H. C. STAUFFER.

Hay Carrier.

No. 84,591. Patented Dec. 1, 1868.

Fig: 1.

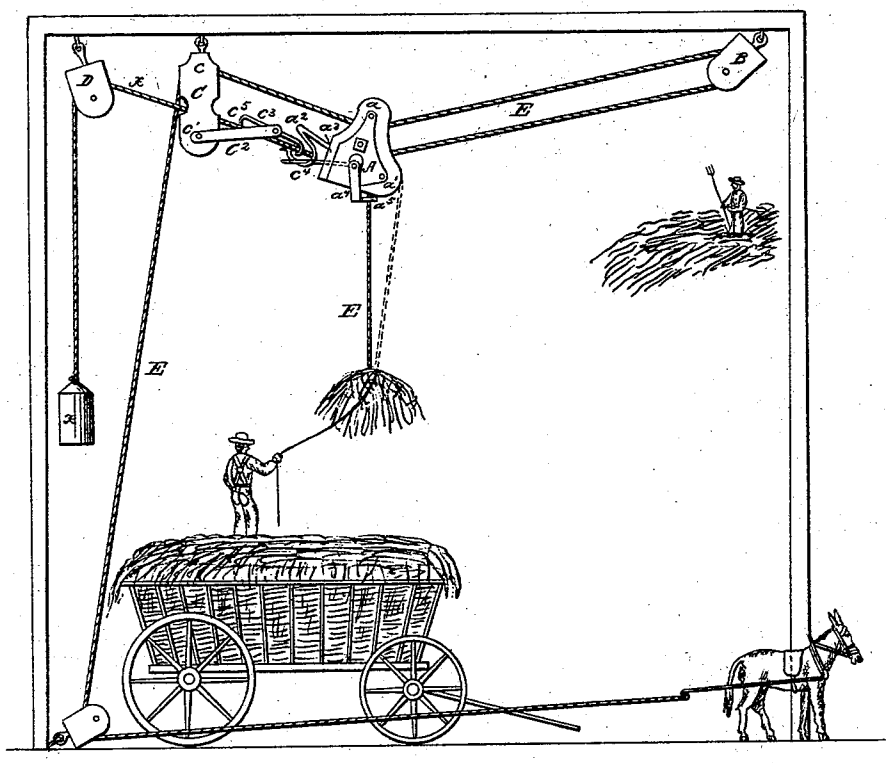
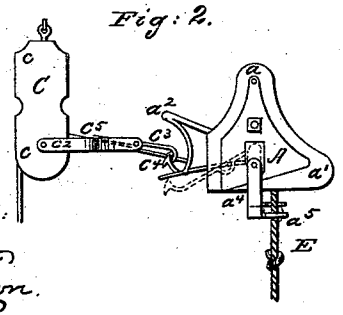


Fig: 2.



Witnesses:
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United States Patent Office.

HIRAM C. STOUFFER, OF BEAVER TOWNSHIP, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND GEORGE SMITH, OF POLAND, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 84,591, *dated December* 1, 1868.

HAY-CARRIER.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HIRAM C. STOUFFER, of Beaver township, in the county of Mahoning, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and improved Hay-Carrier; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to apparatus for carrying hay from the load to the mow, and consists mainly in the combination of a slotted block with a trip-catch peculiarly arranged, by means of which the hay is raised and carried to any part of the mow.

The details of construction will be fully described hereinafter, with the manner of operation.

To enable those skilled in the art to which my invention appertains, to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe fully the manner of constructing and operating the same.

A represents a movable block, containing two pulleys, a and a^1, the former of which is placed at the top of the block, as shown, and the latter of which is placed at the lower side, in one corner, for the purpose of leaving room for the other devices.

Within the block A are also located the socket a^2 and trip-catch a^3, to the short arm of the latter of which is hung the frame a^4, having the eye a^5. A slot is made through the block upon each side, in which the frame a^4 has a limited movement, the purpose of which will be hereinafter described. The hook of trip-catch a^3 projects up within the socket a^2, as shown in Figure 1, a portion of the latter being cut away for that purpose.

B represents a stationary block, located at the back of the mow.

C also represents a stationary block, having two pulleys, c c^1, the block being attached to a rafter or other suitable point over the load of hay.

D represents a small supplemental block, located in rear of block C, which may be used or not, as desired.

The block C is provided with arms c^2, as shown, between which is held the catch c^3, which is constructed of a bar pivoted in the centre, and provided at one end with the hook c^4, and at the other with the eye c^5.

Attached to the socket of block A, is a small rope, x, which passes through hook c^4 and eye c^5 of this catch, and thence over pulleys c^1, and through block D. To the free end of the rope is attached a weight, x', as shown.

E represents a rope of suitable strength, one end of which is attached either to the block A, or directly to the hay-fork. If the former arrangement is used, a small pulley is attached to the fork, through which the rope passes from the block. From this point the free end of the rope is carried up over pulley a^1 in block A, thence to stationary block B at the back of the mow, after passing around which, it is carried under pulley a in block A, thence over pulley c in block C, and down to a block affixed to any convenient point near the ground. Upon this rope, at a proper distance from its attachment to the fork, a knot or some other suitable stop-device is placed.

When thus arranged, if a horse be attached to the ground-end of the rope, the apparatus is ready for use.

The operation is as follows:

The trip-catch a^3 of block A should be caught into the hook c^3 of catch c upon block C, by which means the block A is held over the load. The fork having been thrust into the hay, the horse is set in motion, and the hay commences to rise. The movement continues in a perpendicular direction, until the knot or stop upon the rope comes in contact with the eye a^5 of frame a^4, by which means the latter is elevated, and consequently the long arm of trip-catch a^3 is depressed.

By this operation, the block A is disengaged from its connection with block C by the catches described, and the former runs rapidly back to the rear of the mow. When the proper point is reached, the hay is disengaged from the fork in any proper method, and the block A is drawn back by the rope x and weight x', until the catch a^3 again engages with the hook c^4. The fork is now drawn down by the small rope attached, and the operation is repeated until the load is all transferred to the mow.

It will be observed that the block A travels in a horizontal direction, when disengaged, by means of the arrangement of the upper pulley a, which rests upon the rope, as shown.

The arrangement of the rope x is such, (it being attached to the socket a^2, and passing through the hook and eye of catch c^3,) that the catches a^3 and c^3 cannot fail to unite, when the block A is free to come in contact with the block B. The strain of the rope also acts as a spring to keep catch c^3 in place.

I do not claim broadly the idea of elevating hay and carrying it to the mow, for I am well aware that this operation is performed by many devices already patented; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The slotted block A, constructed and arranged as described, in combination with the trip-catch c^3, constructed and arranged as described, for the purpose set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed, this 10th day of September, 1868.

HIRAM C. STOUFFER.

Witnesses:

WM. H. HARNESS,

W. G. HENDRICKS.