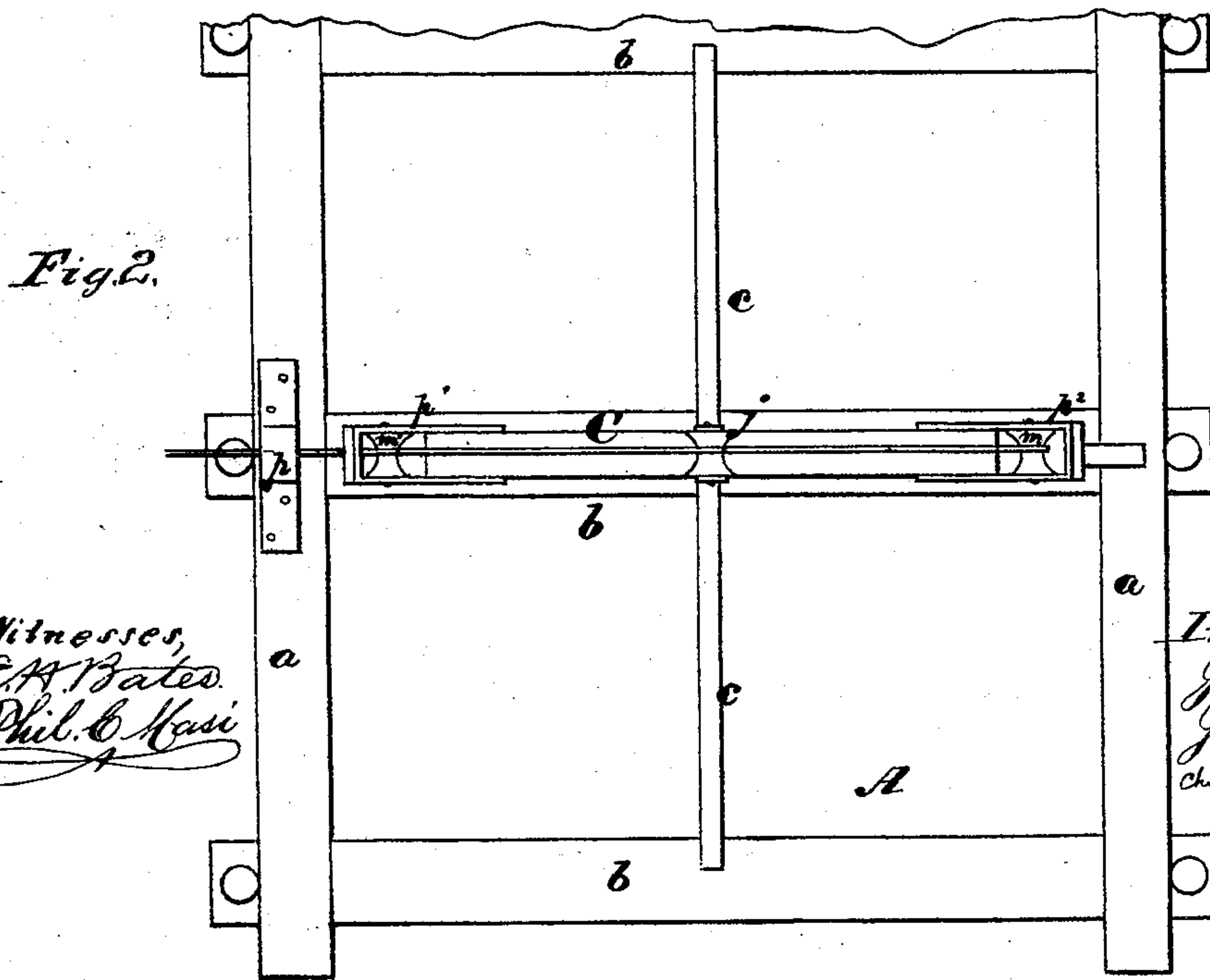
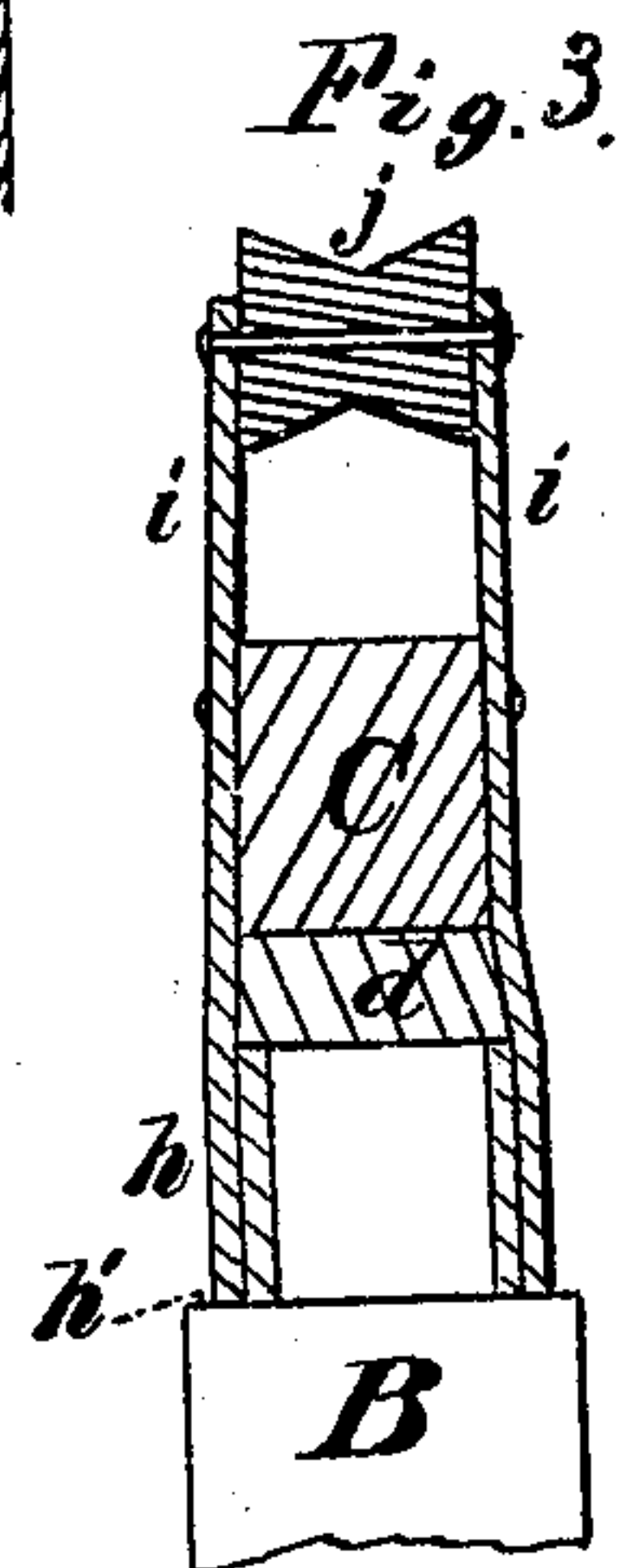
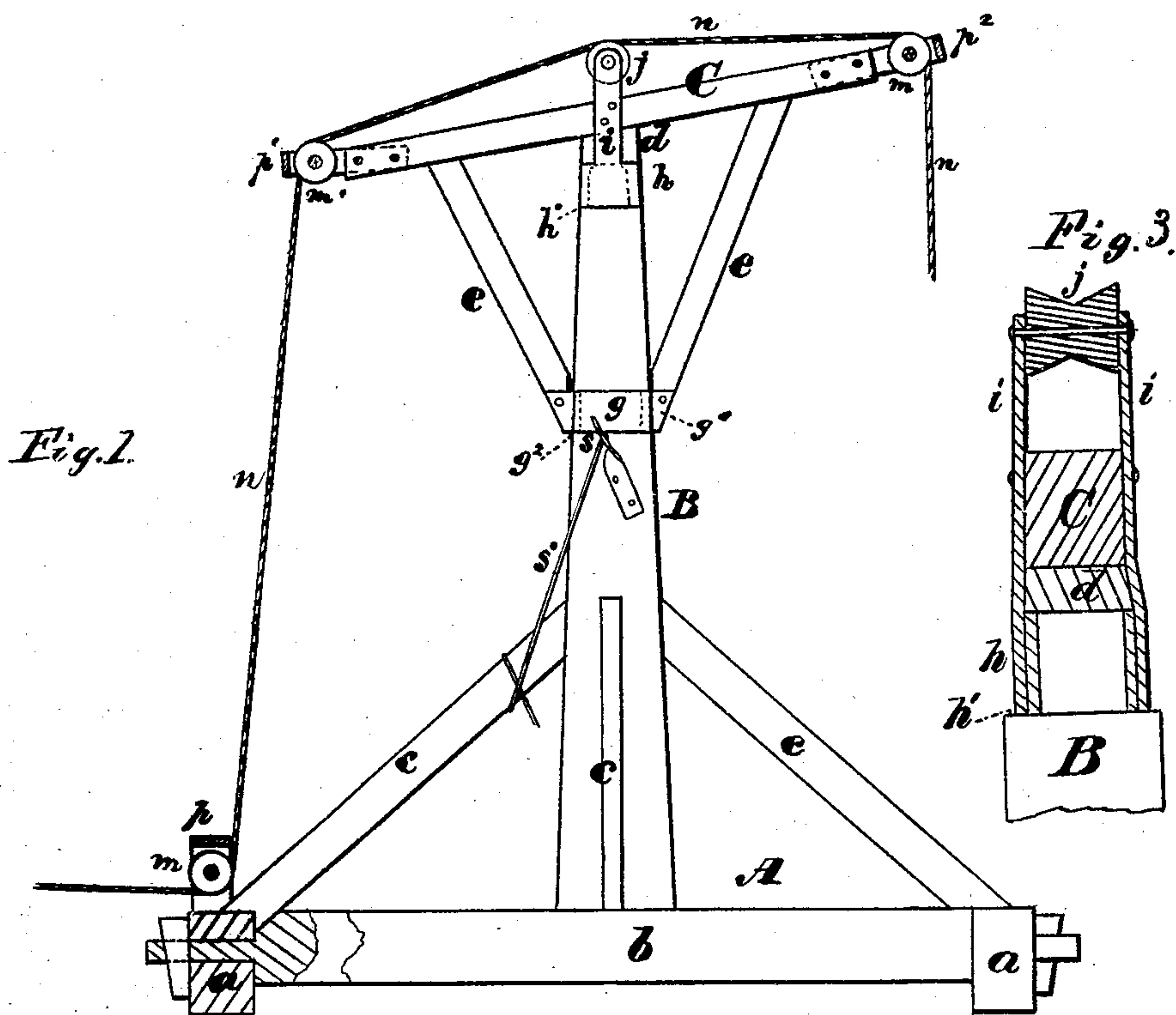


J. W. SEFTON & J. T. JONES.

Derricks.

No. 147,180.

Patented Feb. 3, 1874.



Witnesses,
E. H. Bates
Phil. C. Hasi

Inventors,
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Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. SEFTON AND JAMES T. JONES, OF XENIA, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN DERRICKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 147,180, dated February 3, 1874; application filed September 6, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES W. SEFTON and JAMES T. JONES, of Xenia, in the county of Clay and State of Illinois, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Hay-Stackers; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of my hay-stacker partly sectioned. Fig. 2 is a top view of same. Fig. 3 is a section of the shaft.

This invention relates to improvements on machines for stacking hay in the field. It consists in a means for locking the revolving beam in a given position when this is required.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a portable sled, which is composed of longitudinal runners *a a* connected by transverse beams properly framed into the runners. There may be any number of these transverse beams, but we prefer to have three, two at the front and rear ends and one in the middle, as shown in the drawings. From the middle beam *b* rises perpendicularly a post, B, which is sustained in its position by means of inclined braces *c c c c*. This post supports a revolving beam or crane, C, upon its upper end, which is strengthened by means of braces *e e*. The beam is inclined somewhat from a horizontal plane, and it is supported upon the upper end of the post B as well as at a point some distance below the upper support, as we will now explain. The upper support consists of a tube, *h*, fitted upon a reduced cylindrical portion of the post B, and resting on a shoulder, *h'*. This

tube has two standards rising from it, which are firmly bolted to the sides of the crane and extend above the same far enough to afford bearings for a grooved pulley, *j*. Between the crane C and the upper end of the tube *h* a block, *d*, is confined, which makes a solid connection. The lower bearing is formed by plates *g*, the ears *g¹* of which are secured to the lower extremities of the braces *e e*, thus making a collar, which is supported upon a shoulder, *g²*. The crane C is thus firmly sustained and allowed to turn around the post B. To fix the crane at any time a spring-pawl, *s*, is applied to the post B below the collar *g*, and, when desired, this pawl is caused to engage with a notch made in the lower edge of the collar. The pawl *s* may be worked by means of a cord, *s'*, shown in Fig. 1. The elevating-rope *n* is carried over a pulley, *m*, which has its bearings in a staple, *p²*, on the highest end of the crane, thence over the pulley *j* to and over a pulley, *m'*, which has its bearings in a staple, *p*, on the sled-frame A. From the pulley *m* the rope *n* is carried off horizontally, and may be hitched to a horse for raising the loads.

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

The spring-pawl *s*, in combination with the post B and collar *g*, substantially as and for the purpose mentioned.

In testimony that we claim the above we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES W. SEFTON.
JAMES T. JONES.

Witnesses:

H. H. BEECHER,
JOHN S. SYMONDS.