(Model.)

F. S. BARKELEW.

HAY RICKER.

No. 245,118. Patented Aug. 2, 1881.

Fig. 1.

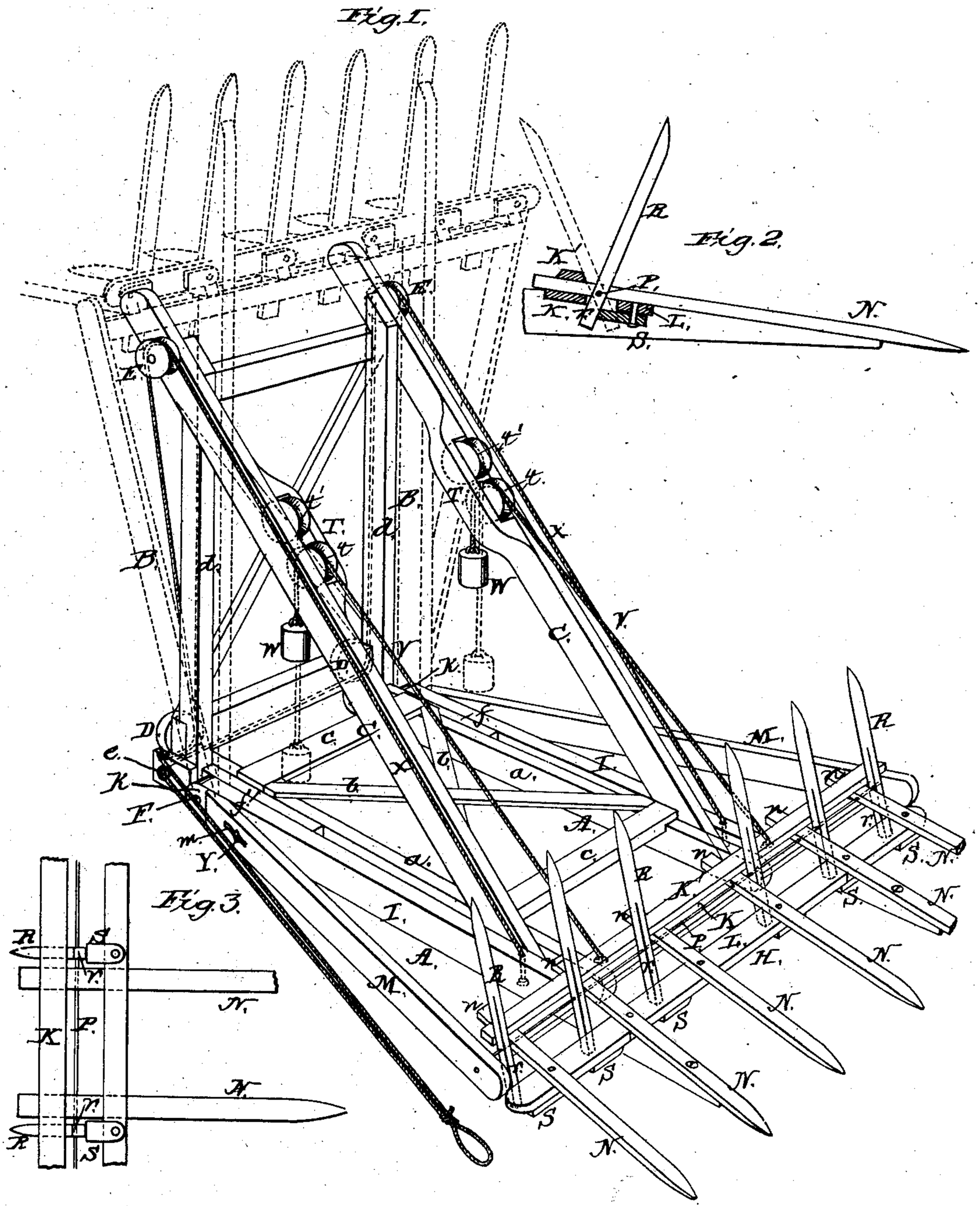

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK S. BARKELEW, OF BUNKER HILL, MISSOURI.

HAY-RICKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 245,118, dated August 2, 1881.

Application filed December 11, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, F. S. BARKELEW, of Bunker Hill, in the county of Lewis and State of Missouri, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Hay-Rickers; and I 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 perspective view, and Figs. 2 and 3 are details.

This invention relates to devices for ricking or loading hay.

The invention consists in the construction hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings hereto annexed, A represents a base frame or sled consisting of shoes *a a*, braced between by cross-braces *b c*. Fastened to one end of this sled is an upright frame, B, whose side pieces, *d d*, are firmly secured at their lower ends to the ends of shoes *a a*. Said frame B is braced by an upper and lower brace let into the side pieces, *d d*, and also by diagonal braces between. This frame B is also braced by struts C, running from the tops of side pieces, *d d*, to the ends of shoes *a a*, away from frame B.

Secured to the frame B upon each side, at the bottom of side pieces, *d d*, to the back thereof, are pulleys D D, which turn in a direction across frame B.

To the upper ends of struts C, at frame B, are attached, one upon each side of said frame, pulleys E E, so located as to be somewhat in front of pulleys D D, and adapted to turn at right angles to said latter pulleys.

Passing transversely through sledge A, in front of frame B, is a rod, F, upon which is hinged the hay-receiving frame H. This frame consists of side pieces, I I, front bars, K and L, and braces M M. This frame is hinged to sledge A by the rod F passing through ends *k k* of side pieces, I I, there being intervening blocks *f f* to cause side pieces, I I, to clear the struts C, made fast to side pieces, I I, in front. About where the ends of shoes *a a* come is a transverse bar, K, to which are fastened, at their rear ends, *n n*, the rake-teeth N, being held firm by top bar, K′, all being held by bolts.

In front of bar K there is let into and fastened to side pieces, I I, a supporting-bar, L, on and to which bar are secured the teeth N, two of these extending along the top of and being secured to the front extensions of side pieces, I I.

Between but a little above bars K and L there is a transverse rod, P, passing through rake-teeth N and secured in ends of braces M M, said rod also passing through the lower ends, *r*, of uprights R, the latter being located alongside of teeth N and being loose on rod P, so as to be capable of being partially turned on said rod.

To the under side of bar L there is secured a series of latches, S, one in front of the lower end of each upright R, their length being such that when turned against said uprights these latter will be thrown forward of a perpendicular, and when released they (the uprights) can be thrown back of a perpendicular. The tops of the points of the teeth and the fronts of the points of the uprights are beveled off and the whole tops of the latter curved.

On the inside of struts C C, somewhat near frame B, are located carrier-frames T T, in which are journaled sheaves *t t′*, two in each frame.

Attached to each side of the rake-frame at the front is a cord, V, which passes backward, upward, and down between sheaves *t t′*, and has a weight, W, attached to its end.

Attached to the rake-frame in front, and running outside of struts C C, are other cords, X, which pass over pulleys E E, down and under pulleys D D, and are both brought to the same side of the device, the longer cords from the other side running through a guide-eye, *e*, at the bottom of the arm B.

The rear ends of braces M M are slotted at *m*, and are held to side pieces, I I, by screws Y Y passing through such slots, whereby the rake in front can be stiffened up.

In operation the ricker is placed up to the rick or wagon, with its teeth projecting forward. The hay is then deposited upon said teeth. The cords X are pulled, which throws the rake with the hay up, the weights counterbalancing the rake-frame until the hay is

thrown over and backward to the desired spot. In building a rick or loading a wagon the uprights are loose and fall backward, readily slipping from under the hay. The cross-bar K′, coming in contact with the tops of struts C C, stops the rake-frame, and at the same time weights W W are lifted a little, which assists in starting the frame down. In finishing the rick the uprights are held forward by the latches S S, and the rake holds the hay when thrown up so as to be drawn off.

A hinged fork-frame, operated by cords, weights, and ropes for elevating the load, is not broadly new in hay-loaders, and I desire herein to ask protection only for the construction shown, described, and particularly claimed.

What I claim is—

In a hay-loader having the hinged fork-frame, the side pieces, M M, slotted at *m*, and provided with the screws Y, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK SPENCER BARKELEW.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH LEED,

L. B. CLAY.