

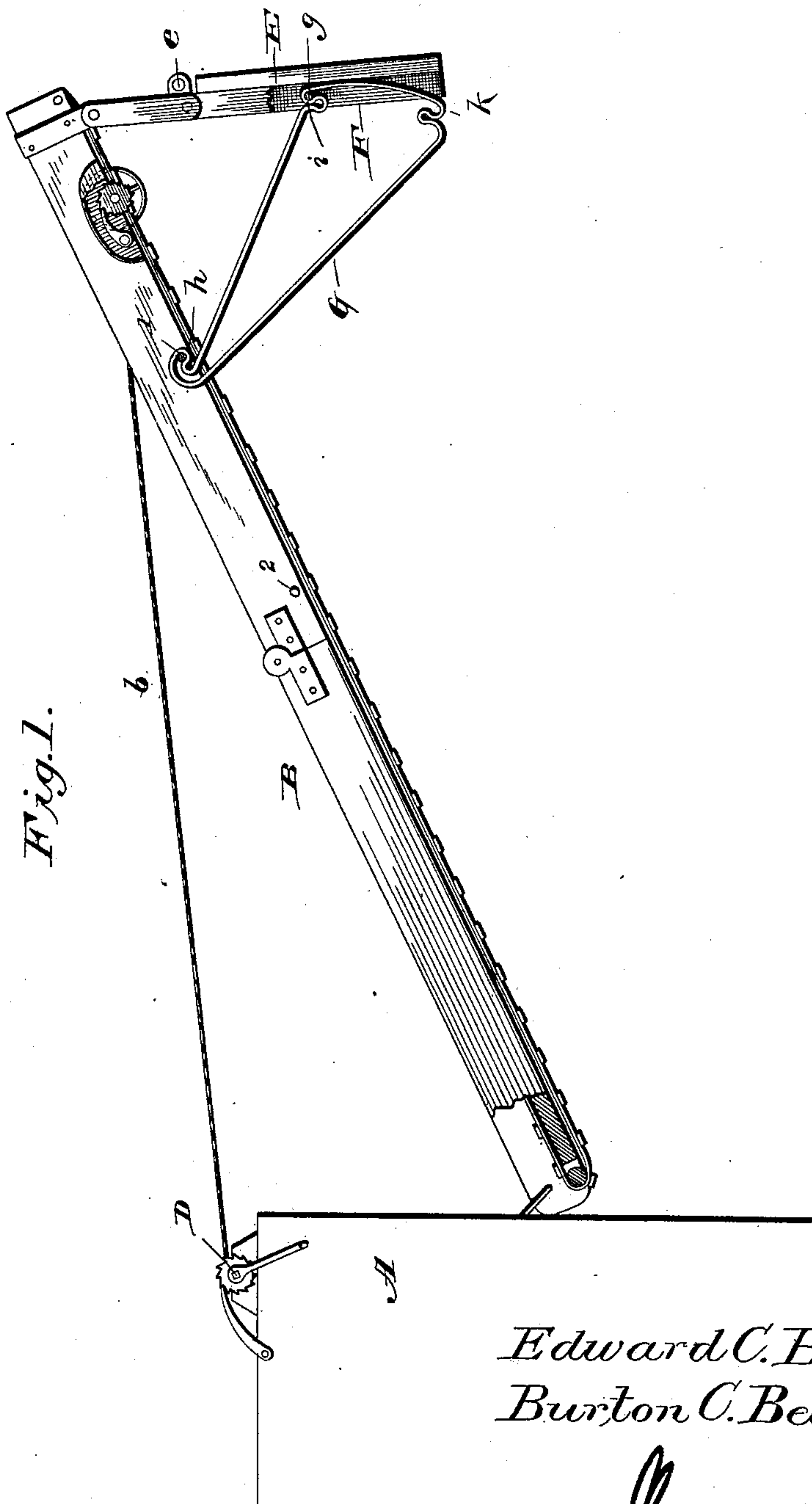
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. C. & B. C. BEARDSLEY.  
STRAW STACKER.

No. 434,754.

Patented Aug. 19, 1890.



*Edward C. Beardsley.*  
*Burton C. Beardsley.*  
Inventors

Witnesses  
*L. S. Elliott.*  
*C. M. Johnson*

by *[Signature]*  
Attorney

(No Model.)

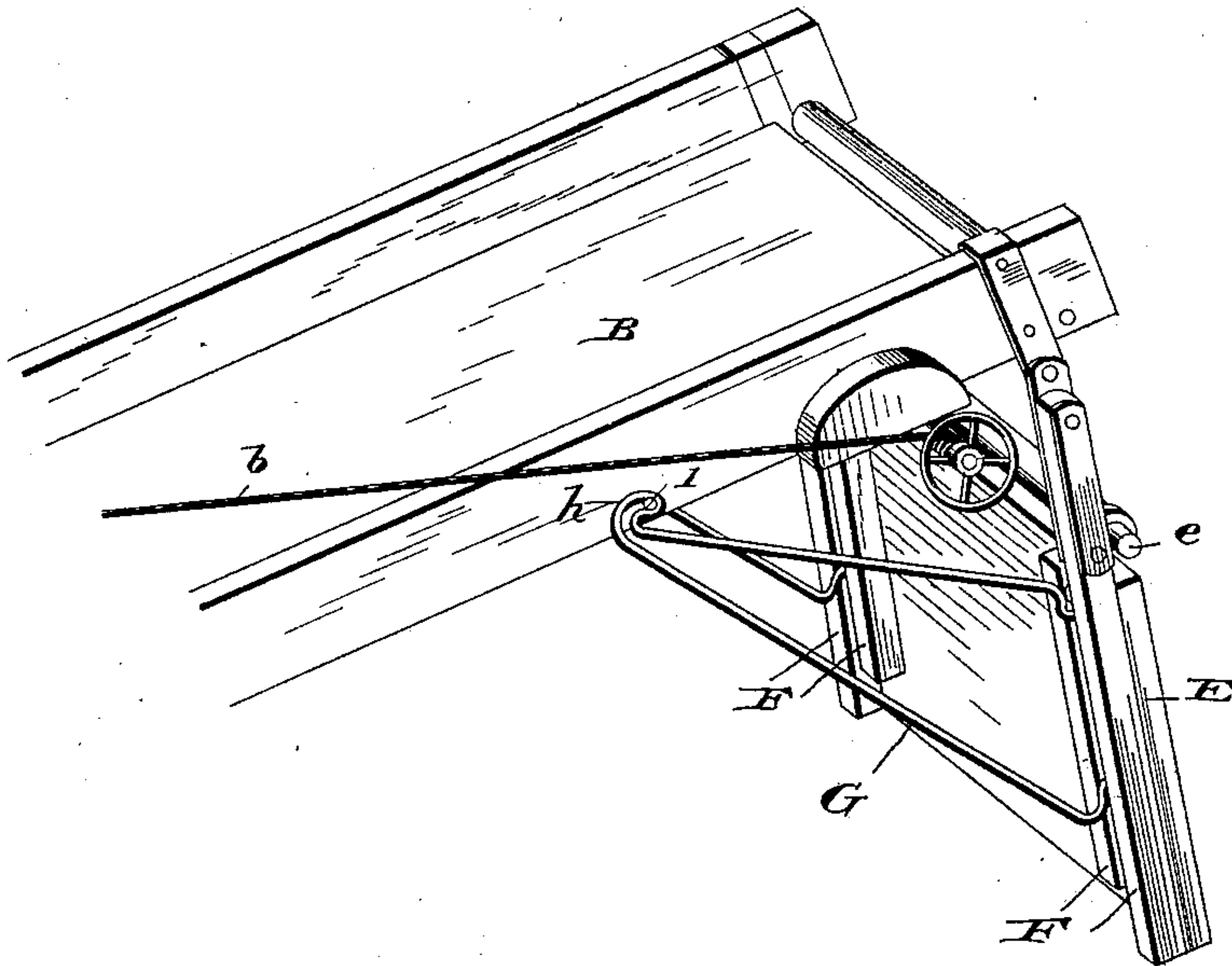
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. C. & B. C. BEARDSLEY.  
STRAW STACKER.

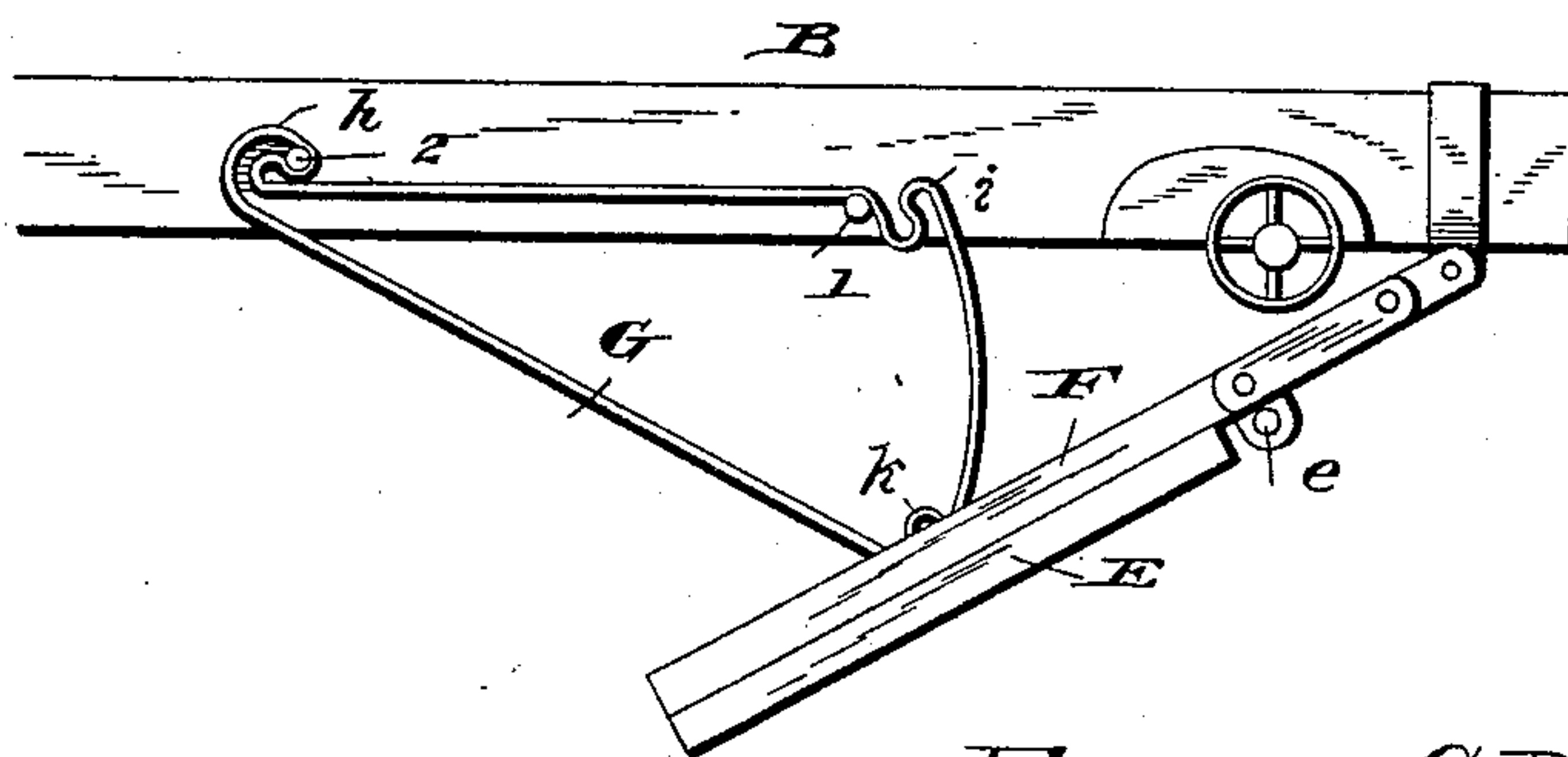
No. 434,754.

Patented Aug. 19, 1890.

*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Edward C. Beardsley.*  
*Burton C. Beardsley.*

Inventors

— by *[Signature]*

Attorney

Witnesses  
*L. S. Elliott.*  
*E. M. Johnson*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD C. BEARDSLEY AND BURTON C. BEARDSLEY, OF GOBLEVILLE,  
MICHIGAN.

## STRAW-STACKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 434,754, dated August 19, 1890.

Application filed April 17, 1890. Serial No. 348,403. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, EDWARD C. BEARDSLEY and BURTON C. BEARDSLEY, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Gobleville, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Straw-Stackers; and we 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in straw-stackers, the object thereof being to provide a simple, cheap, and effective guard or shield for the upper end of the stacker which will prevent the straw coming in contact with the under portion of the carrier-belt and interfere with the operation thereof; and it consists in providing a straw-stacker with a pivoted guard, which can be adjusted to several positions by means of a loop which is pivotally connected to the guard and is adapted to engage with pins which project from the side frames of the stacker, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the straw-stacker, showing our improvements applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view showing the guard-board in a different position, and Fig. 3 is a detail side view showing said board folded.

A refers to the thrashing-machine, to which the frame B, over which the endless carrying-belt passes, is secured in any suitable manner beneath the delivery-belt of the thrasher. The frame B of the carrier is preferably made up of two sections, which are suitably hinged to each other, so as to be folded upon each other when not in use, and near one end of the upper section is journaled a shaft having ratchet-wheels and spools, over which pass cords or ropes *b b*, which also connect to a transverse shaft D, having a ratchet-wheel and pawl, so that the frame B can be adjusted

at the desired angle, either from the upper frame of the stacker or from the thrashing-machine, by properly turning either one of said shafts.

The endless carrying-belt is of ordinary construction and passes over the upper and lower guide-rollers, journaled to the frame.

In practice it is found that the carrier-belt will often become clogged by reason of the straw which is delivered to form a stack contacting with the under side of the belt; and to obviate this objection I provide the upper end of the frame B with a board E, pivoted thereto by means of suitable hinges, and the frame which carries the guard-board E also carries a roller *e*, over which the straw will freely pass, as well as the belt, should it contact therewith. The side pieces F F of this frame or guard-board have connected thereto triangular braces or supports G G, which are made up of a single bar of iron, each angle or corner being bent, as shown, so as to provide eyes within which the pins *g* may lie as these braces or supports are moved or adjusted. When the carrier or frame B is in an elevated position, the supports should be placed so as to occupy the position shown in Fig. 1—that is to say, the loops or eyes *h* will engage with the headed pins 1, which are attached to the frame B, while the transverse pin *g* lies in the upper eye *i* of the frame, thereby holding the guard-board E almost vertical when the frame is lowered. The board may be moved to a vertical position by raising the triangular supporting-frames so that the eyes *k* will engage with the pins *g*, and thereby change the angle of the board.

When it is desired to move the stacker, the frames may be placed, as shown, to engage with the pins 1 and 2, and will then hold the guard-board well under the stacker-frame, so that the parts can be folded to occupy a position shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

The device hereinbefore described is extremely simple, and may be readily applied to stackers as now manufactured.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. In combination with the frame B of a stacker, having a pin at the side, as described,

a guard-board E at the discharge end of the same to depend vertically therefrom and having an engaging pin, and a brace having loops adapted to removably engage said pins, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with the frame of a stacker, a guard pivotally secured thereto and provided with a transverse pin *g*, which adjustably retains triangular supports there-  
to, the supports constructed as shown and provided adjacent to its corners with eyes, headed pins 1 and 2, projecting from the

sides of the stacker-frame for engagement with two of said eyes of said frame, whereby the guard-board can be held at different angles with respect to the frame, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD C. BEARDSLEY.

BURTON C. BEARDSLEY.

Witnesses:

A. B. CHASE,

GEORGE CHAPMAN.