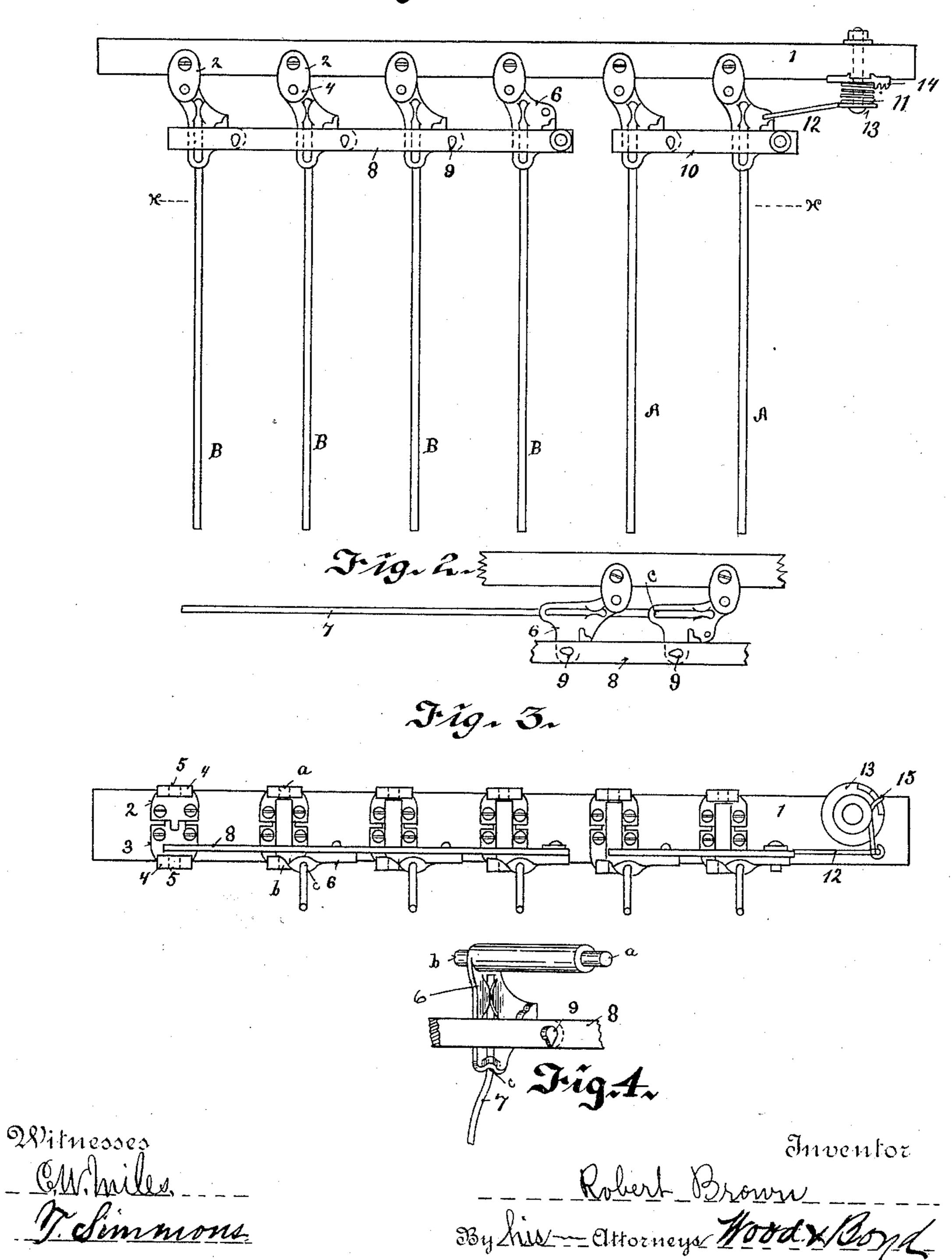
(No Model.)

R. BROWN.
SHEAF CARRIER.

No. 432,931.

Patented July 22, 1890.

Fig. Z.



## United States Patent Office.

ROBERT BROWN, OF MIAMISBURG, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO HOOVER & GAMBLE, OF SAME PLACE.

## SHEAF-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 432,931, dated July 22, 1890.

Application filed March 10, 1890. Serial No. 343,320. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT BROWN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Miamisburg, in the county of Montgomery 5 and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sheaf-Carriers for Harvesting-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide to a sheaf-carrier by which the sheaf can be readily dumped therefrom by the lateral mov-

ing of the sheaf-support.

Another object of my invention is to provide means for folding the entire sheaf-car-15 rier for transportation and movement from one place to another.

Another object of my invention is to simplify and cheapen the construction of these devices, all of which will be fully set forth in 20 the description of the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which--

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a section of the same, show-25 ing the position of the fingers when folded. Fig. 3 is a section on line x x, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the fingerbrackets.

1 represents the head of the sheaf-carrier, 30 which is attached to the binder-frame in any suitable manner. 23 represent brackets attached to the outside of said frame-piece, each provided with a lateral lug 4, having an orifice 5. A bracket 6, cast in the form shown 35 by Fig. 4, is provided with two journals a b, mounted in the orifices 5 of the lugs 4, and each bracket 6 has an outer eye or slot c, through which passes the tail end of a finger

7, Fig. 4, the extremity of such tail end being 40 rigidly engaged with the bracket at d in any suitable manner, whereby it is firmly secured in place. The brackets 6 are adapted to freely swing by their journals a b, and to one series of the brackets is pivotally attached

45 by pivot-pins 9 a connecting-rod 8 for the series B of the fingers. The fingers are divided into two gangs or series. The fingers A A are stationary. The fingers B B are moved by moving the connecting-rod 8.

of fingers A A, and these are normally held in position by means of the spring-catch 12.

11 represents the spring, which is coiled around the spool 13. The spool is provided with a series of notches 14, with which the 55

arm and spring engage.

Mode of operation: The sheafs or bundles are deposited upon the fingers, chiefly resting upon the fingers B, but some overlap on the fingers A, to accomplish which the gang of 60 fingers A is located in the same horizontal plane as the gang of fingers B. When it is desired to dump the sheaf, the fingers B are folded back by any well-known connecting mechanism. They move away from the fin- 65 gers A, and the bundles are dropped between the two sets of fingers. Now if all the fingers were to move the tendency would be for the front finger or fingers to catch and entangle the butts of the sheafs and prevent 70 part of them dropping off, or require an extra power to move them; but by having only a part of the series of fingers to move this difficulty is avoided. I have not shown any means of operating the connecting-rod 8 to hold the 75 rear fingers back, as this may be done by any well-known attachment under the control of the operator.

By means of the adjusting-spring 12 fingers A will yield to undue strain and allow the 80 fingers A A to pass obstructions and prevent their breakage or being accidentally caught against obstructions. The spring 12 may be disengaged and the entire machinery folded back for transportation.

I have shown the two series of fingers A A and B B, both sets journaled to move. It is not necessary to move the fingers A A except for transportation. Being usually made of wire, they would yield to an obstruction to 90 some extent, but it is better to provide them with journal-supports and a spring for holding them normally in position, so that the more flexibility may be obtained without injuring the fingers when heavy strains are im- 95 parted to them.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, in a sheaf-carrier, of 10 represents a connecting-rod to the series I the frame-head and the two gangs of pivoted 100 sheaf-supporting fingers arranged in the same horizontal plane and one gang remaining stationary and temporarily sustaining the buttends of the sheaves, while the other gang 5 swings rearward to release the sheaves and permit the latter to drop between the two gangs of fingers, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a sheaf-carrier, of the frame-head 1, having the brackets 2, the ro two sets of brackets 6, journaled to the latter, the two gangs of sheaf-supporting fingers arranged in the same plane and one gang remaining stationary and temporarily sustaining the butt-ends of the sheaves, while the 15 other gang swings rearward to release the sheaves and permit the latter to drop between the two gangs, and two independent connecting-rods 8 and 10, respectively pivoted to the fingers of the two gangs, substantially as de-20 scribed.

3. The combination, in a sheaf-carrier, of the frame-head, the two gangs of sheaf-supporting fingers pivotally connected with the frame-head and one gang remaining stationary and temporarily sustaining the butt-ends 25 of the sheaves, while the other gang swings rearward to release the sheaves and permit the latter to drop between the two gangs, the two independent connecting-rods respectively pivoted to the fingers of the two gangs, and 30 the coiled spring carried and supported by the frame-head and connected with the forward gang of fingers, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 35 my hand.

ROBERT BROWN.

Witnesses:

D. BOOKWALTER, LEWIS H. ZEHRING.