

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

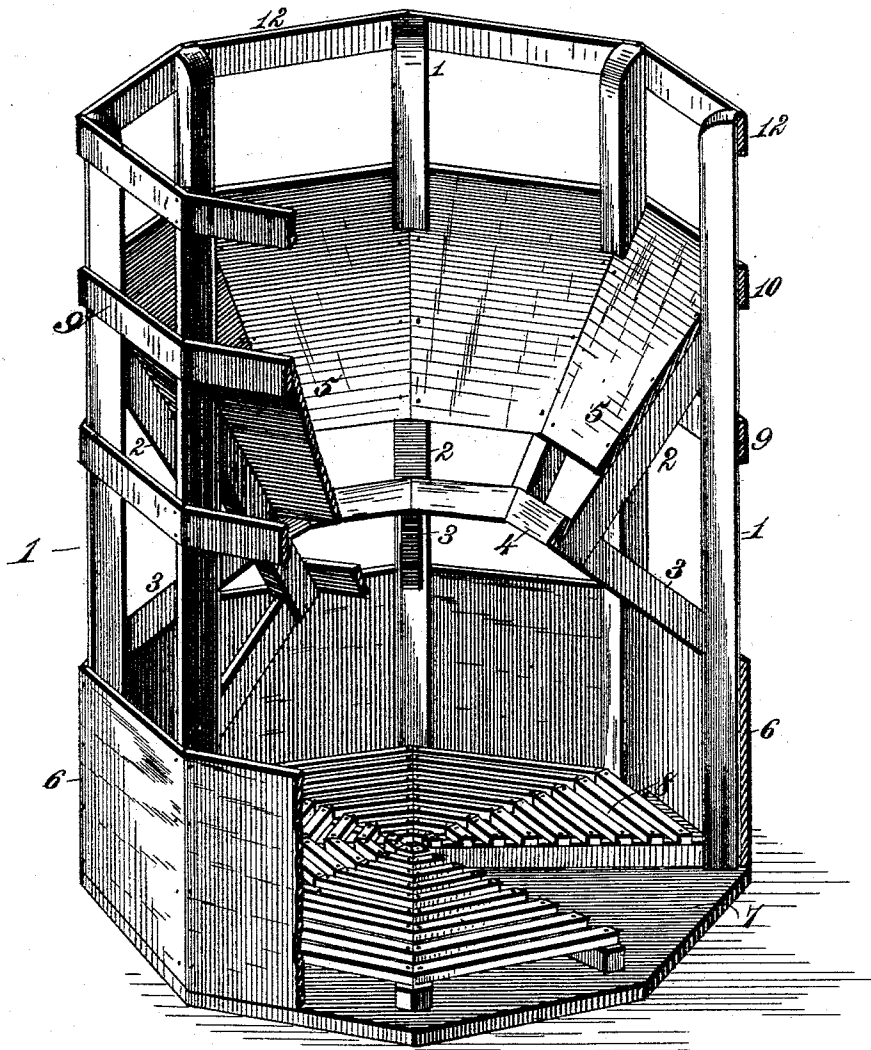
G. W. LIGHT.

FEED RACK.

No. 387,892.

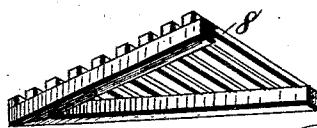
Patented Aug. 14, 1888.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses.
Robert G. Smith,

J. A. Rutherford.



Inventor:
George W. Light.
By *James L. Norris*
Atty.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

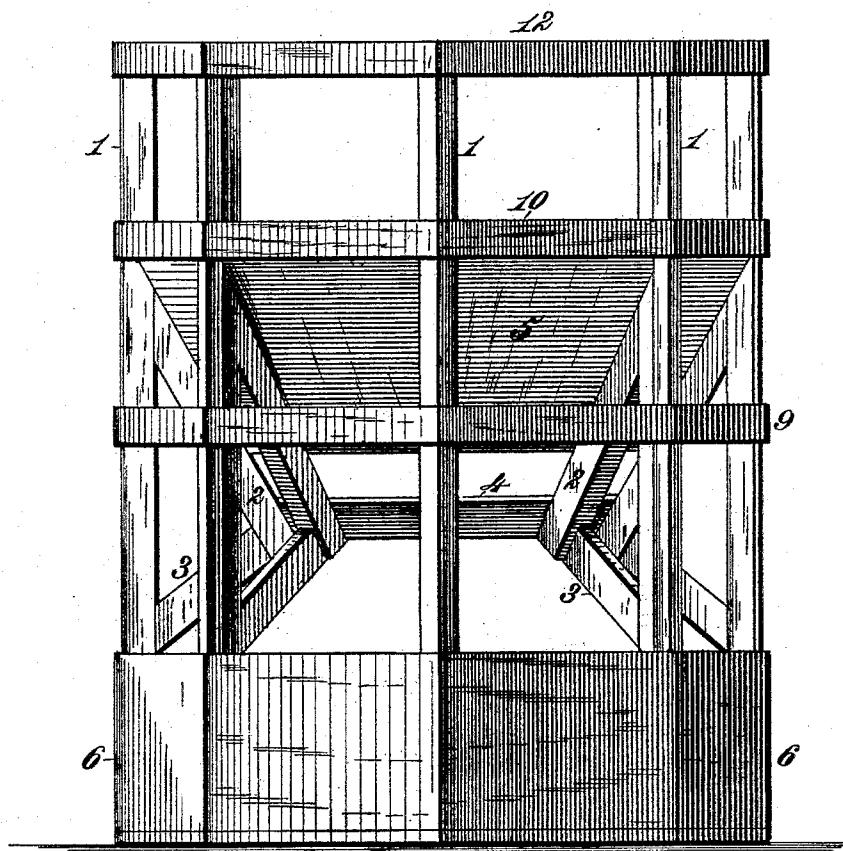
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FEED RACK.

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Patented Aug. 14, 1888.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. LIGHT, OF GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

FEED-RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 387,892, dated August 14, 1888.

Application filed February 9, 1888. Serial No. 263,477. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. LIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gallatin, in the county of Daviess and State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hay-Racks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in hay-racks for feeding cattle, horses, mules, and other stock; and the purpose thereof is to simplify and render more effective the invention made by me for a similar purpose and covered by Letters Patent granted me January 3, 1888, No. 375,624.

It is the special purpose of my present invention to apply to the octagonal structure shown in my said Letters Patent a feature of construction whereby the mangers shall be brought wholly within the circumscribing wall thereof, and whereby, also, provision is made for the automatic descent of the stock, its complete consumption, and for the prevention of waste and loss.

It is my further purpose, also, to provide such construction that the dimensions of the stack may be increased to suit the requirements of the number of stalls or mangers, and at the same time permit the complete consumption of the hay.

The invention consists in the several novel features of construction and new combinations of parts hereinafter fully described, and then definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective, partly broken away, showing my improved feed-rack. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same.

In the said drawings, the reference-numeral 1 denotes the rack-frame composed of a series of posts arranged at the angles of an octagon of any suitable diameter. From these posts project inwardly a bracket, 2, having an inclination downwardly from the upper portion of each post and having its lower end braced by a bar, 3. The several brackets, 2, are arranged in the radial lines of the octagon, and their lower ends therefore lie in substantially the same plane, and are connected by rails or bars 4, having substantially octagonal arrangement, and forming what may be called the "throat" of the rack. Above their lower

ends the spaces between the brackets may be filled by boarding 5, which may terminate at any suitable point short of the point of attachment of the rails 4. Around the outside of the lower ends of the posts 1 of the frame I attach suitable boarding or rails, 6, carried to such a height as to prevent the stock from standing in the mangers and to retain the waste hay within the circumscribed wall, and a flooring, 7, of any suitable construction can be added, the latter preferably including a feed-rack, 8, upon which the droppings will rest in easy reach of the cattle, while the seed scattered therefrom will drop through the rack between its paneled slats and be saved.

Circumferential rails 9 and 10 may be added and a top rail, 12, may be attached to the posts 1; but in these features my invention is susceptible of a wide variation.

The space between the boarding 6 and the rail 9 is sufficient to admit the head of the animal, and as many stalls or mangers are possible as there are sides to the octagon. The construction is such that the cattle will naturally pull the hay from below the contracted throat formed by the bar 4. As the hay is drawn out therefrom the mass above will descend, furnishing a constant supply, while the droppings will always fall for the most part within the octagonal wall and thereby be under shelter. Moreover, the cattle being able to stand closely up to the stack, the dimensions of the latter may be materially increased and the whole still be eaten without incurring the danger of becoming choked or packed in the throat 4.

The octagon being the form within which the greatest practical cubic contents may be stored, it will be seen that my invention provides for the increased dimensions of the stack with the most perfect facility of approach and withdrawal.

What I claim is—

1. A hay-rack consisting of an octagonal floor having vertical posts rising from its angles, a series of brackets composed of inclined arms 2, and diagonal braces 3, mounted on said posts and connected to said arms, a boarding, 5, attached to said arms, and a railing, 4, said boarding forming a downwardly-contracted support for the hay having an open

throat raised above the floor, and an outer inclosing-boarding rising to a point below the throat of the rack and forming in conjunction with the vertical posts feed-openings, from
5 which the hay depending from the throat may be reached by the stock, substantially as described.

2. In a hay-rack, an octagonal flooring covered by triangular sections of slat-work 8, a
10 series of vertical posts, 1, rising from the angles of the floor, a series of brackets composed of inclined arms 2 and braces 3, supported by the posts, an inner boarding, 5, and railing 4, inclosing the rack and forming a

contracted open throat, said rack being raised 15 above the floor, an outer boarding, 6, and rails 9, forming, in conjunction with the posts 1, feed-openings lying partly below the throat of the rack, from which the hay depending from the open throat may be reached by the stock, 20 substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

G. W. LIGHT.

Witnesses:

JOS. L. COOMBS,

J. A. RUTHERFORD.