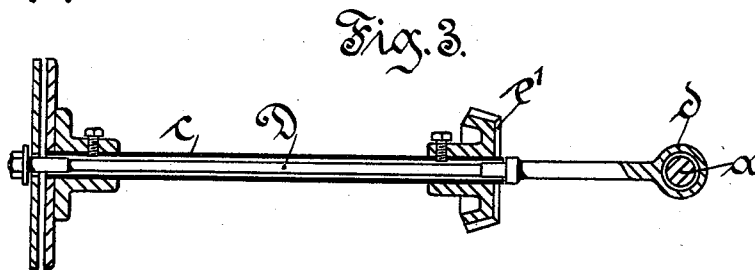
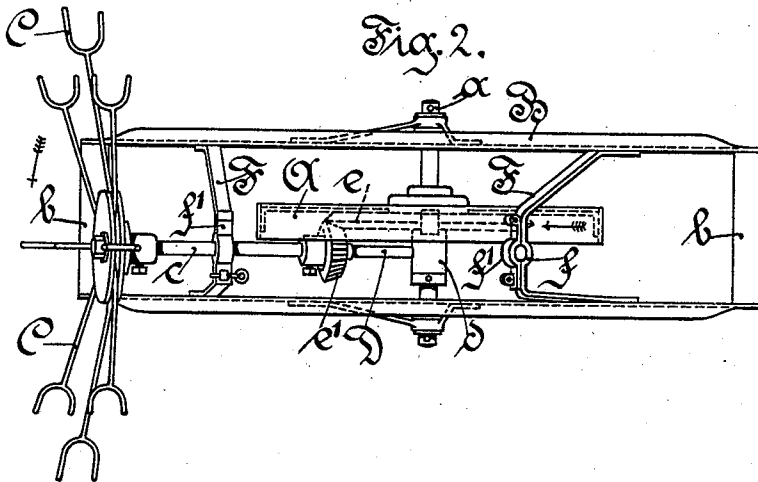
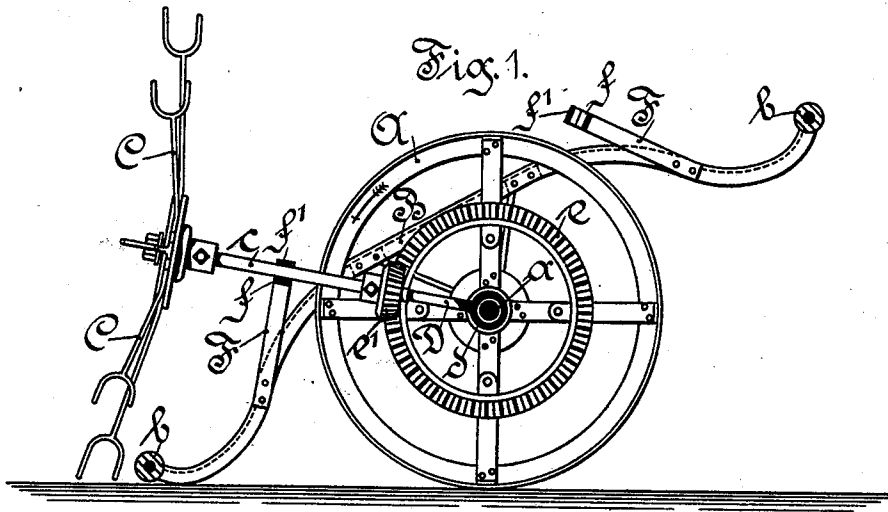


(No Model.)

C. H. TEICHER.
HAY TEDDER.

No. 536,404.

Patented Mar. 26, 1895.



Witnesses:

H. K. Boulton

L. Montagu

Inventor:

Carl H. Teicher.

By Wm E. Foulter attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL HUGO TEICHER, OF DIPPOLDISWALDE, GERMANY.

HAY-TEDDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 536,404, dated March 26, 1895.

Application filed December 6, 1894. Serial No. 530,973. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL HUGO TEICHER, a subject of the King of Saxony, residing at Dippoldiswalde, near Dresden, Saxony, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in or Relating to Hay-Tedders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a portable hand-apparatus for turning or tedding hay, which, owing to its easy and simple construction, can conveniently be manipulated by a single workman without having to exert too great an effort, adapts itself admirably to the configuration of the ground, and in particular may be used to great advantage wherever the troublesome machines drawn by horses would give unfavorable results, *e. g.*, in gardens, or on small irregular areas, much encumbered with trees, &c.

The working part of the apparatus is a shaft which catches up the hay with its radial forks and scatters it on each side. The shaft is borne in a light, rectangular shaped frame carried by a single wheel with a broad rim. Hence the facility of adaptation which characterizes this invention, on uneven surfaces or those beset with obstacles. It is also specially advantageous to arrange the machine in such manner that the working-shaft is pivoted on the axle of the driving or running wheel, and can thus be laid over in the opposite direction, so that the machine, without having to turn round, can be run and worked in either direction to and fro, and thus scatter the hay in one and the same direction. This, the most suitable form of the machine, is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine, with the frame cut through. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same; Fig. 3, a view, partly in section showing how the rocking shaft is mounted and borne.

A is the broad-rimmed running-wheel whose axle is carried in bearings by a frame consisting of two parallel straight longitudinal bars B (curvilinear in the vertical plane) with transverse connections, in all respects symmetrical in relation to the axle. The cross-bars b, one at each end of the longitudinal

bearers B B are advantageously made in form suitable for use as handles in pushing and steering the machine. The frame is suspended on the axle of the running wheel so that, at pleasure, either end can be elevated and employed as a handle, while the other, over which, in such case, the pivoted or working-shaft then lies, is lowered to the ground. In order to avoid sliding contact with the roadway, the ends of the longitudinal bearers B can be provided with small running rollers.

The rocking shaft c, fitted with the radial forks C is tubular and arranged to rotate on the solid rod D prolonged into a nave d encircling the axle a of the running wheel (Fig. 3). The oblique cross-bars F of the frame carry the bearings f, which, for convenience of opening and closing may advantageously be provided with hinged covers f' (Figs. 1 and 2), to be secured by pins, as shown. In one of these bearings the working shaft c is laid, when the machine can be set to work by pushing in one direction or the other, according to circumstances (Fig. 1). Rotary motion is imparted to the working-shaft c by the beveled toothed ring e on the running wheel A driving the corresponding pinion e' on c.

Various modifications in the constructive details and arrangement of the machine can, naturally, be made without departure from the principle and scope of the invention.

I claim—

A portable apparatus for hay tedding adapted to be run in either direction without being turned round and wherein the working shaft is arranged to swing or rock on the axle of the running wheel and can thus be turned over from one side to the other of the frame which is symmetrical in relation to the said axle for this purpose the shaft bearings being carried by two transverse supports on the frame of the machine.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand in the presence of the two subscribing witnesses.

CARL HUGO TEICHER.

Witnesses:

OTTO WOLFF,
HUGO DUMMER.