No. 721,215. PATENTED FEB. 24, 1903.

C. METZGER.

SUPPORT FOR CONVEYERS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 26, 1902.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

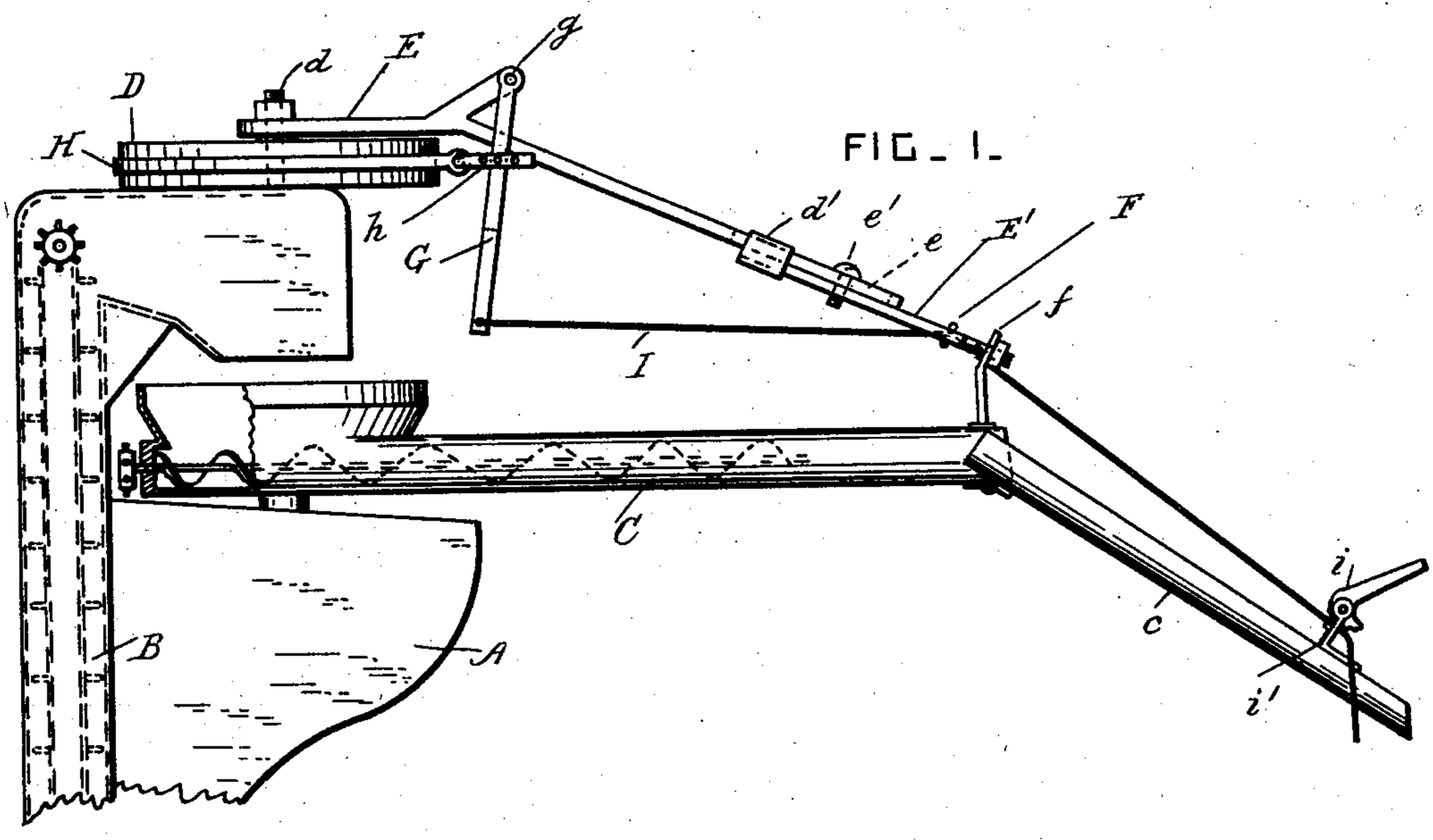


FIG. 2.

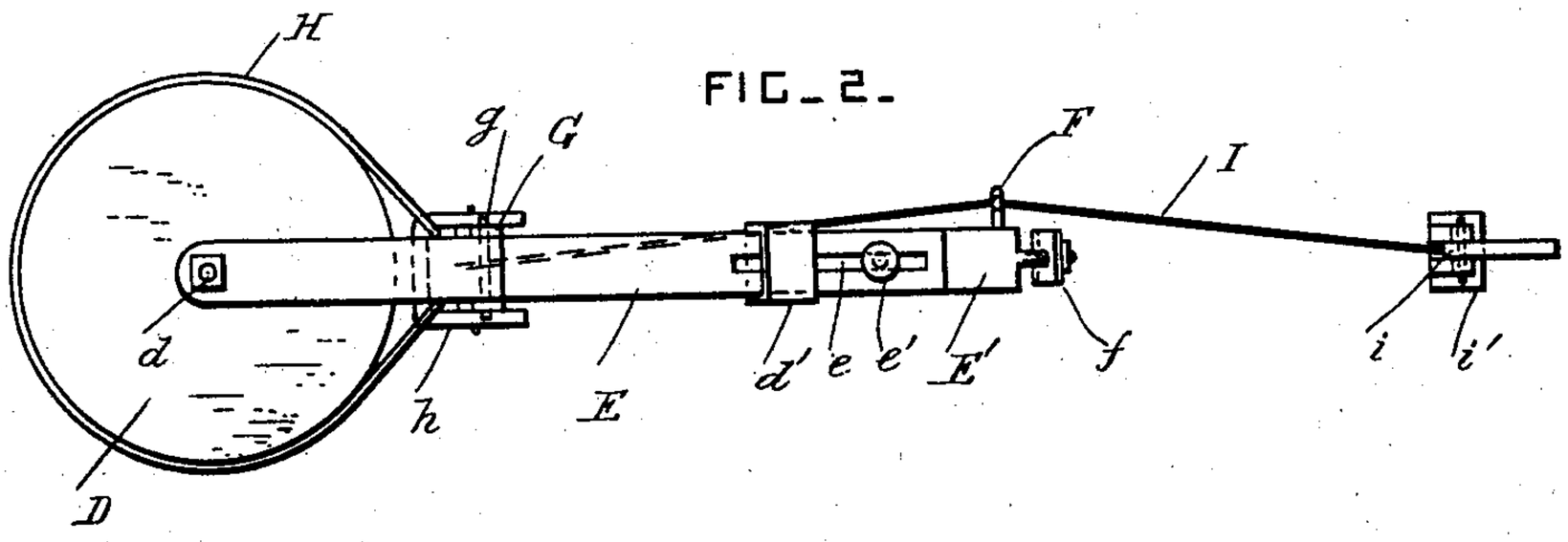
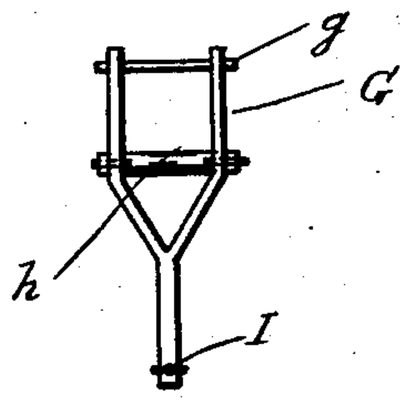


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES

Wm. N. Bates

R. H. Young

INVENTOR

Charles Metzger.

by Herbert W. J. Jenner.

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES METZGER, OF WHITTEMORE, IOWA.

SUPPORT FOR CONVEYERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,215, dated February 24, 1903.

Application filed September 26, 1902. Serial No. 124,977. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES METZGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Whittemore, in the county of Kossuth and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Supports for Conveyers; 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.

This invention relates to supports for the conveyers used to deliver the grain from threshing-machines into wagons; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the support, showing it in position. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the support. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the forked brake-lever.

A is a portion of the casing of a threshing-machine or grain-separator.

B is a portion of an elevator for raising the grain delivered by the machine.

C is a conveyer which receives the grain from the elevator B and delivers it into wagons. This conveyer is pivoted to the top part of the casing of the threshing-machine, so that it may be swung around to any convenient position, and it is provided with a hinged spout *c*.

All the above-mentioned parts are of any approved construction and do not form a part of the present invention.

The free end portion of the conveyer is usually supported by a cord, and it is usually necessary to tie it to the wagon to prevent it from swinging about and spilling the grain.

According to the present invention special means are provided for preventing the conveyer from swinging around when not desired without securing it to the wagon.

D is a stationary brake disk or wheel which is secured to the top of the elevator or other convenient position.

E is an arm which is pivoted by the pin *d* concentric with the disk D and in line with the pivot of the conveyer. This arm is preferably provided with an extensible section E′, which slides against the main portion of the arm and is provided with suitable guides *d′* to keep it in alinement. One of the arm-sections is provided with a slot *e*, and *e′* is a screw for securing the two sections together after their length has been adjusted. The outer section E′ is provided with a fastening *f* for securing it to the free end portion of the conveyer.

F is an eye which projects laterally from the free end portion of the section E′.

G is a forked brake-lever the upper end portion of which is pivoted by a pin *g* to the upper part of the arm E.

H is a brake-band which encircles the disk D and which has its ends pivotally connected to the middle part of the lever G by means of a yoke *h*.

I is a cord which is secured at one end to the lower end of the lever G. This cord is passed through the eye F, and its other end portion is connected to the free end portion of the hinged grain-spout *c* by means of a catch *i*. This catch preferably consists of a cam provided with a handle and pivoted in a bracket *i′*, which is secured to the spout. The cord passes between the cam and the bracket and is clamped by the said cam.

The support may be swung around to any position, and the spout may be set to any desired angle. The weight of the spout and the grain in it pulls the cord I and causes the brake-band to be pressed on the brake-disk by means of the forked brake-lever, so that when the machine is at work and grain is being delivered through the spout the conveyer is held stationary in one position and does not have to be tied to the receiving-wagon.

This device can be made and sold as an article of manufacture and can be applied to existing conveyers in place of the usual supporting-cord.

What I claim is—

1. In a support for a conveyer, the combination, with a brake-disk, of an arm pivoted concentric with the disk and provided with a fastening for engaging with the free end of a conveyer, a brake-band, a lever pivoted to the said arm and connected with the brake-band, and a flexible connection secured to the said lever and adapted to be connected with the grain-spout of the conveyer, substantially as set forth.

2. In a support for a conveyer, the combination, with a brake-disk, of an arm for supporting a conveyer pivoted concentric with the said disk, and automatic brake mechanism supported by the said arm and operating to secure it to the said disk when the conveyer is in operation, substantially as set forth.

3. In a support for a conveyer, the combination, with a brake-disk, of an extensible arm pivoted concentric with the disk and provided with a fastening for engaging with the free end of a conveyer, and automatic brake mechanism supported by the said arm and operating to secure it to the said disk when the conveyer is in operation, substantially as set forth.

4. In a support for a conveyer, the combination, with a brake-disk, of an arm for supporting the conveyer pivoted concentric with the said disk, a brake-band encircling the said disk, a brake-lever pivoted to the said arm and connected with the said band, a flexible connection connected to the said lever and supported by the said arm, and a catch for connecting the said flexible connection with the grain-spout, substantially as set forth.

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

CHARLES METZGER.

Witnesses:
GEORGE METZGER,
HENRY PRAMLACH.