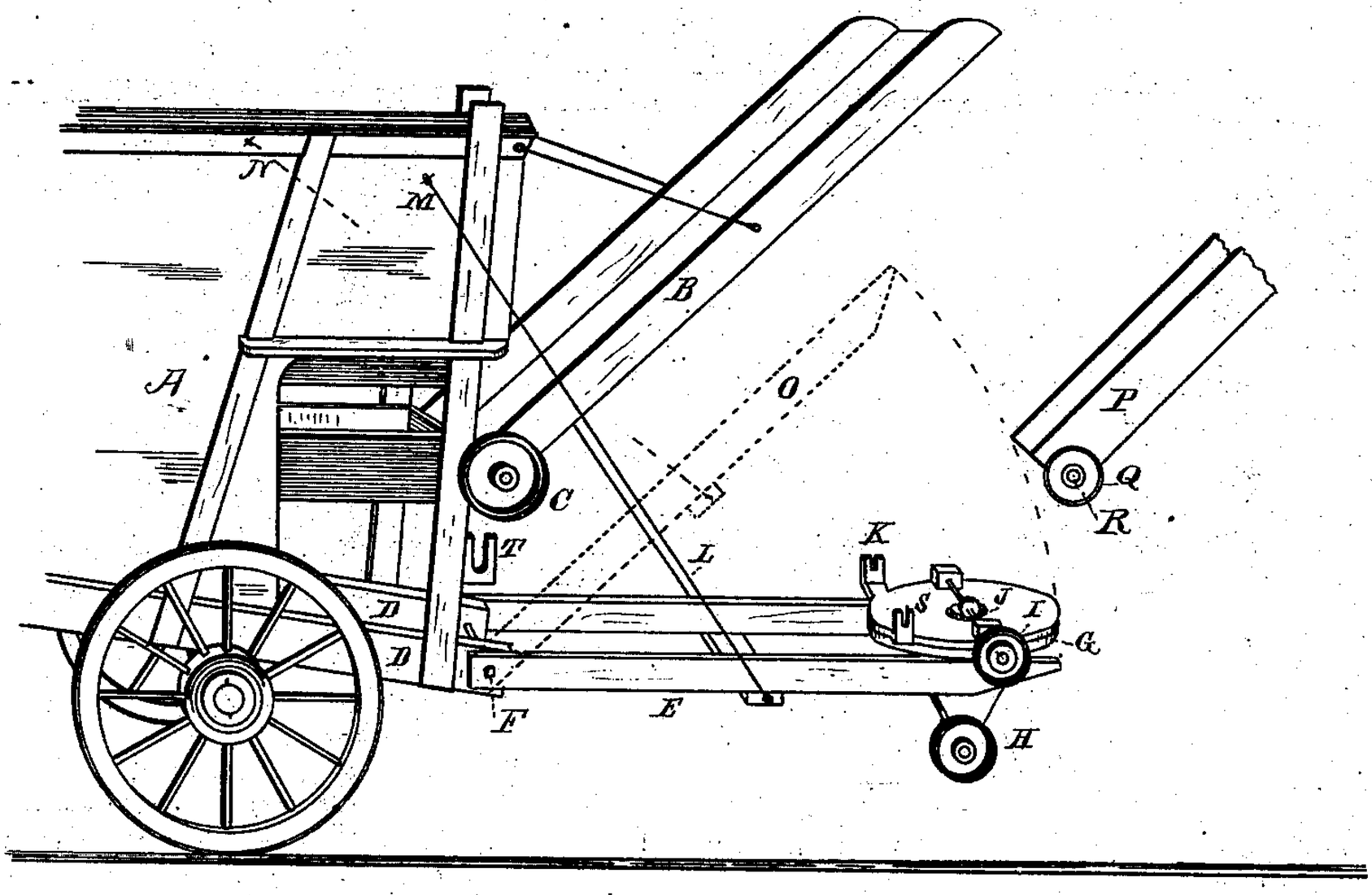
(No Model.)

D. SHERRY & F. W. ROBINSON.

STACKER BASE FOR THRASHERS.

No. 272,488. Patented Feb. 20, 1883.



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STACKER-BASE FOR THRASHERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 272,488, dated February 20, 1883.

Application filed November 23, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DANIEL SHERRY, of Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, and FRANCIS W. ROBINSON, of Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stacker-Bases for Thrashers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention pertains to the supporting-base for stackers, arranged to attach to the rear end of thrashing-machines and form a part of the thrashing-machine when in operation. Such stackers are generally arranged to rotate upon a vertical axis so as to deliver straw to the rear and side of the end of the thrasher. This rear pivot-axis is supported on a structure attached to and projecting from the rear of the thrasher. This rearwardly-projecting structure or base is the part to which this present invention relates.

The invention consists of a rearwardly-projecting support pivoted horizontally to the rear end of the thrasher, and arranged to have the stacker separated from it and to be folded upward when the thrasher is being transported, as hereinafter set forth.

The accompanying drawing represents in perspective the rear end of a thrashing-machine with our improved base structure attached.

A represents the thrashing-machine; B, the usual short stacker fixed to the rear thereof; C, a pulley on the shaft of this stacker to drive it, and also, by means of extra width of face, to transmit belt-motion to the main stacker; D D, the rear ends of the thrasher-sills; E, the stacker-base projecting rearwardly from the thrasher; F, a pivot-bolt uniting the base E to the sills D; G S, a turn-table supported by base E; H, a pulley to receive belt-motion from pulley C; I, a pulley to transmit belt-motion to the main stacker when the stacker is in position; J, bevel-gears by which the shaft of pulley I receives its motion from the shaft of pulley H, another pair of bevel-gears and a vertical shaft (not shown) being employed; K K, bearings in the upper section of the turn-table to receive the shaft of the main stacker; L, guy or tie rods for supporting the base structure E; M, the point of attachment for the upper ends of rods L when base E is in the lower or working position; N, the points of attachment for the upper ends of rods L when base E is in the upper or transporting position; O, the base E, shown by dotted line in folded position; P, the foot end of the main stacker; Q, the driving-pulley of the main stacker; R, the shaft of main stacker; T, rests on the thrasher-frame for supporting the main stacker during transportation or during use as a plain stacker.

The main stacker P is shown as entirely detached from the thrasher and from the base.

When the parts are in operation the stacker-shaft rests in the bearings K on the top of the turn-table and is driven by belt from pulley I to pulley Q. The upper part of the turn-table is free to revolve on the lower part, and the main stacker can be turned round in a little more than a half-circle. The small stacker B, as usual, delivers the straw from the thrasher to the main stacker.

When the machine is to be transported, the stacker P is removed from its supporting-bearings K and set in rests T and folded back, as usual, the belt from pulley C to pulley H is taken off, the tie-rods L disengaged at their upper ends, the base E turned up in the position indicated by dotted lines O, and the tie-rods attached at point N. In this way the entire machine is rendered very compact. In case trailing wheels are set under the rear end of base E, the stacker may be transported without disengagement from the turn-table, and the pivoting at F permits the proper flexion of the parts, the ties L being either used or not used during such transportation.

The folding stacker, the turn-table, and the stacker-driving mechanism are not claimed as a part of the invention.

The pivotal point F of the base E is shown as being in connection with the rear ends of the thrasher-sills; but in some cases the pivot may engage with other parts of the thrasher near its rear end—as the rear axle of the thrasher, for instance.

By reason of the main stacker being detachable from the turn-table the stacker may be used in the ordinary non-swinging positions in the rests T, or it may be used in the turn-table.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination, substantially as set forth, with a thrashing-machine and a stacker adapted to be detached from its working-supports, of a base or support for such stacker, pivoted to or near the rear end of the thrasher and adapted to be folded upward during transportation.

2. The combination, substantially as set forth, with a thrasher having fixed rests for a stacker, a base or support projecting from the thrasher rearwardly, and a turn-table attached to said base or support, of a stacker adapted alternatively to engage with said fixed rests and engage with proper rests on said turn-table.

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Witnesses:
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