

(No Model.)

J. F. PLATT.

HAY TEDDER.

No. 333,153.

Patented Dec. 29, 1885.

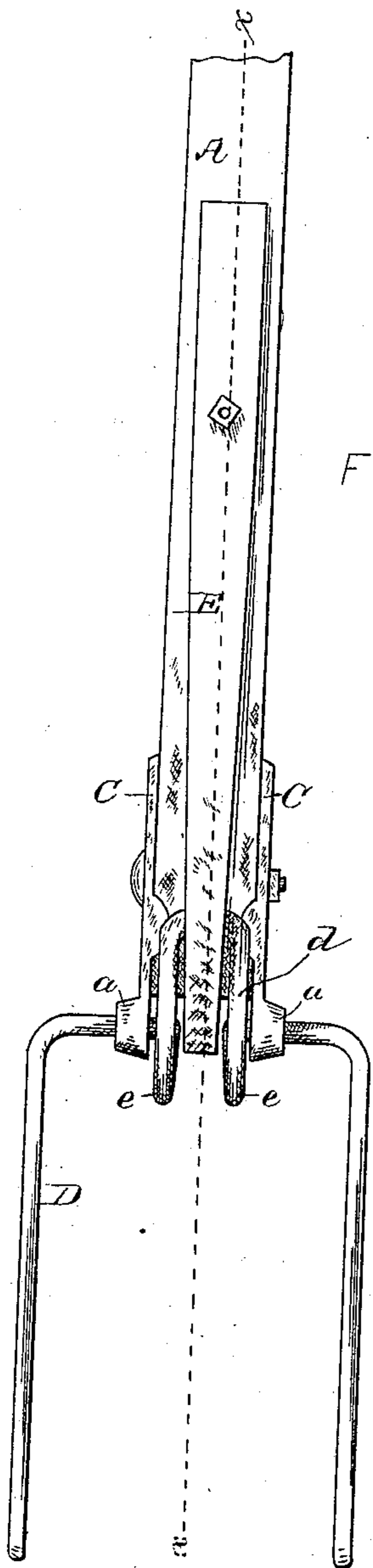


Fig. 1.

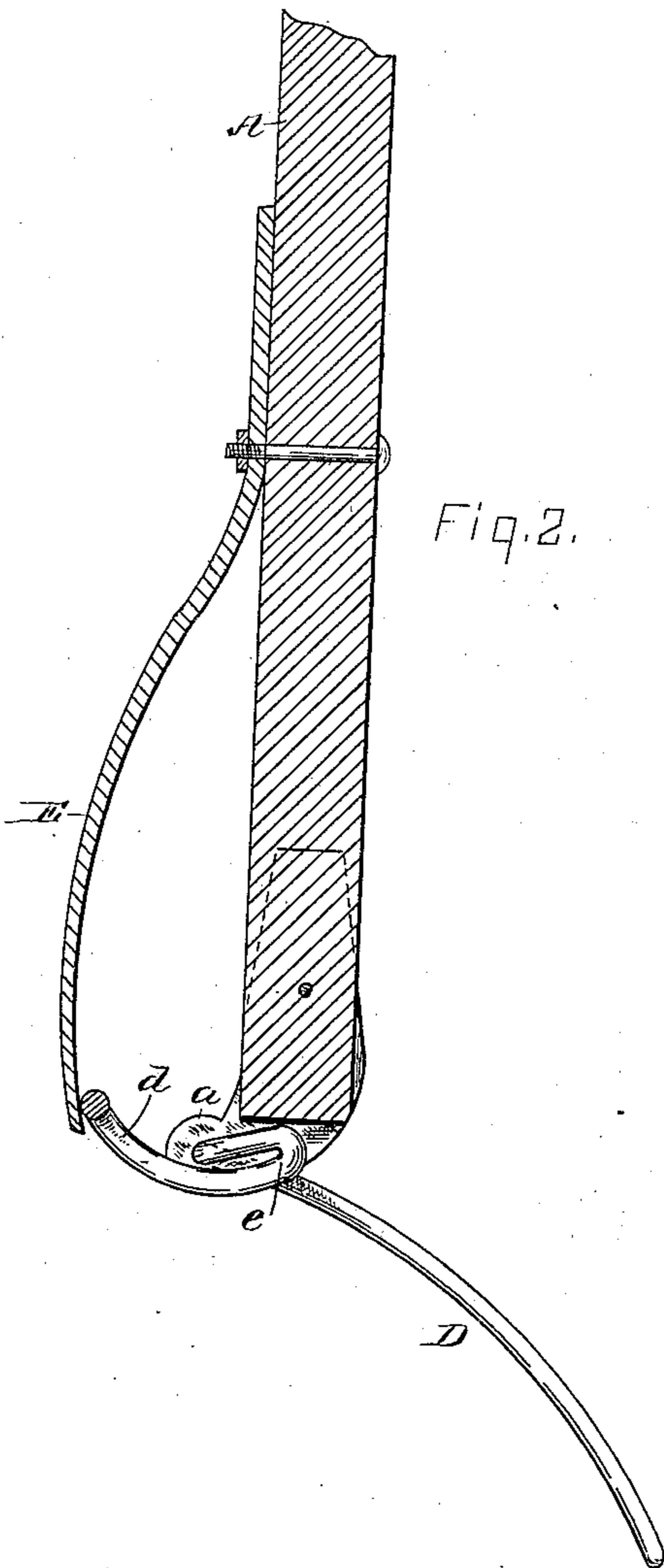


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES F. PLATT, OF STERLING, ILLINOIS.

HAY-TEDDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 333,153, dated December 29, 1885.

Application filed October 20, 1884. Serial No. 146,046. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES F. PLATT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sterling, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hay Tedders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has reference to certain improvements in hay-tedders, and pertains more especially to a novel construction and seating of the tedder-fork, whereby a portion of such fork may abut against the lower end of the fork-arm, and thus limit the throw of such fork.

As the improvement is confined to the fork, and the relation of the latter to the residue of the machine is well known to those skilled in the art, I do not deem it necessary to show or describe the residue of the machine.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is the front elevation of a fork embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a section in the line *2-2* of Fig. 1, except that the fork is shown at the limit of its backward throw.

A is the ordinary fork-arm, attached to the machine in the usual mode, with the points of the fork toward the rear of the machine.

C C are plates attached, respectively, to each side of the arm A, at the lower end of the latter, and provided with outwardly-extending lugs or ears *a a*, transversely through which the fork D is pivotally seated.

D is the fork, having its central portion bent into the upward loop *d*, and two downward loops, *e e*, the latter located, respectively, in a line with the sides of the loop *d*.

E is a flat spring attached at its upper end to the front face of the arm A, and having its lower and free end protruded into and resting upon the apex of the loop *d*.

The loops *e e* are formed by bending a portion of the central part of the fork D downward, outward, and upward and in such relation to the arm A that when the teeth are thrown backward from contact with an obstacle or prominence on the ground the loops *e e* will, when such teeth are back sufficiently to rise over the obstacle, abut against the lower end of the arm A and check the farther throw of the fork. After the fork has passed the obstacle the spring E, acting upon the central loop, *d*, will return the fork D to its working position. The loops *e e* are intended, of course, to prevent the fork D being thrown so far back as to permit the loop *d* to pass out from under the spring E or to rotate so far that the pressure of such spring on the loop *d* will throw the fork backward.

The loops *e e* furnish a very strong and substantial stop.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The fork D, provided with the loop *d*, and with the loops *e e*, integral with such fork, substantially as shown, and for the purpose described.

2. The fork D, provided with the loop *d* and the loops *e e*, in combination with the arm A, plates C, and spring E, substantially as shown, and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES F. PLATT.

Witnesses:

WALTER N. HASKELL,
CYRUS KEHR.