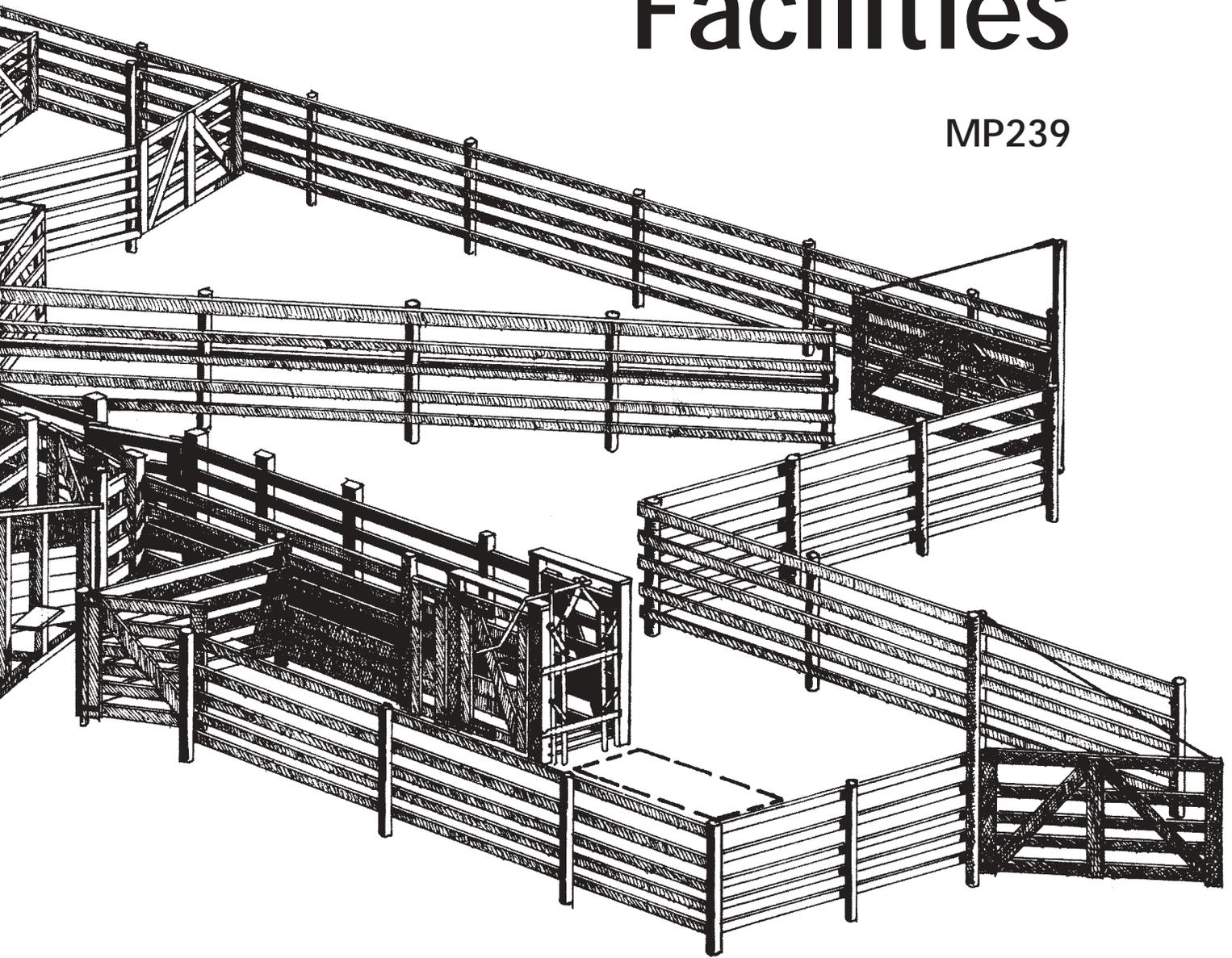


Cattle Working Facilities

MP239



A University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Program
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Cattle Working Facilities

Working facilities and handling equipment are needed for every cattle operation. Essential parts of the working facilities include (1) cattle pens, (2) crowding pen, (3) working chute, (4) squeeze chute and headgate and (5) loading chute. Several optional items to consider are (1) scales, (2) palpation cage and (3) calf tilt table. The optional items can be built in with the working facilities and equipment or added on as needed.

The primary purposes of cattle working facilities and equipment are to provide a fast and efficient way to handle and work cattle, provide safe working conditions for people and cattle and provide the means to perform necessary cattle management practices. Management practices and activities ranging from vaccination of the herd to loading cattle into trailers or trucks are easier to do with a good set of cattle working facilities.

No particular facility design can be considered best. Design will vary with the type of cattle (calves versus cow-calf, large versus small cattle, etc.), size of the cattle operation, space restrictions and personal preferences on facility layout.

Individual parts of the working facilities will be discussed in separate sections. Each section will discuss the design needs of that part of the working facilities and some of the problems often seen in the field.

More discussion will be devoted to working chutes, squeeze chutes and headgates because they are the most vital parts of the facilities in terms of actual work performed on cattle. Also, under field conditions, more time and effort can be expended and lost with those items due to poor design, selection and maintenance.

Site Selection

The first consideration when building cattle working facilities is location. Facilities should be easily reached by trucks and trailers under various conditions and be near the cattle for easy movement into the facilities. In addition, some operations, due to their physical layout, may be better off with more than one set of working facilities on the farm.

For convenience, working facilities should be placed along a central fence line, in an area where several fence lines and pastures converge or in an area where the cattle can easily be assembled. Fence lines serve as a way to funnel cattle into the working facilities as shown in Figure 1. Fence lines next to the working facilities should be built stronger than normal fence lines to withstand the additional strain of funneling cattle into the pens.

A major mistake often seen is building the working facilities in the middle of a pasture. When this is done, the cattle cannot be easily driven into the pens. They must be lured into the pens and trapped.

A final point to consider in selecting a site for working facilities is drainage. The site should be well drained so that pens and chutes do not get extremely muddy causing cattle to balk or bog down. On some sites it may be best to haul in gravel or other fill materials to raise the level of the site or fill in low areas for better drainage.

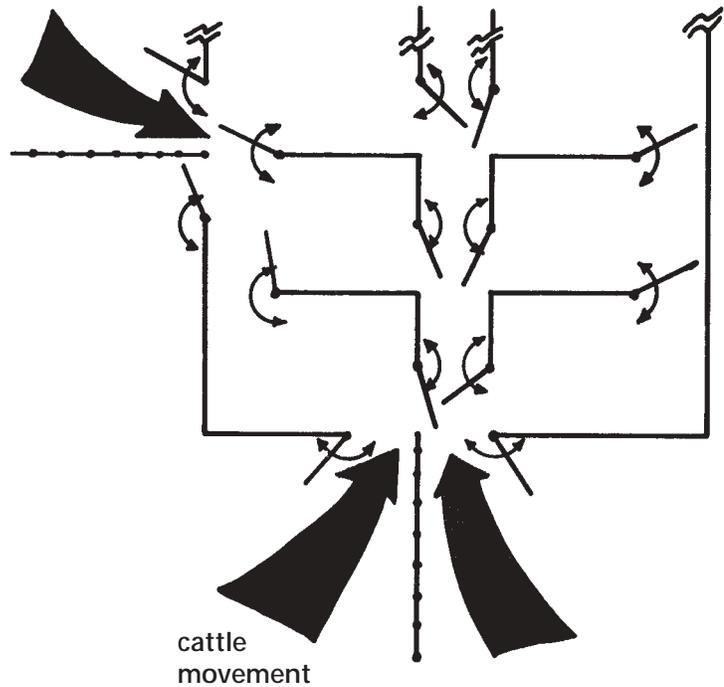
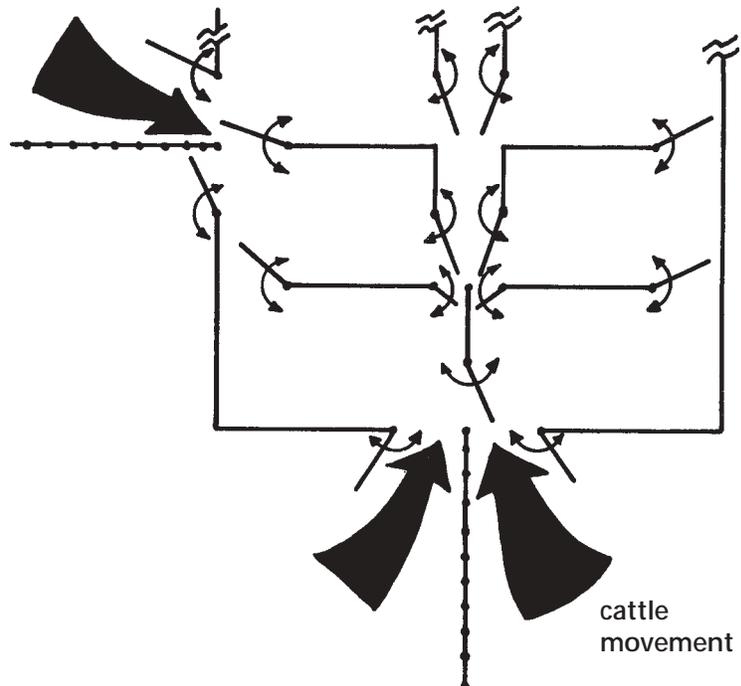


FIGURE 1. Use major fence lines to funnel cattle into pens.



Pens

Pens must serve several purposes to create a good set of working facilities. Pens should be able to hold the cattle being worked. They should also be used for sorting cattle into groups, and they should serve as holding pens, hospital pens and quarantine pens for newly arrived cattle.

Several pens should be built into the working facilities instead of one large pen for the whole herd. Several layouts are shown in Figure 2. All of the layouts are set up so that cattle can be sorted and held in groups.

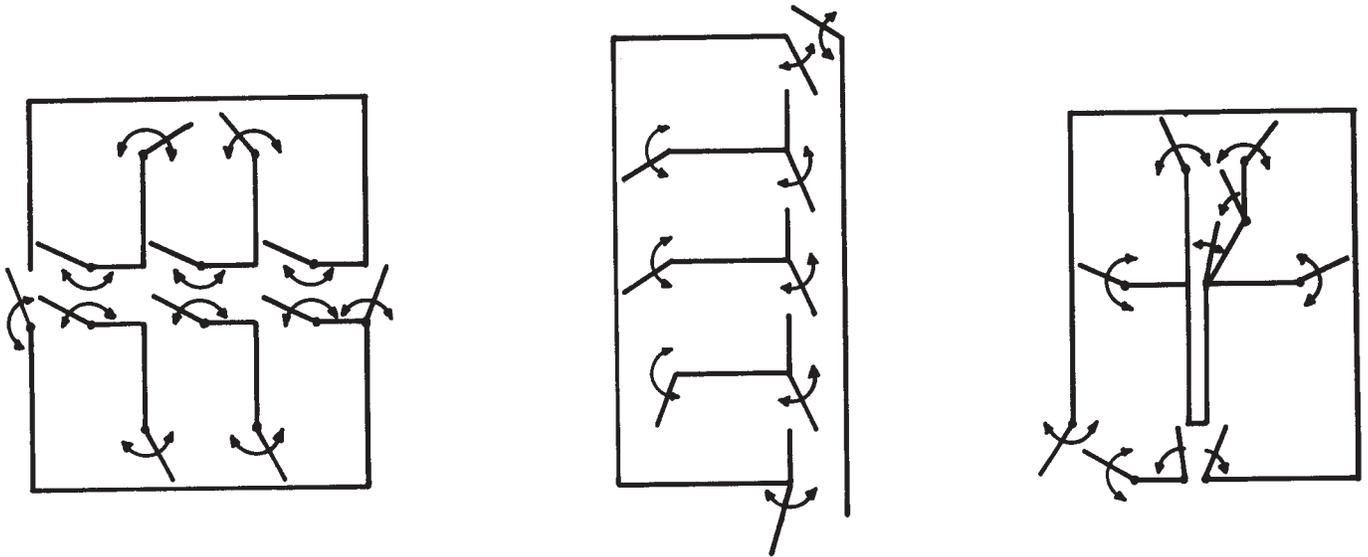


FIGURE 2. Arrange pens and gates for easy cattle movement and sorting.

In addition, pens should be arranged so that cattle can be easily worked in any order desired. Pen layout should allow for future additions. Pens are often added to accommodate an increase in herd size or a change in cattle management. Plans for pens should be checked to find one suitable for the cattle operation and the site location.

Most of the major problems seen with working facilities are pens that are too large, a lack of enough holding pens, gates that do not work properly or gates that swing in the wrong direction.

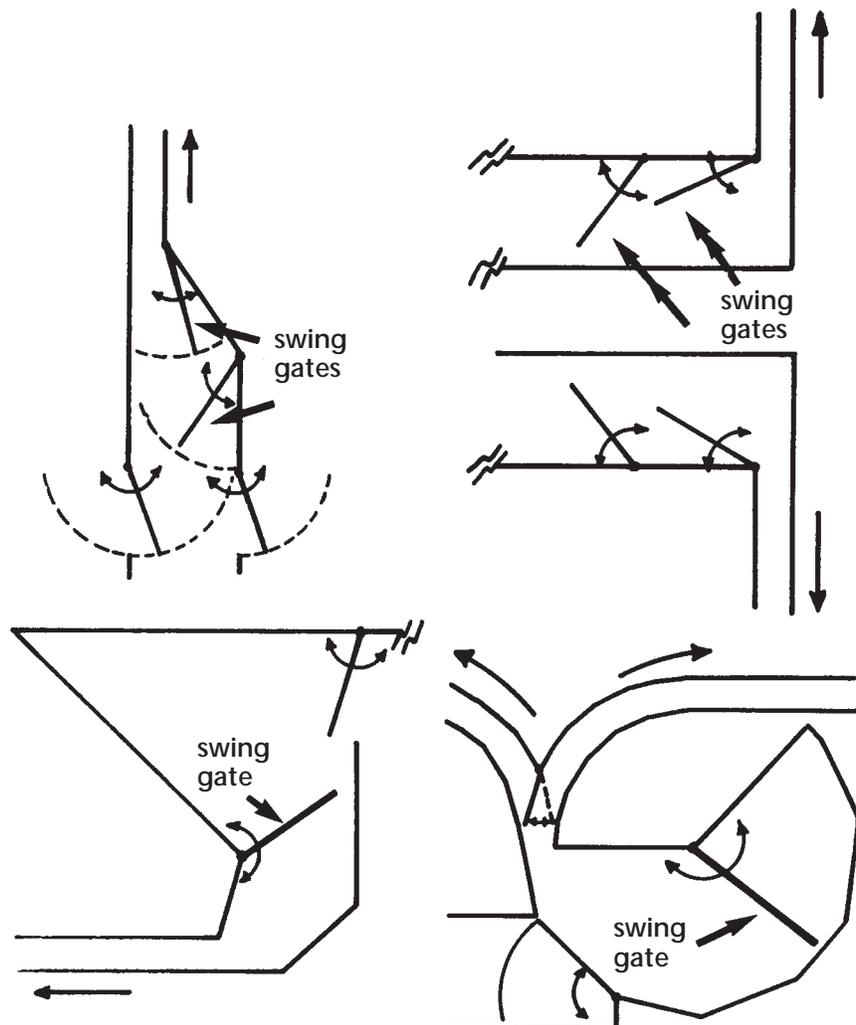
Crowding Pen

The major use of the crowding pen is to funnel cattle into the working chute. The crowding pen must be designed so that cattle can be easily moved into it from the holding pens and then easily moved into the working chute. The heart of the crowding pen is a swinging gate that is used to reduce the size of the crowding pen and to push cattle into the working chute.

The swing gate can be designed to latch at various positions as it closes. An automatic or self-locking latch on the swing gate can speed up movement of cattle through the crowding pen. The swing gate should be solid planked, close planked or covered with plywood to prevent cattle from seeing people or other animals and balking.

Crowding pens can either be straight sided or circular. Examples of some crowding pens and swing gates are shown in Figure 3. The current trend in working facilities is toward circular crowding pens and working chutes. This trend takes advantage of the tendency for cattle to circle when penned in a small area. Another trend in crowding pens is the use of solid walls or close placement of planks up to 4 1/2 to 5 feet high. This prevents cattle from seeing out of the pen and reduces balking in the crowding pen.

FIGURE 3.
Crowding pens should
move cattle easily into the
working chute.



A straight-sided crowding pen can be more easily built into an existing set of pens than the circular type. If extensive rebuilding of facilities is being done or new facilities are being built, then a circular crowding pen can be considered. Circular crowding pen designs can use one-fourth of a circle to almost a whole circle.

Major design problems with crowding pens are inadequate swing gates or no swing gates and a failure of the crowding pen design to funnel cattle into the working chute. Poor drainage and mud is another problem seen in crowding pens. This causes poor footing in the crowding pen with cattle balking (and possibly bogging down) and being harder to work. The crowding pen surface should be well packed, well drained and well maintained to retain functional efficiency. In some cases, a concrete slab poured in the crowding pen may be the best alternative to maintain good footing.

Working Chute

The working chute is used to move cattle to the squeeze chute and headgate, scales, tilt table or loading chute. The working chute must be designed to move cattle in an orderly fashion and in single file.

Working chutes can be either straight or curved. See Figure 4. The current trend is toward curved working chutes for the same reasons as circular crowding pens. Also, curved working chutes work well because cattle cannot see what is directly ahead of them, and therefore, move through the chute easier. As with crowding pens, the use of solid walls or close placement of planks up to 4 1/2 to 5 feet high may be used to prevent cattle from looking out and balking at what they see.

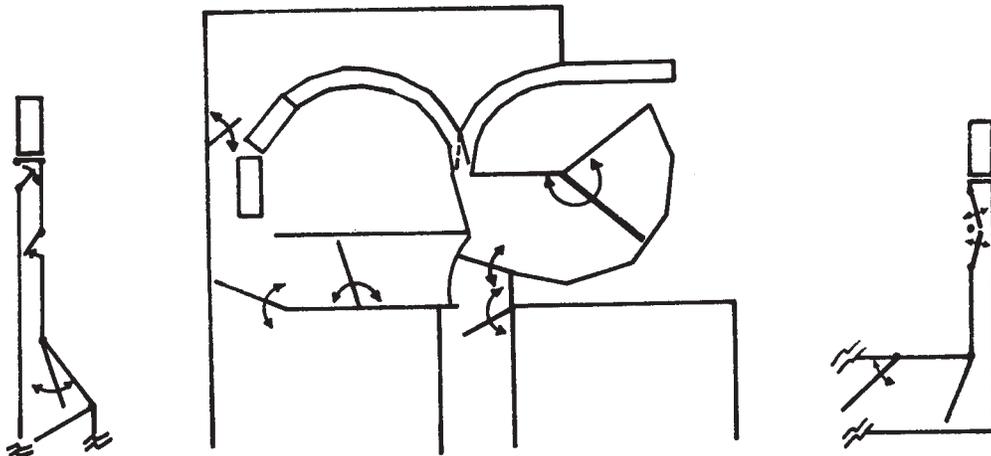
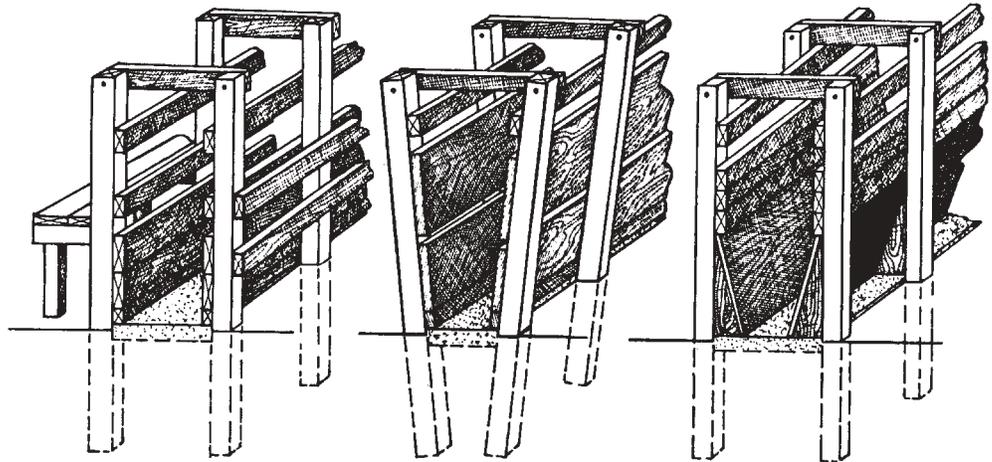


FIGURE 4. Working chute designs.

Another trend in working chute design is the use of sloped sides; that is, building the chute wider at the top than at the bottom. Sloped sides in the working chute enable the chute to handle cattle of extreme size differences without cattle turning around in the chute. Three methods of building chute walls are shown in Figure 5.

FIGURE 5.
Construction methods
for working chute
walls.



Several features can be added to working chutes to improve efficiency. One feature is a catwalk or an elevated walkway alongside the working chute. With a catwalk, cattle can be more easily reached and moved through the working chute.

Cutting gates and blocking gates can be built into the working chute to improve working facility efficiency. A cutting gate can be built into the working chute and is used to sort cattle out of the working chute. A cutting gate can also be used as an emergency entrance into the chute to get to downed animals.

Blocking gates can be added to the working chute either as a slide-in or drop-down gate. The main purpose of the blocking gate is to regulate the flow of cattle through the working chute. Blocking gates will provide a more orderly flow of cattle through the chute. Blocking gates will also prevent animals from backing up in the working chute.

Another item seen in working chutes as an option to blocking gates is a backup stop – usually a spring-loaded section of pipe that moves forward with the cattle and springs back behind the animal to block the chute as the animal passes. The backup stop will prevent animals from backing out of the chute.

Two other features for working chutes are overhead restrainers and emergency release panels. An overhead restrainer is made of planks or other materials placed over the top of the working chute to keep animals from rearing up and falling down or from riding the next animal in line. The overhead restrainer should be wide enough to prevent cattle from

raising their heads above the restrainer and should be set to keep the animal's head near shoulder height. The restrainer should be adjustable for the height of cattle in the chute.

Emergency release panels are sections of the working chute that can be removed or opened to let animals out that have fallen down and become stuck in the chute. Several well-placed cutting gates in the working chute will serve the same function as emergency release panels in getting to downed animals.

The biggest design problems seen in the field are chutes that are too wide and chutes lacking blocking gates or backup stops. In chutes that are too wide, cattle turn around and stop the orderly flow of cattle. Occasionally, in some wide chutes two animals may become wedged side by side in the chute. In some cases, chutes are the right width for weanlings, yearlings and mature cows, but too wide for calves. In these cases, some producers have made spacers with 2x4's or 2x6's with a plywood face. These are placed in the chute when calves are worked and reduce chute width by 4 to 6 inches.

Squeeze Chute and Headgate

The squeeze chute and headgate are vital to the working facilities because essentially all work done on cattle is done in the squeeze chute and headgate. The sole purpose of the squeeze chute and headgate is to restrain the animal so that any desired management practice can be safely conducted on the animal. Safety is essential for both cattle and men.

In designing working facilities, the squeeze chute and headgate should not open into a pasture. The squeeze chute and headgate should be enclosed in a pen. With this setup, a group of worked cattle can be turned out together or they can be moved back to a holding pen. More importantly, with an enclosed working area, an animal that gets out of the squeeze chute without being worked is not loose in the pasture.

The squeeze chute and headgate can be made or purchased. Plans are available for building squeeze chutes and headgates. Care should be exercised in the selection of plans and construction of homemade squeeze chutes and headgates. In most cases, homemade squeeze chutes and headgates do not work well.

When considering the needs and uses of the squeeze chute and headgate, the best alternative in most cases is to purchase a combination squeeze chute and headgate. Money spent on a good squeeze chute and headgate is often one of the best investments made in the cattle operation.

Before purchasing a squeeze chute and headgate, check with different manufacturers to determine design features, construction and any special features. In addition to checking with manufacturers, check with people in the area that have commercial equipment. Find out what they like and dislike about their equipment.

Major design features to consider when purchasing a squeeze chute and headgate are the latching system, protruding handles and levers, squeeze system, side exit, general or overall construction, options and headgate style.

There are two latching systems for headgates and squeeze chutes: (1) ratchet and (2) friction (Figure 6). The ratchet type works by having a metal rod or tooth lock in a notch or a series of notches much like engaged gears. The unit remains locked until the rod or catch is removed from its notch. The friction type works by having a metal rod or pipe run through a hole in a steel plate. The steel plate binds against the rod to hold it in place.



Ratchet



Steel plate and rod

FIGURE 6.
Latching systems.

The ratchet system provides the most secure lockup. The friction system may be somewhat smoother to operate, but when the rods get bent and the edges of the plate hole become rounded, the friction system may fail to hold.

When looking at a squeeze chute, check for protruding handles and levers. All squeeze chutes and headgates have one or more handles or levers that are needed to operate the equipment. Handles and levers should be placed and operated in a manner that will not hit and possibly injure the operator or bystanders. Handles and levers that are most likely to cause problems are those that are located at head and shoulder height and those subject to sudden movement. As with all equipment, learn how to properly operate the squeeze chute and headgate.

The squeeze system is the way squeeze chute sides move in to restrain and support the animal. Squeeze chutes work by having one side move in

to squeeze against the opposite side or by having both sides move in to squeeze. Of the two types, the chute that squeezes from both sides is considered best. Squeezing from both sides will put even pressure on both sides of the animal and provide the animal with better balance and support on its feet while in the chute. The sides of the squeeze chute should also be adjustable to the size of cattle being worked and to provide better restraint.

Side exits are available on some squeeze chute models and can be quite useful. With proper arrangement of fences and pens, a side exit can be used to sort or cut out cattle when they reach the squeeze chute. In addition, the side exit can be used as an emergency exit or release on downed cattle in the squeeze chute.

Overall squeeze chute and headgate construction can be described as light, medium and heavy duty. Light duty equipment is designed for gentle cattle that may be worked only once or twice a year. Heavy duty equipment is designed for wild cattle and heavy use. Medium duty construction indicates a use level between light and heavy. Under practical farm conditions, most smaller cattle operations with gentle cattle should use medium duty equipment. On operations where cattle are hard to work or wild or the herd size exceeds 50 to 100 head, then heavy duty equipment should be strongly considered.

In the long run, it is safer and more economical to use more heavily constructed equipment than originally anticipated because of the use and beating inflicted on the squeeze chute and headgate. Use medium duty instead of light duty equipment or use heavy duty instead of medium duty equipment.

There are options available with squeeze chutes. The two most important options are different length squeeze chutes and palpation cages. Many herds have medium- to large-frame cattle, and many companies are offering larger chutes. With optional lengths, a chute can be purchased that will be suitable to the cattle on the farm.

Palpation cages (Figure 7) can be purchased as an integral part of the squeeze or as an option to bolt on behind the squeeze chute. The palpation cage allows someone to step in behind the animal in the squeeze chute. The palpation



FIGURE 7.
Palpation cage
behind squeeze chute.

cage is basically designed for pregnancy testing and artificial insemination work, but will serve well any time access to the rear end of the animal is needed.

Headgates are available in three basic types. These types are (1) self-catching, (2) scissors stanchion and (3) positive (or guillotine) headgate (Figure 8).

FIGURE 8.
Headgate types.



Self-catching



Scissors stanchion



Positive

The self-catching headgate has either curved or straight stanchion bars. The animal's head goes through the stanchion bars, its shoulders hit the stanchion bars and carry them forward to a closed position. To release the animal, the headgate is opened to the outside or to the inside. Advantages of the self-catching headgate are very fast operation, a wide opening to let animals through and little problem with choking. Disadvantages with self-catching headgates include possible shoulder bruises to cattle that are wild and run through chutes and increased difficulty in working the headgate with horned cattle. Self-catching headgates must be maintained and properly adjusted for good operation. Models with curved stanchion bars will give better head restraint than straight bar models.

Scissor-type stanchion headgates have either curved or straight stanchion bars. Each stanchion bar is bolted to the bottom center of the headgate, and they pivot in and out to catch and release cattle. Advantages of the scissors stanchion headgate are fast operation and normally little problem with choking. Disadvantages are catching the front feet or legs at the bottom of the headgate and being more difficult to operate with horned cattle. Also, large or thick, heavy animals may have trouble exiting through this type headgate. Another disadvantage to this type headgate is that on some models it requires some strength to lock down on an animal's neck.

The third headgate type is the positive headgate. With this headgate, the animal's head goes through an opening in the headgate, the locking lever is brought down across the animal's neck and stanchion bars close in from the sides. To release the animal, the lever is lifted, the animal is moved back into the chute and the headgate is released and swung open like a gate. Advantages of the positive headgate are that it holds the head well and is good with horned cattle and wild cattle. Two disadvantages are it can choke cattle and is slower to operate than other headgates.

There are several modifications of the basic headgates described earlier. One is a stanchion-type headgate where both the top and bottom of the stanchion bars move in to catch the animal and move out to release.

Headgates have either straight or curved stanchion bars. Curved stanchion bars provide more head restraint than straight stanchion bars. If much work is to be done on or around the head, such as dehorning, implanting, tattooing, etc., then the curved bar design will be more useful than straight bars. Also, head tables and nose bars are available for headgates to further restrain an animal's head.

Loading Chute

A loading chute is used to load cattle out and unload cattle into the working facilities. With the widespread use of gooseneck trailers and bumper-pull stock trailers, many cattle operations can load out through their working chute or an alley. With these operations a loading chute is not needed. Other operations that load out into large trucks and tractor-trailers will need a loading chute. The loading chute can be built in and have its own connecting chute, or a portable loading chute can be used in line with the squeeze chute and headgate. If a variety of trucks and

trailers are used to transport cattle, an adjustable height loading chute should be used. Plans for various styles of loading chutes are available from several sources.

Optional Equipment

Three pieces of equipment – scales, palpation cage and calf tilt table – are optional items that can be built into the facilities or added at a later time.

Scales (Figure 9) are perhaps one item that should be on the necessary list of equipment. However, scales are usually left out of the facilities and added later as the cattle management program develops. Scales are useful to the purebred and commercial breeder for performance testing. Scales are also useful to the backgrounder to monitor calf in-weights, out-weights and total calf weight gain.



FIGURE 9.
Scales set in behind squeeze chute as part of the working chute.
Working area on concrete and under cover.

Scales can be placed in the working facilities in four ways. The easiest way is to set portable scales in front of the squeeze chute to weigh cattle. The second way is to purchase a combination squeeze chute and scales. However, this is perhaps the least desirable option because of manure buildup underneath the chute along with wear and tear on chute and scale parts. The third option is to build a set of scales into the working chute or between the working chute and squeeze chute. The scales can also be located in a separate chute to be used strictly for weighing. The fourth option is placing electronic load bars underneath the squeeze chute when cattle need to be weighed.

The palpation cage allows easy access to the back of the animal when it is in the squeeze chute. The main uses for a palpation cage are pregnancy testing, artificial inseminations and breeding soundness examinations for bulls. As mentioned in the section on squeeze chutes, palpation cages can be purchased as an integral part of the chute, as an optional piece of equipment with the squeeze chute or can be purchased later as a bolt on.

An alternative to the palpation cage that will accomplish the same purpose is the installation of a swing-in blocking gate in the working chute directly behind the squeeze chute gate. The blocking gate, if used for this purpose, should be strongly constructed and have a good latching system to prevent an animal in the working chute from crashing in on the animal or operator in the squeeze chute.

The last piece of optional equipment is a calf tilt table. The tilt table is used to immobilize calves on their side for castration, dehorning and other work. Tilt tables are best suited for larger cow-calf operations and backgrounding operations where a large numbers of calves need to be processed. Tilt tables work best on calves under 500 to 550 pounds.

Size and Space Requirements

Size and space requirements for the working facilities are listed in Table 1 and are organized according to animal size. It is recommended that cow-calf operations use the size requirements for cattle over 1,200 pounds. The main use of this table is to size chutes and pens to the type of cattle being worked and the size of the cattle operation. Width requirements on chutes should be followed fairly closely since one of the major problems is chutes that are too wide. There is information on height of fences and chute walls and the type of cattle worked. Fence height is important in helping keep some hard-to-work cattle in the pens and chutes.

Other Construction Features

Some additional features (Figure 10) can improve the ease of use, comfort and versatility of working facilities. A shed built over the squeeze chute and headgate and extending back over the working chute and well out in front of the headgate can make working cattle easier in wet and/or cold weather. The shed can also provide welcome shade on a summer day. The shed should be high enough so that there will be plenty of head room for a person on a catwalk or a person climbing over the working chute.

Lights in the working area can be quite useful if cattle need to be treated or worked late in the day or at night. Outlets will enable the use of electrical equipment in the squeeze chute-headgate and working chute areas.

A concrete slab around and under the squeeze chute and headgate will improve footing for men and cattle during wet weather. A concrete slab poured in the working chute will provide good footing for cattle and



FIGURE 10.

Wood-planked working chute with cutting gate.



Solid-wall, curved crowding pen with catwalk on a concrete floor.

prevent the working chute from becoming a bog if cattle are worked in wet weather. The crowding pen floor can also be of concrete to improve footing and prevent severe mud problems.

Man passes or safety passes are narrow (12"-14") openings placed in strategic locations in some working facilities. They can serve as exits from the facilities, from pens or alleys, from the crowding pen and at places where catwalks meet fences. Passes can be a convenience feature making access in and out of the area easier for equipment and men. More importantly, these passes can serve as escape routes if hard-to-work or wild cattle are being worked in the facilities. In addition, small man gates (2'-4' wide) can be placed at various locations for convenience of moving in and out of the cattle facilities.

Gate construction and hanging should receive careful consideration. Gates should be built and braced well enough to withstand considerable use and some abuse without warping, twisting or sagging. When hanging gates, carefully check the facility plans to see how gates are supposed to swing and how far they are supposed to swing. Many gates need to swing a full 180 degrees, and a few may have to swing nearly 360 degrees. A 16-inch clearance at the bottom of gates can provide room for a man to roll under in an emergency.

A water line to the working area should be considered. Water in the working area can be used for cleaning equipment, and a pen or two with water can serve as holding or sick pens.

Summary

Cattle working facilities are a vital part of the total cattle operation. The facilities should provide a fast and efficient way to work cattle. The facilities will provide a safe working area for both people and cattle. And, with good working facilities, the cattleman will be able to carry out many management practices on the herd that will help ensure that the cattle operation will be successful.

IF YOU DON'T HAVE CATTLE WORKING FACILITIES, YOU DON'T NEED CATTLE.

Plans for several facilities are featured in Appendix A and are available through county Extension offices. In addition to the Extension Service, plans are available from various industry sources that handle cattle equipment.

Appendix B contains a list of companies that manufacture and supply cattle equipment. This list may not include all companies involved in livestock handling equipment. This list is not an endorsement of any company or its products. Omission from this list must be considered an oversight and does not indicate discrimination against those companies and their products.

Appendix C contains a list of management practices that require the use of working facilities.

TABLE 1. Size and Space Requirements for Cattle Working Facilities.

	Calves to 600 lbs	Calves 600-1,200 lbs	Cow-Calf and Cattle Over 1,200 lbs ¹
Holding area, square ft/head Crowding pen, square ft/head	14 6	18 10	20 12
Working chute, straight sides width length (minimum)	18" 20'	22" 20'	26" 20'
Working chute, sloped sides width, inside bottom width, inside at 4' height length (minimum)	15" 20" 20'	15" 24" 20'	16" 28" 20'
Working chute fence <i>Posts</i> depth in ground ² clearance above ground for crossbeams <i>Fence</i> height, solid wall top rail, gentle cattle top rail, hard-to-work and wild cattle	36-48" 7' 54-60" 54-60" 60-72"	36-48" 7' 54-60" 54-60" 60-72"	36-48" 7' 60" 60" 72"
Corral fence <i>Posts</i> depth in ground ² height above ground – gentle cattle – large cattle, wild cattle	36-48" 60" 60-72"	36-48" 60" 60-72"	36-48" 60" 72"
Loading chute Width Length Rise in/ft (maximum) Ramp height trailer pickup large truck tractor-trailer	26" 12' 3 1/2" 15" 28" 40" 48"	26" 12' 3 1/2" 15" 28" 40" 48"	26-30" 12' 3 1/2" 15" 28" 40" 48"

¹ For herds with large, thickly made cattle, bulls over 2,000 to 2,200 lbs and cows over 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, you may want to add 4" to chute widths.

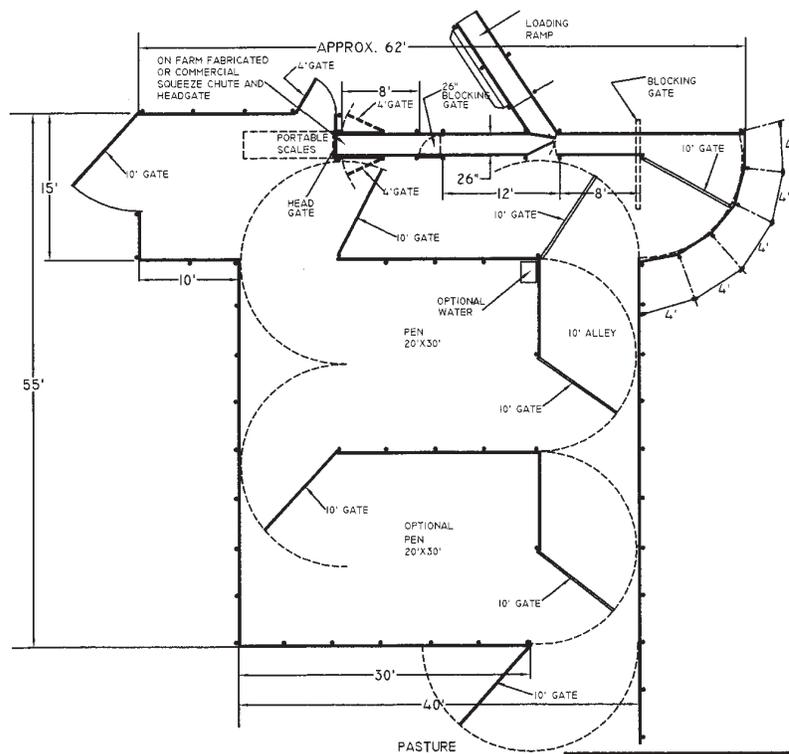
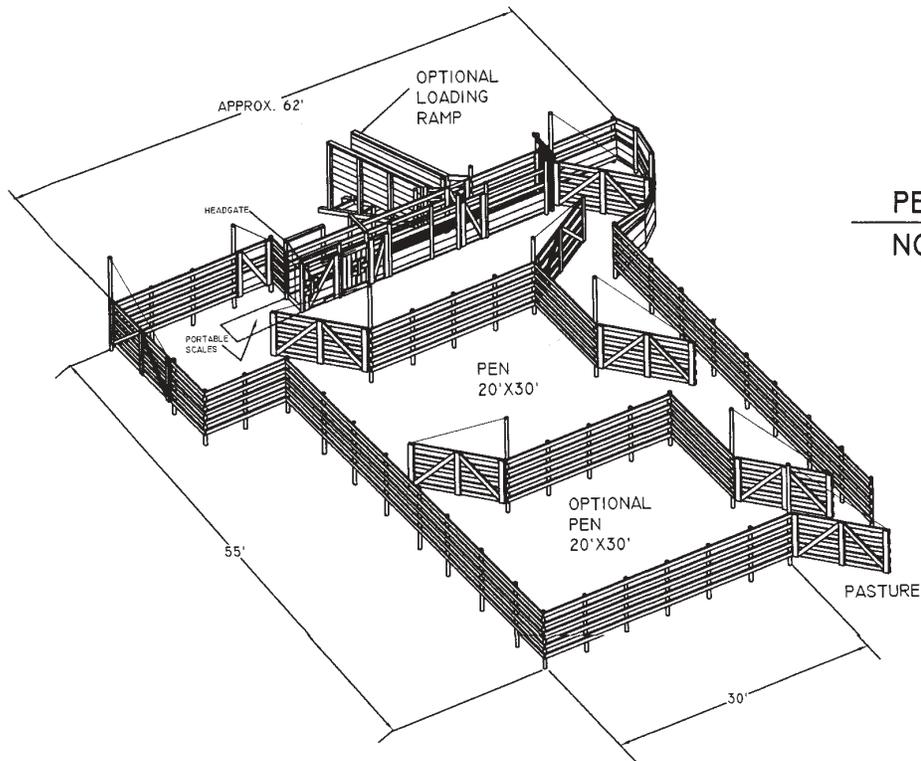
² Chute and corral post depth will depend on the soil's ability to hold posts. Posts need to hold tight under heavy use.

Appendix A Facility Plans

Five facility designs are featured in this section. Working drawings of these plans are available upon request through local county Extension offices. When ordering a set of plans, order by plan number.

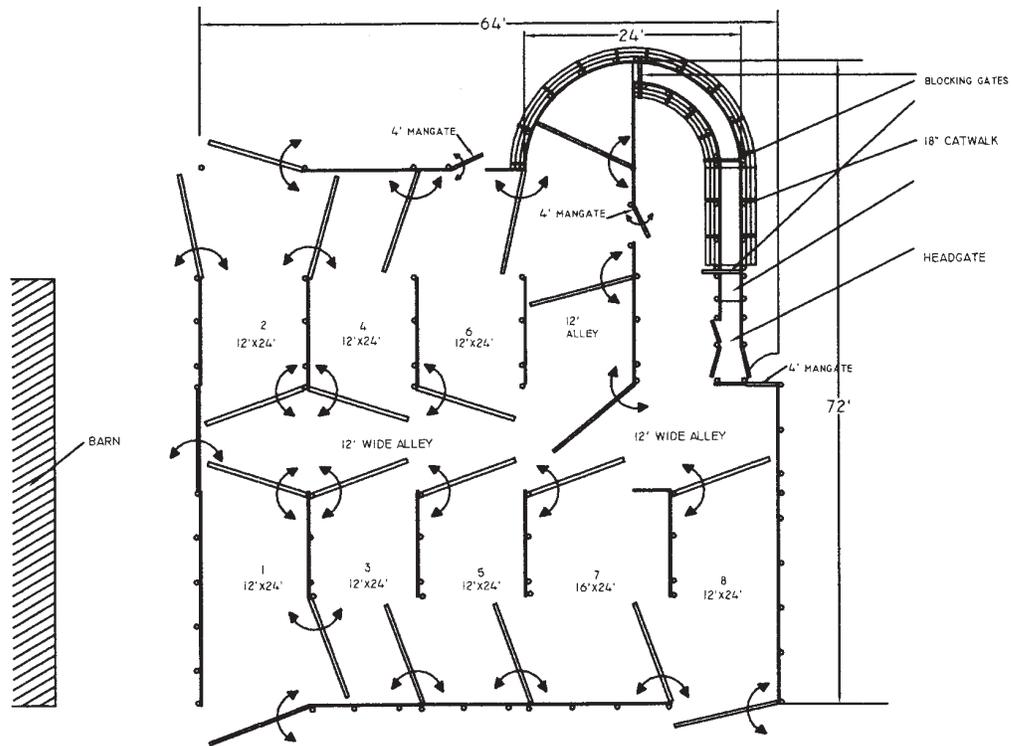
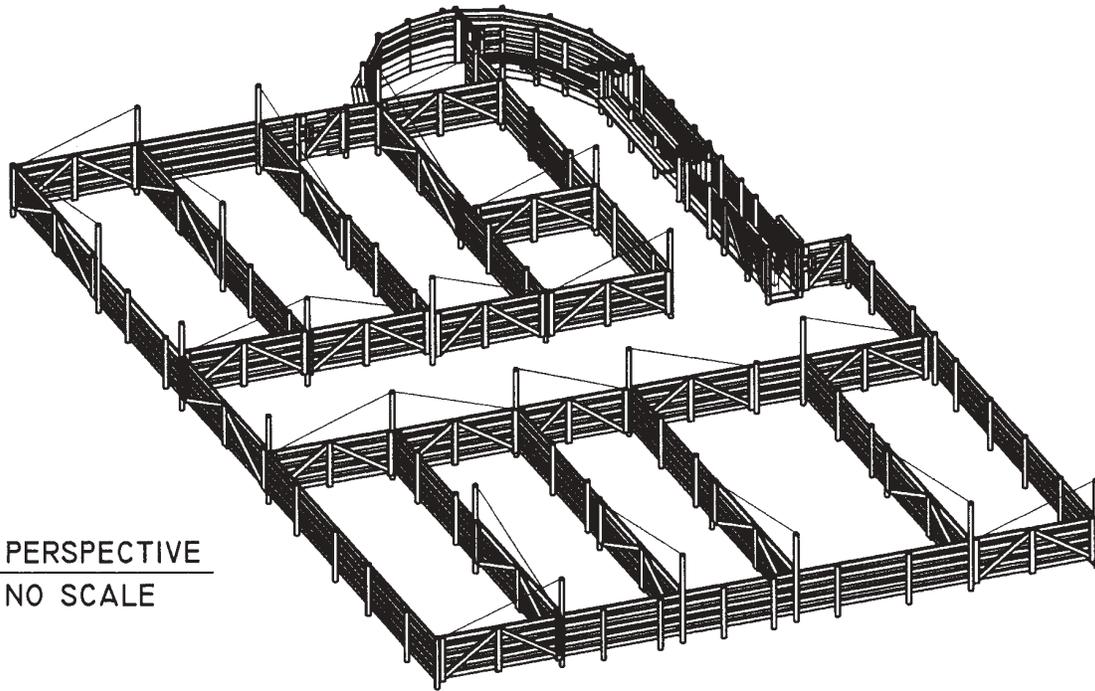
Plan sets on 11" x 17" paper are free of charge. Plan sets on blue print size paper will be available for a fee.

Most of the plans are drawn with 10' alleys and gates. Many producers are going to 12' alleys and gates. With 12' alleys, pickups and tractors are easier to drive through the working facilities.



			PLAN NO. 875001
CATTLE CORRAL			
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS	COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE	SITE:	SHEET 1 OF 6
		DESIGN BY:	
		DRAWINGS BY: R. C. DESPAIN	
		DATE:	

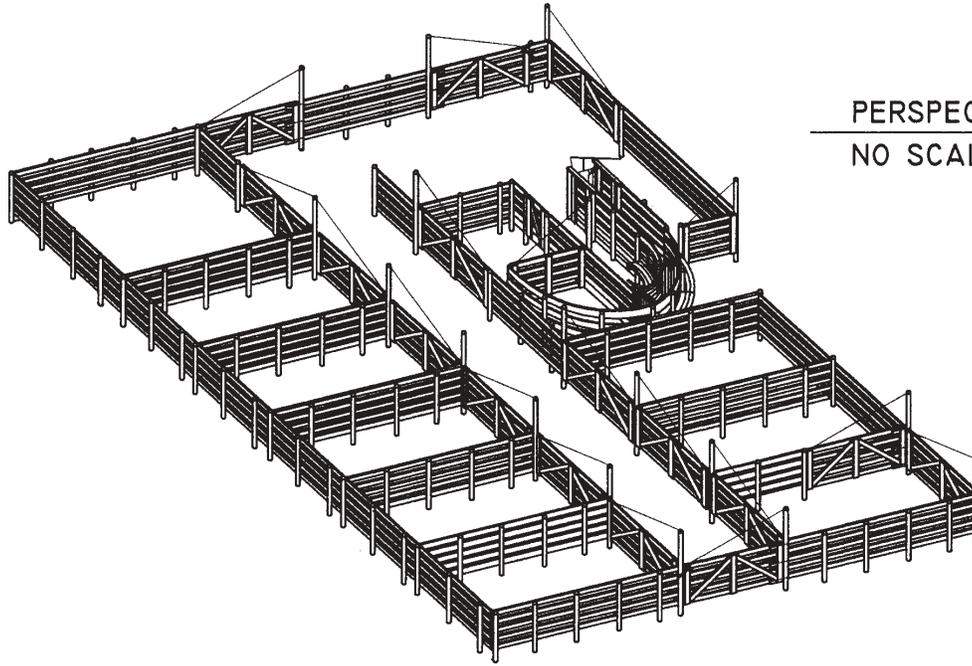
CATTLE CORRAL 875001



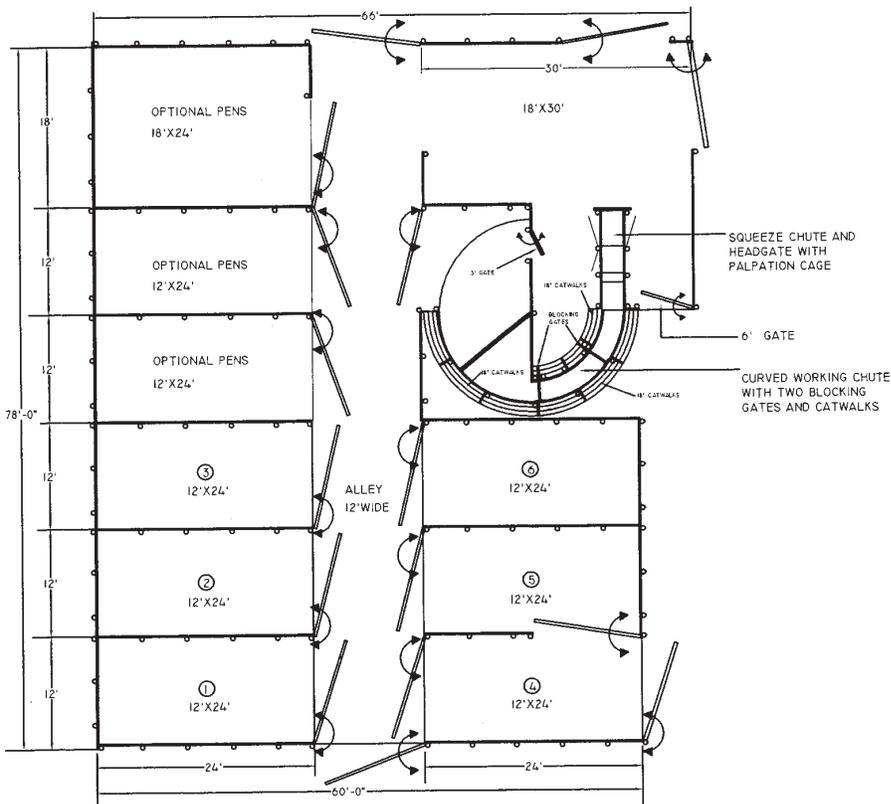
FLOOR PLAN
NO SCALE

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CATTLE CORRAL			
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS	COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE	SITE:	SHEET 1 OF 6
		DESIGN BY:	
		DRAWINGS BY: R. C. DESPAIN	
		DATE:	

CATTLE CORRAL035006

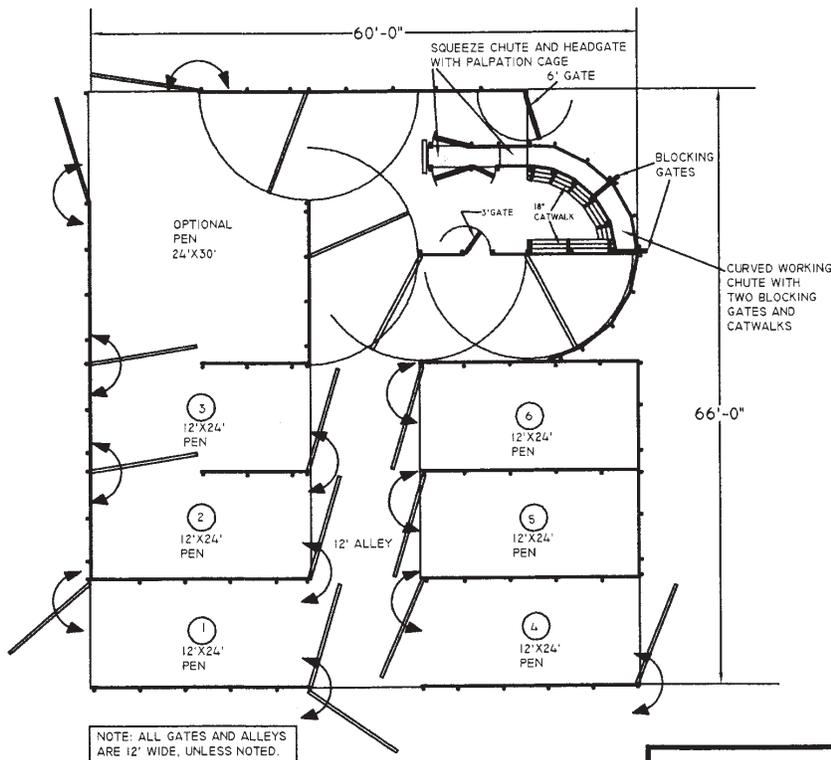
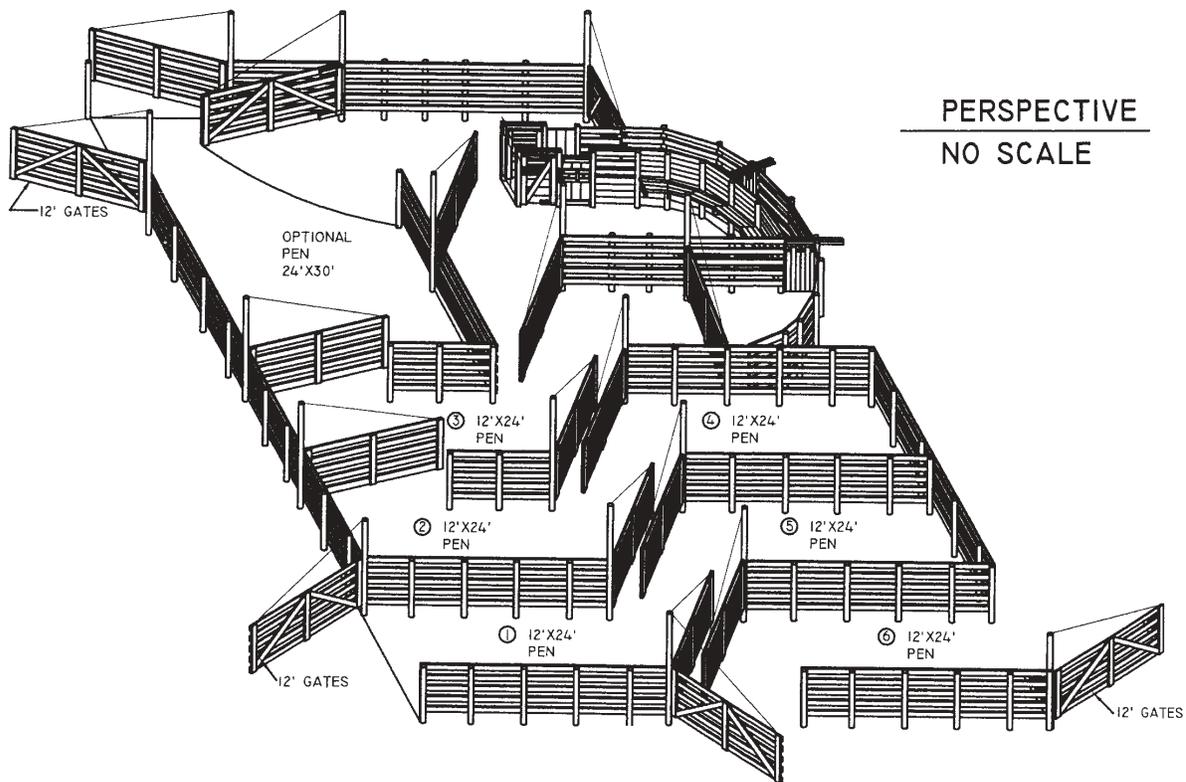


PERSPECTIVE
NO SCALE



FLOOR PLAN
NO SCALE

			PLAN NO. 035007
CATTLE CORRAL			
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS	COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE	SITE:	SHEET 1 OF 6
		DESIGN BY:	
		DRAWINGS BY: R. C. DESPAIN	
		DATE:	



NOTE: ALL GATES AND ALLEYS ARE 12' WIDE, UNLESS NOTED.

FLOOR PLAN
NO SCALE

			PLAN NO. 035008
CATTLE CORRAL			
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS	COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE	SITE:	SHEET 1 OF 6
		DESIGN BY:	
		DRAWINGS BY: R.C. DESPAIN	
		DATE:	

CATTLE CORRAL035008

Appendix B Cattle Equipment Companies

Companies involved in the manufacture and sale of cattle handling equipment are listed in this section. This list is not an endorsement of any company or its products. Omission from this list must be considered an oversight and does not indicate discrimination against a company or its products.

Notes:

- Companies Listed** – The companies listed are involved in the manufacture and sale of cattle handling equipment. In many cases a local dealer (feed store, co-op, etc.) may handle products from one or more companies.
- Equipment Line** – Full equipment indicates a line of headgates, squeeze chutes, corral panels, etc. There is a sizeable variation in products from companies listed as full equipment.
- Scales** – In most cases it is noted if a company handles scales.
- Facility Design** – Some companies offer facility design. This may range from standard corral plans up to on-site design.
- Hydraulic Equipment** – Several companies offer hydraulic-powered equipment, and they are noted on the list.

**Cattle Equipment
Companies –
Manufacturers
and Sales**

- | | |
|---|---|
| Adrian J. Paul Co., Inc.
P. O. Box 729
Duncan, OK 73533
(800) 657-6062
(580) 255-0081 | – Full equipment line
Scales
Electronic scales
Facility designs |
| A. E. Thorson & Sons Mfg.
1885 East Side Hwy.
Corvallis, MT 59828
(406) 961-3493 | – Full equipment line
Hydraulic equipment
Electronic scales |
| Arkfeld Mfg. & Distr. Company
1230 Monroe Ave. - P. O. Box 54
Norfolk, NE 68701
(402) 371-9430
(800) 533-0676 | – Full equipment line
Scales
Electronic scales |
| Behlen Mfg. Company
P. O. Box 569
Hwy. 30 East
Columbus, NE 68602-0579
(402) 564-3111 | – Full equipment line
Hydraulic equipment
Electronic scales
Facility designs |
| Blattner Feedlot Construction
P. O. Box 203
South Highway 23
Cimarron, KS 67835-0203
(316) 855-2385 | – Full equipment line
Electric-powered equipment |
| Bowman Livestock Equipment
P. O. Box 295
Council Grove, KS 66846
(316) 767-6760 | – Full equipment line
Electronic scales
Hydraulic equipment |
| Cummins & Sons, Inc.
P. O. Box 1635
3545 W. Jones Ave.
Garden City, KS 67846
(316) 277-2293
(800) 257-0097 | – Full equipment line
Hydraulic equipment |
| Filson Livestock Equipment
P. O. Box 67
Protection, KS 67127
(316) 622-4521
(800) 345-7434 | – Full equipment line
Hydraulic equipment |
| For-Most, Inc.
P. O. Box 322
Hawarden, IA 51023
(712) 551-1438
(800) 845-6103 | – Full equipment line
Hydraulic equipment
Electric-powered equipment
Electronic scales |

Handi-Klasp Supply & Equipment Co. 1519 James Street Webster, IA 50595 (515) 832-5579	-	Full equipment line
Heldenbrant & Son Mfg. Co. Box 82367 Oklahoma City, OK 73108 (405) 232-1316 (405) 722-1504 (800) 976-7336	-	Full equipment line Scales
My-D Han-D Mfg. Co. 10881 West McArtor Rd. Dodge City, KS 67801 (316) 225-0263 (316) 227-2835	-	Full equipment line Hydraulic equipment
Pearson Livestock Box 268 90 Count Street Thedford, NB 69166 (308) 645-2231	-	Full equipment line Electronic scales
Powder River, Inc. P. O. Box 50758 Provo, UT 84605 (801) 374-2983 (800) 453-5318	-	Full equipment line Hydraulic equipment Electronic scales Facility designs
Preifert Mfg. Co., Inc. P. O. Box 1540 Mt. Pleasant, TX 75456 (903) 572-1741 (800) 527-8616	-	Full equipment line Electronic scales Facility designs
Sibley Industries P. O. Box 810 Anderson, MO 64831 (417) 845-6065	-	Full equipment line Electronic scales Hydraulic equipment Facility design
Sooner Scale Co. P. O. Box 82386 Oklahoma City, OK 73148 (405) 236-3566 (800) 759-3444	-	Electronic scales
Souix Steel Co. Box 1265 Souix Falls, SD 57101 (605) 336-1750 (800) 557-4689	-	Full equipment line

Cattle Equipment Companies – Manufacturers and Sales (cont.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| Stronghold by Hagie
Hagie Manufacturing
P. O. Box 273
Clarion, IA 50525
(515) 532-2861
(800) 247-4885 | – Full equipment line |
| Top Hand
Carbon, TX
(800) 772-8559 | – Full equipment line |
| Trojan Livestock Equipment Co.
Box 453
Weatherford, OK 73096
(580) 772-2146 | – Full equipment line
Hydraulic equipment |
| True-Test, Inc.
11915 Starcrest Drive
San Antonio, TX 78216
(210) 495-9130
(800) 874-8494 | – Electronic scales |
| W & W Mfg. Company
2400 East Trail
Dodge City, KS 67801
(316) 227-7111 | – Full equipment line
Scales |

Appendix C Management Practices

Many management practices that are required to keep a cow herd productive require working facilities or are more easily performed with working facilities. Some of these practices and other uses for working facilities are listed in this section:

1. Deworming
2. Vaccinating
3. Blood testing
4. Artificial insemination
5. Pregnancy testing
6. Breeding soundness examinations
7. Implanting
8. Castration
9. Dehorning
10. Tattooing
11. Ear tagging
12. Branding
13. Weighing cattle

Other uses:

1. Quarantine pens
2. Hospital/sick pens
3. Holding pens
4. Receiving cattle
5. Loading out cattle
6. Sorting cattle
7. Weaning



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