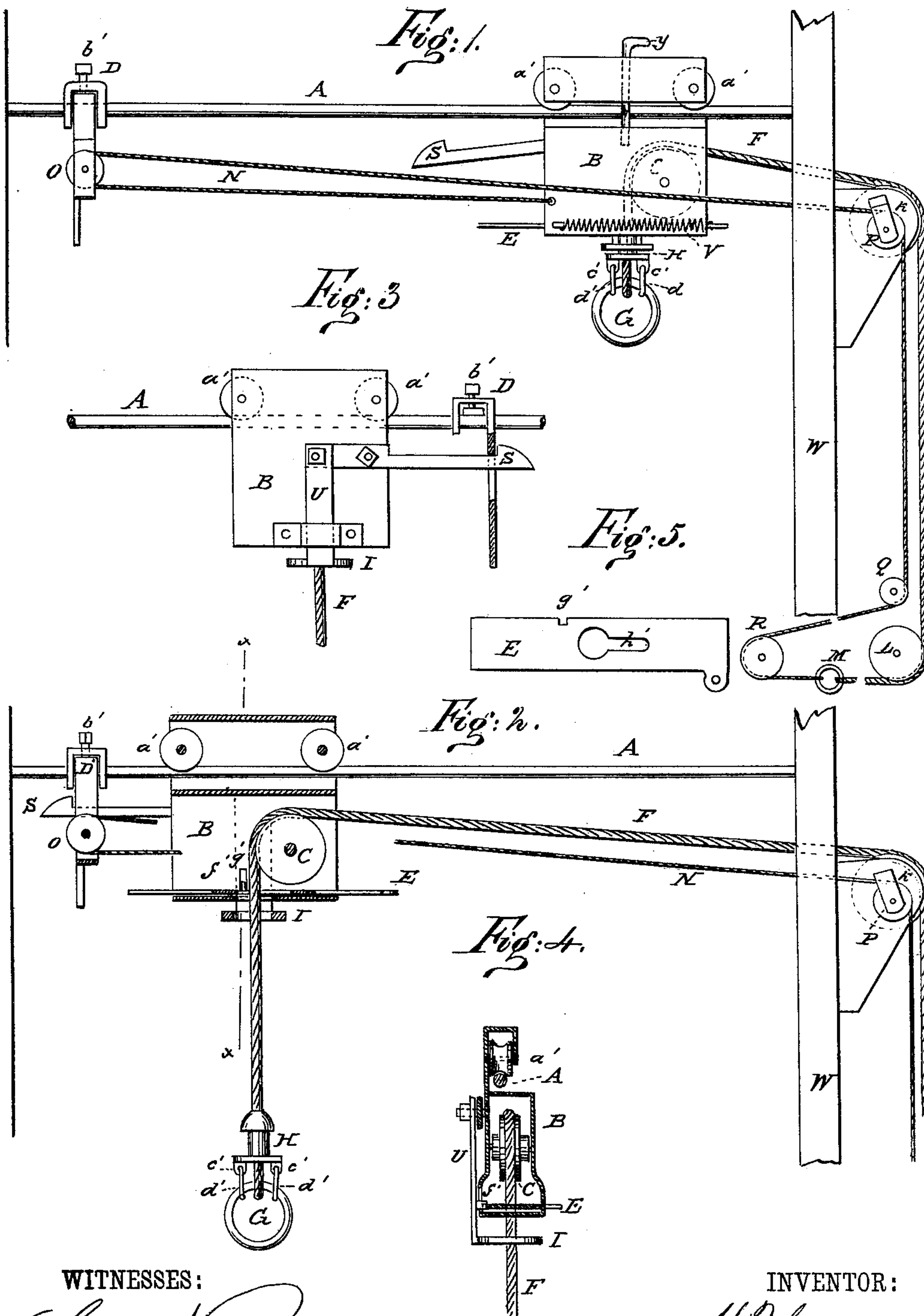


H. P. SCHNECK.
Hay-Carrier.

No. 220,433.

Patented Oct. 7, 1879.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY P. SCHNECK, OF HUNTINGBURG, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN HAY-CARRIERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 220,433, dated October 7, 1879; application filed August 4, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY PETER SCHNECK, of Huntingburg, in the county of Dubois and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Hay-Carrier, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the device. Fig. 2 is a front elevation, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the carrier-frame and certain connected parts. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation on line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a plan of the sliding plate.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and efficient device for moving hay to or from the barn or stack.

The invention consists of a frame having wheels and sliding on an elevated rod or track, and provided with a bottom sliding plate moved by the contraction of a spring, and also having a sliding bar and clutch, a flanged sleeve or cylinder, and certain other novel parts hereinafter described.

In the drawings, A represents the rod on which the carrier B runs. This carrier consists of a rectangular box open at each end, and having one extended side bent twice to form a receptacle for wheels above the box.

a' a' are the grooved wheels resting on the rod. C is the sheave revolving inside of the carrier. D is a slotted vertical bar, and D' a pendent pulley-frame or bar fixed upon the rod A, both held firmly in position by the set-screw *b'*, and this bar serves the double purpose of holding the pulley-frame or bar D' and, incidentally, the carrier, fast, while the fork is being loaded and elevated, and of also allowing the sliding plate E to be thrown back when the fork is to be lowered for the purpose of gathering a load of hay. The lock-plate E is provided with a notch, *g'*, and a key-hole slot, *h'*, for purposes hereinafter pointed out. The rope or chain F, to one end of which is attached the ring G, from which a hay-fork depends, passes up through the cylinder H, that is provided with a conical head and a broad circular base, and on the under side of the base are two staples or hook-eyes, *c'*, from which depend links or

hooks *d'*, that assist in supporting the ring G. Passing then through this cylinder the rope is led up through the ring I into the carrier B, over the roller C, thence over sheave K, and downward over the sheave L to the ring M, to which the horse that works the device is to be hitched. The small rope N is made fast in one edge of carrier B, and thence passes over sheave O, that is supported by the bar D or an attachment thereto, thence over the sheave P by the side of sheave K, thence over the sheaves Q and R in succession, to be made fast to the ring M in a direction opposite to the rope F. While the fork is being loaded the carrier is held stationary by the engagement of the latch S in the slots of the bar D; but as the load is raised the conical head of the cylinder H enters through the ring I and key-hole slotted opening in the plate E, to be caught and held thereby. The base of the cylinder at the same time raises the ring I that lifts the vertical bar U, to which is pivoted the rear end of the lever-latch S, and the result is that the said latch is disengaged from the bar D. At the same moment, or a little earlier, the finger or stop *f'* of the bar U is disengaged by its upward movement from the notch *g'* in the plate E, so that the spring V may operate to throw the plate forward that its slot *h'* may secure the cylinder.

On the disengagement of the latch the carrier with its load moves in the direction of the pulling force. When the horse has reached the extreme of his pull, and the fork has been unloaded, he is turned about and driven back in the direction of the sheave L. This will take the carrier back to the point of departure, so that the latch will again engage in the slot in the bar D, and the sliding plate E be pushed back by contact with the said bar, so that cylinder H shall be released and allowed to fall with the fork to the desired position for receiving or taking another load.

The frame-work W (shown in the drawings) is simply to indicate a convenient arrangement of the sheaves. The bar D and its attachment are so constructed that the sheave O can be removed from its present position and suspended from the opposite face of the

rod A, and the position of the carrier can also be reversed by removing the pin *y*, and by so doing first one end and then the other end of the barn can be filled or emptied from its center.

The reversal is readily made in the carrier by detaching the pin *y*, turning the carrier horizontally, placing it upon the opposite side of rod A, and reinserting the pin *y*.

This arrangement gives my device a great advantage over all others with which I am acquainted, for none of them, so far as I am aware, can thus be made to operate in opposite directions.

In some hay-carriers a weight is used to move the carrier back; but a heavy weight pulls the rope and whiffletree against the horse's legs, while a light weight will not move the carrier. These difficulties are avoided by the use of my small rope N.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In combination with the carrier B, the ring I, vertical bar U, latch S, spiral spring V, sliding plate E, and stop *f'*, constructed and arranged substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The slotted bar D and pulley-frame D', secured on rod A by screw *b'*, in combination with the carrier B, having spring-latch S, and a rope, N, operated as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In combination with the cylinder H, the staples or hook-eyes *c' c'*, and links *d' d'*, substantially as herein shown and described.

HENRY PETER SCHNECK.

Witnesses:

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