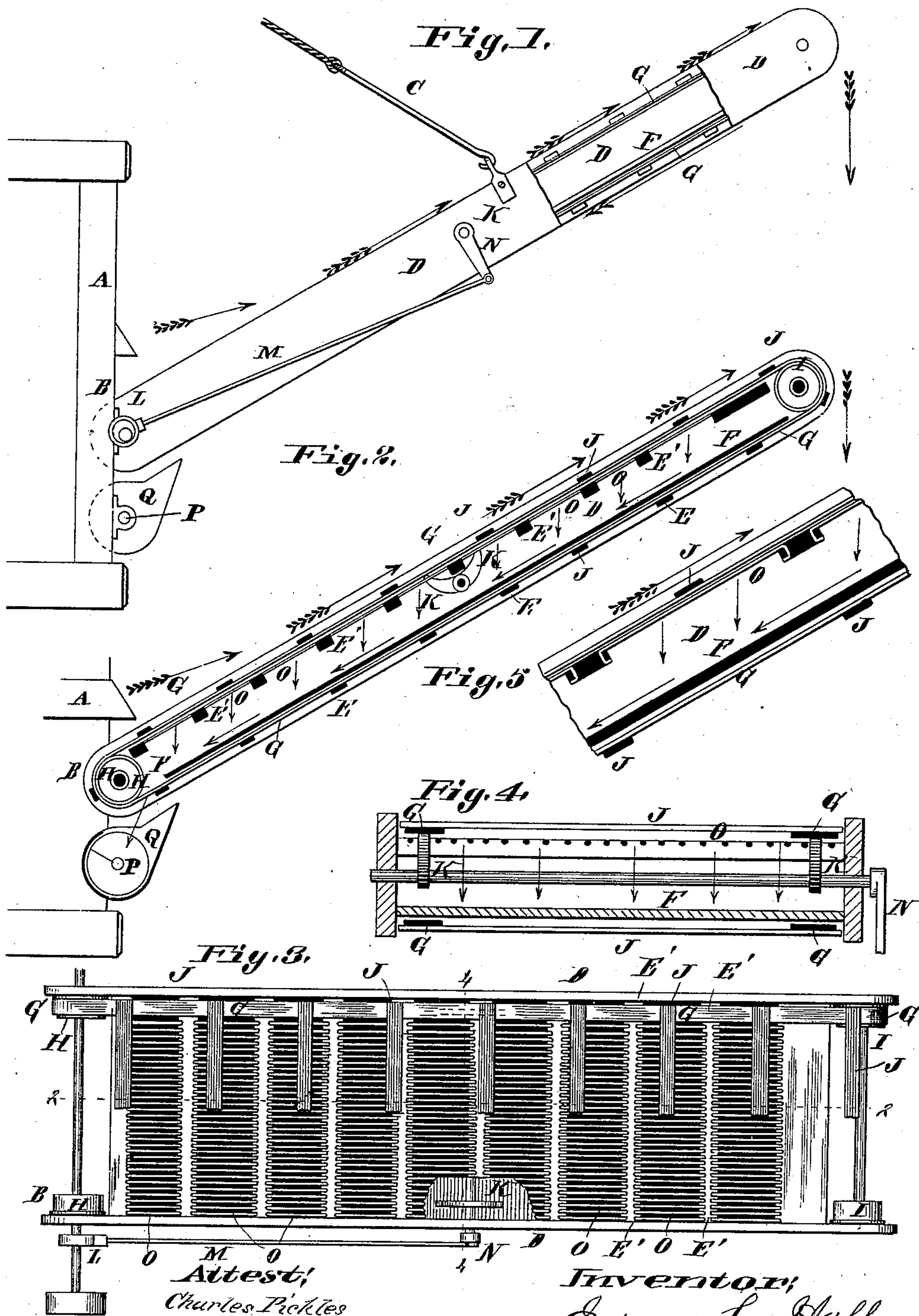


(No Model.)

E. L. HALL.
STRAW CARRIER.

No. 321,210.

Patented June 30, 1885.



Attest;
Charles Pickles
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR L. HALL, OF KIMMSWICK, MISSOURI.

STRAW-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 321,210, dated June 30, 1885.

Application filed August 16, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR L. HALL, of Kimmswick, Jefferson county, Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Straw-Carriers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My improvement consists in forming the upper floor of the elevator with a number of riddles composed of short lengths of wire placed side by side and extending in a longitudinal direction.

Figure 1 is a side elevation, part of the side board being omitted. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section at 2 2, Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a top view, with parts omitted. Fig. 4 is a transverse section at 4 4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail longitudinal section.

A is the discharge end of a thrashing-machine frame, to which the straw-carrier is connected by a hinge at B. The free end of the carrier is supported at any required height by a rope or chain, C, secured to the side boards, D, of the carrier. The side boards are connected by cross-bars E E'.

F is a floor extending from side to side, which serves to carry back any grain which may drop from the straw when being carried up by the elevator-rake.

The elevator-rake is composed of two endless belts, G, passing around pulleys H I at the ends of the carrier, and which are driven by the usual or any suitable mechanism. The belts are connected by slats J, as usual.

No novelty is claimed for the endless elevator, which has the usual construction.

The endless elevator is agitated by the blows of a shaker, K, whose arms strike the under side of the belts G, the shaker being actuated by an eccentric, L, rod M, and crank N, the crank being on the shaker-shaft.

At O, directly under the upwardly-moving portion of the rake, are shown fixed riddles composed of a number of parallel longitudinal wires, whose ends are bent down and pass

through or into the cross bars E'. These wires at the top are in the same plane as the upper side of the cross-bars E', so that there shall not be any impediment to the passage of the straw over the cross-bars or wires. The spaces between the wires are so narrow that very little besides clear grain will pass through, the straw and nearly all of the chaff being carried to the upper end of the carrier and there discharged. It would not answer a good purpose to carry the wires from end to end of the carrier over the cross-bars E', because the staples fastening the wires to the cross-bars would form an impediment to the passage of the straw.

P is a screw-conveyer in a case, Q, which receives the grain that slides down the floor F and carries it to an elevator, which returns it to the machine for separation from the chaff, &c.

I claim—

1. In a straw-carrier, the combination of the elevator-frame, the open endless rake, the lower imperforate floor extending from end to end of the frame over the lower portion of the rake, and an upper open floor arranged directly beneath the upwardly-moving portion of the rake, and constructed of cross-bars secured to the side pieces of the frame, and short lengths of parallel longitudinal wires, whose ends are inserted in adjacent cross-bars flush with the surface thereof, and forming a series of riddles extending from end to end of the floor, as set forth.

2. In a straw-carrier, the combination of the elevator-frame, the open endless rake, and an open floor arranged directly beneath the upwardly-moving portion of the rake, and constructed of cross-bars and longitudinal wires flush at top with said bars and secured thereto by their downturned ends, substantially as set forth.

EDGAR L. HALL.

Witnesses:

SAML. KNIGHT,
GEO. H. KNIGHT.