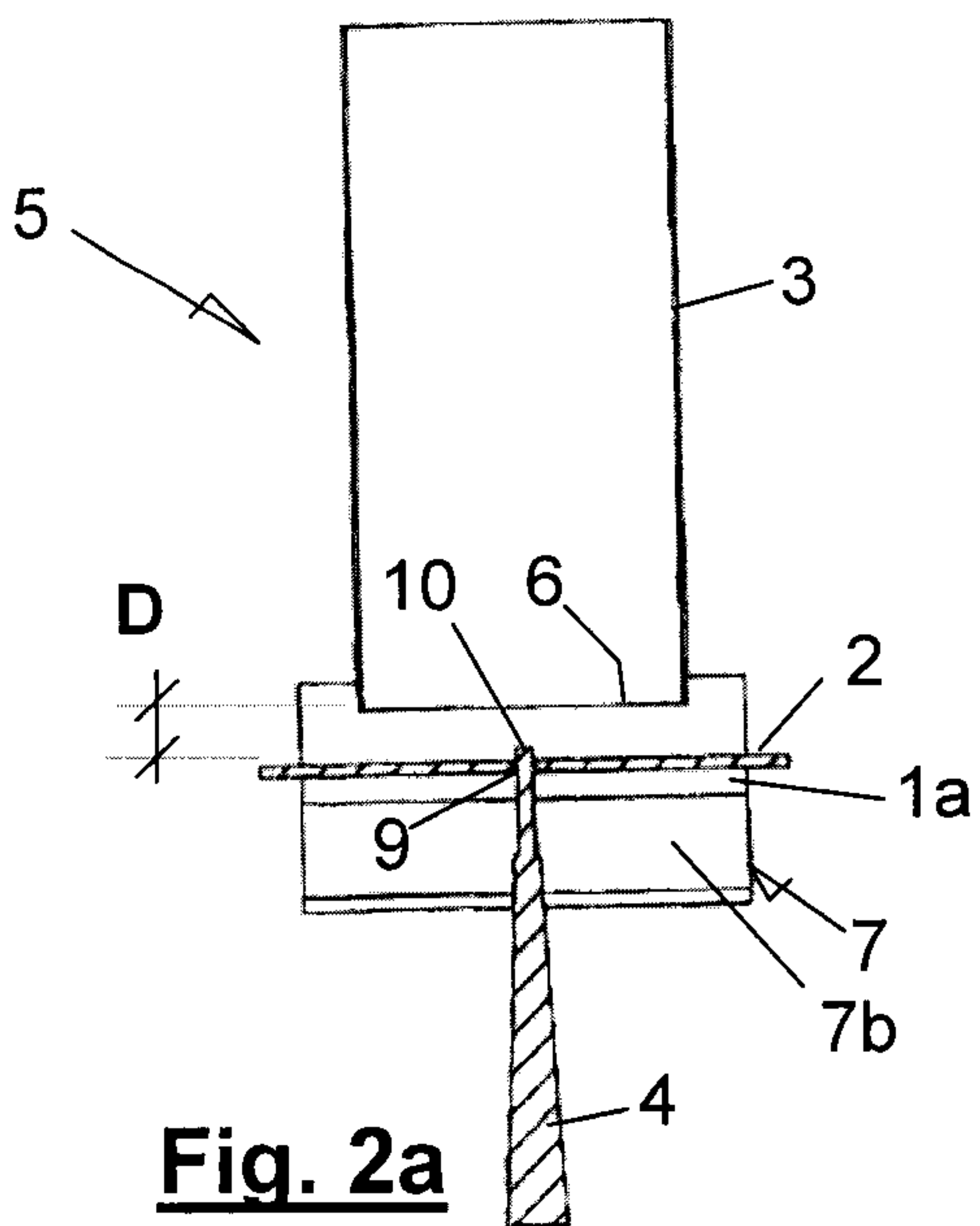
8.- A feeder (5) according to the preceding claim, characterised in that the articulated joining means (8) comprises a shaft (11) joined to the opposing walls (7a, 7b) of the supporting body (7); to said shaft the operating lever (4) is  
15 joined, this being able to turn around the longitudinal axis (11') of the aforementioned shaft.

9.- A feeder (5) according to preceding claims characterised in that it comprises a means of regulating the separating distance (D) between the  
20 distribution tray (2) and the chute (6) at the base of the storage tank (3).

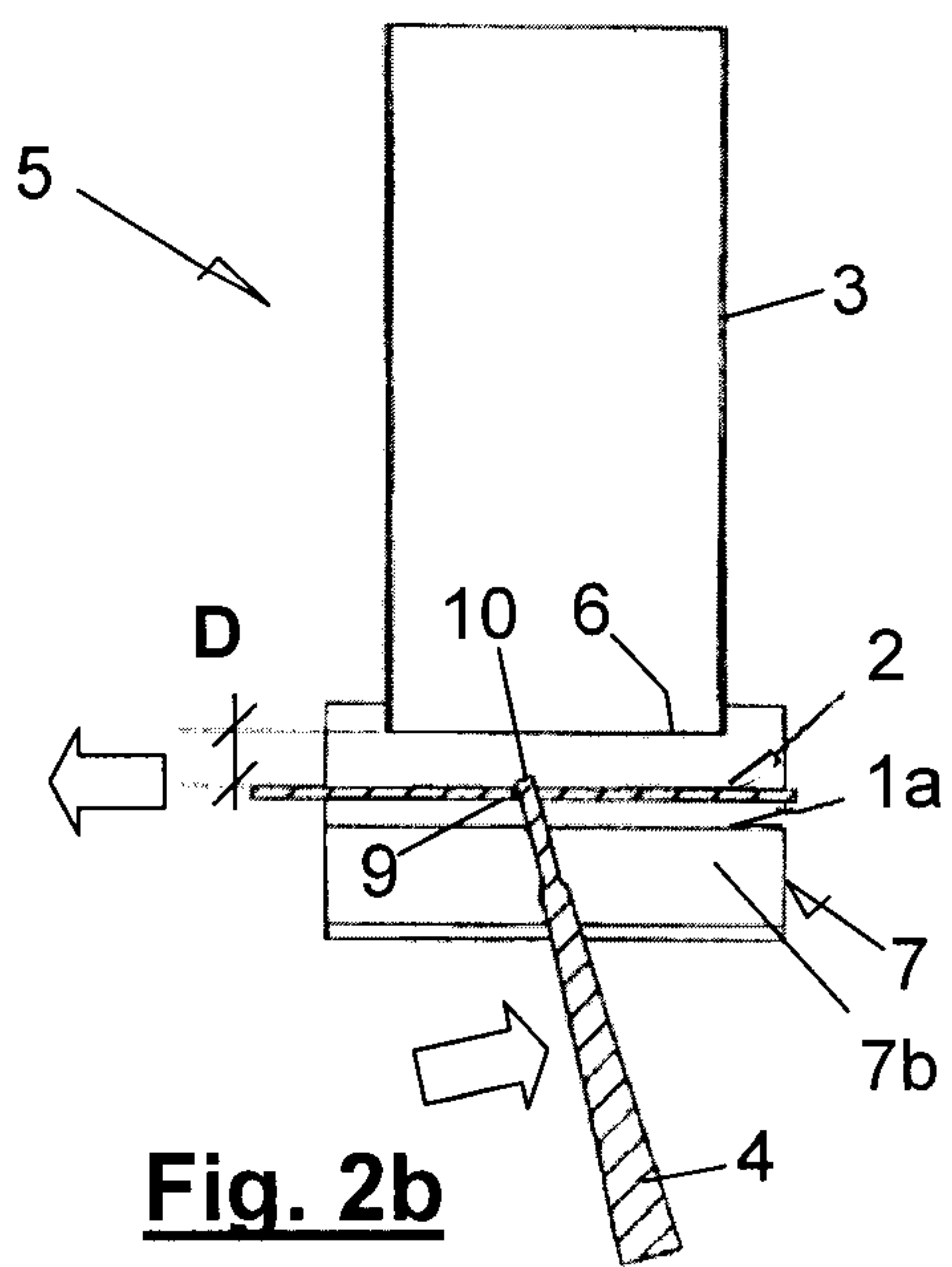
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**Fig. 1**



**Fig. 2a**



**Fig. 2b**

2 / 2

