

No. 620,232.

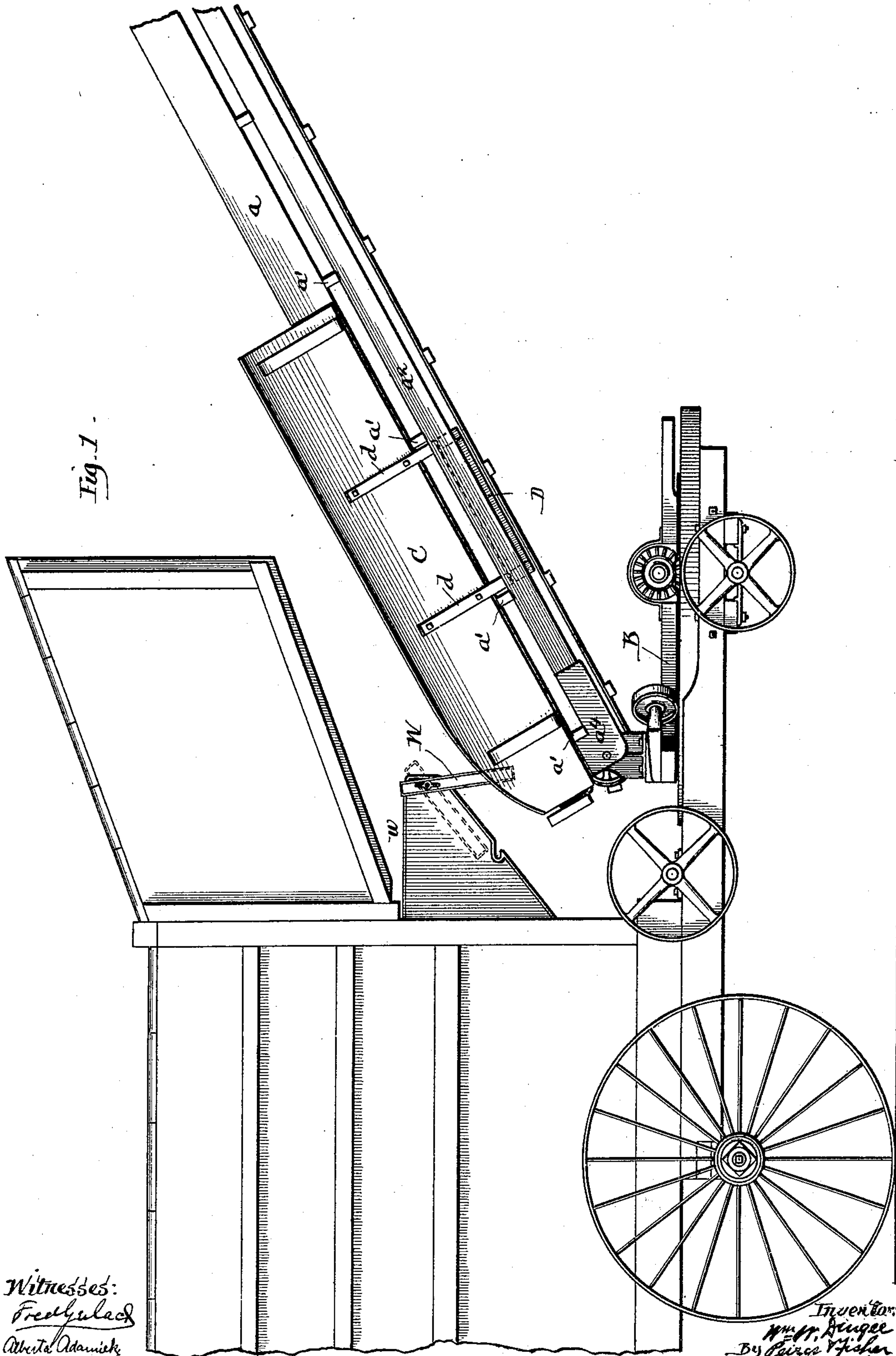
Patented Feb. 28, 1899.

W. W. DINGEE.
STRAW STACKER.

(Application filed Nov. 16, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



W. W. DINGEE.
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

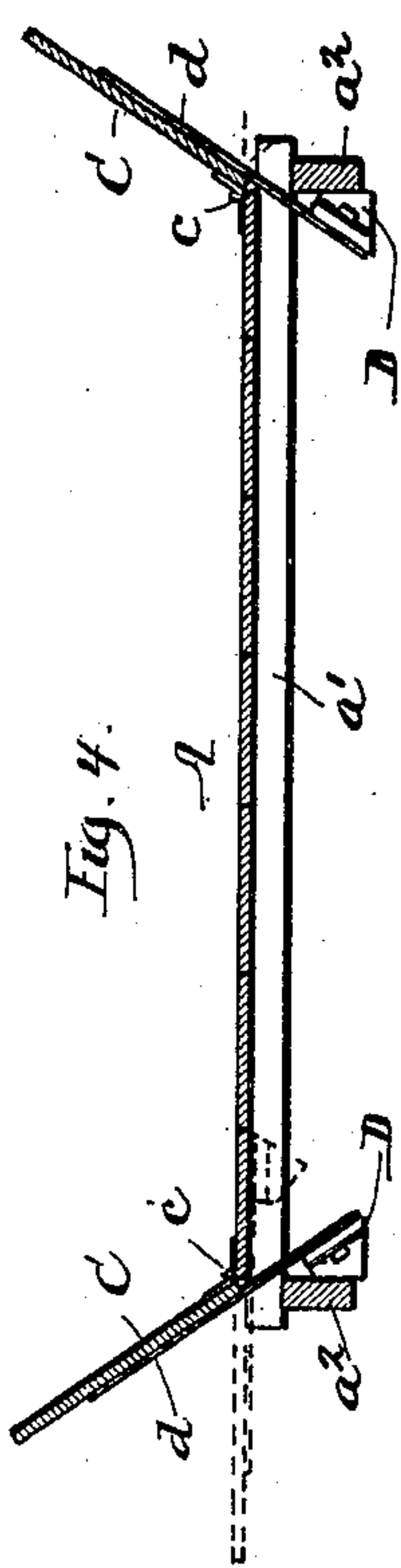
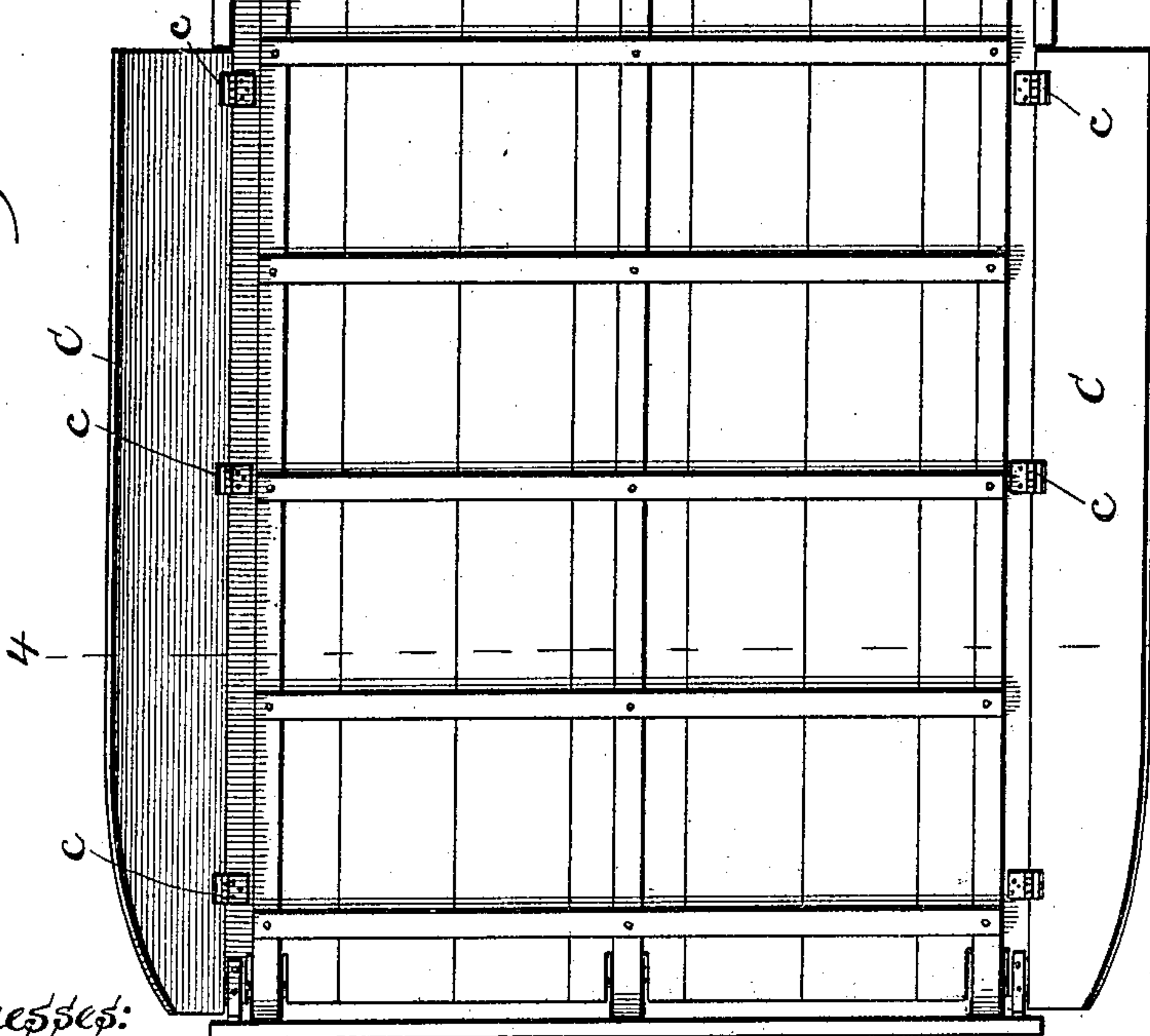


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
Fred J. Ulrich
Alberta Adamick

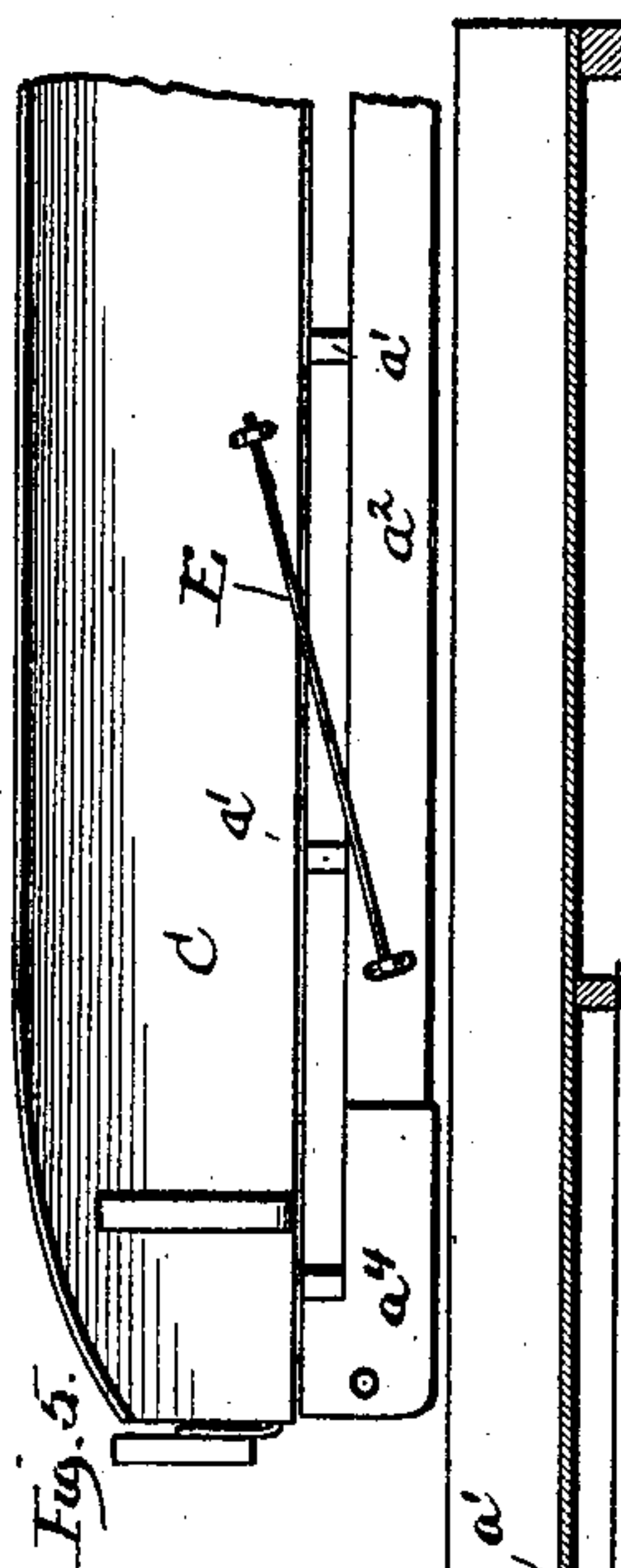
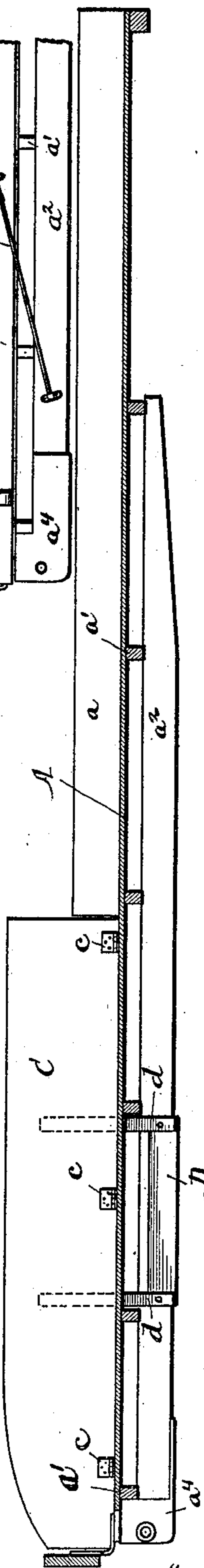


Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.



Inventor:
Wm. H. Dingee
By *Wm. H. Dingee*
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. DINGEE, OF RACINE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO THE J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

STRAW-STACKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 620,232, dated February 28, 1899.

Application filed November 16, 1898. Serial No. 696,634. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. DINGEE, a resident of Racine, in the county of Racine, State of Wisconsin, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Straw-Stackers, of which I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention has relation to that class of stackers in which there is provided an end-
10 less carrier mounted within a suitable supporting-frame that serves to receive the straw as it issues from the threshing-machine and delivers it at different points along the stacker. An example of this type of stacker
15 is illustrated in an application for Letters Patent filed by me August 8, 1898, Serial No. 688,103. In the construction of stacker shown in said application the carrier-supporting frame along which the straw is conveyed
20 had its inner or lower end provided with lateral extensions, so that as the supporting-frame was swung back and forth the danger of the escape of the straw and chaff over the sides of the inner end of the carrier might be
25 avoided.

The present invention has for its object to provide the inner portion of the carrier-frame with side boards that shall effectively serve to catch the straw and chaff in the varying
30 positions of the carrier-frame, these boards being so arranged that as the carrier-frame is elevated and swung around under the rearwardly-projecting parts of the threshing-machine the folding boards will be turned downward toward a horizontal position.

The invention consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims at
40 the end of this specification. I wish it distinctly understood, however, that while I have described herein what I regard as the preferred form of the invention, I do not wish the invention to be understood as limited to
45 the details of construction, since these may obviously be varied without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of the rear portion of a threshing-machine to which
50 is attached a stacker embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the carrier-

frame. Fig. 3 is a view of the carrier-frame in central vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 4 is a view in vertical cross-section on line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detail view in side elevation of the inner end of the carrier-frame, showing a slight modification.

The carrier-supporting frame has its bottom A and sides a of any usual or suitable construction, the bottom and sides being
60 braced and connected in any convenient manner, the bottom A being shown as resting upon cross-sills a' . Preferably beneath the bottom A and at each side thereof extend the longitudinal bars a^2 , to the inner ends of which
65 are connected plates a^4 , whereby the lower or inner end of the supporting-frame will be mounted upon the turn-table B, suitably supported at the rear of the threshing-machine. The inner ends of the carrier-supporting
70 frame are provided with the folding side boards C. As shown, these side boards are connected to the bottom A of the frame by hinges c . When the side boards are in their normal position, which is that shown by full
75 lines in the drawings, these side boards extend or flare outwardly, and thus serve to receive the straw as it issues from the threshing-machine, and in order to bring and normally hold the side boards C in such position
80 I provide suitable counterweights or springs. In Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawings the side boards are shown as counterweighted, the counterweights D being attached to the lower ends of bars d , that are bolted to the side boards
85 C, the counterweights being shown as extending beneath the bottom of the carrier-frame. The counterweights D serve to normally hold the side boards in upturned position, the weights at such time bearing against the longitudinal bars a^2 . Instead of the counterweights D suitable spring mechanism may be employed. Thus, for example, in Fig. 5 of the drawings I have shown a torsion-rod E extending diagonally between each of the
95 side boards C and the corresponding bar a^2 , this torsion-rod E being of spring metal and of the familiar character commonly employed to effect the closing of screen-doors.

In order to turn the side boards C downward and toward a horizontal position (shown
100 by dotted lines, Fig. 4) as the stacker is ele-

vated and swung from side to side, I prefer to bolt to the rearwardly-projecting part *w* of the machine (or other convenient fixed part) depending arms W, these arms being
 5 so bolted that they can be conveniently turned out of the way and to the position shown by dotted lines, Fig. 1, when not required. When the depending stop-arms W are in the position shown by full lines in Fig.
 10 1 and the carrier-frame is swung from side to side during the stacking operation, the side boards C will be struck by the arms W and the side boards will be turned outwardly and downwardly toward a horizontal
 15 position. By this means the contact of the side boards with the discharge end of the threshing-machine or with other fixed parts will be avoided, while at the same time the downward and outward turning of the side
 20 boards serves to laterally extend the rear part of the carrier-frame, and thus enable it to more effectually catch the straw and chaff and prevent its escape over the sides of the stacker. It will be seen also that as the car-
 25 rier-frame is swung toward a central position the side boards C will rise and thus deliver inwardly and onto the carrier-belt any straw or chaff that has been dumped upon the boards. So far as I am aware, this invention
 30 presents the first instance of a stacker having movable lateral side boards or extensions at its rear end, said side boards being held normally in upright position by a suitable counterbalance mechanism, such as a spring
 35 or counterweight, that serves to restore said

side boards to said normal position after they have been turned downwardly and outwardly therefrom.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters 40 Patent, is—

1. In a stacker the combination with the carrier-supporting frame, of side boards hinged at the straw-receiving end of said frame in manner permitting said boards to turn down- 45 wardly and outwardly from an upright to an approximately horizontal position and counterbalance mechanism for restoring said side boards to their upright position.

2. In a stacker the combination with the car- 50 rier-supporting frame, of side boards hinged at the straw-receiving end of said frame and arranged to turn downwardly and outwardly, counterbalance mechanism for turning said side boards normally upward and means in- 55 terposed between said side boards and adapted to engage and turn the same toward a horizontal position as the carrier-frame is swung from side to side.

3. In a stacker the combination with the car- 60 rier-supporting frame, of hinged side boards at the straw-receiving end of said frame, means for turning said side boards normally upward, and stop-arms for turning said side boards toward a horizontal position as the 65 carrier-frame is swung from side to side.

WILLIAM W. DINGEE.

Witnesses:

F. LEE NORTON,
 C. L. MCINTOSH.