

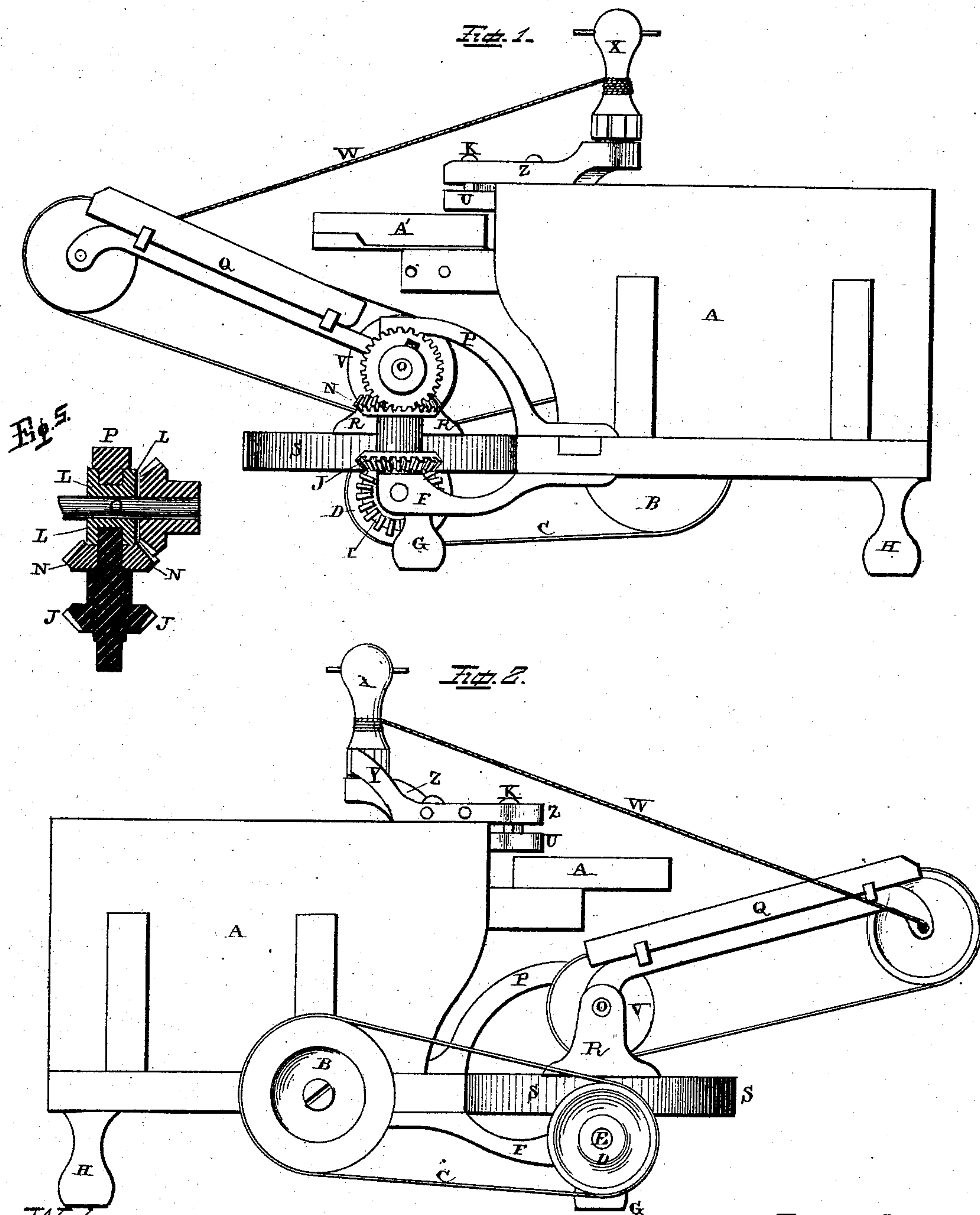
(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. LATTA.  
Straw Stacker.

No. 237,984.

Patented Feb. 22, 1881.



WITNESSES—  
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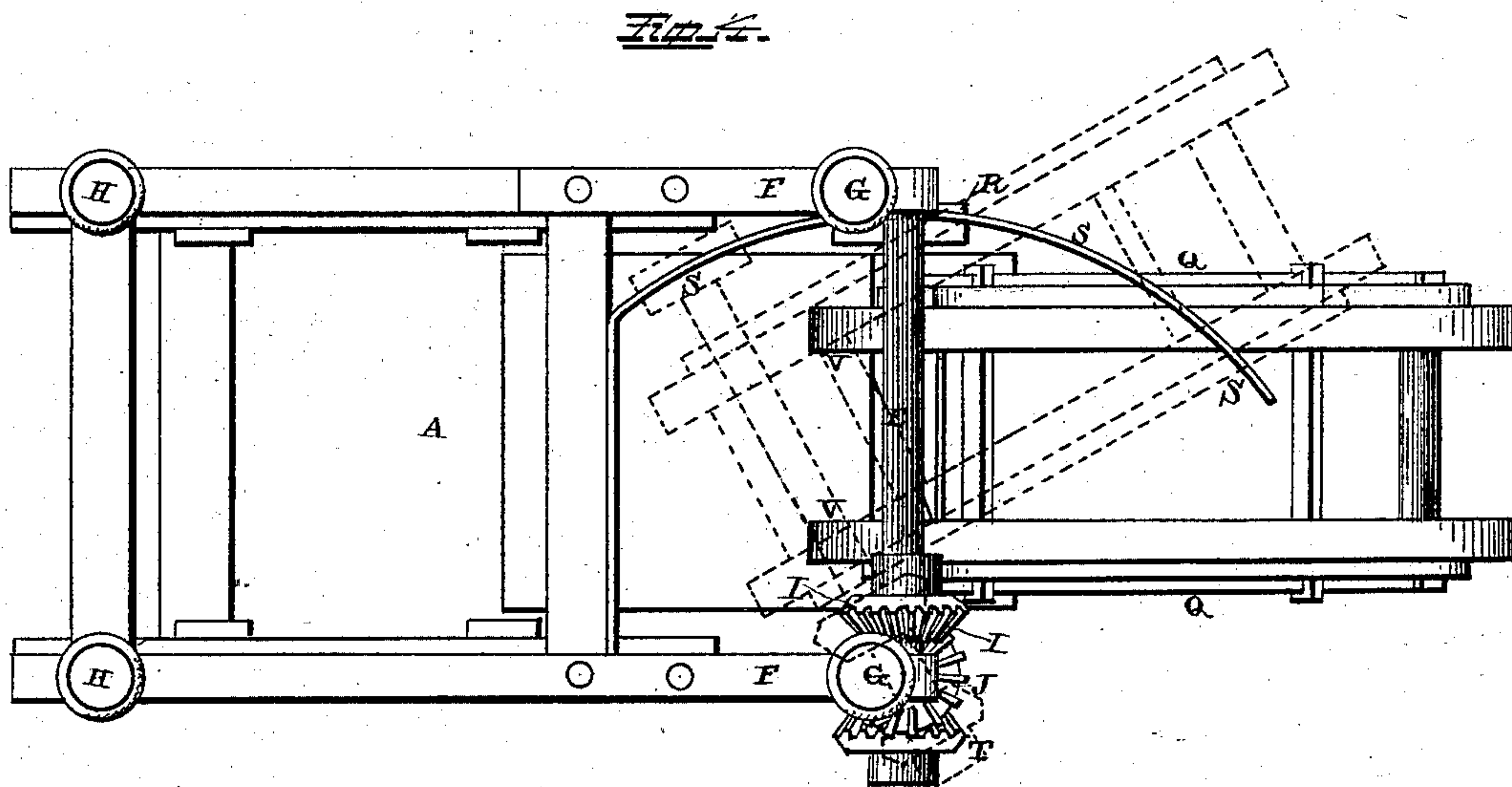
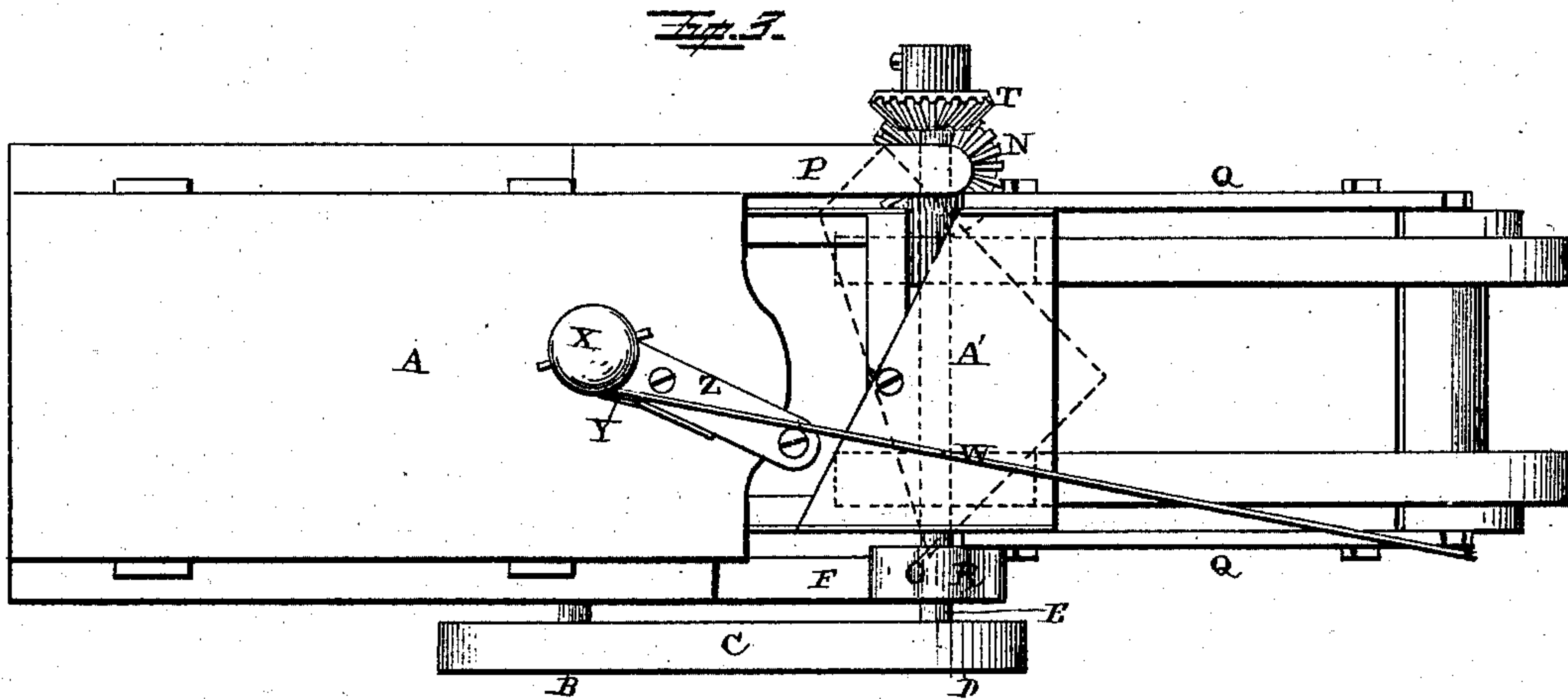
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WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. LATTA, OF WASHINGTON, IOWA.

## STRAW-STACKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 237,984, dated February 22, 1881.

Application filed October 11, 1880. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WM. H. LATTA, of Washington, in the county of Washington and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful  
5 Improvements in Straw-Stackers for Thrashing-Machines; 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  
10 and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in straw-stackers for thrashing-machines; and it  
15 consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, whereby the straw-stacker is pivoted at one corner so that it can be turned through a portion of a circle, and thus be made to carry the straw in different directions, as will be more  
20 fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide a straw-carrier attachment that can be applied to any thrashing-machine now in use, and which  
25 carrier will take the straw as it is passed from the thrashing-machine and stack it either directly opposite the end of the thrashing-machine or carry it around toward either side, where the dust and the straw will not in any way inconvenience the workmen.

30 Figure 1 is a side elevation of a machine embodying my invention, taken from one side; and Fig. 2 is a similar view taken from the opposite side. Fig. 3 is a plan view, and Fig. 4 is an inverted view. Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view of the gearing in Fig. 1.

35 A represents a thrashing-machine of any desired construction, and to which my straw-stacking attachment is applied; and B, the driving-pulley, from which there passes the belt  
40 C over the pulley D on one end of the shaft E. This shaft is journaled in the two extensions F, which are secured to the corners of the thrashing-machine A, and which extensions are provided with suitable supporting-feet, G,  
45 so as to correspond with the feet H, which support the other end of the machine. Secured to this shaft E, between the two bearings F, is a beveled gearing, I, which meshes with a similar gearing, J, which is placed upon a ver-  
50 tical shaft that has its lower bearing in one of the supports or bearings F, and its upper bear-

ing in the pivoted block L. Upon the upper end of this vertical shaft is a second beveled gearing, N, which may be either cast in a single piece with the gearing J, or it may be formed  
55 as a separate and independent wheel, which will be either secured to the shaft in any suitable manner or keyed to the gearing J, so that when the gearing J revolves it will revolve also.

The pivoted block L, which forms the bear-  
60 ing for one end of the shaft O, has an opening in its lower end, so that the upper end of the vertical shaft upon which the two gears J N are secured will fit therein and form a pivot upon which the block turns. The upper end  
65 of this block also has a recess in it, and fitting in this recess, so as to hold the block in position upon the top of the vertical shaft, is a stud or projection from the brace P, which is se-  
70 cured to the top of one of the sills of the thrashing-machine A.

The shaft O, upon which the straw stacker or carrier Q is supported, is journaled in the pivoted block at one end and in the sliding  
75 block R at the other. The sliding block R has its bearing upon the top of the curved way or guide S, which is secured to one end of the frame and extends outward to any suitable distance beyond it. As this sliding block is  
80 free to move back and forth, and as the shaft has its other end journaled in the pivoted block L, which will turn freely around through a portion of a circle, it will readily be seen that the free end of the shaft can be moved back and  
85 forth upon the top of the guide, according to the direction in which it may be desired to stack the straw.

Upon the end of the shaft which passes through the pivoted block L is a beveled gear-  
90 ing, T, which meshes with the gearing N and communicates motion to the shaft. Secured to the shaft between its two bearings are the two pulleys V, over which the endless belt or carrier of the straw-stacker passes, and from which it receives its motion.

95 The straw-stacker Q may either be of the shape here shown or any other that may be preferred, and is provided with forked supports at its lower end, where it rests upon suitable bearings made for it on the inner side of  
100 the two blocks in which the shaft is journaled. As its lower end is thus connected to the shaft



it is evident that whenever the shaft is swung around into any desired relation to the thrashing-machine the straw-stacker will be moved to a corresponding angle. The upper end of  
 5 this stacker is supported, at any desired elevation, by means of rope, chain, or wire W, which is attached to the carrier in any suitable manner, and which rope, chain, or wire is fastened at its inner end to the drum or ratchet X, which  
 10 ratchet has the spring-dog Y engaging with it so as to hold it in any desired position. This drum or ratchet is pivoted upon the inner end of a pivoted lever, Z, which lever can be freely swung around so as to bring the cord or chain  
 15 at such an angle that the carrier will be supported in position without any strain upon it or any inclination to move out of the position into which it has been adjusted. If the ratchet or drum to which the inner end of the rope,  
 20 wire, or chain is fastened was made stationary upon the top of the thrashing-machine when the stacker was swung around so as to stand at an angle to the thrashing-machine, the supporting cord or chain would be tightened on  
 25 one side and loosened on the other, and the consequence would be that the stacker would be constantly moved backward toward the thrashing-machine instead of staying in one position.  
 30 In order to hold the lever Z in any position into which it may be adjusted, a clamping-piece, U, is pivoted to the under side of the top of the thrashing-machine, and its outer end projects outward beyond the top, so as to be  
 35 just under the outer end of the lever Z, and down through these two pieces is passed the clamping-screw K. By tightening this screw

so that the lever and the clamping-piece U will clamp the top of the thrashing-machine between them, the lever Z will be held at any  
 40 desired angle to the machine and stacker.

Upon the end of the shoe or shaker in the thrashing-machine A is placed a pivoted metallic apron, A', which can be turned so as to correspond with the angle of the straw-stacker,  
 45 and thus not only span over the space between the end of the shoe and stacker, but guide the straw directly to the stacker.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of a thrashing-machine  
 50 having a curved guide and support, S, secured to one end, a straw-stacker, Q, a sliding block, R, a pivoted block, L, and an operating-shaft, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the shoe or shaker of  
 55 a thrashing-machine with the pivoted apron A' and a straw-stacker, the parts being combined and arranged to operate substantially as specified.

3. In a straw-stacking attachment, the combination of the pivoted block L, the shaft O,  
 60 journaled at one end therein, and an operating mechanism for driving the shaft with the carrier Q, placed upon the shaft, the sliding block R, and curved guide S, substantially as shown.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of September, 1880.

W. H. LATTA.

Witnesses:

JAMES G. LATTA,  
 JOHN MCCONNELL.