J. S. OBERHOLTZER.
Revolving Hay-Rake.

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 224,718. Patented Feb. 17, 1880.

Fig. 1.

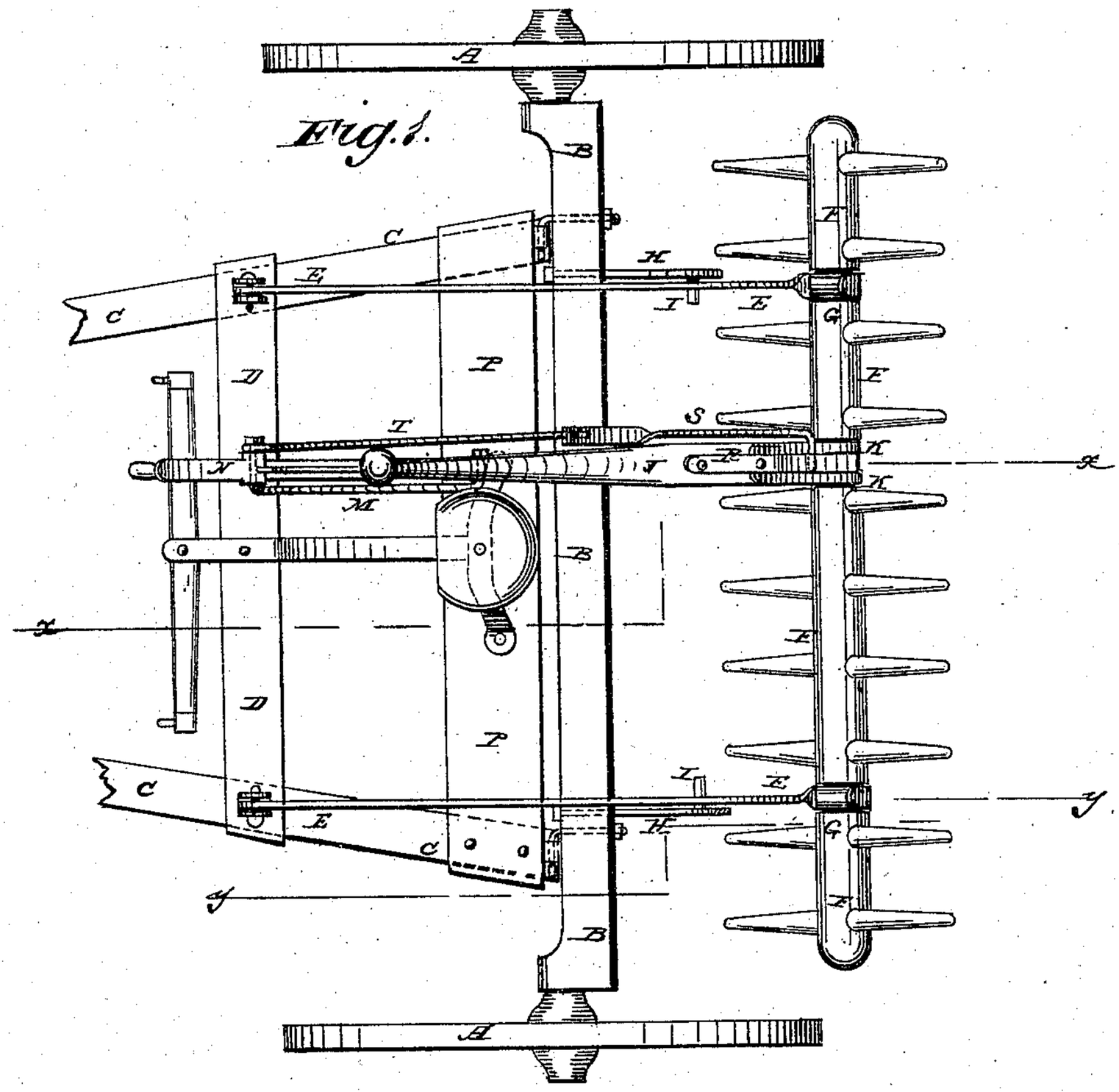
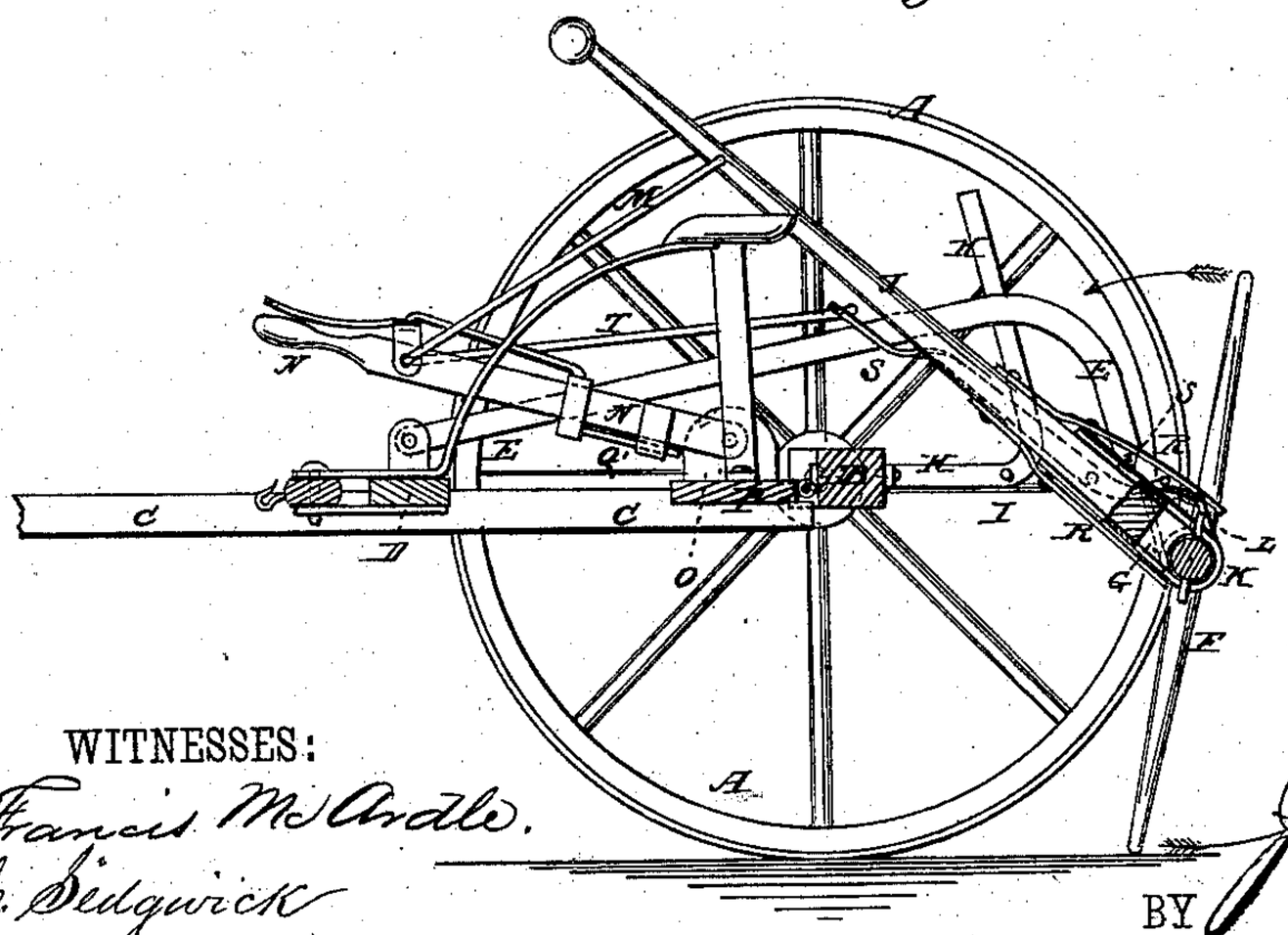


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:
Francis McArdle.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:
J. S. Oberholtzer
BY Munn & Co
ATTORNEYS.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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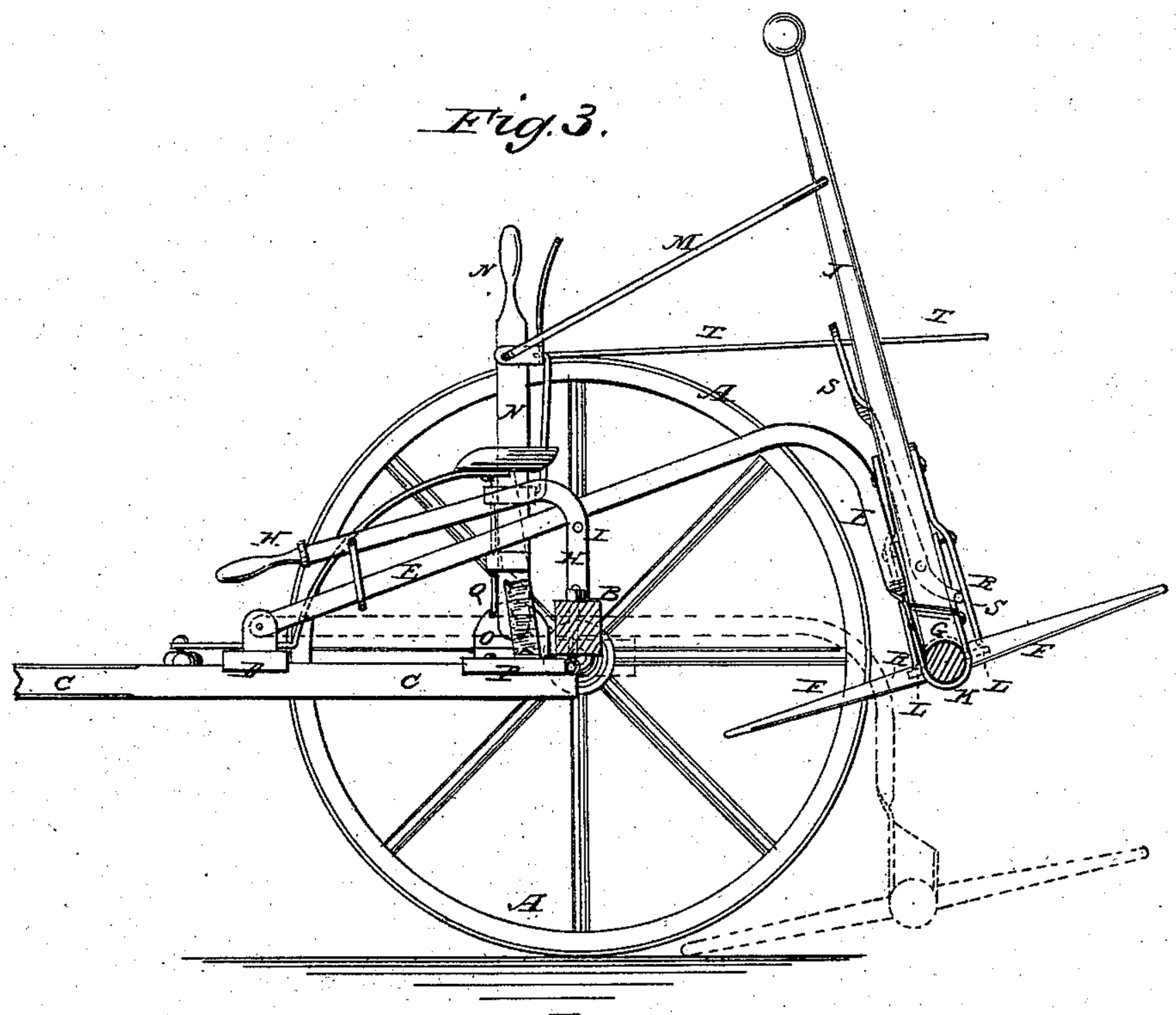
Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Francis McArdle.

L. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

J. S. Oberholtzer

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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB S. OBERHOLTZER, OF WADSWORTH, OHIO.

REVOLVING HAY-RAKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 224,718, dated February 17, 1880.

Application filed October 11, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB S. OBERHOLTZER, of Wadsworth, in the county of Medina and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Revolving Hay-Rake, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1, Sheet 1, is a plan view of my hay-rake. Fig. 2, Sheet 1, is a side sectional elevation of the rake, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3, Sheet 2, is a side elevation, partly in section through the line *y y*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish a revolving hay-rake so constructed that the rake-head may be raised to pass obstructions and miss hay without discharging the collected hay, may be conveniently adjusted with the teeth at any desired inclination, and may be readily tripped to discharge collected hay.

The invention consists in the combination, in a revolving hay-rake, of various attachments with the rake-head and sulky, so that the rake-head may be readily adjusted and controlled, as hereinafter fully described.

A are the wheels, and B the axle, of the sulky. To the forward side of the axle B are hinged the thills C. To the thills C, at or near the ends of their forward cross-bar, D, are hinged the forward ends of the draw-bars E. The draw-bars E pass back above the axle B, and their rear parts are curved downward, and have their ends bent upward into U form to receive and serve as bearings for the shaft of the rake-head F. The shaft of the rake-head F is secured in place in the bends of the draw-bars E by blocks G secured to the draw-bars E above the said shaft.

H are two levers, the lower parts of which are bent forward, and their ends are bolted to the rear side of the axle B. To the levers H, at or near their bends, are attached pins I, which project beneath the lower edges of the draw-bars E, so that by operating the levers H the draw-bars E, and with them the rake-head F, may be raised to pass obstructions or miss hay without changing the position of the rake-head F or dropping the hay that may be upon the rake-head; also to put the rake-head F in traveling position.

J is a lever, the lower end of which is secured to the shaft of the rake-head F by a metal strap, K, passing around the said shaft and attached to the said lever. The bent part of the strap K is slotted longitudinally for the passage of the stop-pin L, attached to the shaft of the rake-head F, and which moves through the said slot when the rake-head F revolves.

To the front and rear sides of the lower part of the lever J are attached springs R, the lower ends of which rest against the projecting ends of the pin L, so that the rake-head F may be adjusted and held in place by means of the lever J.

To the upper part of the lever J is pivoted the rear end of a rod, M, the forward end of which is pivoted to the upper part of a lever, N. The lower end of the lever N is slotted to receive the ratchet-plate O, attached to the rear cross-bar, P, of the thills C, and is pivoted to said plate by a pin or bolt. With the lower part of the lever N is connected a sliding pawl, Q, to engage with the teeth of the ratchet-plate O and lock the lever N in place when adjusted.

By this arrangement the rake-head F may be adjusted to give any desired inclination to the rake-teeth, and to cause them to catch upon the ground and revolve to discharge the collected hay by operating the lever N.

To the side of the lever J is pivoted a lever, S, the lower end of which is bent to one side to pass in between the lever J and the rear spring, R.

The lever S is made shorter than the distance between the rake-head F and the end of the connecting-rod M, and has a hole through it to receive a rod, T. The rear end of the rod T has a head or other stop formed upon or attached to it to prevent it from being drawn out of the hole in the lever S. The forward end of the rod T is pivoted to the lever N.

The rod T is made enough longer than the rod M to allow the lever N to be moved back and forth in adjusting the rake-head without bringing the stop upon the rear end of the rod T in contact with the lever S; but should the lever N be moved so far forward as to bring the forward ends of the rake-teeth into con-

tact with the ground the rod T will operate the lever S to raise the spring R from the pin L and allow the rake-head F to revolve.

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

1. The combination, in a revolving hay-rake, of the lever J, having spring-catches R attached to its lower end, and the rod and lever M N with the rake-head F, having a catch-pin, L, attached to its shaft, substantially as herein shown and described, so that the rake-head F can be adjusted with its teeth at any desired inclination by operating the lever J, as set forth.

2. The combination, in a revolving hay-rake, of the lever S and the sliding rod T with the levers M N and spring-catch R, substantially as herein shown and described, so that the rake-head F may be released automatically and allowed to revolve when its teeth have been brought to a fixed inclination, as set forth.

JACOB S. OBERHOLTZER.

Witnesses:
WM. F. BOYER,
I. R. LANG.