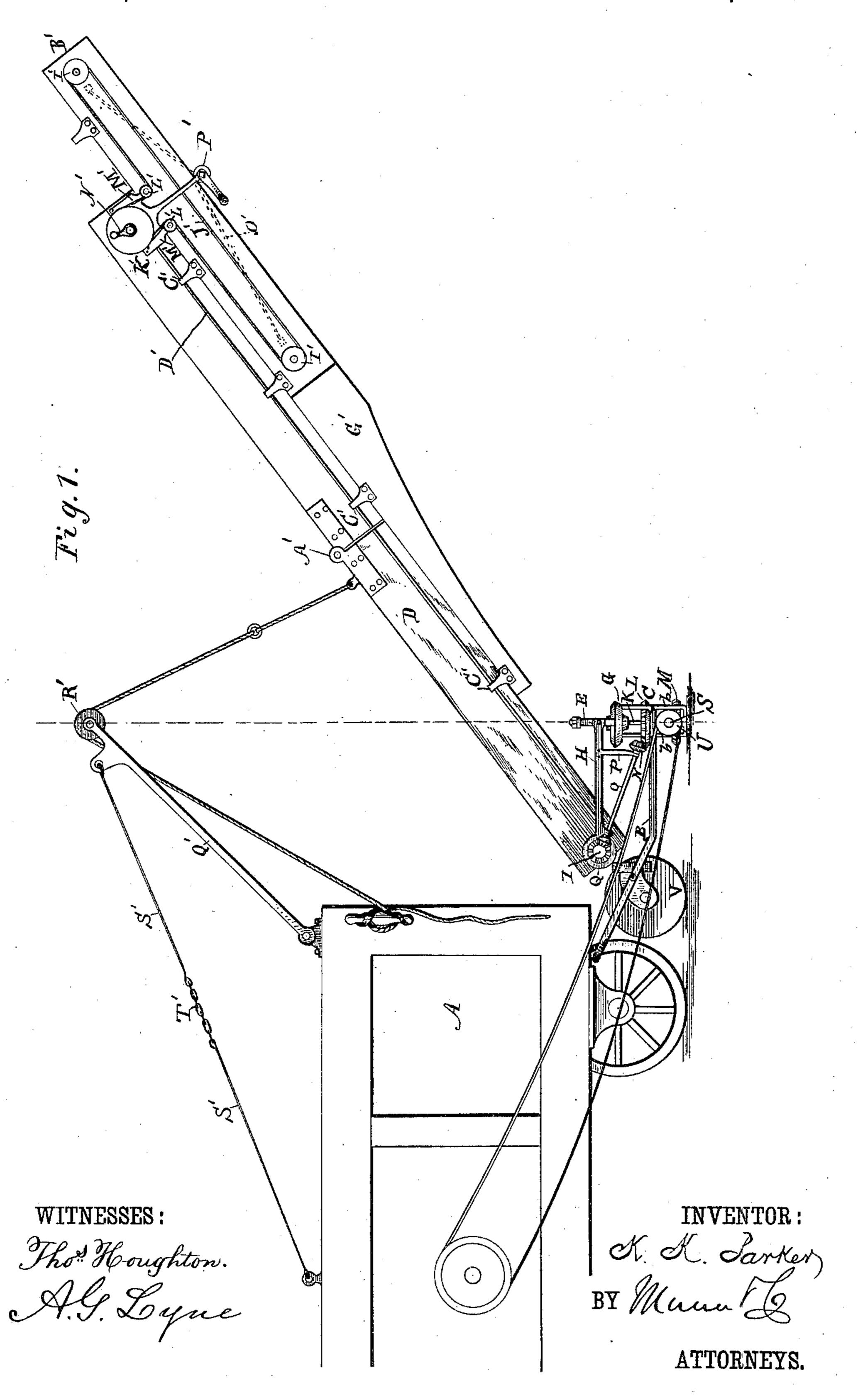
K. K. PARKER. STRAW STACKER.

No. 286,060.

Patented Oct. 2, 1883.

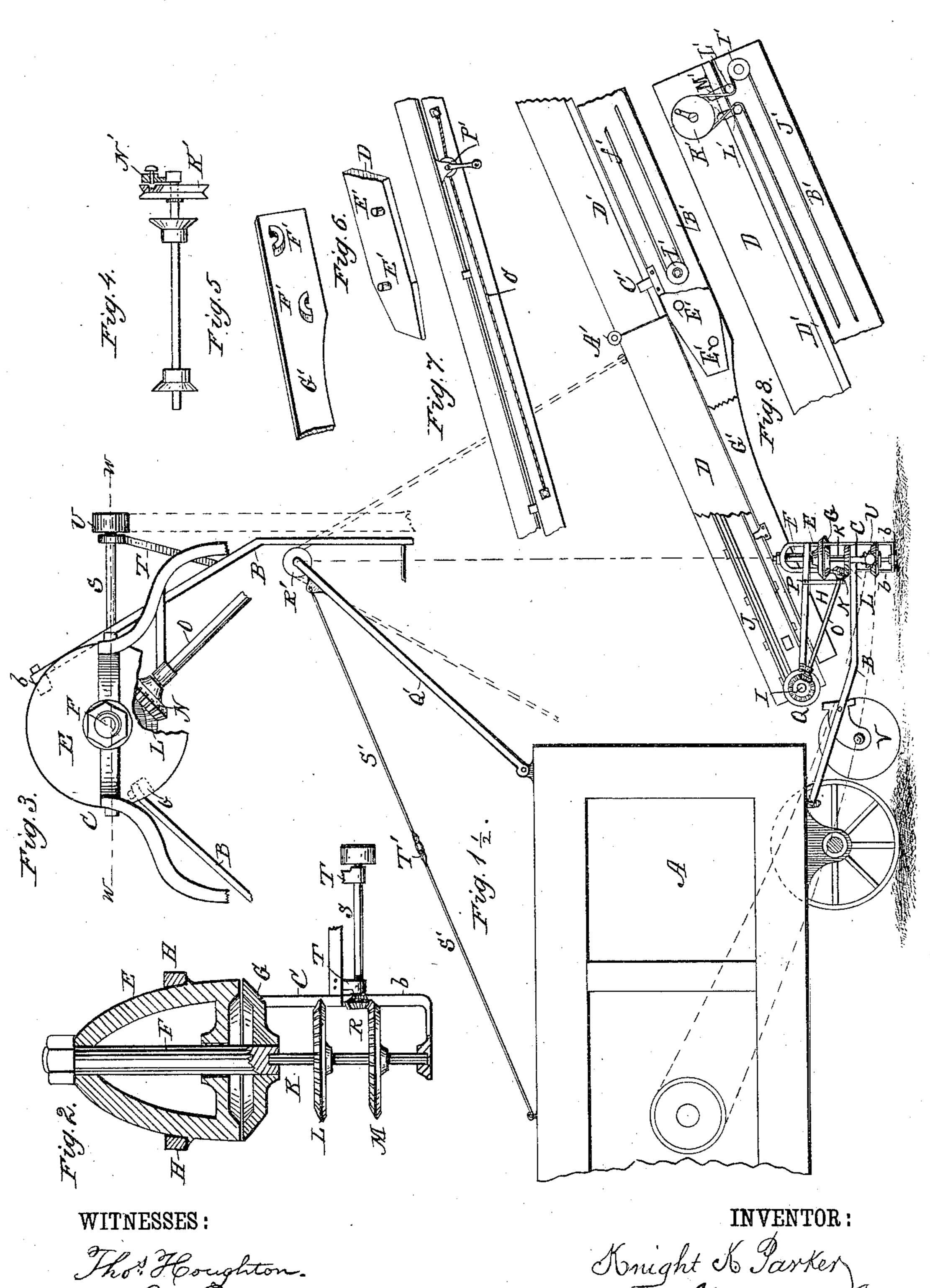


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United States Patent Office.

KNIGHT K. PARKER, OF CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

STRAW-STACKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,060, dated October 2, 1883. Application filed March 15, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KNIGHT K. PARKER, of Circleville, in the county of Pickaway and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful 5 Improvement in Straw-Stackers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to straw-stackers for to thrashing-machines; and the invention consists of the novel construction hereinafter de-

scribed and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of | a straw-stacker and part of a thrashing-ma-15 chine, showing my invention. Fig. 1½ is an elevation of the same, partly broken away. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of Fig. 3 on line w w. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the supporting and driving mechanism of the stacker, partly 20 broken away. Fig. 4 is a detail view, partly in section. Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are detail views, partly broken away; and Fig. 8 is a part of the stacker, broken away in Fig. 1.

A indicates part of a thrashing-machine, to 25 the rear of which is pivoted an approximately U-shaped frame, B. This frame, at its narrowest part, which is farthest removed from the thrasher, is connected to an upright frame, C, which rests on the ground and serves as a 30 support for the straw-elevator D. The upper part of the frame C consists of the elongated bearing E, which is mounted on the pintle F and supported on the disk G, to which the

pintle is secured.

To opposite sides of the bearing E are secured lateral arms H, extending to the forward end of the elevator D, and adapted to support the shaft I, which carries the traveling apron J. The forward end of the eleva-40 tor is thus supported by means of the shaft I, and by virtue of its rigid connection with the bearing Ethrough the arms H it may be swung position or direction of the traveling apron 45 as may be required.

Underneath the disk G in the frame C is journaled a vertical shaft, K, carrying two beveled gears, L M, one arranged a short distance above the other. With the gear L en-50 gages a beveled pinion, N, mounted on the shaft O, which shaft is supported by arms P,

connected to one of the lateral arms H, and is provided with a pinion engaging with the gear Q on the shaft I. Motion is thus communicated to the traveling apron from the gear L. 55 With the gear Mengages a pinion, R, mounted on a horizontal shaft, S, which is supported by arms T, connected to one side of the frame B, and is provided with a band-pulley, U, by which motion is to be communicated from a 60 pulley on the thrasher to the shaft K. The standards bb of the frame Care intended to be arranged in a plane at right angles to the shaft O, in order that the pinion N on said shaft may have sufficient movement to the right or 65 left as the elevator is turned on the pintle F. The frame B is provided with a easter, V, which is connected thereto by means of a pivot in such manner that it may be thrown from an upright position to allow the frame C to descend 70 and rest on the ground when the machine is set for operation. A suitable catch of any well-known construction is to be provided for holding the caster in an upright position when the machine is to be moved from one place to 75 another.

The elevator D is adapted to be folded upon itself by means of a hinge-joint, A', to economize space and secure convenience in transportation. The elevator is provided with an 80 extension, B', arranged on the under side thereof, and supported in position by means of brackets C', which are adapted to engage with and slide along flanges or guides D' on the folding end of the elevator. To support 85 the upper and outer end of the extension in . close contact with the under side of the elevator, the former is provided with two pins, E', at each side of its lower end, which engage with bearings F' in the sides of a supporting- 90 frame, G', which is adapted to slide along the under side of the lower section of the elevator. The bearings are so arranged with respect to around bodily upon the pintle F, to vary the | each other that one will serve as a fulcrum for supporting the weight of the outer end of the 95 extension, and also that the extension may readily disengage from the supporting-frame G', and turn over with the outer section of the elevator when the latter is folded.

The extension B' is to be provided with a 100 traveling apron carried by pulleys I', supported in the ends of the extension, and motion is

to be communicated to the pulleys I' by a belt, J', which is made sufficiently long to pass around a pulley, K', on the shaft at the upper end of the elevator. To hold the belt taut, two pulleys, L', supported in arms M', projecting downward from the outer end of the elevator, are provided. The pulley K' is to be loosely mounted upon its shaft, so that it will not operate the belt J' when the extension is not in use; but by means of an arm, N', on the shaft, which carries a set-screw, adapted to be screwed into said pulley, the latter may be made to rotate

carries a set-screw, adapted to be screwed into said pulley, the latter may be made to rotate when desired. For adjusting the extension outward or inward, a rope, O', is connected to cross-bars at or near the ends of the extension after being passed around a pulley, P', which is supported by the elevator. By turning a

of rope around the pulley will cause the ex20 tension to move longitudinally along the ele-

vator. To the top of the thrasher is pivoted a crane, Q', which carries a pulley, R', at its upper end, and is supported by two stay-rods, S', which 25 are linked together at T', to allow the crane to be folded down on the top of the thrasher when not in use. A rope passing over the pulley R' and connected to the lower section of the elevator will serve to regulate the ele-30 vation of the elevator according to the height of the straw-rick. As shown in the drawings, I have provided for the support of the pulley R' at a point directly over the pivotal pintle upon which the elevator is supported. The 35 object of this is to enable the elevator to be swung around with its upper end moving in a horizontal plane, instead of describing a

curve in an oblique plane. An advantage of such a movement is that the rick or stack of straw may thereby more readily be made of 40 uniform height throughout its length.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the straw-elevator and its shafts, of the upright supporting-frame C, upon which the elevator is adapted to be 45 rotated, a vertical shaft in said frame, the gearwheel L, supported on said vertical shaft, the shaft O, having pinions gearing with wheel L and with the pinion Q on the apron-driving shaft of the elevator, and means for driving 50 wheel L, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with a straw-elevator, of an extension thereof, having an independent traveling apron, and adapted to slide along the under side of the elevator, a loose pulley 55 mounted on the upper shaft of the elevator, and means for rigidly engaging the pulley therewith, a belt passing around said pulley and the pulleys on the apron-carrying shafts of the extension, and the two supplemental 60 pulleys for holding the belt taut, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with an elevator formed in two sections, adapted to fold one upon the other, of an extension thereof, and a sliding 65 supporting - frame for the extension, which forms a joint therewith, adapted to allow the extension to be folded over with the upper section of the elevator, substantially as shown

and described.

KNIGHT K. PARKER.

Witnesses:
GEORGE LUDWIG,
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