

No. 848,128.

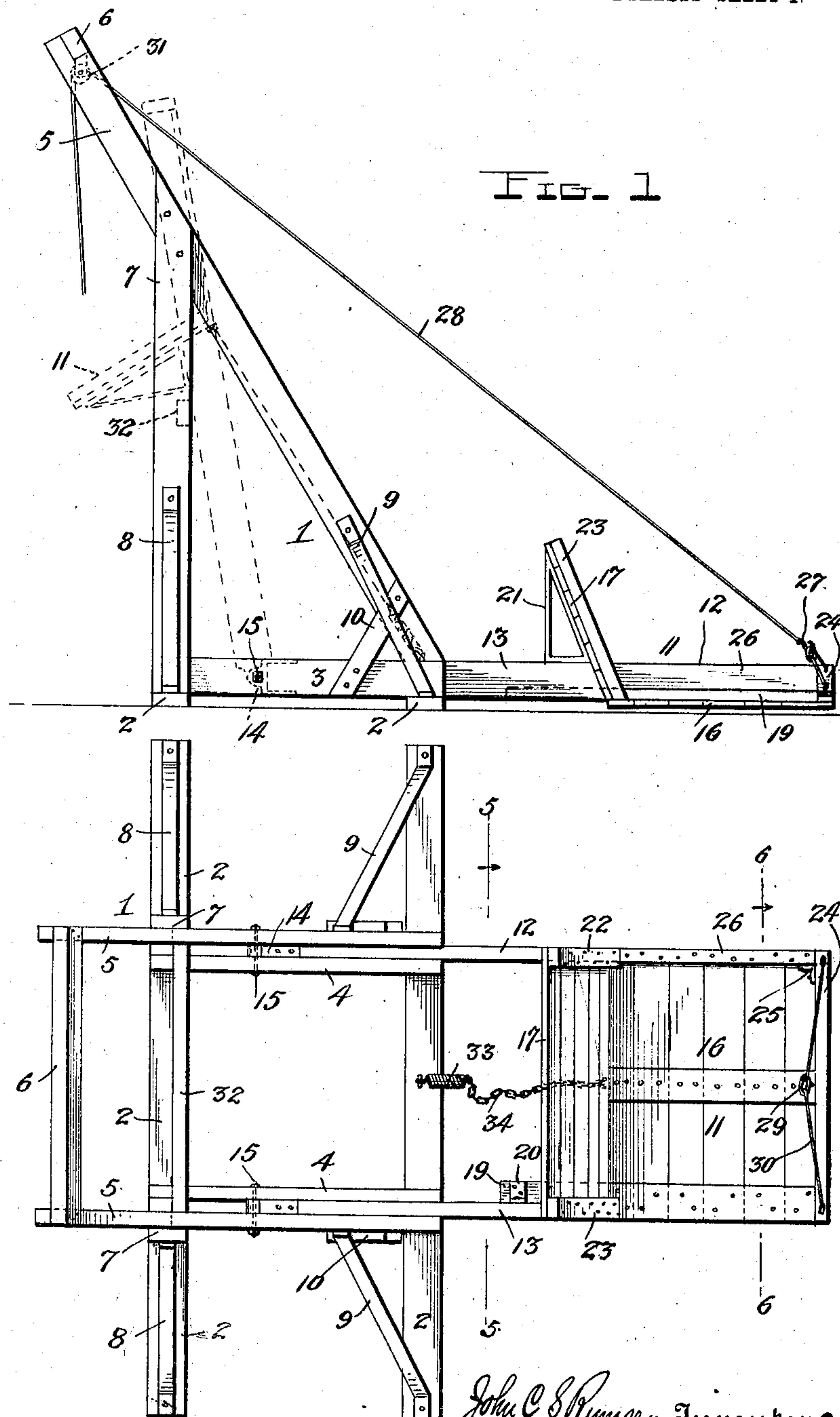
PATENTED MAR. 26, 1907.

J. C. S. & H. R. RUMSEY.

DEVICE FOR LOADING MANURE, EARTH, GRAVEL, &c.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 15, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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FIG. 3

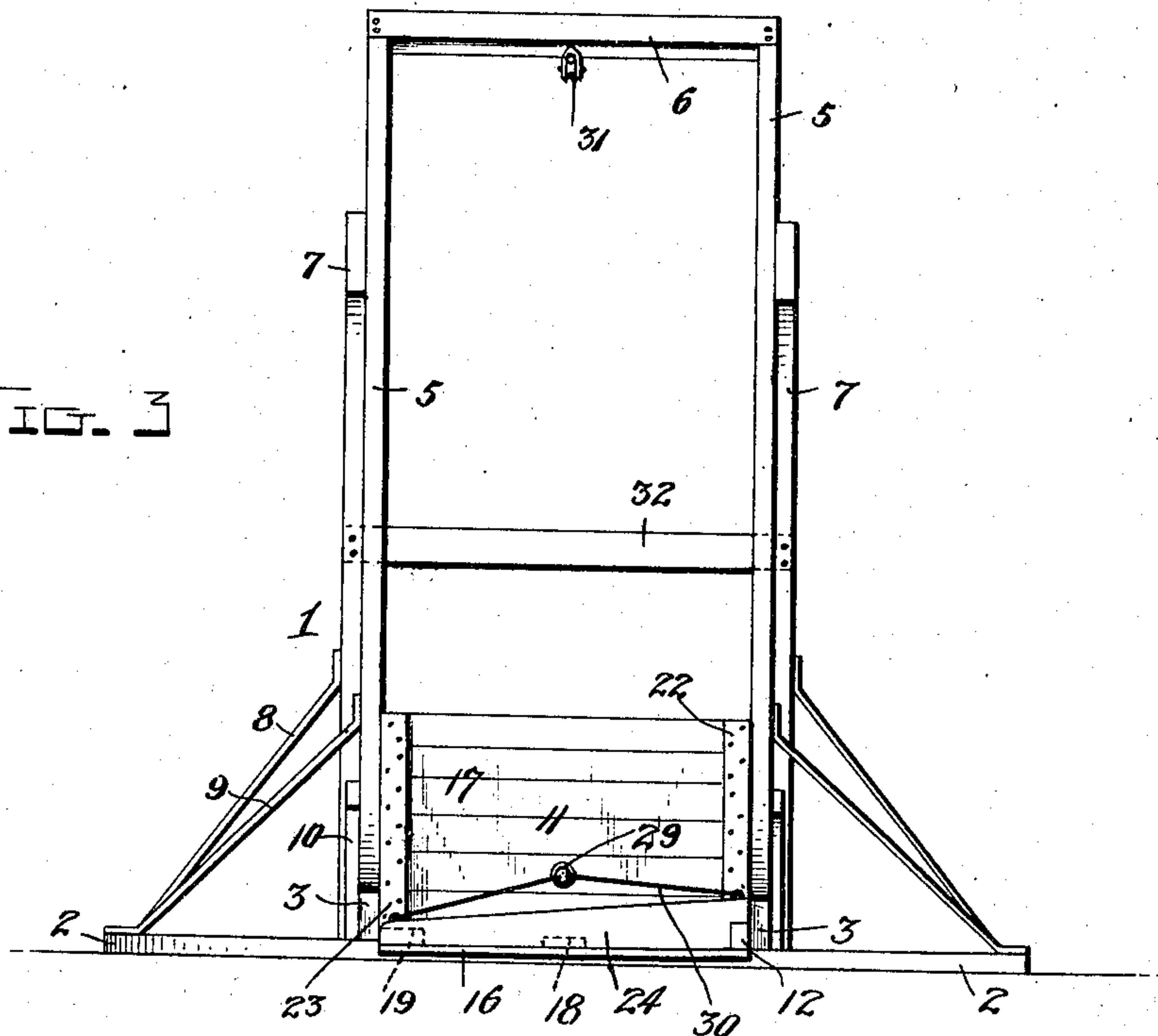


FIG. 4

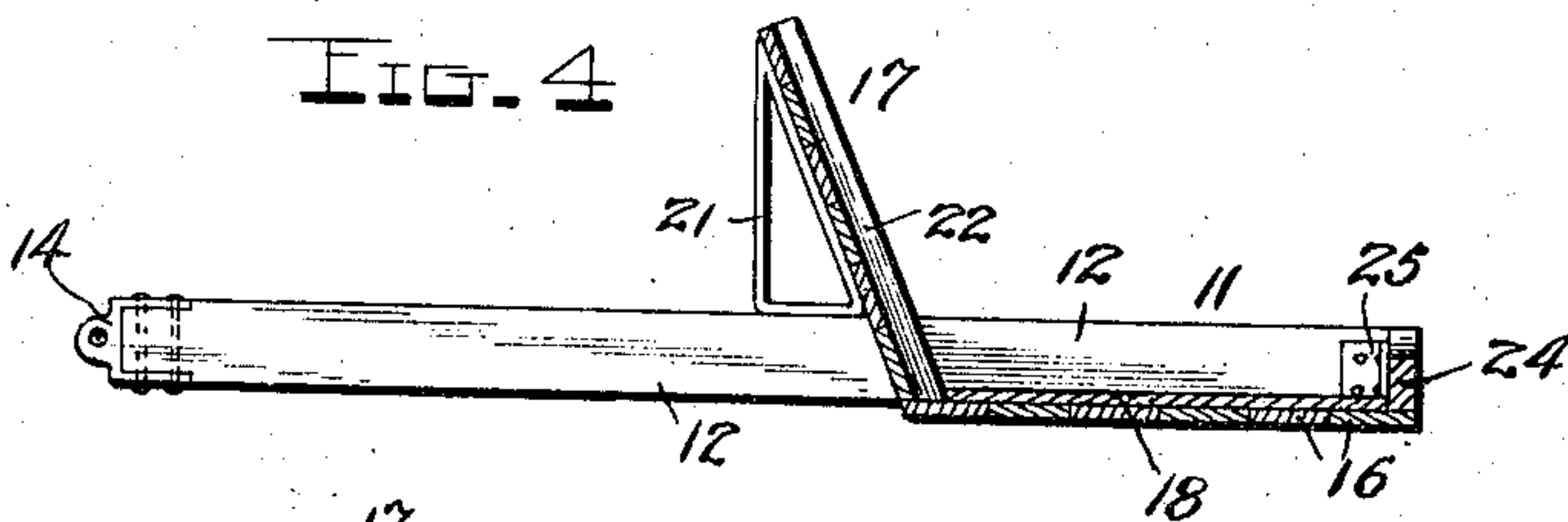


FIG. 5

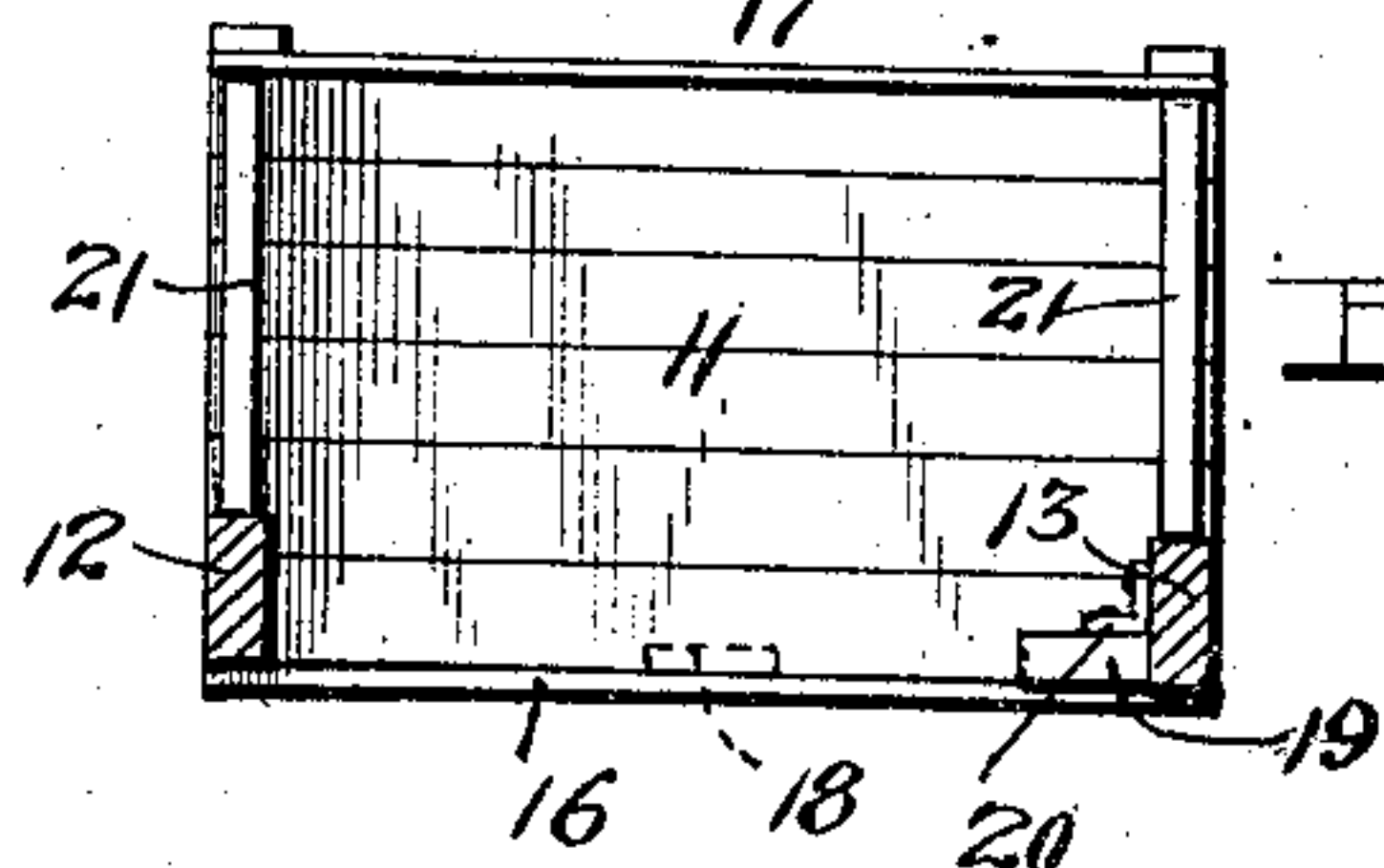
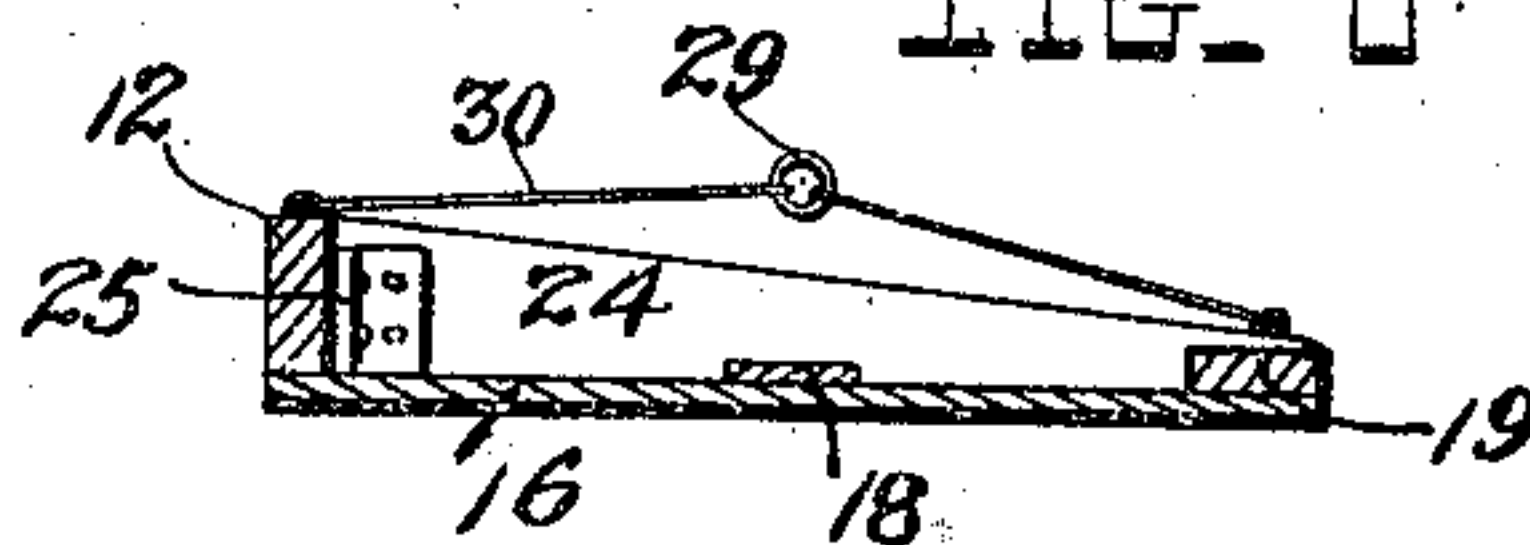


FIG. 6



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. S. RUMSEY AND HERBERT R. RUMSEY, OF VINLAND, KANSAS.

## DEVICE FOR LOADING MANURE, EARTH, GRAVEL, &c.

No. 848,128.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 26, 1907.

Application filed October 15, 1906. Serial No. 338,993.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN C. S. RUMSEY and HERBERT R. RUMSEY, citizens of the United States, residing at Vinland, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Loading Manure, Earth, Gravel, &c., of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to improvements in devices for loading manure, earth, gravel, and the like into wagons or other receptacles.

The object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which will be of simple, strong, durable, and comparatively inexpensive construction and well adapted for the purposes intended.

Further objects and advantages of the invention, as well as the structural features by means of which these objects are attained, will be readily understood upon reference to the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved loading device. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a front end elevation. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view through the dumping table or pan; and Figs. 5 and 6 are detail vertical transverse sectional views taken, respectively, on the planes indicated by the lines 5 5 and 6 6 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 1 denotes the main frame of the device, which preferably comprises two transversely-extending sills 2, connected together and spaced apart by two pairs of longitudinally-extending beams 3 and 4. The outer-beam 3 of each pair have rising from their forward ends upwardly and rearwardly inclined beams 5, which are connected together at their upper ends by a cross-bar 6. The inclined beams 5 are supported adjacent to their upper ends by uprights 7, which project vertically from the rearmost sill 2 and have their lower ends secured to the outer faces of the rear ends of the longitudinal beams 3. The uprights 7 are strengthened by inclined braces 8, which connect them to the extended ends of the rearmost sills 2. The inclined beams 5 are also strengthened by similar braces 9, which latter have their lower ends connected to the extended ends of the foremost sill 2. The beams 5 are further strengthened and supported by inclined braces 10, which connect

them to the beams 3, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Mounted for swinging movement in the frame 1 is a dumping table or pan 11, consisting of two horizontal beams 12 and 13, which have their rear ends pivotally mounted between the pairs of beams 3 and 4. The beams 12 and 13 form arms for the dumping-table 11, and secured upon their rear ends by bolts or the like are metal pivot-plates 14, which are apertured to receive pivot-bolts 15. These bolts 15 extend through the beams 3 and 4, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The table 11 consists of a horizontal section 16 and an inclined section 17, which sections are preferably constructed of boards, as shown. The boards of the section 16 are secured by bolts or the like to the bottom of the forward end of the beam 12 and are further connected by a centrally-arranged horizontal bar or cleat 18. The opposite ends of the boards of this bottom section 16 are similarly secured to a longitudinal extending bar 19, which has its rear end secured to the forward end of the beam 13. The bar 19 is of greater width than the beam 13, to which it is secured by angular metal plates 20, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5. The inclined section 17 is supported by triangular-shaped braces 21, arranged upon the beams 12 13, and the boards of this section 17 are united by end cleats or braces 22 and 23, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The front end of the table is formed by a triangular-shaped upright bar or beam 24, which is secured at its large end to the outer end of the beam 12 by an angular metal plate 25. It will be seen upon reference to Figs. 1 and 2 that the forward end of the beam 13 is cut away at the inclined section 17 of the table 11 and that the corresponding end of the beam 12 is extended and forms a side wall 26 for the table. When the latter is in its normal or horizontal position, it rests upon the ground and may be readily loaded with manure, earth, or the like by the usual scrapers pulled by teams of horses. These scrapers may be readily lifted onto the horizontal section of the table at its open side, and as they are drawn across the same they can be dumped, and all of the manure or earth will be caught by the walls 17, 26, and 24, the wall 26 being especially provided to prevent the scraper from dragging off of the table a portion of the manure or earth as the scraper leaves the table.

When it is desired to dump the material



upon the table 1 into a wagon or other receptacle, the latter is placed at the rear end of the frame 1, and a hook 27 on one end of the cable 28 is engaged with a ring 29, connected to the inner ends of two links 30, which have their outer ends attached to the ends of the beam or bar 24. The cable 28 passes upwardly and rearwardly over a guide-pulley 31, mounted centrally upon the cross-bar 6, and to its opposite end may be connected a team of draft-animals, suitable guide-pulleys for the cable being provided upon the lower portion of the frame or at other points. When the cable is drawn down, the table 11 will be swung upon its pivots 15 to the dotted-lined position in Fig. 1, so that the material upon it will be dumped into a wagon or other receptacle. This upward-swinging movement of the table is limited by a cross-bar 32, arranged between the uprights 7 and adapted to be engaged by the arms or beams 12 and 13, as shown in Fig. 1. In order to facilitate the return of the table to its normal position after its contents have been discharged, a coil-spring 33 has one of its ends attached to the foremost sill 2 and its other end to a chain 34, which latter is connected to the table 11, as shown. When the table is elevated, the spring 33 is stretched, so that after the material upon the table is dropped from the same the spring pulls the table to its normal position. It will be understood that as the material upon the table is discharged from the same its section 17 serves as a chute, and its cleats 22 and 23 serve to guide the material and prevent it spreading.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings,

it is thought that the construction, operation, and advantages of the invention will be readily understood without a more extended explanation.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A loading device of the character described comprising a frame consisting of transverse sills, a pair of spaced longitudinal beams connecting said sills, and connected uprights secured at their lower ends to said sills and beams, a dumping-table consisting of parallel arms having their inner ends pivotally mounted between said longitudinal beams, one of said arms being extended to form the side wall for said table, a longitudinal bar secured to the other of said arms, boards connecting the extended end of said arm and said bar, a triangular-shaped bar connected to the extended end of said extended arm and forming an outer wall for said table, an upwardly and rearwardly inclined inner wall for said table formed of boards, braces for supporting said inner wall, cleats connecting the ends of the boards of said inner wall, a cable for elevating said dumping-table, a cross-bar connecting said uprights for limiting the swinging movement of said table, and a spring connection between said table and the frame for returning the table to its lowered position.

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN C. S. RUMSEY.

HERBERT R. RUMSEY.

Witnesses:

H. N. WOODS,

I. D. OSBORN.