

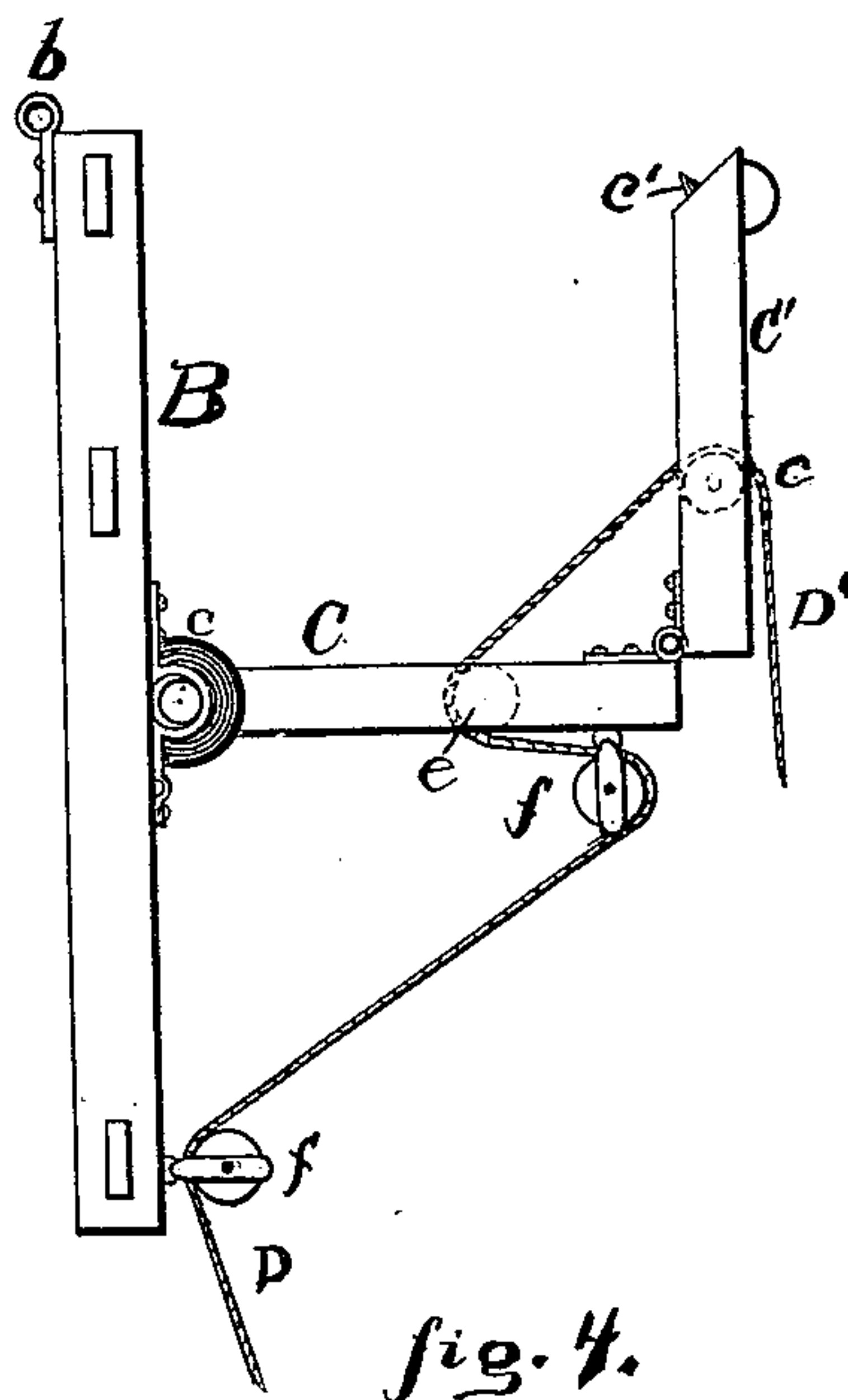
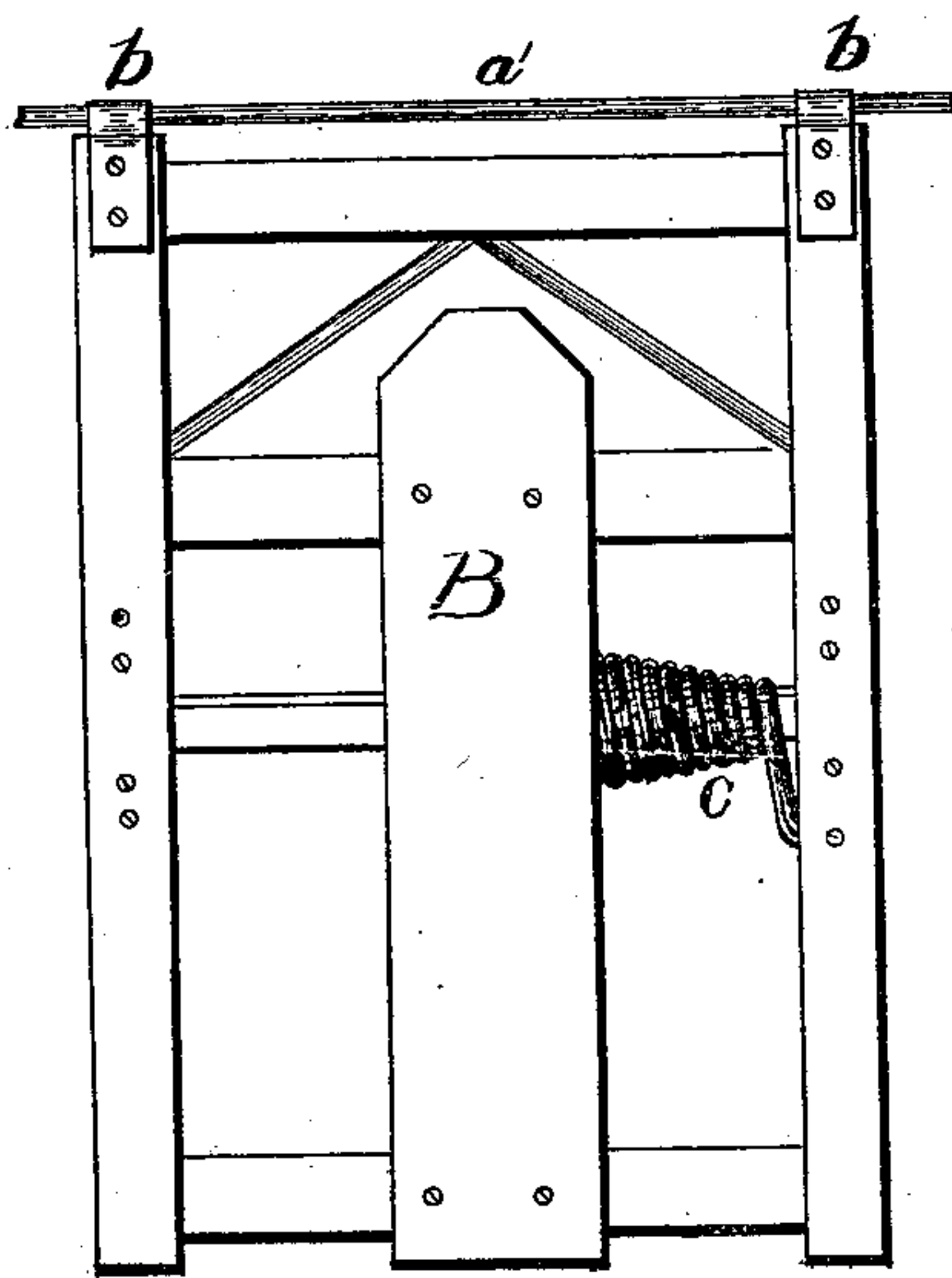
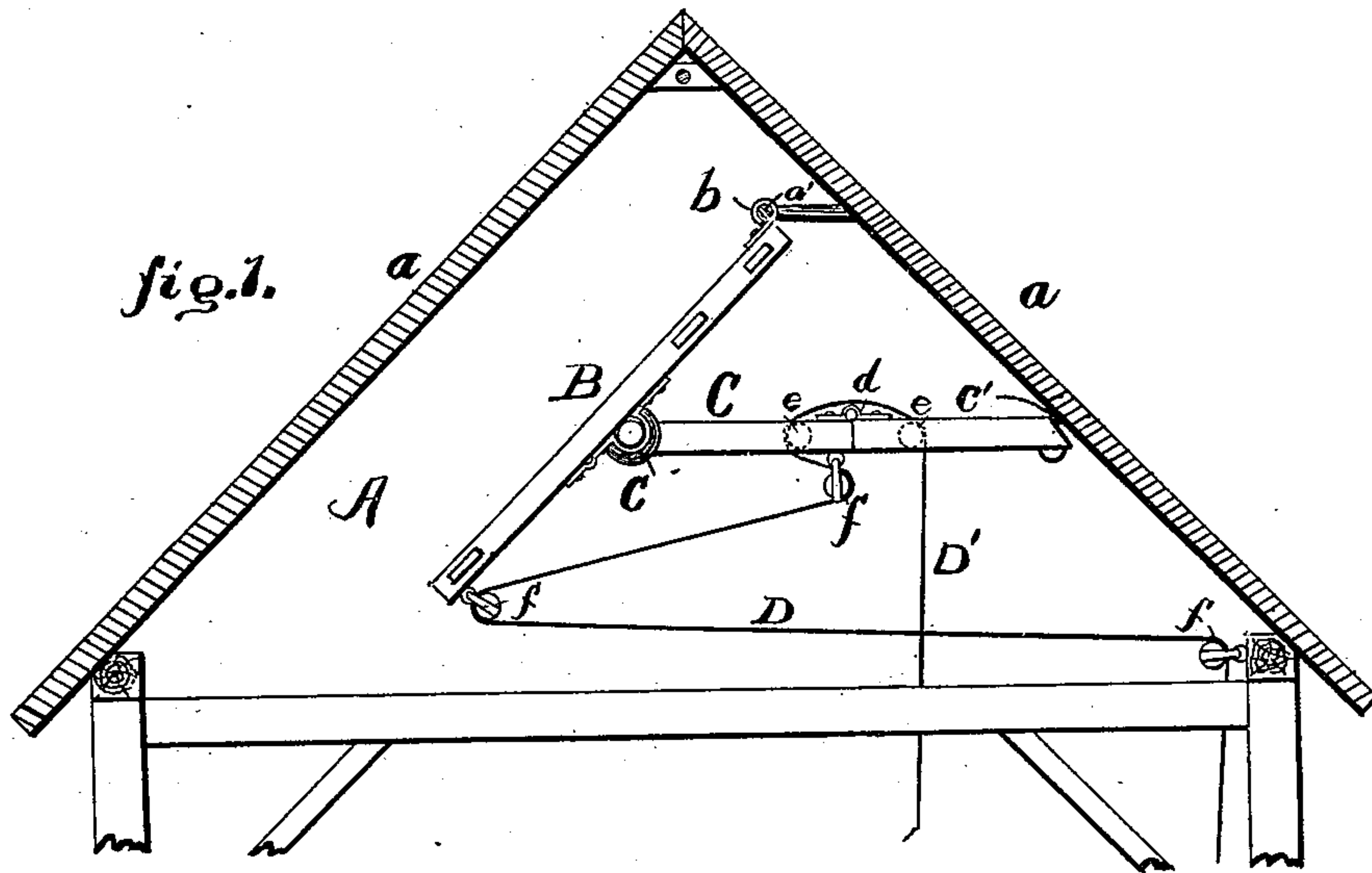
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. E. GHERING.
HAY CARRIER.

No. 561,105.

Patented June 2, 1896.



WITNESSES:
Charles W. Marvin.
Jessie O. Murray.

INVENTOR
Leslie E. Ghering.

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Smith & Harrison
ATTORNEYS.

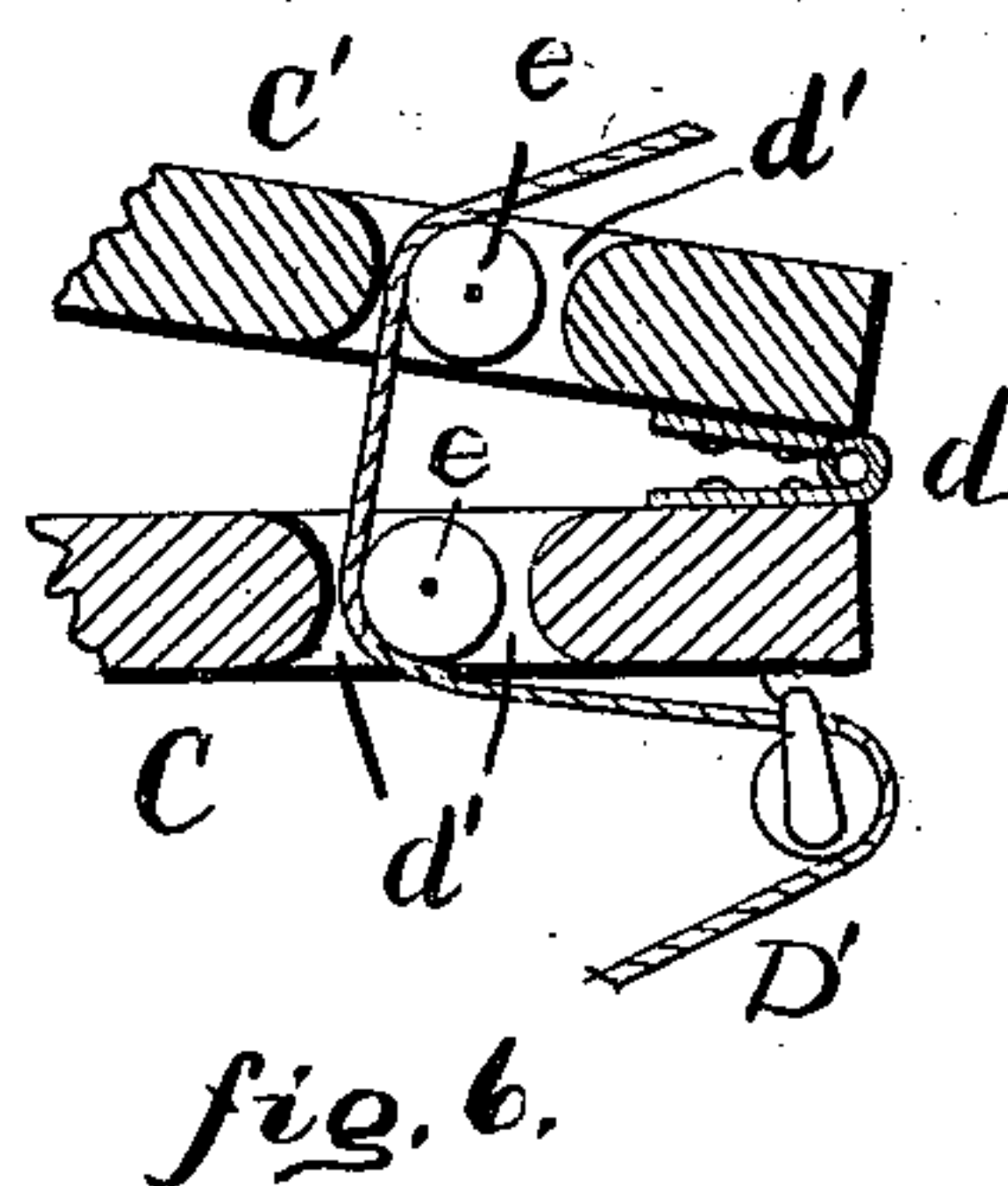
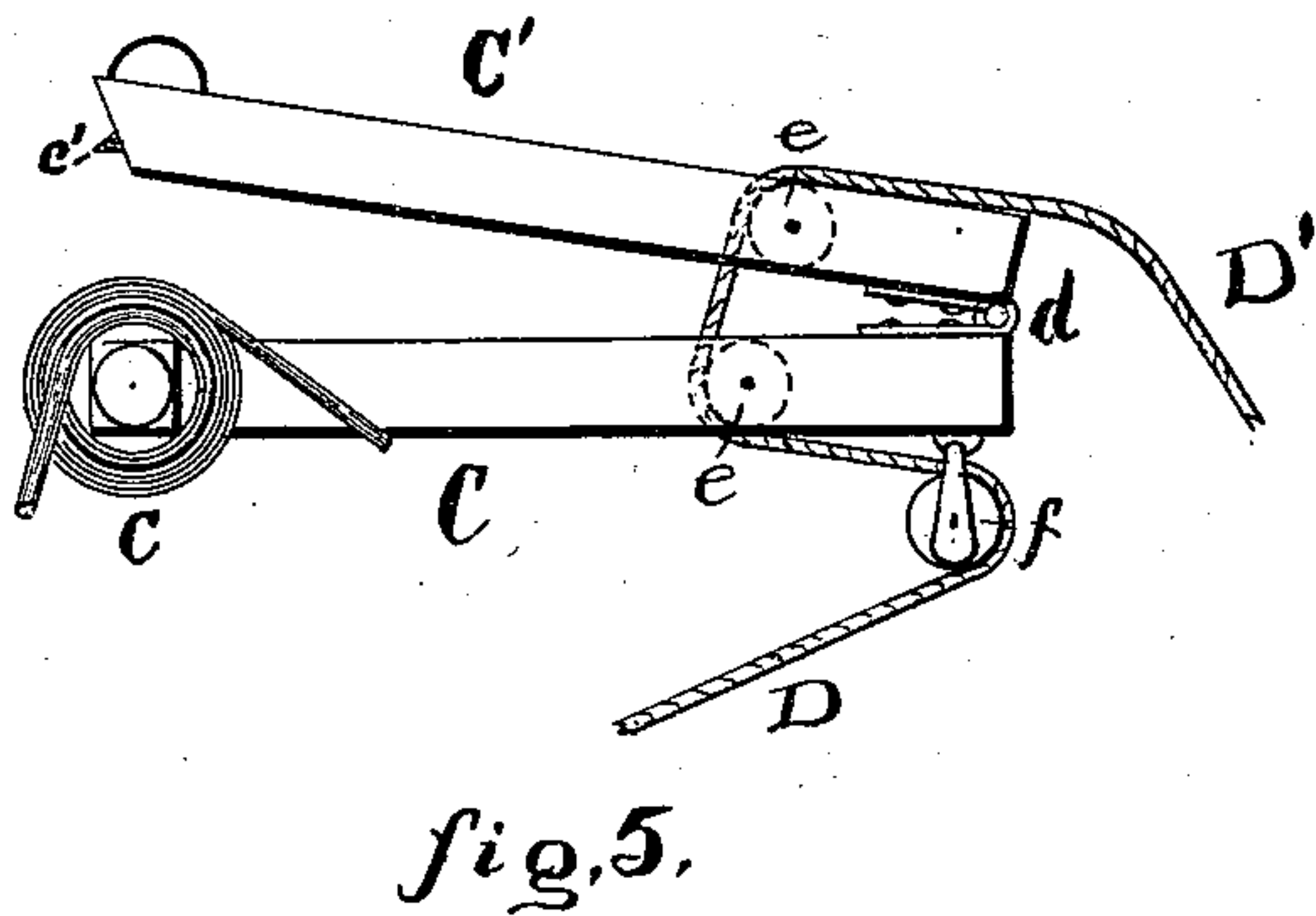
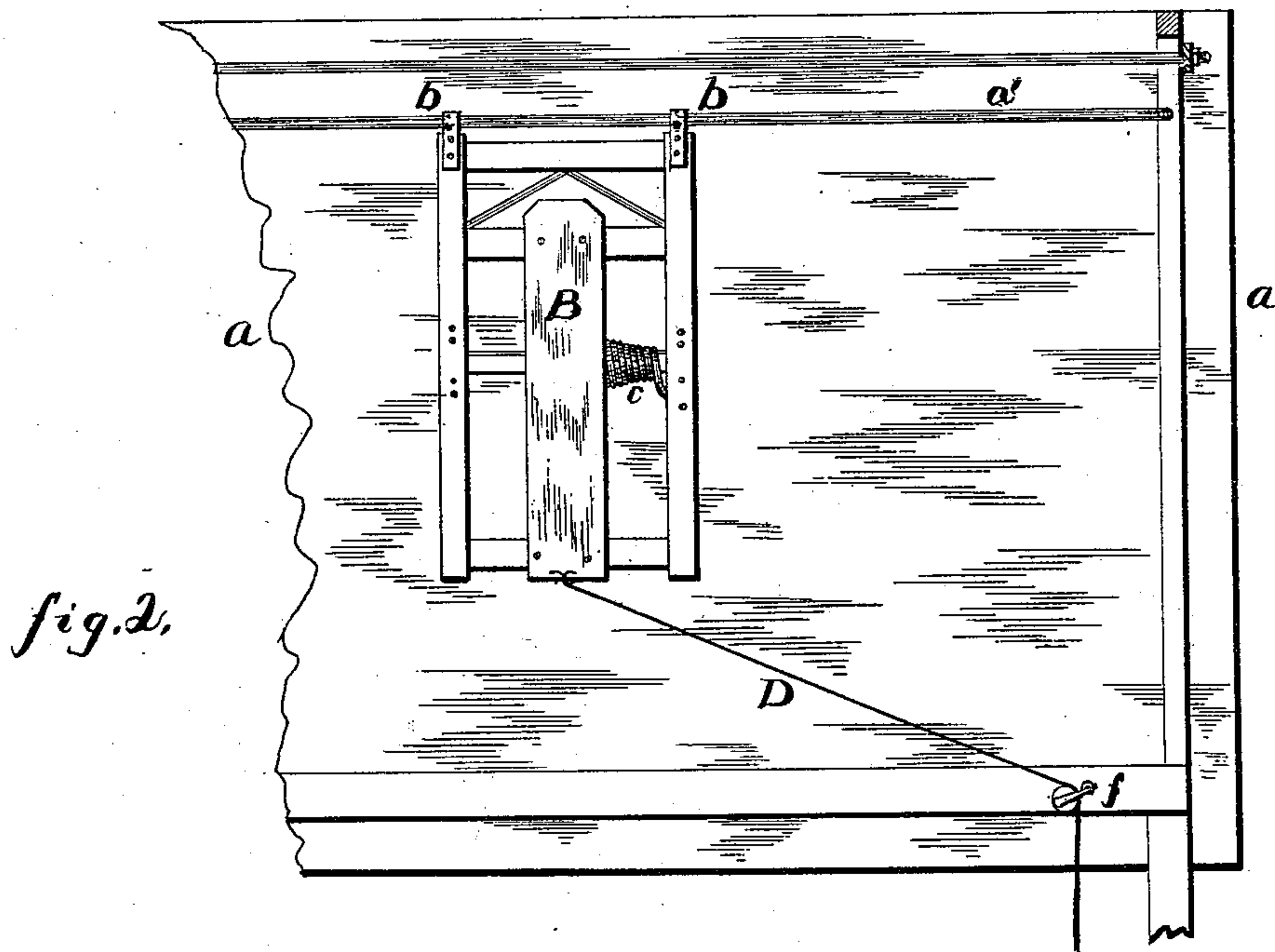
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LESLIE EUGENE GHERING, OF GENOA, NEW YORK.

HAY-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,105, dated June 2, 1896.

Application filed January 14, 1895. Serial No. 534,756. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LESLIE EUGENE GHERING, of Genoa, in the county of Cayuga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hay-Carriers, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to devices for carrying or sliding hay, straw, or similar material laterally within the barn or other inclosure where it is desired to be stored.

My object is to produce a device to be used in conjunction with any ordinary hay-fork which draws the hay up into the peak of the inclosure, so that the hay may be slid or thrown to either side, thereby saving the labor of handling it after it is drawn up into the mow; and to that end my invention consists in the several new and novel features and combination of parts hereinafter described, which are specifically set forth in the claims hereunto annexed.

It is constructed as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the interior of the upper portion of the barn and shows an edge view of my device for transporting the hay laterally to any point desired. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the carrier mounted. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the carrier detached. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the carrier and supporting-arm detached. Fig. 5 is an edge view of the arm folded, detached. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section showing the opening for the rope by which it is operated and the antifrictional rollers.

A is any inclosure desired, having a roof *a*, as shown, and provided with a longitudinal trackway *a'*.

B is a frame provided with eyes *b*, adapted to travel upon the trackway *a'*, so as to allow the frame B to be moved longitudinally over the space in which the hay or straw is to be stored.

Hinged or pivoted to the inner side of the frame B is the supporting-arm C, which is formed of two parts that are hinged together at *d*. To the outer end of the part which is hinged or pivoted to the frame B is applied the spring *c*, which serves to support and throw up at a sharp angle to the frame B the

arm C when its two parts are extended in a straight line, so that the sharp point *c'* at the extreme outer end of the arm will be in a position to be forced into the inner side of the roof *a* by the lateral pressure of the frame B. The tension of the spring *c* is great enough to always support the arm C at an angle to the frame B, whether the two parts of the arm are in a line with each other or not, as shown in Fig. 4.

Through the arm C, on each side of the hinge *d*, is made an opening *d'*, and in each opening is journaled a pulley *e*, over which the continuous rope D D' is passed. To the under side of the arm C and to the lower end of the frame B are fastened the pulleys *f*, and to the side of the building is fastened a third one, and around these three guiding-pulleys *f* is passed that portion D of the rope which, when pulled on while the end D' is held against moving, will force the point *c'* into the side of the roof and hold the frame securely in place.

Pulleys *e* are here shown merely to prevent injury to the rope, for it is intended that the rope D' shall exert considerable friction as it is drawn through the openings in the bent portion of the arm, and this friction serves to pull this portion down again into alinement with the other portion.

When it is desired to move the frame B to another point in the building, the end D of the rope is freed from the pulley on the side of the building and is held against moving, and then a sharp pull is exerted upon the end D', which serves to break the arm C down or double it up, as shown in Fig. 4, when the frame immediately assumes a vertical position, and then can be drawn or pushed along the track *a'* in either direction to a new location. In order for the rope to break down the arm, as shown in Fig. 4, the point *c'* should be in engagement with the side of the roof, so as to form a point of resistance, and the other end of the arm being fastened to the frame the weakest point of the arm is the joint, and there being nothing to support it the joint gives way under the downward pull and the arm doubles up and assumes the position shown in Fig. 4. After the frame reaches the desired position a pull is again exerted on the end D' of the rope. When the

turned-up end of the arm C is drawn down into a line with the other part, and when the pull on the rope is relaxed, the spring again throws the arm up at a sharp angle to the frame ready to engage with the side of the roof again. By pulling down on the rope the angle of the arm to the frame B can be changed, and thus the angle of the frame adjusted at will. After the hay-fork has been raised with its load it is drawn along until opposite the frame B, when the fork is tripped and the load drops upon the frame. This frame being adjusted at a suitable angle, the load in sliding down it is thrown to one side of the barn instead of dropping vertically to the center.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A track, a frame placed loosely thereon, a jointed arm loosely attached to the frame,

and a spring for throwing up the outer end of the arm at an angle to the frame, combined with an operating-rope connected to the arm, substantially as shown.

2. A track, located in the top of the building, a frame B suspended loosely therefrom, a jointed arm hinged or pivoted at one end to the side of the frame, and a spring applied to the end of the frame and supporting the arm, combined with the guiding-pulleys, and the operating-rope; the arm being provided with openings upon each side of the hinge *d*, through which the rope passes, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand on this 5th day of October, 1894.

LESLIE EUGENE GIERING.

In presence of—

BYRON HUNT,
EDGAR BOYER.