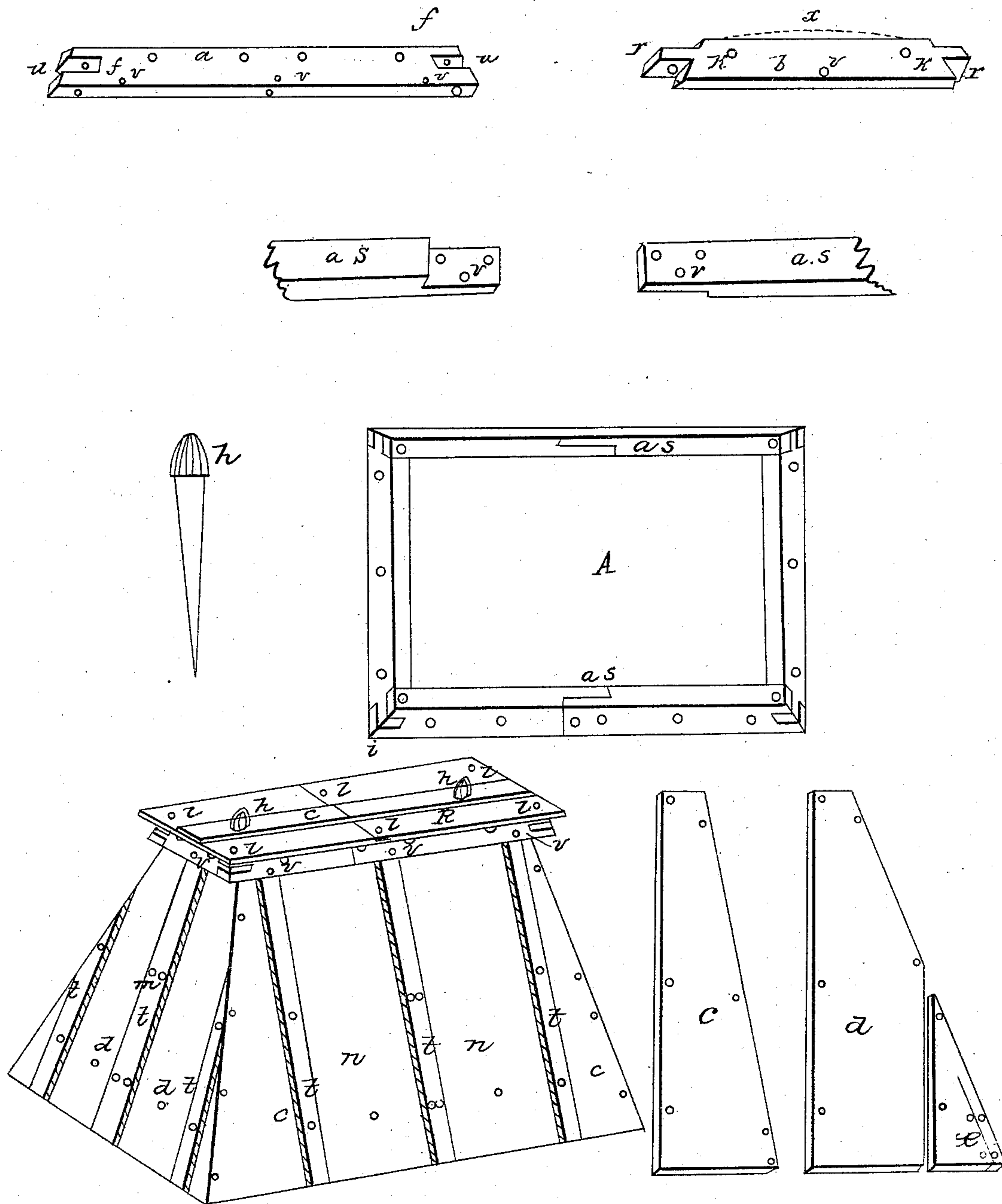


A. J. FRISBIE.
Hay and Grain Protector.

No. 58,401.

Patented Oct. 2, 1866.



Witnesses.
Addison Corey.
Joshua W. Sprague.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW J. FRISBIE, OF ST. MARY'S, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN HAY AND GRAIN PROTECTORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 58,401, dated October 2, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. FRISBIE, of St. Mary's, in the county of Auglaize and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Mode of Protecting Hay and Grain Ricks from the Weather; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and clear description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in providing hay and grain ricks with a cap or covering, designated as the "longitudinal hay and grain cap," for their protection.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and use.

I construct four boards, eight or ten feet in length, as the case may require, one edge of which I leave straight, and slope the other so as to correspond with the slope of the end of the rick, as represented at C, and mark them for the corners of the sides of the cap, as at *c c*. Then, in a similar manner, I slope a sufficient number of boards for the ends *d*, giving them the same slope as of the sides of the rick, and mark them for the ends of the cap *d d*. These are more sloping than the sides *c*. I now take a beveling-square, and fix it to the angle of *c* at *e*, which is the proper slope for the ends of the mortises of all the frames, as shown at *f*, and is also the proper slope for the ends of the tenons, as at *r*, which will slope the frames out toward the lower corner, as may be seen at *i*, giving them the slope of the rick; and the angle of *d*, at *e*, with a beveling-square, gives the proper slope for the sides of the mortises, as seen at *u*, and also the downward slope for the shoulder of the tenons, as seen at *k*.

A side piece of the upper frame is shown at *a*, with holes for ventilation, *v v*, made with an inch-and-a-half or two-inch auger, and inclining upward, to prevent the rain from blowing into the rick. Also, *b* is an end piece of the same frame.

I generally use three-by-four-inch scantling for the frames, of which I make three.

The lower or bottom frame I make the length of the rick (at the bulge) to be capped, and

eight or ten feet wide, as the rick may require, and give the mortises and tenons their proper slope, as hereinabove directed, and make the holes for the bolts which fasten on the boards as represented at A, and also put a bolt down through the mortises and tenons, as at *i*. The middle frame is made similar to the lower one, already described, and of the length and width of the rick, about four feet above the lower one, and will be from six to seven and a half feet wide. These two frames are to be placed around the rick, one some four feet above the other, and will come inside the cap. I usually make an extra set of these end pieces longer than the others for these two frames, so as to widen or contract the cap to different-sized ricks.

The top frame is made three feet wide, and of the length to correspond with the other two frames, and is placed on the outside of the top of the siding, after the siding has been bolted to the other two frames, as seen in R, and firmly bolted thereto. The upper and lower edges of this frame may be leveled off, if thought proper, so as to make a better fit with the top plank.

I now commence putting on the boards, say at *m*, covering the spaces between them with strips *t t* as I proceed, and bolt them firmly to the lower and middle frames, (which have been adjusted to their proper place around the rick,) and so continue to the place of beginning; and the last strip may be fastened with two screws, as shown at *m*. If broad siding is used an extra bolt should be put through the center, as at *n n*. The upper frame is now put on the outside of the top of the siding and bolted firmly thereto. The top plank, which may be inch and a quarter thick, are now fitted on and firmly bolted to this frame, as at *l l*.

A broad strip, *t*, is fitted over the space between the top boards, and nailed or screwed thereon. The two pins *h h*, as represented at *h*, pass through this strip, through an inch-and-a-half or a two-inch auger-hole, and driven into the rick some three feet or more, which serves to hold the cap to its proper place upon the rick.

Should the scantling not be of sufficient length for the cap, they may be extended to

any length required by any of the known modes of splicing, as at a^s , and would save bolts by making the splice at the edge of a board, so that the same bolts may hold the splice and boards, as represented at a^s . And, also, if preferred, the two end pieces of the upper frame may be sloped from the middle to each end on the upper edge, as seen by the dotted lines at X, which will conduct the water off more readily, though I generally make them straight.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The longitudinal hay and grain cap, as herein described.

ANDREW J. FRISBIE.

Witnesses:

ADDISON COREY,
JAMES L. SWARTZ.