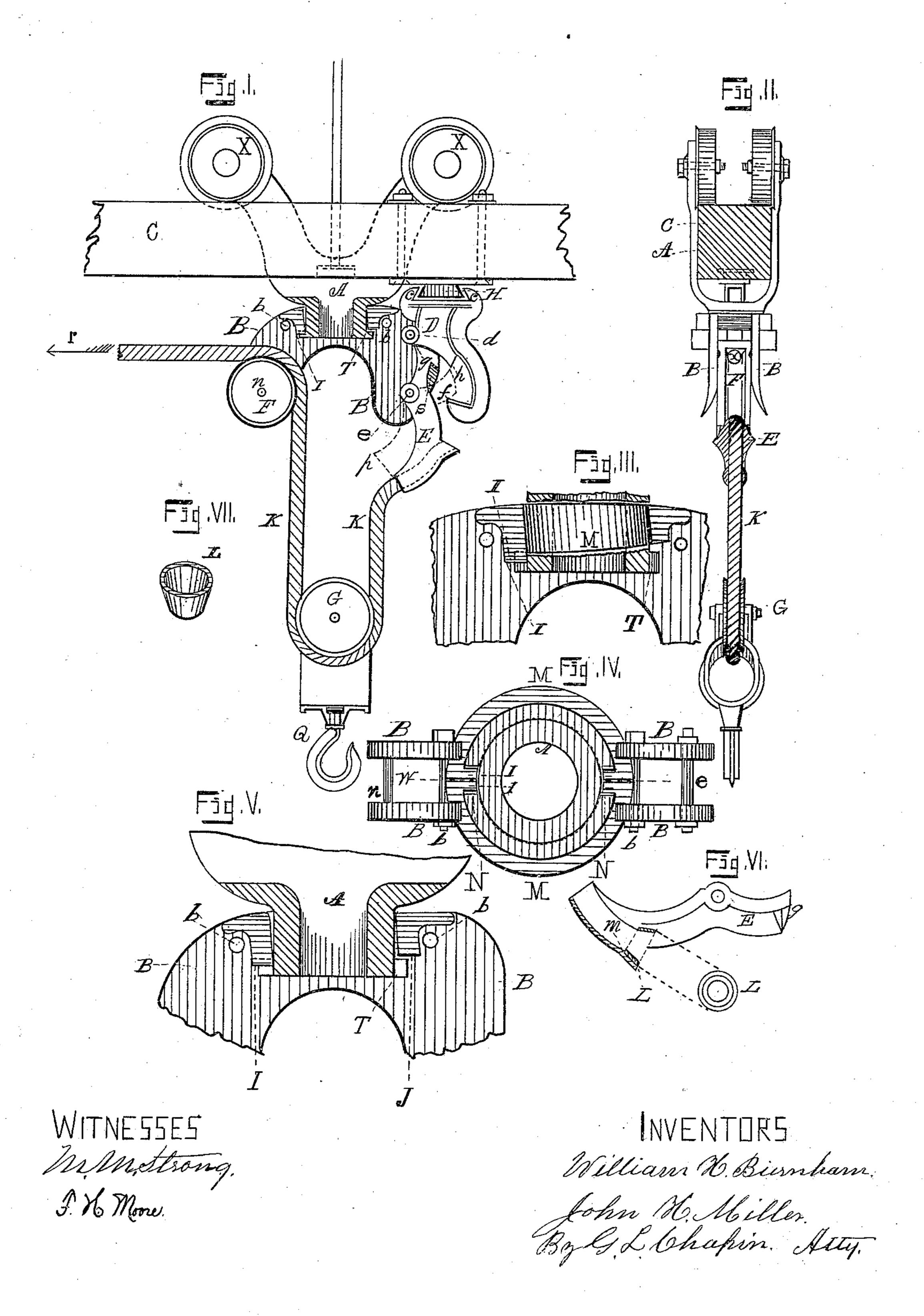
(No Model.)

W. H. BURNHAM & J. H. MILLER.

HAY CARRIER.

No. 368,511.

Patented Aug. 16, 1887.



United States Patent Office

WILLIAM H. BURNHAM AND JOHN H. MILLER, OF BATAVIA, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS TO THE UNITED STATES WIND ENGINE AND PUMP COM-PANY, OF SAME PLACE.

HAY-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 368,511, dated August 16, 1887.

Application filed June 13, 1887. Serial No. 241,175. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beit known that we, WILLIAM H. BURNHAM | and John H. Miller, citizens of the United States, and residents of Batavia, in the county 5 of Kane and State of Illinois, have jointly invented new and useful Improvements in Hay Elevators and Carriers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, illustrating the

to invention, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional elevation taken on line W, Fig. 4, in which is embodied our invention. Fig. 2 is an end view and section of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, an enlarged broken sec-15 tional elevation of the connecting ends of the two-part carrying-frame; Fig. 4, an enlarged inverted view of the two-part carrying-frame with the other parts removed therefrom; Fig. 5, an enlarged broken view of one-half of the 20 connecting parts shown in Fig. 1, taken on line W, Fig. 4; Fig. 6, a perspective representation of the trip-lever connection removed from the other parts; Fig, 7, an enlarged perspective representation of the truncated coni-25 cal swivel-socket for connecting the operating-rope with said lever.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of hay elevators and carriers which lock automatically to the track during the ele-30 vation of the hay and automatically unlock from the track when the hay is to be carried

thereon.

The special improvements consist in the novel construction of the two part carrying-35 frame, whereby it is at all times kept in line with the track, and in a truncated conical swivel-connection with the trip-lever, whereby the operating-rope is kept from being kinked, as hereinafter fully described and shown.

C represents the carrier-track, and X are the traveling rollers by which the upper carrierframe, A, is supported in the ordinary manner. The lower end of the frame A terminates in an annular bearing and a notched flange, N 45 T, for the support of the lower carrier-frame, which is formed in two parts, MBB, which are held to the bearing of frame A by bolts and screws b b put through the wings B B B. Between the right-hand wings B B is placed 50 the trip-lever E, the pivot-bolt of the same be-

| ing shown at e, and above the lever E and between the same wings, BB, is placed the tilting clutch D, the pivot-bearing to which is shown at d, Fig. 1. Between the opposite wings BB is secured a roller, F, by means of a suitable 55 pivot, n. On the opposite sides of the flange T and parallel with the track C are formed notches N, and projecting inward from each part M is a catch, I, the two catches lying together to operate in either notch N, depend- 60 ing in which direction on the track the hay is to be moved. The lower bearing of M M is formed convex, so that it may have a rocking movement in a line with the track C, that said catches I I may engage either notch, as stated. 65

The lower part of the trip-lever E is formed hollow, and in the upper portion thereof is fitted to rotate a socket-swive, L, the bearing for which is shown at m. The rope K passes through this hollow part, and also through the 70 socket-swivel, and is fastened by a knot, whereby the turning of the swivel will prevent the rope K from being kinked, as is the case where the rope is simply tied to the trip-lever E. H represents the dovetail stop secured to 75

the track C.

The tilting clutch D is provided with jaws c c, which may engage the stop H or be made to disengage it by the manipulation of the parts, as follows: The hook Q is to be connected with 80 a hay-fork, and by drawing on the rope K in the direction indicated by dart r the pulley G will be brought up so that the trip-lever E will occupy the position shown by dotted lines p, the top end, g, being brought below the 85 notch h on the clutch D. This will throw the weight of the load on the pivot e, bring the point f into notch s, and release the right-hand jaw c of the clutch from the stop H. At the same time the weight of the load on pulley F 90 will bring the catches I I, by the rocking movement of the parts M, into the left-hand notch N and hold the frame B M in line as the load is moved to the left on track C to the dumping-place. When the hay is dumped, 95 the carrier-frame is brought back, the lefthand jaw c strikes the stop H, and both jaws fasten to it, as shown, preparatory to elevating another load. Inasmuch as the frame MB is required to be swiveled to the frame A for 100 moving hay in opposite directions on the track C, some means must be employed to keep the two frames in line, that they may be locked to the stop H. We find that the means herein detailed are simpler and more certain in their action than older methods for locking the carrier-frames to the track.

We claim as new and desire to secure by

Letters Patent of the United States—

riers, consisting of the lower carrier-frame, M
B, made in two parts and provided on its internal opposite portions with catches I I, and the parts M M, having rocker convex lower bearing surfaces, in combination with the up-

per carrier-frame, A, having an annular bearing at its lower end, and a flange, T, for the support of the parts M, and the flange provided with notches N, which engage the catches II, as specified.

2. The trip-lever E, provided with a hollow lower portion, and the hollow swivel L, having a seat, m, in the top part of the hollow portion, in combination with the rope K, se-

cured to the swivel, as specified.

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Witnesses:

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