

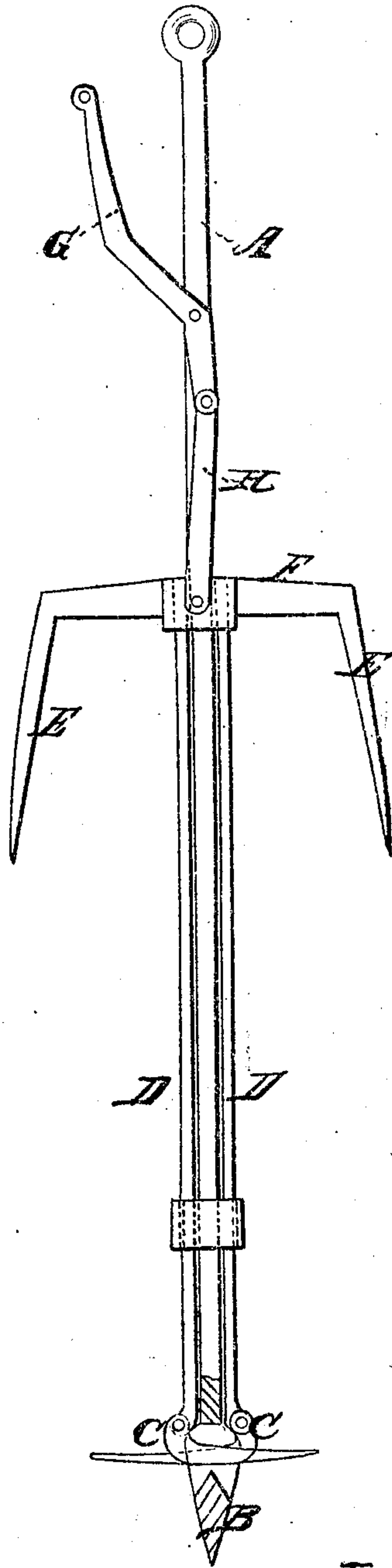
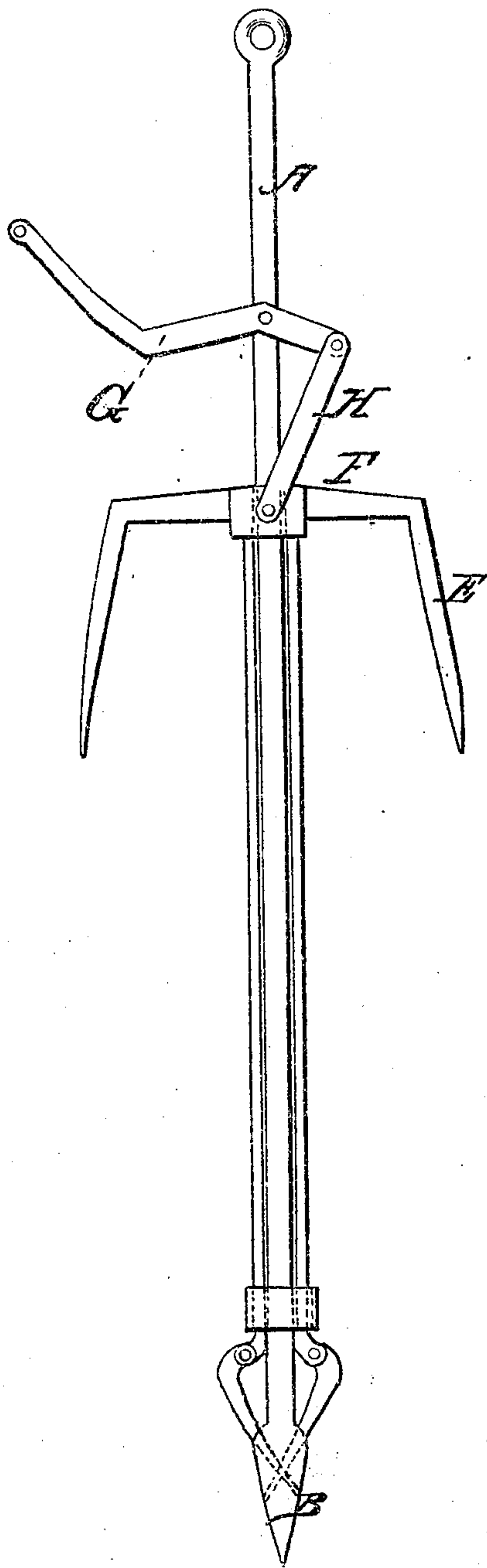
David P. Stewart Horse Hay-Fork.

N^o 95,743.

Patented Oct 12 1869.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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DAVID P. STEWART, OF SPRUCE CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 95,743, dated October 12, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN HORSE HAY-FORKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID P. STEWART, of Spruce Creek, in the county of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and improved Horse Hay-Fork; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in hay-elevating forks, such as are operated by horse or other power, designed to provide more simple and efficient forks than those now in use.

The invention consists in the arrangement, upon a straight pointed stock, to which the elevating-rope is attached, of a set of jointed hooks, capable of closing into the point of the stock to be forced into the hay, and then opening to hold the hay, and a set of gathering and holding-hooks, connected together by slides parallel with the stocks, and operated simultaneously, by setting and tripping-levers, all as hereinafter more fully specified.

Figure 1 represents an elevation of my improved fork in the position for passing into the hay for gathering a load.

Figure 2 represents the position when a load has been secured.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the stock, consisting of a straight bar of metal, having at one end an eye for connection to the hoisting-rope, and at the other a broad, flat point, B, having a slot or mortise through its greatest breadth, a portion of the lower wall of which represents two sides of a triangle, with the apex pointing toward the other and upper wall.

C represents a pair of hooks, curved at the base, and jointed to slides D, capable of moving longitudinally along the stock, on two sides thereof, and so arranged that the hooks are engaged in the mortise at the point overlapping each other.

The said slides rise well toward the upper end of the stock A, and support at their upper ends, a pair of branching hooks, E, projecting downward from a cross-head, F.

G represents a bent operating-lever, pivoted to the stock above the cross-head F, and connected thereto by a link, H. The upper end of this lever is provided with an eye for the connection of a trip-rope.

When it is desired to take a load of hay, the lever G is drawn down into the position represented in fig. 1, which draws both sets of forks and the slides up into the position also represented in fig. 1, bringing the points of the forks C into the opening through the point B, where they cannot obstruct the passage of the point into the hay.

It is then thrust into the hay until the long forks E and the cross-head F obstruct the further passage. The arm G is then thrust up into the position represented in fig. 2, which drives the slides D and both sets of hooks downward, causing the hinged hooks C to assume a right-angular projecting position in the hay, calculated to prevent it from slipping off the fork, the downward strain on the said hooks being resisted by the apex of the triangular wall of the slot, and the link H and lever G, which assumes a straight line between the point of the lever G and the cross-head, and prevents the latter and the slides from rising up until tripped by the cord for disengaging the hooks C, which is done when the fork has arrived at the point for delivery.

Having thus described my invention,

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

The arrangement of the straight shank A, having the point B slotted, as described, the straight slides D, resting against said shank, and provided at their lower ends with the curved hooks C, crossing each other in the slot of the point B, and attached at their upper ends to the cross-head F, having the branching hooks E, the connecting-rod H, pivoted to the cross-head, and the operating-lever G, pivoted to the rod H and shank A, all as herein described and shown, for the purpose specified.

DAVID P. STEWART.

Witnesses:

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