G. H. FOWLER.

Hay Elevator and Carrier.

No. 213,559. Patented Mar. 25, 1879.

Fig. 1.

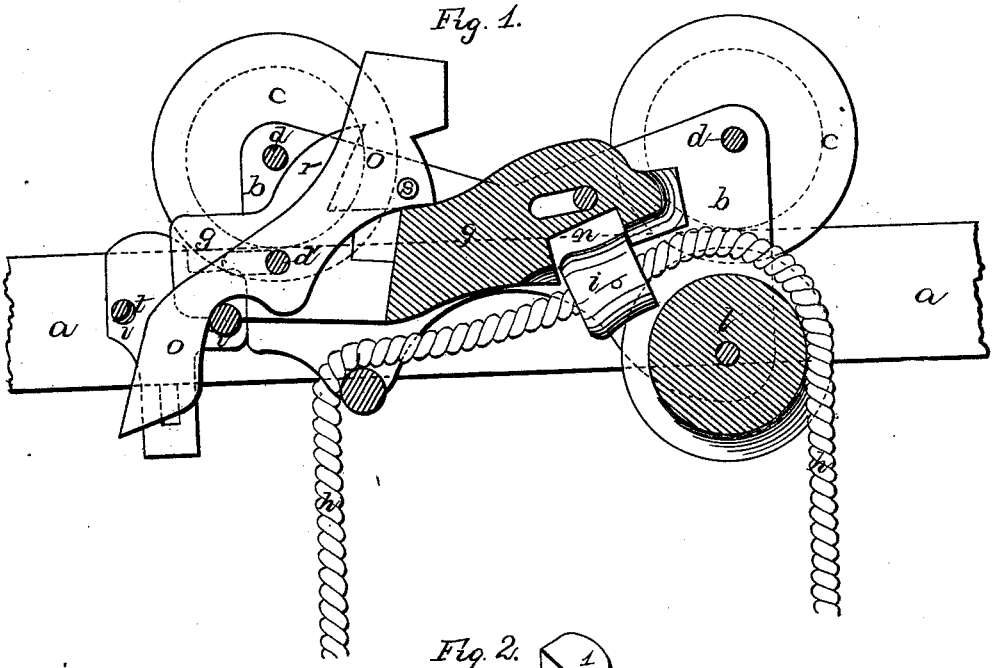
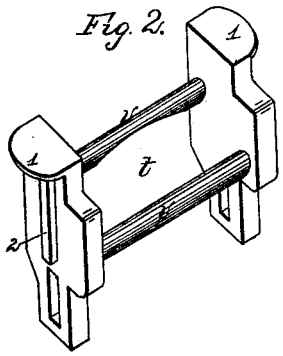


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. FOWLER, OF TAUGHANNOCK FALLS, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN HAY ELEVATOR AND CARRIER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **213,559**, dated March 25, 1879; application filed February 15, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. FOWLER, of Taughannock Falls, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Elevators and Carriers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in hay-elevators; and it consists in the arrangement and combination of parts, that will be more fully described hereinafter, whereby a cheap, simple, and effective device is produced.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention in section. Fig. 2 is a detail view.

a represents the track, which may be either single or double; *b*, the carriage-frame, and *c* the supporting-wheels. Passing through the frame are the two bolts *d*, and supported upon and moving back and forth in the frame is the slide *g*, which locks the fork in an elevated position by means of the ring or stop *i* on the elevating-rope *h*.

On the under side of the slide, at its front end, is made a recess, *n*, and under this recess there is pivoted the grooved roller *l*. The elevating-rope passes up over the roller, and the ring or stop *i* on the rope catches in the recess and moves the slide *g* forward the length of its slots, when it is locked in position by means of the hooked lever *o*.

The slide is bifurcated at its rear end, and pivoted in its recess upon the rear pin or bolt, *d'*, is the lever which serves both to lock the carriage in position and draw the slide back, so as to release the ring and let the fork descend when the carriage has run up to the stop. It then locks the slide in its forward position when the fork has been drawn up with its load, and the carriage moves forward.

Back of the center of the slide are formed the shoulders *r*, and projecting from the sides of the lever are the studs *s*, which strike against the shoulders, and thus force the slide backward as the stop *t* forces the lower curved end of the lever downward. After the hay-fork has been filled, and the horse has drawn it up until the ring has moved the slide forward, this forward motion of the slide causes its inclined shoulders *r* to strike against the studs *s* and depress the front end of the lever, so that it will sink down into the recess, and thus prevent the slide from moving backward.

The lever and slide thus being constructed, it is impossible for the rope to move in either direction after the carriage has once started forward until it returns to the starting-place and the rear end of the lever has been depressed by the stop, so as to allow the slide to move backward.

The stop *t* consists of the two side pieces, which are united by the two rods *v*, and each side piece has a flange, 1, on top, so as to rest on the track, and a flange, 2, down the outer side, so as to hold the stop rigidly in position.

Each of the side pieces will be made long enough to extend below the track, and through the lower end is made a mortise to receive a key or wedge. This key or wedge, catching against the under side of the track, prevents the stop from being raised upward out of place. As the carriage runs up to the stop the rear end of the lever passes over the lower rod, and, striking against the upper one, is forced downward, so as to catch behind the lower one, and thus lock the carriage in place while the fork descends for another load.

The ring is secured upon the rope by driving a wooden pin through the ring and rope, thus allowing the ring to be changed from one place to another on the rope. In beginning to fill the mow, when there is no necessity for the load being raised so high, the ring will be changed, so that it has but a short distance to rise before it strikes the slide and locks the fork in position, and thus the horse has but a short distance to travel as compared to most elevators, making the work easier and more rapid.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the slotted slide *g*, having the shoulders *r*, with the lever *o*, having the studs *s*, substantially as shown.

2. The combination of the slide *g*, having the recess *n* on its under side and the shoulders *r*, with the lever *o*, the elevating-rope *h*, ring *i*, and pulley or roller *l*, substantially as described.

3. The stop *t*, having the two rods *v* and flanges 1 2 and slots to receive keys, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of January, 1879.

GEO. HENRY FOWLER.

Witnesses:

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