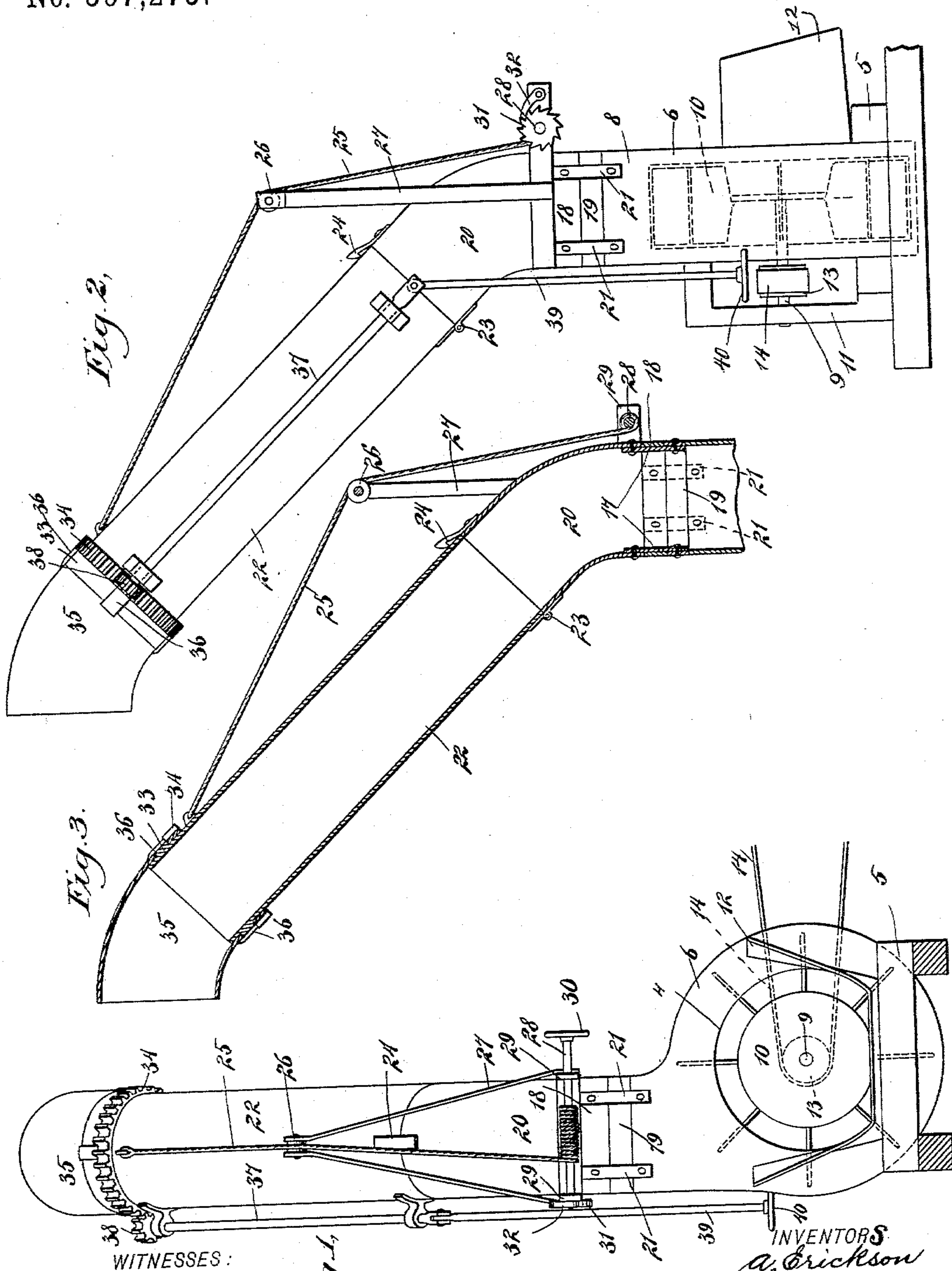


(No Model.)

A. ERICKSON & A. JOHNSON.
STACKER.

No. 597,275.

Patented Jan. 11, 1898.



WITNESSES:

Edward Thorpe.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AXEL ERICKSON, OF WINFIELD, AND AUGUST JOHNSON, OF ROSELAND,
MINNESOTA.

STACKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 597,275, dated January 11, 1898.

Application filed June 11, 1897. Serial No. 640,331. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, AXEL ERICKSON, of Winfield, in the county of Renville, and AUGUST JOHNSON, of Roseland, in the county of Kandiyohi, State of Minnesota, have invented a new and Improved Stacker, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention is a pneumatic stacker for threshing-machines and other mills.

The invention is characterized by certain peculiar features of construction embodied in a conduit, at the base of which is a fan serving to draw the material into the conduit and force the material through the conduit.

This specification is the disclosure of one form of our invention, while the claim defines the actual scope of the conception.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of the invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof, and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section taken through a portion of the conduit.

Mounted on the base 5 is a fan-casing 6, which has a centrally-disposed inlet-opening 7 in one face and a discharge-tube 8 projecting upward at one side. Revolvably mounted within the casing 6 is a shaft 9, carrying a fan 10. The shaft 9 is held by one wall of the casing 6 and by a bracket-bearing 11, as illustrated in Fig. 2. Extending around the lower edges of the opening 7 is a spout 12, which serves to receive the material operated on and to hold the same as the material is drawn through the orifice 7. A pulley 13, fixed on the shaft 9, carries a belt 14, extending to a suitable source of motive power.

The upper end of the discharge-tube 8 is provided with vertically-extending plates 21, rigidly attached to the outer side of the tube and projecting upward above the same. Inclosed by the plates 21 is a band 18, rigidly attached thereto and located at the upper ends of the plates 21. Located between the upper edge of the tube 8 and the band 18 is a band 19, rigidly attached to the elbow 20 of the stacker by means of plates 17, located on the inner side of the elbow 20 and bearing

loosely against the inner face of the band 18. By these means the elbow 20 is mounted to swing on the tube 8, thus permitting the elbow to be adjusted to any position in a horizontal plane relatively to the base 5.

The elbow 20 runs upward and laterally and has the main section 22 pivotally connected to the elbow 20 by means of a hinge 23. The main section 22 is held in operative position by means of this hinge and by means of a catch 24, secured to the elbow 20 opposite the hinge 23. Attached to the outer end of the main section 22 of the conduit is a rope 25, passing over a pulley 26, held by standard 27. From the pulley 26 the rope 25 extends downward to a winding-shaft 28, mounted in bearings 29, rigid with the elbow 20. The standards 27 are also attached rigidly to the elbow 20. The shaft 28 is provided at one end with a hand-wheel 30, by which it may be turned, and the opposite end of the shaft 28 carries a ratchet-wheel 31, coacting with a pawl 32 to hold the shaft 28 in proper position. By these means the main section 22 of the conduit may be raised and lowered. When the main section 22 is raised, it is in operative position, and when the said section is lowered the stacker is folded and is inoperative.

The outer end of the main section 22 is provided with an integral collar 33, and encircling and movable on the outer portion of the main section 22 and bearing against the inner edge of the collar 33 is a cog-band 34, rigidly attached to the mouth-section 35 by means of plates 36, which are attached to the cog-band 34 and to the mouth-section. The mouth-section embraces the outer extremity of the section 22 and bears against the outer edge of the collar or rib 33. By these means the mouth-section may be turned freely on the main section to control the direction in which the material operated on is discharged. Revolvably mounted at one side of the main section 22 of the conduit is a shaft 37, to the outer end of which is fixed a pinion 38, meshing with the cog-band 34. The inner end of the shaft 37 has a pivot-joint with a handle-rod 39, which normally hangs in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, in which position it will be impossible to turn

the shaft 37. When, however, the rod 39 is put in alinement with the shaft 37, the two parts may be turned and will communicate motion to the mouth-section 35 of the conduit.
5 The lower end of the rod is provided with a handle 40, by which the rod 39 may be revolved.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of our invention may be
10 resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. Hence we do not consider ourselves limited to the precise construction herein shown, but believe that we are entitled to all such variations as come within the
15 terms of our claim.

Having thus described our invention, we

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination of a discharge-tube, a band located above the upper end of the discharge-tube, means for holding the band rigidly on the discharge-tube, an elbow-section, a second band, the second band being loosely interposed between the first-named band and the discharge-tube, and means for rigidly
20 connecting said second band with the elbow-section. 25

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Witnesses:

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