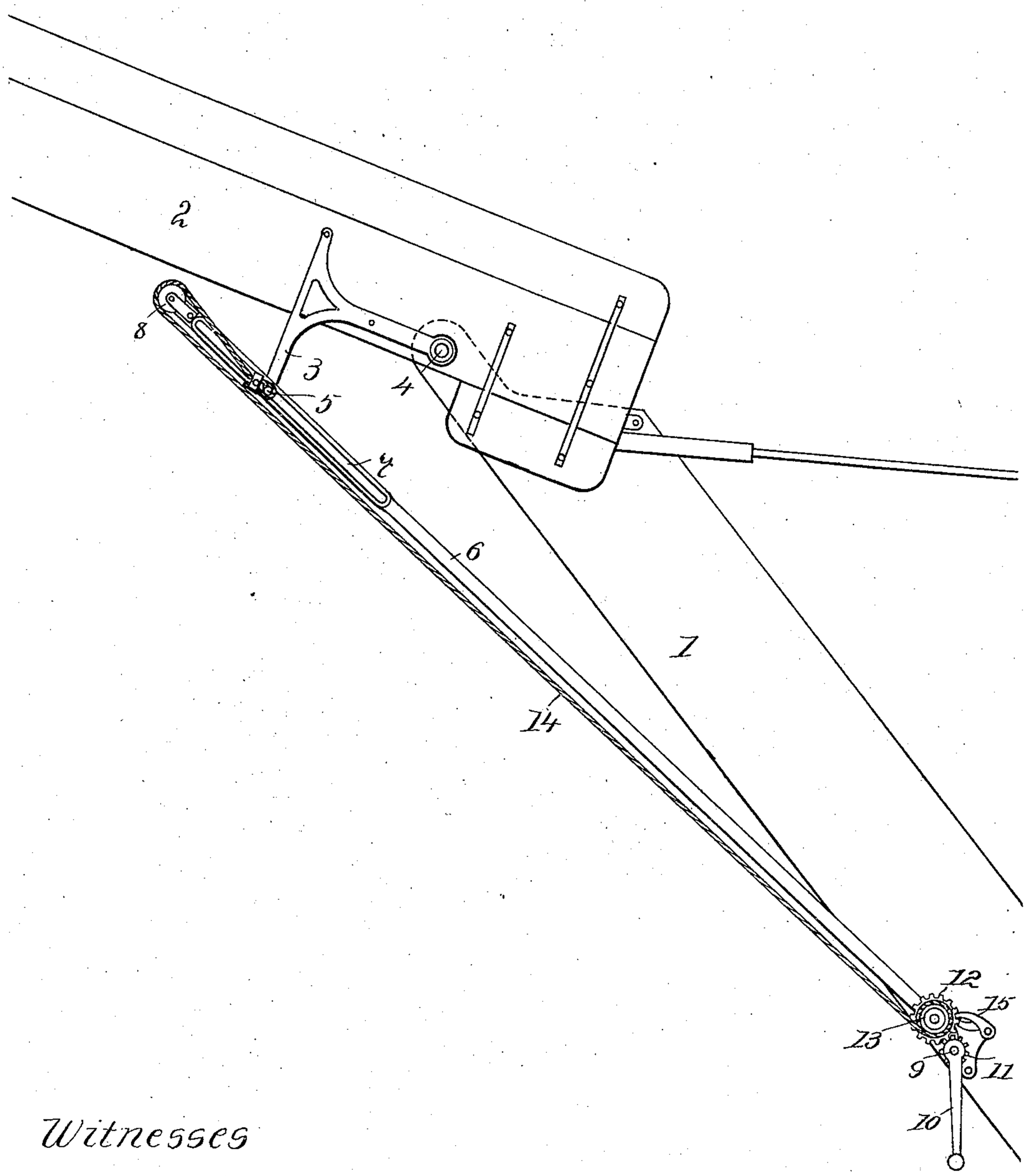
No. 679,259. Patented July 23, 1901.

M. HEINEKE.

STRAW STACKER.

(Application filed Oct. 22, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

Ina Graham.

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN HEINEKE, OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

STRAW-STACKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,259, dated July 23, 1901.

Application filed October 22, 1900. Serial No. 33,992. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN HEINEKE, of the city of Springfield, county of Sangamon, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Straw-Stackers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stackers in which a vertically-swingable section is hinged to a relatively stationary section; and it resides in means for shifting the vertically-swingable section and controlling the positions thereof. It is exemplified in the structure hereinafter described, and it is defined in the appended claims.

In the drawing forming part of this specification a part of a stacker is shown in side elevation.

This invention has nothing to do with details of construction of either of the sections of the stacker-frame or with the elevating-belts thereof, except to provide means for swinging one section vertically on the other section and to hold the swinging section at any desired point of its swing. In the development of stackers a point has been reached at which the desirability of swinging one section vertically on the extended end of another section has been established, and means have been provided by which this result has been attained. Raddles or slatted belts have carried the straw up one section and off the other. The construction of such raddles and the frames therefor are well understood, and so I have shown no more of a stacker than is needed to illustrate the construction and mode of operation of my shifting and controlling mechanism for the swingable section of the stacker.

The upper end of a stacker-section is shown at 1. At 2 is shown a section pivoted at its inner end to the upper end of section 1 on a pivot-shaft 4 or some other suitable hinge. The details of construction of the two sections are immaterial, except as hereinafter stated.

An arm 3, attached to a side of the swingable section 2, has a laterally-extending pin 5, that provides a hitch for the means used to swing the section 2. A rod 6 is pivoted at one end to section 1 or to some other relatively-fixed part of the stacker, and its opposite end is slotted, as shown at 7, to engage pin 5. The slotted part of the rod extends beyond the pin, and a pulley 8 is journaled in the extended end of the rod. A flexible line 14 connects with pin 5, runs around pulley 8, and extends to a position from which a pull on its extended end will tend to elevate the section 2 through force exerted on pin 5. As a matter of preference, a drum 13 is journaled on the pivot of rod 6, and the line 14 is wound up onto the drum to exert an upward pull on the stacker-section 2. To gain leverage, a gear-wheel 12 is formed on the drum, a pinion 11 is fixed onto a shaft 9 in mesh with the gear-wheel, and a crank-handle 10 is attached to the shaft of the pinion. A detent 15 engages the teeth of the gear-wheel and holds the outer end of the swingable section 2 raised to any desired extent.

In building a stack the discharge end of section 2 is lowered to its lowest position and gradually raised as the straw accumulates. The upper end of the rod swings as the pin 5 travels up the slot and keeps the pulley in proper position to transmit upward pull on the pin, and when the stack is completed the swingable section 2 is raised nearly to a vertical position, the detent 15 is thrown out of engagement with the wheel 12, the motion imparted to the section 2 is hastened somewhat, and sufficient momentum is developed to throw the stacker-section past the vertical. As soon as the section 2 has passed the vertical the direction of the motion of the drum is reversed and the section is gradually lowered into contact with the deck of the thresher to which the stacker is attached or to some other position of rest.

The invention has particular reference to stackers permanently attached to threshers, the swingable section is laid over onto the thresher preparatory to going on the road, and when the stacker is again put into operation the mode of procedure heretofore described is reversed.

I claim—

1. In a stacker the combination of a lower section held against vertical swing, a vertically-swingable upper section pivoted on the lower section, a flexible line hitched to the swingable section off the pivot thereof and a rod swingable with the swingable stacker-

section extended above the hitch of the line and having in its upper end a bearing for the line, substantially as described.

2. The combination with the vertically-swingable section of a stacker, of a laterally-extending pin attached to such section, off the pivot thereof, a swingable rod slotted at its upper end to receive the pin, and a flexible line connected with the pin and run over a bearing in the upper end of the rod, substantially as described.

3. The combination with the vertically-swingable section of a stacker, of a laterally-extending pin attached to such section off the center thereof, a rod pivoted at one end to a relatively-fixed part of the stacker and slotted at its other end to receive the pin, a pulley in the rod beyond the pin, a flexible line connected with the pin and extended over the pulley and a drum on which to wind the line, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MARTIN HEINEKE.

Witnesses:
WARREN E. LEWIS,
MAY JENKINS.