

J. K. GREEN.
SHOCK LIFTER AND CARRIER.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 21, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

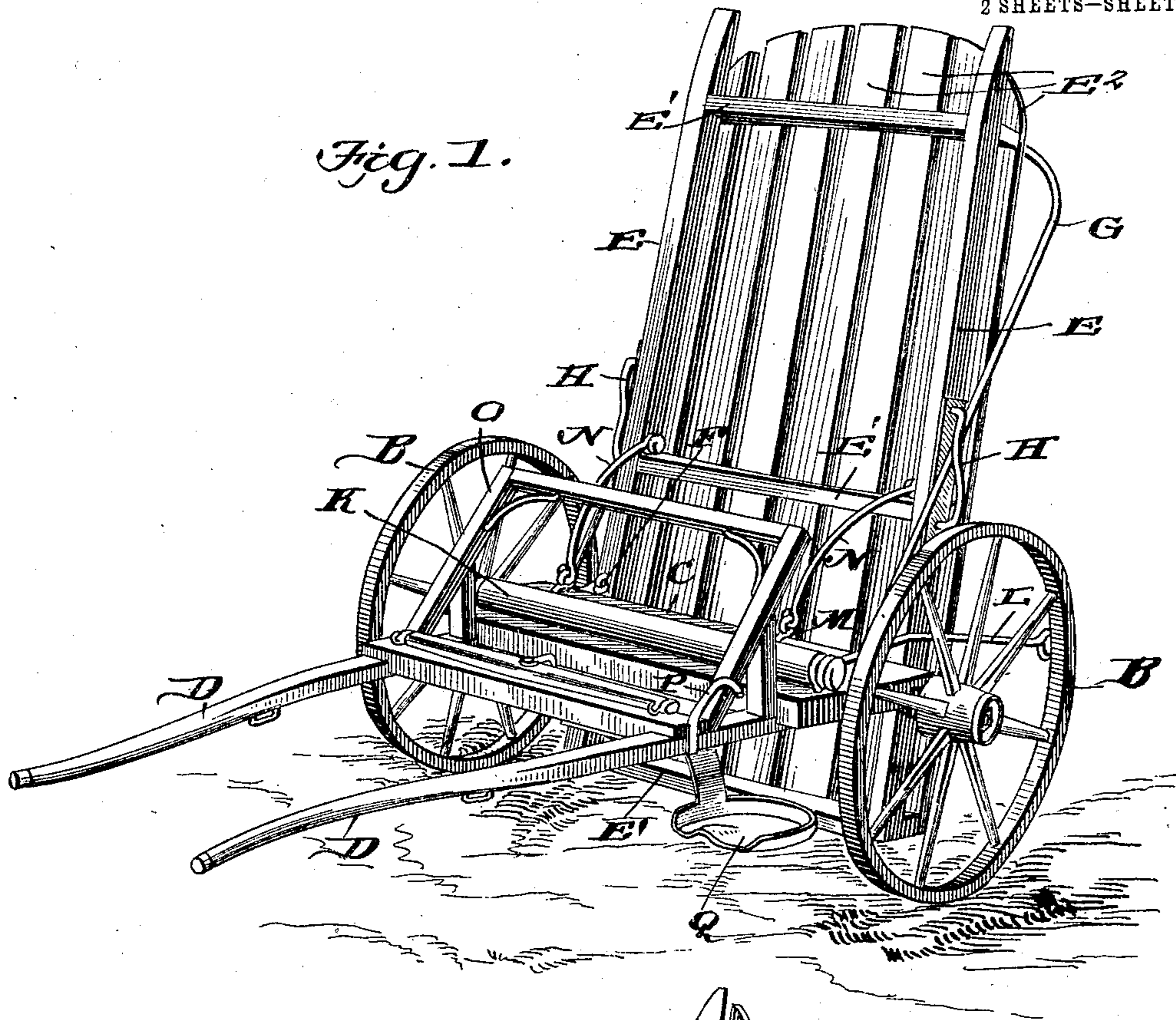
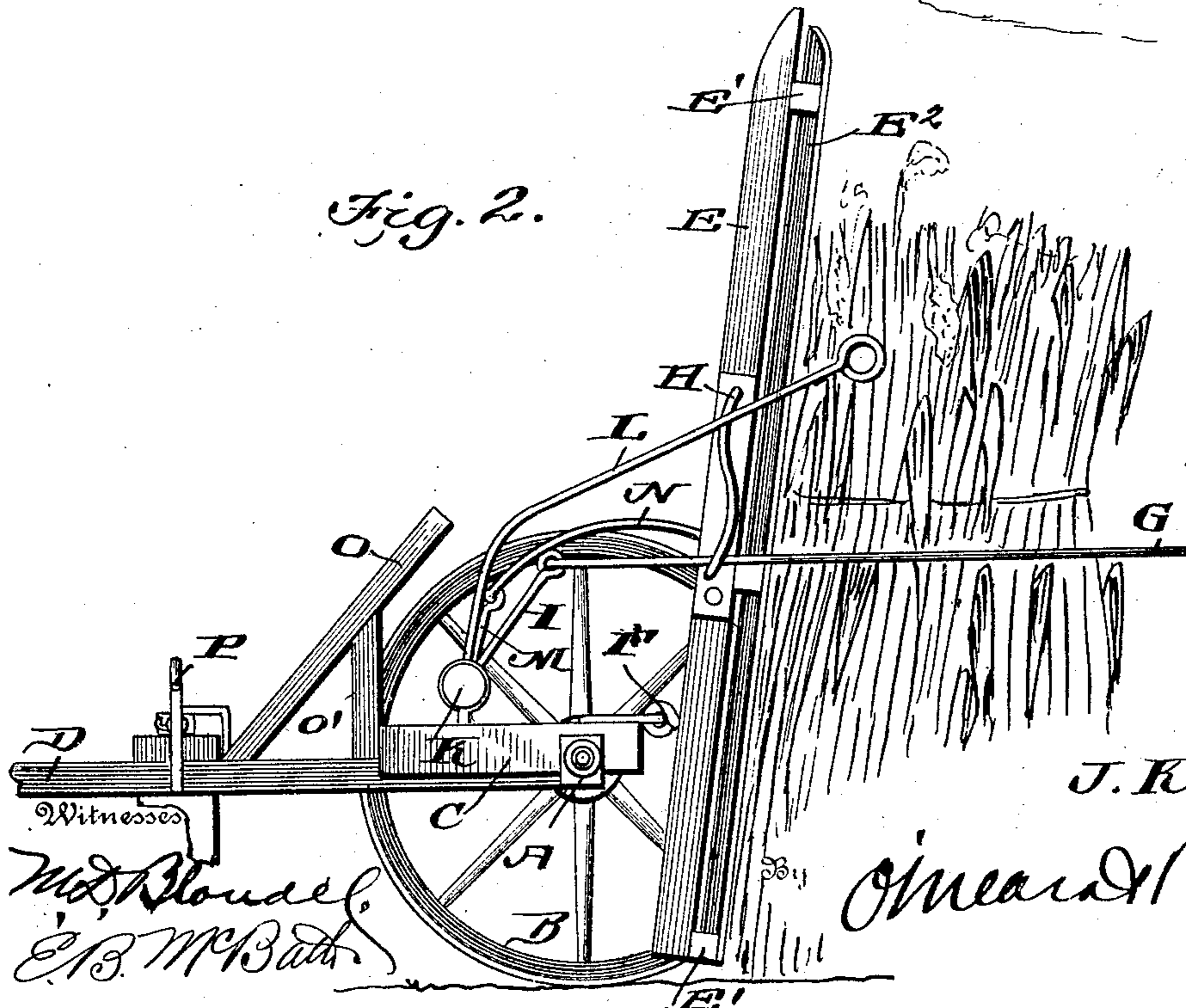


Fig. 2.



Inventor

J. K. Green.

McNeal & Brock
Attorneys

Witnesses
M. D. Blouet
E. B. McBath

No. 795,909.

PATENTED AUG. 1, 1905.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

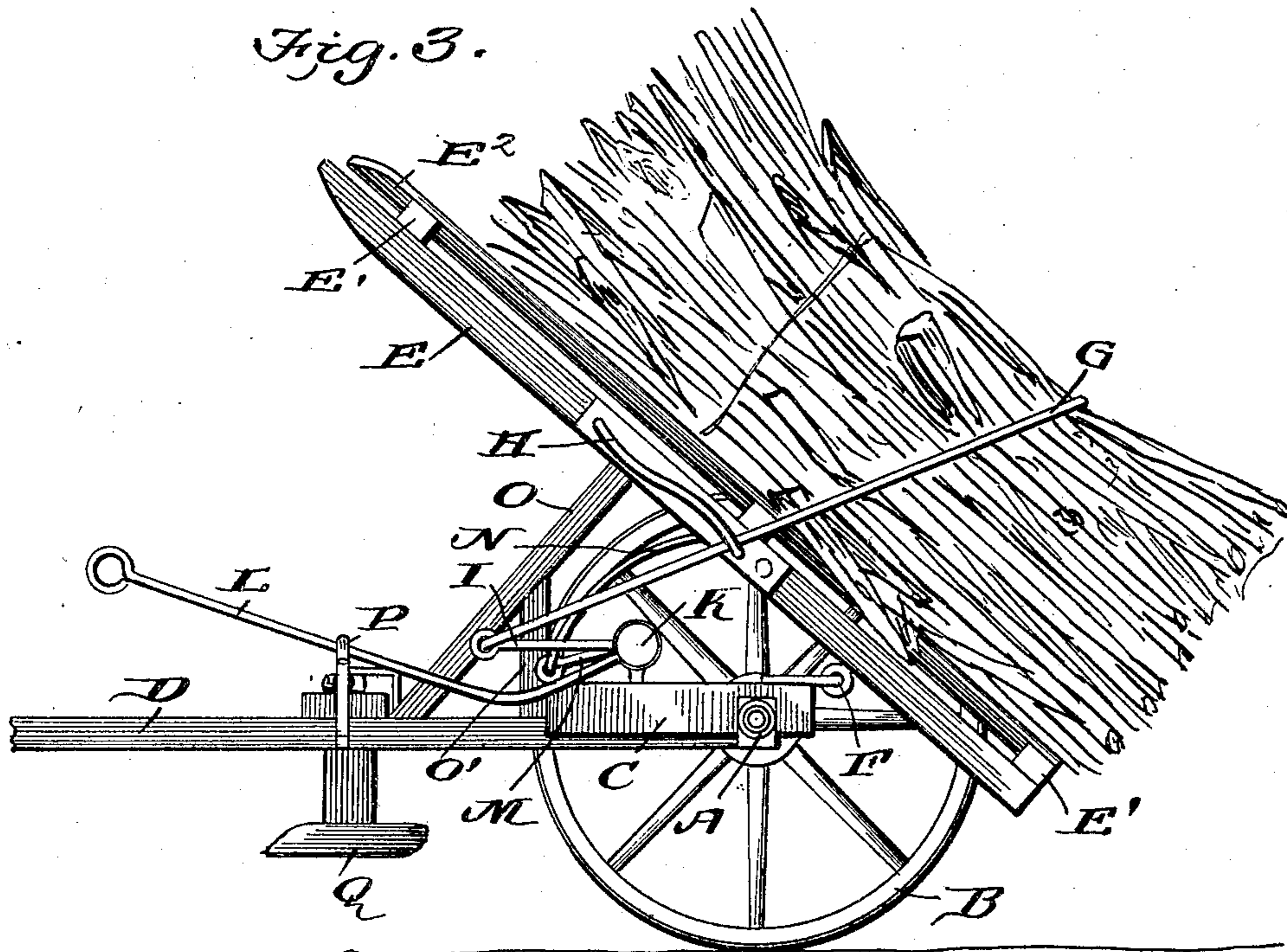
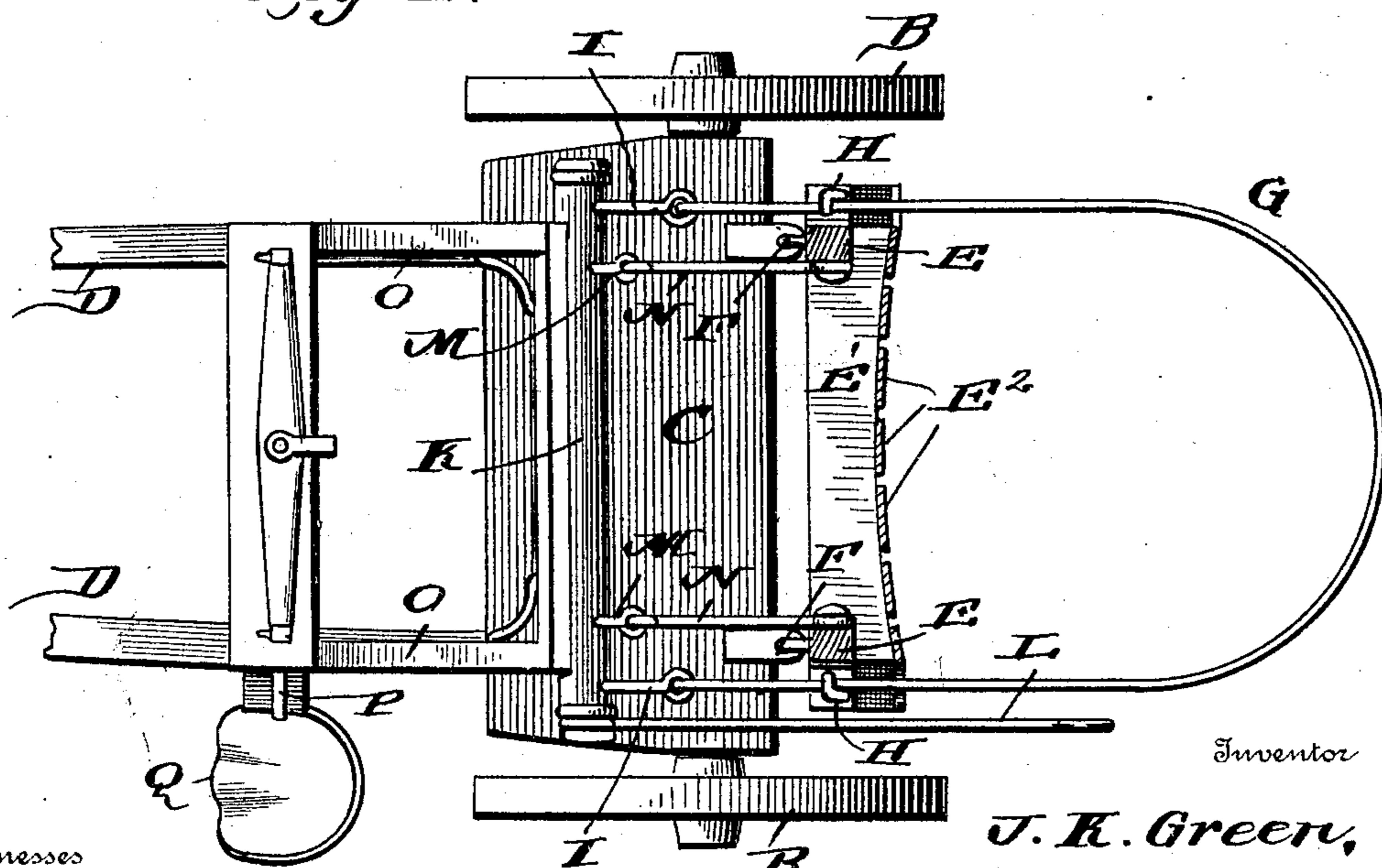


Fig. 4.



Inventor

J. K. Green,

By

Osmond Brock
Attorneys

Attorneys

Witnesses

W. A. Blandel,
Esq. N. York Bath.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN K. GREEN, OF YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

SHOCK LIFTER AND CARRIER.

No. 795,909.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 1, 1905.

Application filed May 21, 1904. Serial No. 209,101.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN K. GREEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at York, in the county of York and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Shock Lifter and Carrier, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a novel form of device for lifting and carrying corn-shocks. It frequently happens that it is desirable to remove the standing corn-shocks from a field in order to utilize that field for other purposes, and heretofore the removal of these shocks has been an exceedingly tiresome and inconvenient task, and it is with the idea of providing a device by means of which the shock can be quickly and easily removed that my present invention has been devised.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device which can be operated by one person and by means of which the shock can be lifted and arranged upon the carrier without touching the hand to the shock itself.

Another object is to provide a device from which the shock can be quickly and easily discharged and placed in a standing position.

With these various objects in view my invention consists, essentially, in the employment of a carrier pivotally connected to a frame and adapted to be tilted from an upright to an inclined position, said carrier having an essentially U-shaped bail arranged to embrace it, said bail having a swinging movement, whereby it can be easily placed over the top of the shock, and also having a movement toward the carrier for the purpose of gripping or binding the shock to the carrier.

The invention consists also in the novel means for operating the bail and tilting the carrier and also in certain details of construction hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device, the bail being in an elevated position and just about to descend over the head of the shock. Fig. 2 is a side view showing the bail dropped over the head of the shock and about to be drawn toward the carrier for the purpose of binding or gripping the shock to said carrier. Fig. 3 is a side view showing the shock gripped to the carrier and said carrier tilted to the position ready for transportation. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view, the parts being in position substantially the same as shown in Fig. 2.

In carrying out my invention I employ an axle A, upon the ends of which are mounted the ground-wheels B of the usual construction. A cross-piece C is connected to the axle A, and the thills D are connected to this cross-piece C, said thills being provided with usual construction of cross-piece and swingle-tree, so that the horse can be readily connected to the machine. The shock-carrier proper comprises the side beams E, top, bottom, and center cross-pieces E', and the longitudinal slats E², connected to said cross-pieces, the outer faces of said cross-pieces being slightly concaved, so that the carrier will be concaved, and thereby more securely hold the shock when clasped or gripped thereto. The side beams E are pivotally connected to the cross-piece C by means of a hinged connection F.

G indicates an essentially U-shaped bail, which is adapted to embrace the shock and bind the same tightly to the carrier, said carrier being embraced also by the bail, the side members of the bail passing through guides H, arranged upon the outer sides of the beams E, the ends of the bail being connected to the arms I, which are attached to the rock-shaft K, mounted upon the cross-piece C. A hand-lever L is attached to the end of this rock-shaft and by means of which the shaft is operated, as hereinafter explained. The rock-shaft K is also provided with arms M, to which are pivotally connected the curved link-rods N, the rear ends of which are connected to the beams E a short distance above the central cross-piece.

O indicates a rest attached to the thills and inclined rearwardly, as shown, said rests serving as a support for the carrier while the machine is being moved, said rests being braced by means of the brace-pieces O'.

P indicates a hook or catch for engaging the hand-lever and holding the shock during transportation, and Q indicates a seat arranged upon one side of the machine and in which the operator can sit while the shock is being removed from one place to another.

In operation the machine is backed up to a shock and the hand-lever thrown rearwardly to its full extent. This action of the hand-lever throws the carrier to an upright position and elevates the bail. The hand-lever is then lifted to the position shown in Fig. 2, which action causes the bail to drop over the shock, and then the continued forward movement of the hand-lever draws the bail closer

to the carrier, firmly binding the shock to said carrier, and the continued forward movement of the lever causes the frame carrying the shock to be tilted until it reaches the rest O. All of these movements are accomplished through the medium of the rock-shaft, arms, link-rods, and guides. After the carrier has been brought to rest upon the rest O the hand-lever is brought into engagement with the catch or hook P, and the machine can then be moved to the place where it is desired to discharge the shock. The hand-lever is then released and thrown rearwardly and the reverse of all the movements heretofore described takes place, and the shock is thereby deposited upon the ground in an upright position, and the machine can be moved away from the same without disturbing it.

While I have shown and described my machine as used for transporting shocks of corn, it is obvious that it can be used equally as well for lifting and carrying any other material which is arranged in a similar manner.

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

1. The combination with a pivotally-mounted carrier, of a gripping band or bail, and, means for tilting the carrier and bail and also moving the said bail toward and away from the carrier.

2. The combination with a frame, of a carrier pivotally connected thereto, a bail em-

bracing the carrier and means carried by the frame for operating the bail and tilting the carrier.

3. The combination with a frame, of a carrier pivotally connected thereto, a bail embracing said carrier, a rock-shaft mounted upon the frame, arms carried by said shaft and connected with the carrier, and bail, and means for turning the shaft.

4. The combination with a frame, of a carrier pivotally connected thereto, a bail embracing said carrier, a rock-shaft mounted upon the frame, arms carried by said shaft and connected with the carrier, and means for turning the shaft, and a rest carried by the frame and upon which the carrier rests.

5. The combination with a frame, of a carrier pivotally connected thereto, a bail embracing said carrier and capable of a vertical movement, and also adapted to be moved toward and away from said carrier and means for moving the bail and tilting the carrier.

6. The combination with a frame, of the carrier pivoted thereto, and having guides at the sides, a bail passing through said guides, a rock-shaft upon the frame, connections between said shaft and the bail and carrier, the lever for turning the shaft and the catch for fastening the same.

JOHN K. GREEN.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH B. GABLE,
WILLIAM L. REBERT.