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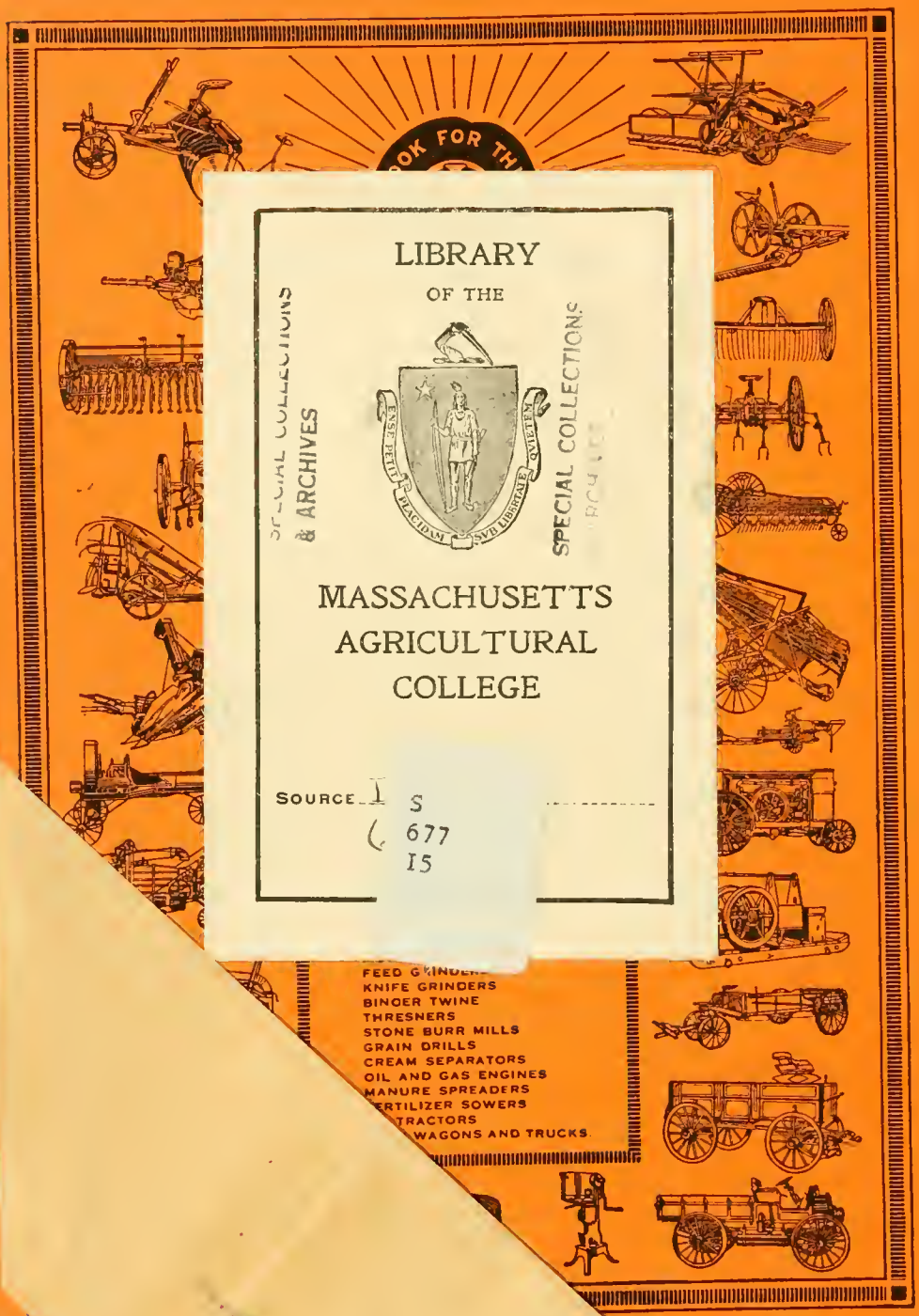

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INTERN OF AMERICA

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WINDROW HAY LOADER

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LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK ON THE GENUINE

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Air Curing vs. Sun Drying Hay

Quality is essential whether hay is to be fed or marketed, and quality is determined by the time in which the hay is cut and the way in which it is cured and cared for. Since there is a definite stage of maturity at which the crop must be cut, and since the time is short during which the hay is at this stage, not forgetting that labor is scarce and high priced, machines must be employed.

The time and labor elements enter into the curing process to a very important degree, since the best hay is made without rain and with the least possible amount of sunshine. Curing is a process of air drying, not of sun bleaching, so that hay should be thoroughly stirred if the crop is heavy, raked into windrows as soon as possible, and gotten into the mow or stack as soon as it is dry enough not to mold. All these operations must be carried out in a definite time and in the right way to prevent a loss of color and flavor.

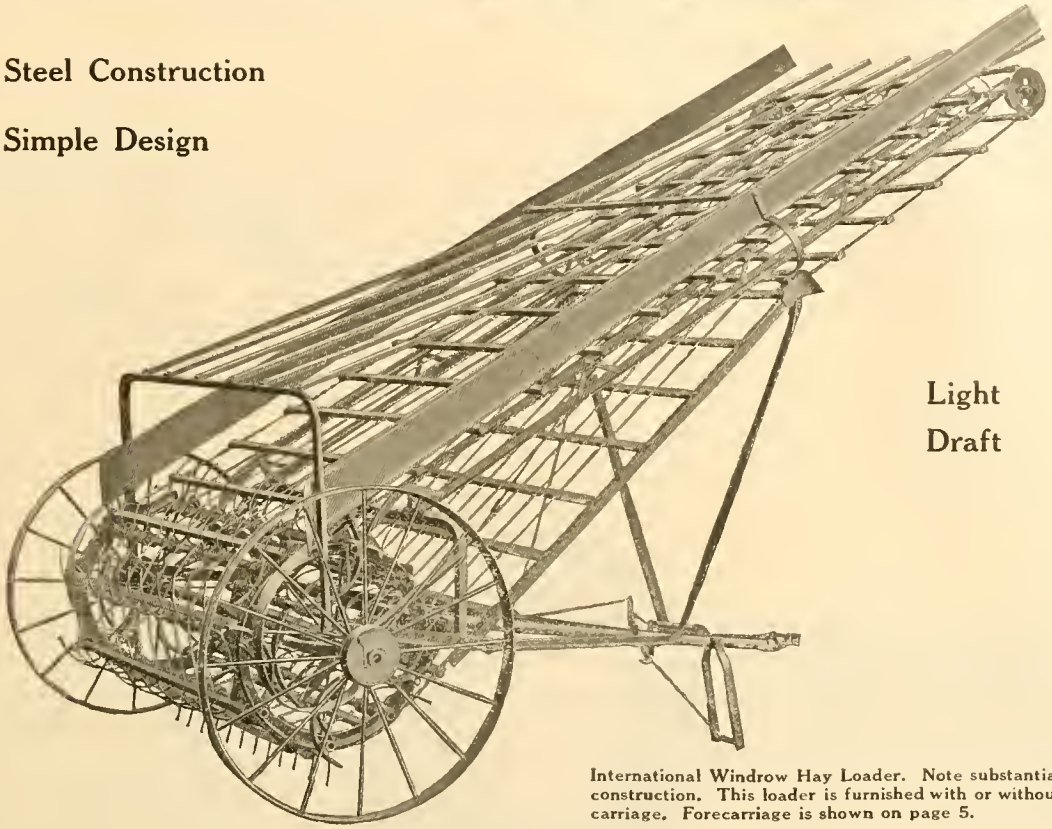
In order to cure hay so that it will bring the best price when put on the market and have the highest possible feeding value, it should be raked into light, fluffy windrows, so that the air can circulate through it easily. When handled in this way the moisture is drawn out through the leaves and the hay is tender and uniform in color and quality.

When allowed to cure in the swath, the top hay will become dried, losing much of its color and strength, and having little more feeding value than straw, while the hay underneath will retain its moisture and become musty.

Another advantage of air curing is that the leaves and heads do not shrivel and break off as they do when hay dries out too suddenly in the sun. Hay must be raked and loaded gently, or the leaves and blossoms will be threshed off and a large part of the nutriment and palatability thus destroyed.

Steel Construction

Simple Design



Light Draft

International Windrow Hay Loader. Note substantial steel construction. This loader is furnished with or without forecarriage. Forecarriage is shown on page 5.

The International Does Good Work

This loader will handle the heaviest windrows in the gentlest possible manner and deliver the hay onto the wagon without threshing off the leaves and heads. When it is desired to harvest the crop with all possible speed the hay can be raked into extra large windrows and the International will then pick it up and deliver it onto the wagon in good condition. When the crop is very heavy, this loader will also load hay from the swath. The top of the elevator is made narrower than the bottom, so that the hay will be dropped onto the center of the rear end of the wagon where it will not roll off. The International windrow hay loader is of light draft and very easy to operate, requiring the least amount of help. It leaves a field clean on rough as well as on smooth ground, and may be worked close to fences, roads and edges of fields.

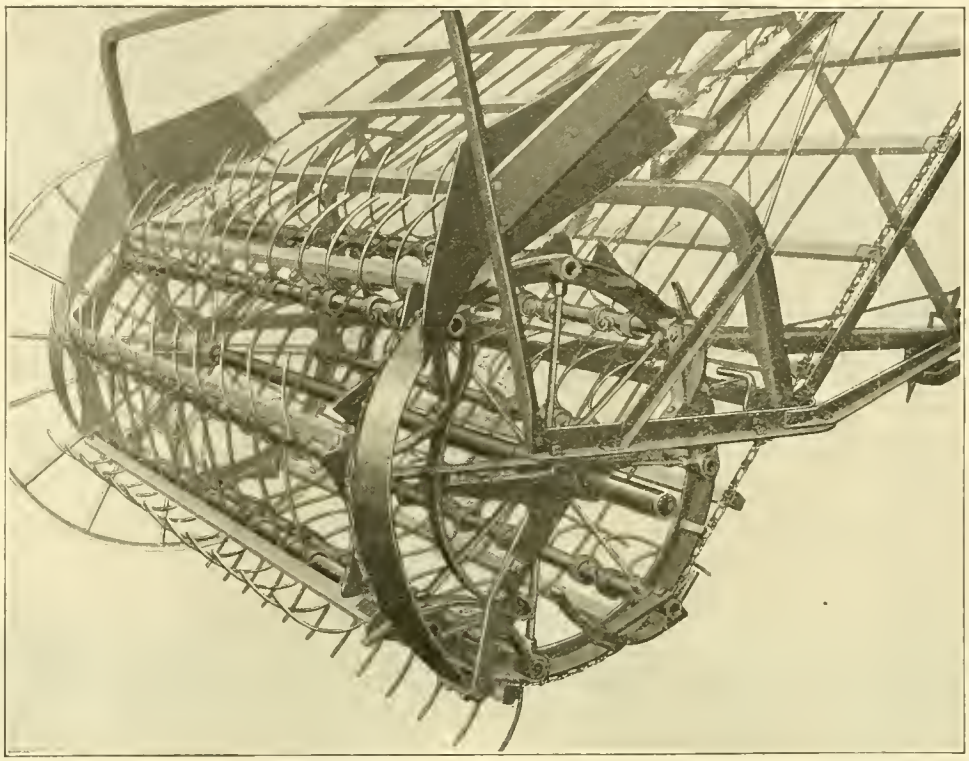
Strong Main Wheels and Frame Construction

The main wheels are strongly constructed of steel. The frame is well put together and is rigid, holding the working parts securely in alignment even in the roughest field and when working with the heaviest hay.

Clutch Construction

The gathering drum is ratcheted to both wheels by means of a very simple clutch which can be easily thrown out or in. This construction permits the loader to be moved from place to place without turning over the whole mechanism, which would make an unnecessary load for the team and which would cause unnecessary wear and tear on the working parts. Ratcheting the drum to both wheels insures even loading and prevents dragging on the turns.

Clutch. Part of casting has been cut away to show construction of pawl and ratchet. It can be disengaged when machine is not operating



Gathering Drum—Note absence of gears, cranks, etc.

Operating Mechanism

It would be impossible to design a more simple hay loader than the International windrow. There are no gears or drive chains on it—the entire mechanism consists of a gathering drum which gathers the hay, at the same time operating the elevator carrier. The gathering drum is ratcheted to both wheels, consequently there is no drag when turning corners, and as a result of this construction it is raised and lowered with the wheels when passing over dead furrows and uneven ground. This makes it possible to gather all the hay irrespective of the condition of the ground.

It is never necessary to use more than two horses with the International windrow hay loader. This is due to the fact that it has no gears, pinions, cranks, disks, or other complicated devices which add to the draft of most loaders. There is no question but that it is the lightest draft loader made.

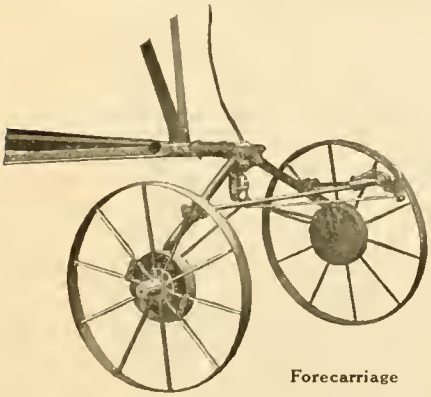
The gathering drum is strongly constructed of steel and has eight pipe steel tooth bars to which the spring steel teeth are securely fastened.

Showing manner in which teeth are fastened to the tooth bar

Teeth

The teeth are made of oil-tempered spring steel and are of the coil type. The accompanying illustrations show that two teeth are made from one piece of steel. They also illustrate the manner in which the teeth are fastened to the tooth bars. This construction insures ample strength for picking up the heaviest and most tangled hay and at the same time gives sufficient flexibility to permit the teeth to pass over obstructions in the field without becoming damaged.

One pair of spring steel teeth



Forecarriage

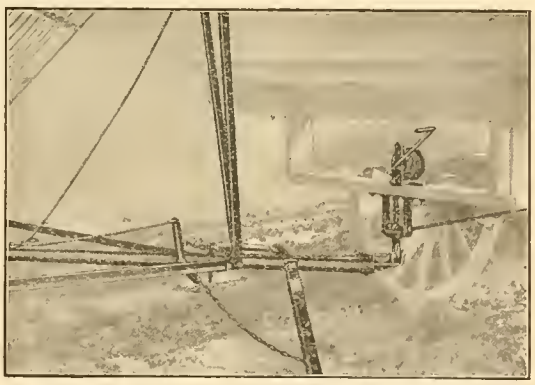
Forecarriage

The International windrow hay loader is furnished with or without forecarriage. When the loader is furnished with a forecarriage the construction is practically the same as without, excepting for the hitching device. The illustration on this page will show this difference. The hitching device is a part of the forecarriage and is very simple. To disconnect the loader, it is only necessary to pull the rope which extends to the top of the load. The forecarriage holds the loader in an upright position when it is disconnected.

Hitching Device for Loader without Forecarriage

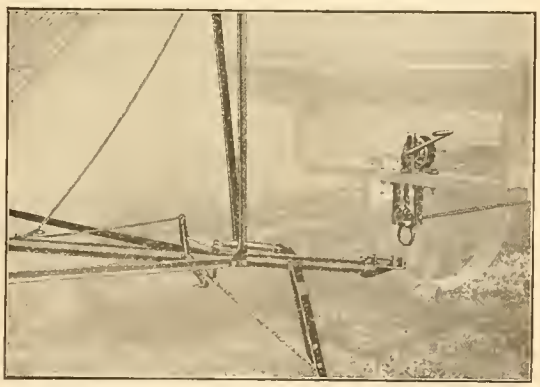
The hitch used on the International windrow hay loader without forecarriage is very satisfactory. It is a very simple matter to hitch and unhitch the loader in the field. The hitch consists of a spring latch, an automatic foot on the loader itself and a windlass and chain on the wagon. It eliminates the necessity of backing the wagon up to one exact spot and makes it possible to disconnect the loader from the top of the load by pulling the rope. The four illustrations on this page explain how the hitch is operated.

Attaching loader to wagon. Latch is pulled back and ring on end of chain is dropped in place where it is securely held when spring bolt is released. Wagon does not have to be backed up to one certain position



Loader is drawn into proper position and held there by windlass on wagon. This operation is easily accomplished

The foot which is held in position by a strong spring and chain is then hooked up out of the way



To release loader pull rope on top of load. This unhooks foot which is instantly pulled into position by spring, the chain preventing its going too far. It also opens latch which holds ring on wagon, thereby disconnecting loader and leaving it in an upright position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