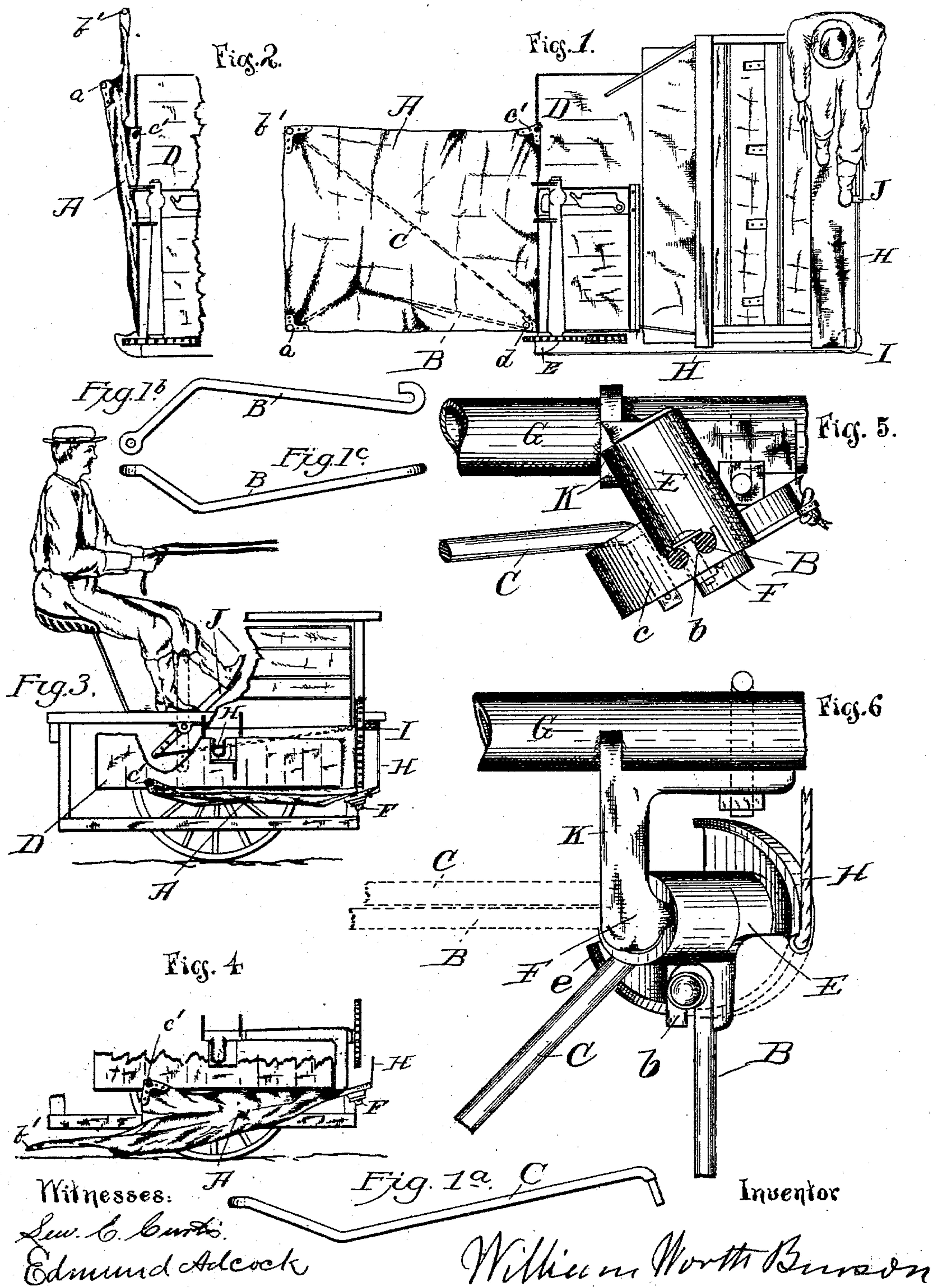


(No Model.)

W. W. BURSON.
SHEAF CARRIER.

No. 596,848.

Patented Jan. 4, 1898.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WORTH BURSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO JOHN A. GOLDSBOROUGH, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SHEAF-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 596,848, dated January 4, 1898.

Application filed April 27, 1887. Serial No. 236,283. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WORTH BURSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Sheaf-Carrier, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in sheaf-carriers which are attached to the harvester or binder and extend outward from the harvester when in position to receive the sheaves from the binder and to deliver them in bunches on the ground at the will of the driver by folding downward and backward to the side of the harvester; and the objects of my invention are, first, to furnish a sheaf-carrier of minimum cost and weight; second, to provide means for carrying and bunching not only bound but also unbound grain; third, to provide means for more effectually dumping the grain upon the ground than has heretofore been done with folding carriers. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the carrier extended in position to receive the sheaves. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the carrier folded to the side of the harvester. Fig. 3 is an elevation showing the carrier in position to receive the sheaves, also showing the construction of the controlling foot-lever. Fig. 4 shows an elevation with the carrier folded for dumping or transportation. Figs. 5 and 6 are views of the carrier hinge attachment to the binder. Fig. 1^a is a side view of rod C. Fig. 1^b is a top view of rod B. Fig. 1^c is a side view of rod B.

Similar letters refer to the same part throughout the several views.

The canvas A is supported upon the rods B and C, one side being attached to the binder-deck on the inner edge D. Rod B is fastened rigidly to the flange of sleeve E, at *b*, and rod C is pivoted at *c* in the same piece, so that it may fold alongside of B, but not away from it, the stop or shoulder *e* preventing the rod from falling away from B or off the flange of the sleeve. Sleeve E is journaled upon the rearwardly-inclined spindle F, supported by the bracket K, so as to turn freely on the

same, carrying both rods with it. Bracket K is fastened securely to the binder-frame G, Figs. 5 and 6, or it may be fastened to the harvester-frame. Cord H is attached to a segment on sleeve E, passes in front of the binder about the friction-sheave I, and is attached to the lower end of a foot-lever J, pivoted to the harvester-frame conveniently near to the driver's seat, Figs. 1 and 3.

The carrier-platform or covering A is preferably made of canvas, but when desired any other material capable of folding may be used, and is fastened pivotally to rod B at *a*, to rod C at *b'*, and to the binder-deck at *c'* and *d*. The canvas should be strengthened with iron or leather pieces at such fastenings. The canvas is gathered or folded at the outer corners so as to form a trough-like shape, the better to hold the sheaves. The edges of the canvas thus held up serve the same purpose as bars or flanges in other carriers. The rods B and C are shown under the canvas in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The rod B is bent forward and upward, and rod C is bent upward to allow the canvas which rests upon them to assume this trough-like shape. When the outer corners of the canvas, gathered as above described, are fastened to the ends of these bent rods and the inner corners above the binder-deck, it will be seen that the edges are thus raised above the body of the canvas, which ties on and is supported upon the rods, and the sheaves will be securely carried until dumped by the driver. The canvas is fastened taut on rod B from *d* to *a*, and the pressure of the driver's foot upon lever J, acting through the cord H, draws the canvas taut from *a* to *b'* and from *b'* to *c'* while carrying the sheaves.

In operation the carrier is held extended outward from the harvester by means of the cord H, which is attached to the grooved segment of sleeve E and is wound upon the segment when the carrier is moved downward to dump its load to give an equal leverage when the carrier is being raised and is connected with the lever J, which the driver controls with his foot. While the sheaves are being placed upon the carrier, the driver, with his foot upon the lever J, holds it extended, and when it is desired to dump the sheaves he withdraws his foot, when the weight of the

sheaves upon the receiving-canvas carried by the arms B and C causes the sleeve E to turn and the rods B and C to swing downward and backward, thereby dumping the sheaves upon the ground. Since one side of the canvas is fastened to the binder-deck at *c'* and *d*, Figs. 1 and 4, it will be seen that the swinging and folding movement of rods B and C, coming to the side of the machine, gives the canvas nearly a perpendicular incline, Figs. 2 and 4, and of course discharges the sheaves readily.

The object of pivoting the rod C on the sleeve E so that it may move toward B is to permit the latter to fold alongside of C when the carrier reaches the side of the machine.

Various modifications and changes can be made upon the construction of the devices herein explained without departing from the principles of my invention.

What I claim is—

1. In a sheaf-carrier, the combination of an inclined spindle attached to the binder-frame, a sleeve or part oscillating upon said spindle, a rod fastened rigidly to said sleeve, a rod pivoted on said sleeve and extending outward and rearward, a receiving-canvas, supported upon and the outer corners attached to the aforementioned rods and its inner edge attached to the binder-decks, and a cord or operating part, whereby the carrier is held extended to receive the sheaves from the binder and to fold downward and inward at the will of the driver to dump its load; substantially as set forth.

2. In a sheaf-carrier, a flexible receiving-platform fastened by one edge to the harvester or binder, and supported upon rods pivoted thereto by a rearwardly-inclined hinge, and means for operating the same to discharge the sheaves by folding the arms inward, downward and backward; substantially as specified.

3. In a sheaf-carrier, a canvas covering having its corners gathered to make a trough-like shape, two rods supporting the canvas and having their outer ends bent upward and attached to the outer edge of the same, a binder-deck to which the inner edge of the carrier-canvas is fastened, and means for holding the carrier extended to receive the sheaves; substantially as described.

4. In a sheaf-carrier, the combination of the frame parts of the carrier supported on a single inclined pivot, with a retaining and re-

turning mechanism, said carrier being adapted to receive the sheaves from the binder, while extending outward from the harvester, and to swing obliquely downward and rearward to discharge the same; substantially as set forth.

5. The combination of the spindle F attached to the frame of the machine at a rearwardly-inclined angle, sleeve E moving on said inclined spindle and provided with a segment, cord H connecting said segment with lever J, friction-sheave I, and a carrying-platform, operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In combination with the grain-binder, a sheaf-carrier supported on an inclined spindle attached to the binder or harvester, with means controlled by the driver for holding the carrier extended, adapted to receive the sheaves from the binder, and at the will of the driver to fall inwardly, downwardly, and backwardly by the weight of the sheaves to dump the same.

7. The combination of the rearwardly and upwardly inclined spindle F, sleeve E turning thereon, rods B and C attached to the sleeve E, cord H connecting the sleeve E with the lever J, and the operating-lever; substantially as described.

8. A sheaf-carrier comprising supporting-rods, said carrier having in combination with said rods a support to which they are secured at one end, and a single pivot upon which said rod-support turns, said pivot being inclined so that as the support turns in the act of dumping the carrier the rods swing obliquely downward, rearward and inward.

9. The combination with a harvester, of a sheaf-carrier comprising supporting-rods, a support to which said rods are secured at one end, a single pivot upon which said rod-support turns, said pivot being inclined so that as the support turns in the act of dumping the carrier the rods swing obliquely downward, rearward and inward, and a returning and retaining mechanism under the control of the driver, whereby he may at will dump the carrier and return it to and retain it in receiving position.

WILLIAM WORTH BURSON.

Witnesses:

M. H. BURSON,
WM. C. FRICKE.

It is hereby certified that in Letters Patent No. 596,848, granted January 4, 1898, upon the application of William Worth Burson, of Chicago, Illinois, for an improvement in "Sheaf-Carriers," an error appears in the printed specification requiring correction, as follows: In line 83, page 1, the word "ties" should read *lies*; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed, countersigned, and sealed this 11th day of January, A. D., 1898.

[SEAL.]

WEBSTER DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Countersigned:

A. P. GREELEY,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.