

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. WILDE.
THRASHING MACHINE ATTACHMENT.

No. 440,751.

Patented Nov. 18, 1890.

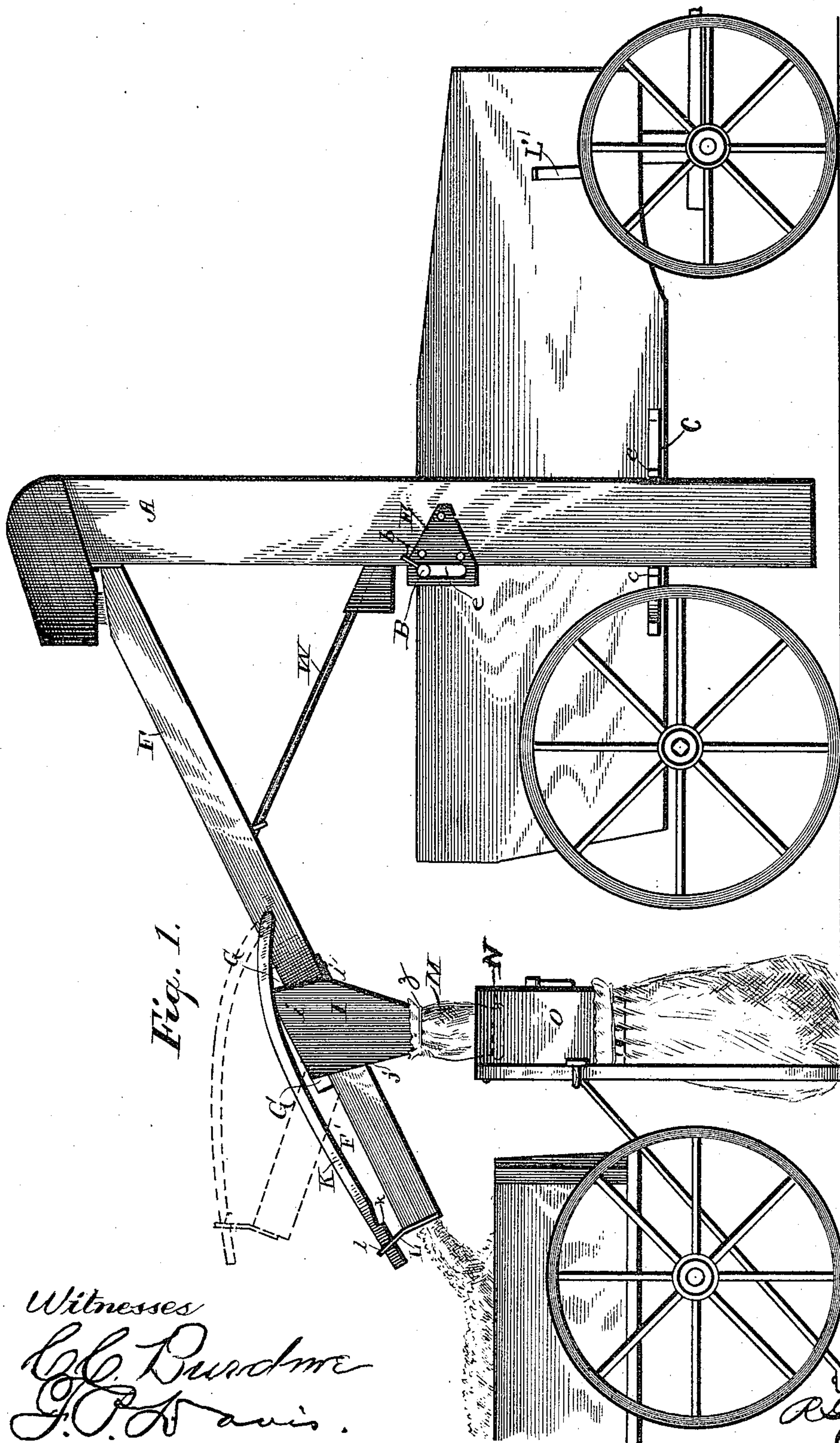


Fig. 1.

Witnesses
C. C. Rundme
J. P. Davis.

Inventor
Daniel Wilde
per
R. W. Davis
his Atty

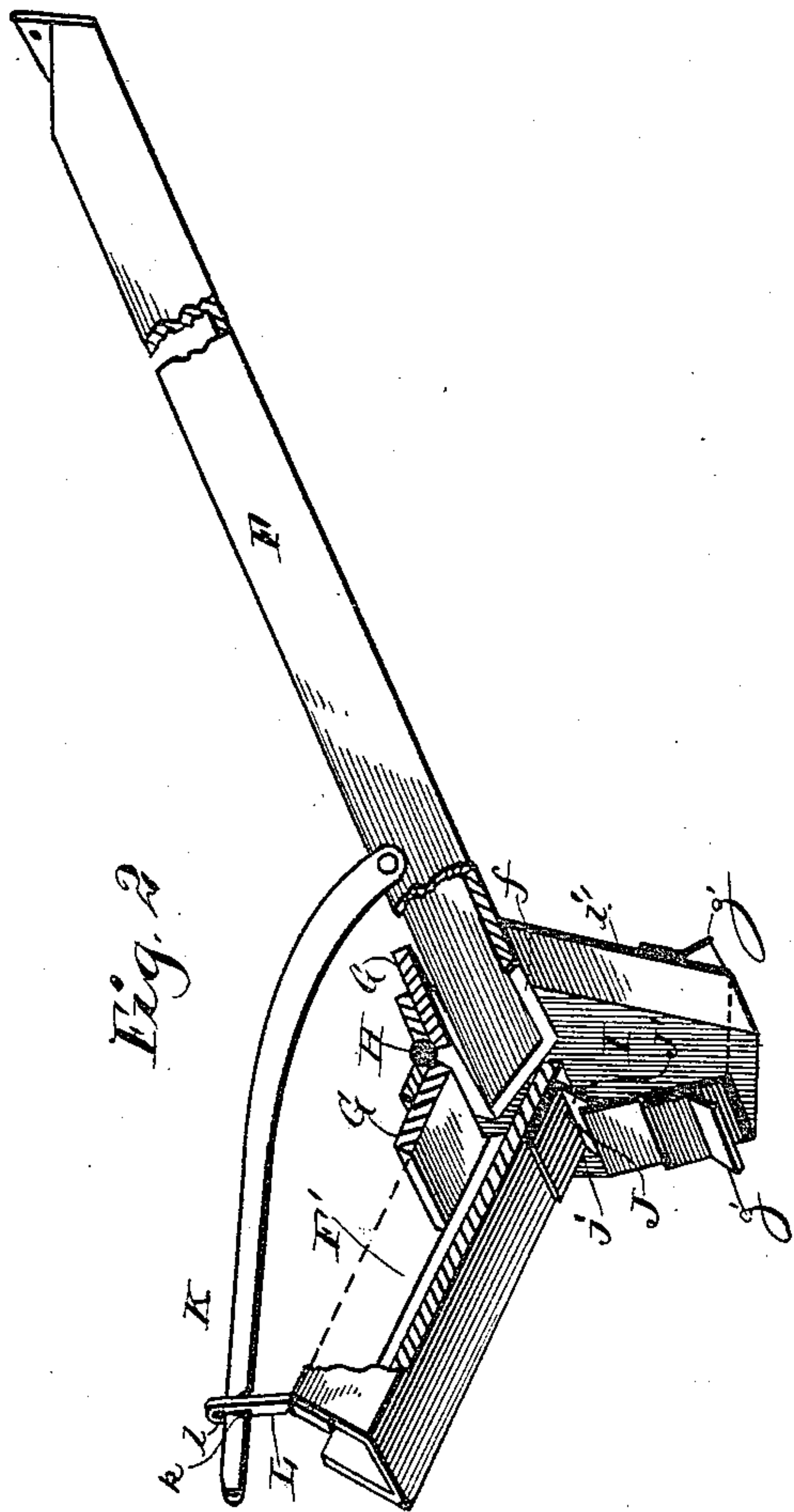
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

D. WILDE.
THRASHING MACHINE ATTACHMENT.

No. 440,751.

Patented Nov. 18, 1890.



Witnesses:
C. C. Burdette
J. D. Davis.

Inventor
Daniel Wilde
per *Alfred Boiss*
his Atty

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

D. WILDE.
THRASHING MACHINE ATTACHMENT.

No. 440,751.

Patented Nov. 18, 1890.

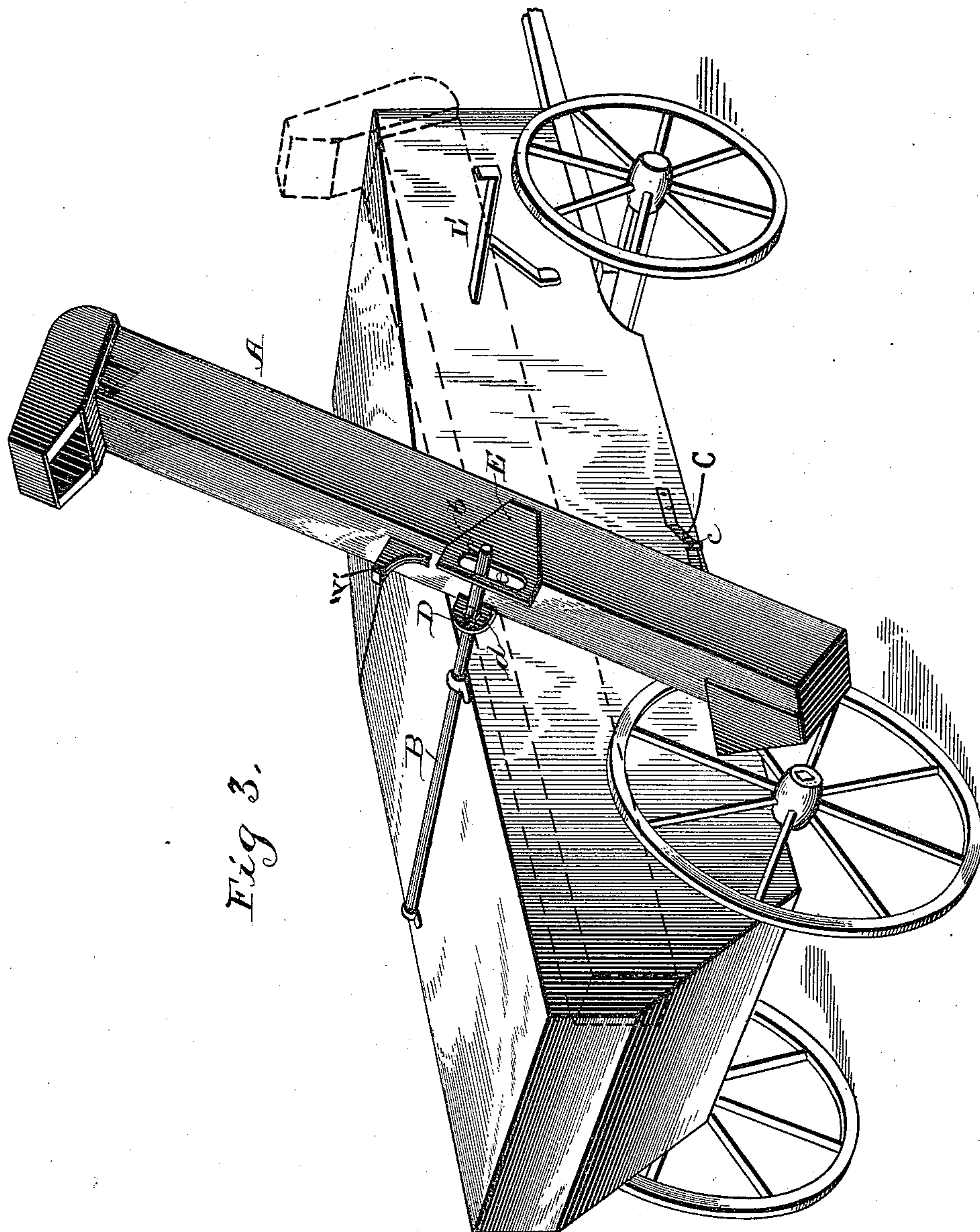


Fig 3.

Witnesses:
C. C. Purdine.
J. P. Davis

Inventor.
Daniel Wilde
per
R. J. Davis.
his Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL WILDE, OF WASHINGTON, IOWA.

THRASHING-MACHINE ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 440,751, dated November 18, 1890.

Application filed April 4, 1890. Serial No. 346,520. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL WILDE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the county of Washington and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Thrashing-Machine Attachments; and I 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.

My invention relates to attachments for thrashing-machines, corn-shellors, and the like, but more especially to a grain-elevating, wagon-loading, and bag-filling device, the object being to produce more simple, convenient, and effective means for accomplishing these results.

With this end in view my invention consists in certain peculiarities of construction and combinations of parts, more fully set forth hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my complete arrangement as attached to a thrashing-machine, with the parts in position to feed directly into the wagon. Dotted lines represent the position for feeding into bags; Fig. 2, a view of the inclined chute, parts being broken away to show the internal arrangement of the chute-sections, cut-off device, and the spout; Fig. 3, a perspective view of the thrasher and elevator, showing the position of the latter during the operation of shifting it to horizontal adjustment. Dotted lines represent it in the latter position.

The elevator A is of the ordinary construction, consisting of a perpendicular casing, in which operates a chain having elevating blades or buckets secured to it and adapted to carry up the grain fed into the bottom of the elevator from the machine. I prefer to situate this device directly forward of the hind wheel of the thrasher, and its erect position is maintained by being mounted at its center on the shaft B, secured on the top of the thrasher-frame and projecting a suitable distance from it, and the bracket C, extending from the bottom of the side of the machine and provided with confining-lugs c, between which the lower end of the elevator fits.

The latter is pivotally mounted on the shaft B by means of the plates D and E, one being secured on each side of it and projecting therefrom. The plate D is provided with a round perforation d, and the plate E has a vertical elongated slot e formed in it. The shaft B extends loosely through both these openings, being provided with suitable linchpins b, and when the elevator is in perpendicular position said shaft occupies the upper end of the slot e, as seen in Fig. 1.

In machines of this kind the elevator is located very near the body of the thrasher, and when traveling from one job to another it is necessary for it to be brought to a horizontal position to lie alongside of the machine, and in order to accomplish this its lower end will have to be brought out clear of the hind wheel before it can be turned to the desired position. The arrangements of parts just described will allow this to take place, as the slot e of the plate E permits the lower end of the elevator to be drawn out clear of the wheel by sliding up on the shaft B and causing the latter to occupy its lower end, as will be more clearly seen in Fig. 3. The eye d of the plate D is sufficiently loose on the shaft to allow this play of the parts, and when the elevator is let down to a horizontal position the outer end of this shaft will again occupy the upper end of the slot e, as shown in dotted lines, and the elevator will be supported at its forward end by the bracket L'.

The inclined chute F leads from the upper end of the elevator in the usual manner, and it is cut in two on a bias near its lower end, as seen at f in Fig. 2, and the two sections thus formed are hinged together by means of the blocks G, closing their upper sides at the conjoining point, and the hinge H, connecting said blocks. A tapering tube or spout I depends from the chute F at this point, and its sides i extend up on each side of said chute and are secured to the rear section of the same, while its back side i' is fastened to the bottom of the chute at the base of the cut dividing the latter. A suitable opening j is left in the front side of the tube to allow ample play of the hinged section F', and the latter is provided on its under side with a plate J, having a portion J' turned up at

right angles, which limits the upward play of said section by coming in contact with the front of the tube, and it thus also acts as a cut-off plate to prevent escape of the grain through the opening *j*.

The section *F'* is held in elevated position by means of a rod *K*, pivoted to the section *F*, and thus acting as a gravity-pawl, the outer end of which engages a slot *l* in a plate *L*, secured to the outer end of the pivoted section and projecting upwardly therefrom, and it will thus be seen that when the latter reaches its upward limit the catch *k* on the outer end of the rod *K* will drop below the slot *l*, and thus hold the section in elevated position until released by being lifted to pass back through said slot.

A flexible tube *M* is secured at its upper end to the lower extremity of the chute *I* by means of cleats *z'*, secured to the latter and cord *z*, and has fastened in its lower end a metal ring *N*, which serves to keep it always distended and its lower end open for the passage of the grain. This tube *M* constitutes a flexible connection between the spout *I* and the bagger, which is suitably placed beneath it, and is indicated in the drawings by the letter *O*.

The preferred construction of my device having been set forth, I will now proceed to describe its operation. The elevator is fixed in a perpendicular adjustment, and the inclined chute attached and arranged in proper position and there held by the brace *W*, which is supported at its lower end by a step *W'*, projecting from the elevator-casing. The sectional chute is now in straightened position, and the empty wagon will be run under its outer end, when the grain will flow down until the wagon is filled. In the meantime the bagging device has been set up beneath the chute. The lower end of the flexible tube *M* is inserted in the box of the bagger, and when the wagon is filled the pivoted section *F'* of the inclined chute is thrown up to its farthest extent, thus opening the cut *f* and directing the grain into the tube *I*. The sides of the latter extend out on either side of the section *F'* far enough so that the opening formed is completely surrounded, and the plate *J'* closes the opening made in the front of the tube by the elevation of the hinged section, and the grain will thus be directed to its proper exit and cannot escape in any other way. The cut-off plate of the bagger is fixed in central position and the grain falls into both bags while the loaded wagon is being taken away and an empty one substituted. When this has been done, the pivoted chute will be released by throwing up the rod *K* and allowed to fall to its former position, thus closing the opening into the bagger and again feeding the grain to the wagon. It is thus apparent that no time will be lost in shifting wagons, and it will not be necessary to stop the feeding of the grain, as has generally been necessary heretofore, as

the grain is readily diverted into the bags until an empty wagon is backed into place. The pivoted section may, however, remain in elevated position if it is desired to load into the bags alone, and in this case a pivoted cut-off plate on the bagger *O* is turned to divert the grain into one of the bags only, and when it has been filled the plate is shifted to direct the grain into the other bag, and so on.

The flexible connection between the chute and the bagger allows the parts to be readily disconnected in case of accident without serious injury.

It will now be apparent from the foregoing description that by my arrangement the grain will be directed into the wagons in the ordinary way or diverted into bags without loss of time or the necessity of stopping the thrashing-machine, and that it is done in an effective and simple manner.

It is evident that my device could be changed in many slight ways which might suggest themselves to a skilled mechanic, and hence I do not limit myself to the precise construction herein shown, but consider myself entitled to all such slight variations as come within the spirit and scope of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A chute consisting of two sections hinged together on their upper sides, one section having its bottom portion cut away at its end and the other section having a bottom extension adapted to cover such cut-away portion when the sections are in line and to expose an opening when one of the sections is elevated, and a tube or spout depending from the chute at the junction of the hinged sections and arranged to surround the opening exposed by the elevation of one of the hinged sections, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a chute consisting of a pair of sections hinged together, a spout depending from said chute at the point of juncture of the two sections and arranged to surround the opening exposed by the elevation of one section, and a plate projecting from said section to limit its upward movement and close the opening in the spout made by the elevation of the section, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination of a chute formed of two sections hinged together, a projection from one section provided with an opening or slot, a pawl pivoted to the other section and engaging said slot, and a catch at the end of said pawl arranged to drop below said slot to hold the outer section in elevated position, as set forth.

4. A chute consisting of two sections hinged together on their upper sides, one section having its bottom portion cut away at its end and the other section having a bottom extension adapted to cover said cut-away portion when the sections are in line and to expose an open-

ing when one of the sections is elevated, a tube or spout depending from the chute at the junction of the hinged sections and arranged to surround the opening exposed by the elevation of one of the hinged sections, and a flexible tube connected to and depending from said spout and arranged to form a connection between the latter and the receptacle to which the grain is being conveyed, substantially as described.

5. A chute consisting of two sections hinged together on their upper sides, one section having its bottom portion cut away at its upper end and the other section having a bottom extension adapted to cover said cut-away portion when the sections are in line and to expose an opening when one of the sections is elevated, a tube or spout depending from the chute at the junction of the hinged sections and arranged to surround the opening exposed by the elevation of one of the hinged sections, a flexible tube connected to and depending from said spout and arranged to form a connection between the latter and the receptacle to which the grain is being conveyed, and a weighted ring in the bottom of said flexible tube to keep the latter distended

while the grain is flowing through, substantially as described.

6. An attachment for thrashing-machines, comprising a shaft projecting from the machine, an elevator arranged at the side thereof, a plate secured to said elevator and having a perforation loosely fitting said shaft, a second plate secured to the elevator and provided with an elongated slot, also engaged by said shaft, and suitable brackets for holding said elevator in a perpendicular or a horizontal position, substantially as described.

7. An attachment for thrashing-machines, comprising a shaft projecting from the machine, an elevator arranged at the side thereof, a plate secured to said elevator and having a perforation loosely fitting said shaft, and a second plate secured to the elevator and provided with an elongated slot, also engaged by said shaft, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DANIEL WILDE.

Witnesses:

H. STICHTER,
C. H. WILSON.