

130, THRASHING

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STACKERS

No. 812,014.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1906.

J. H. BULLOCK.
STACKER FOR GRAIN OR THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 24, 1905.

Fig. 1.

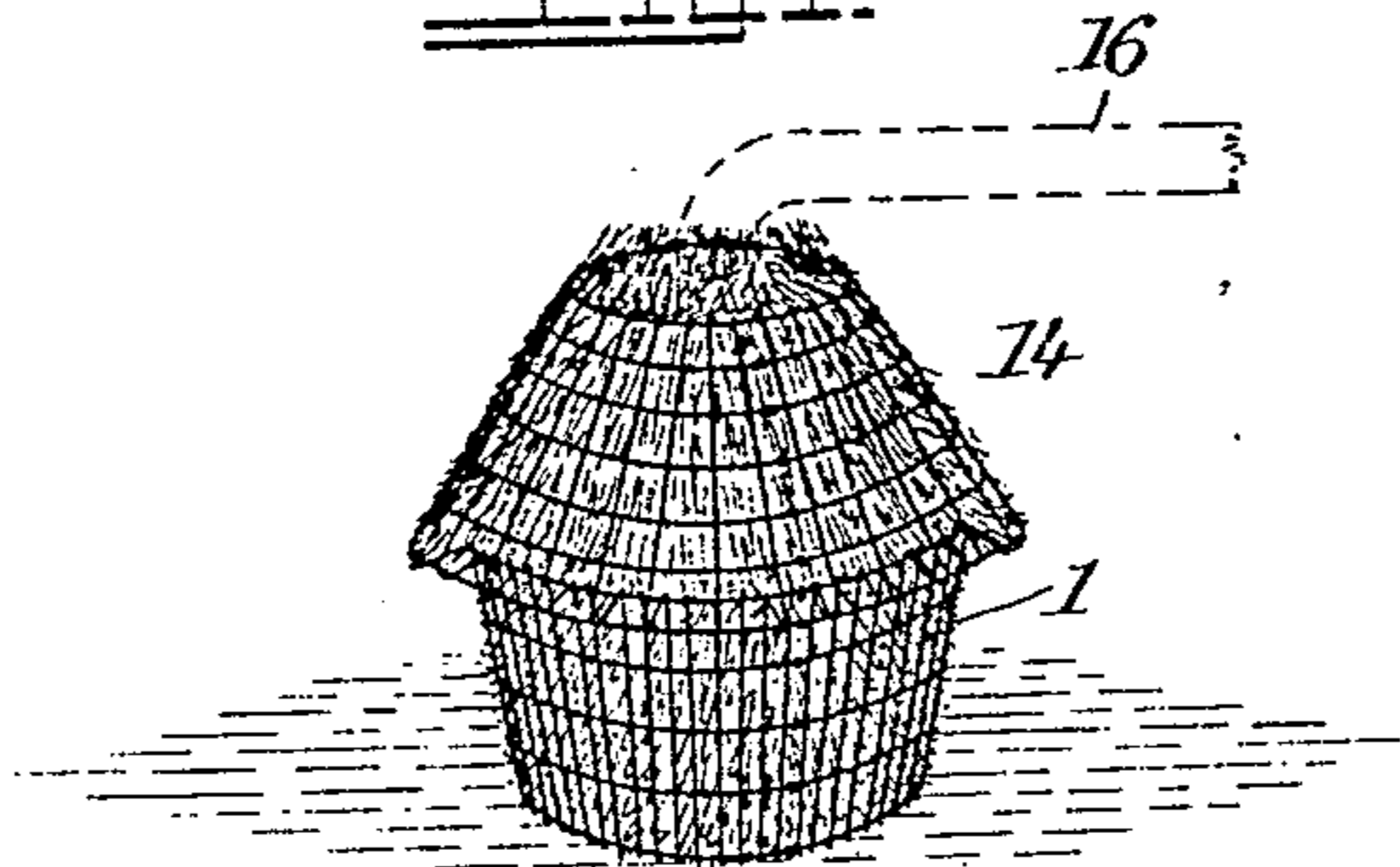


Fig. 2.

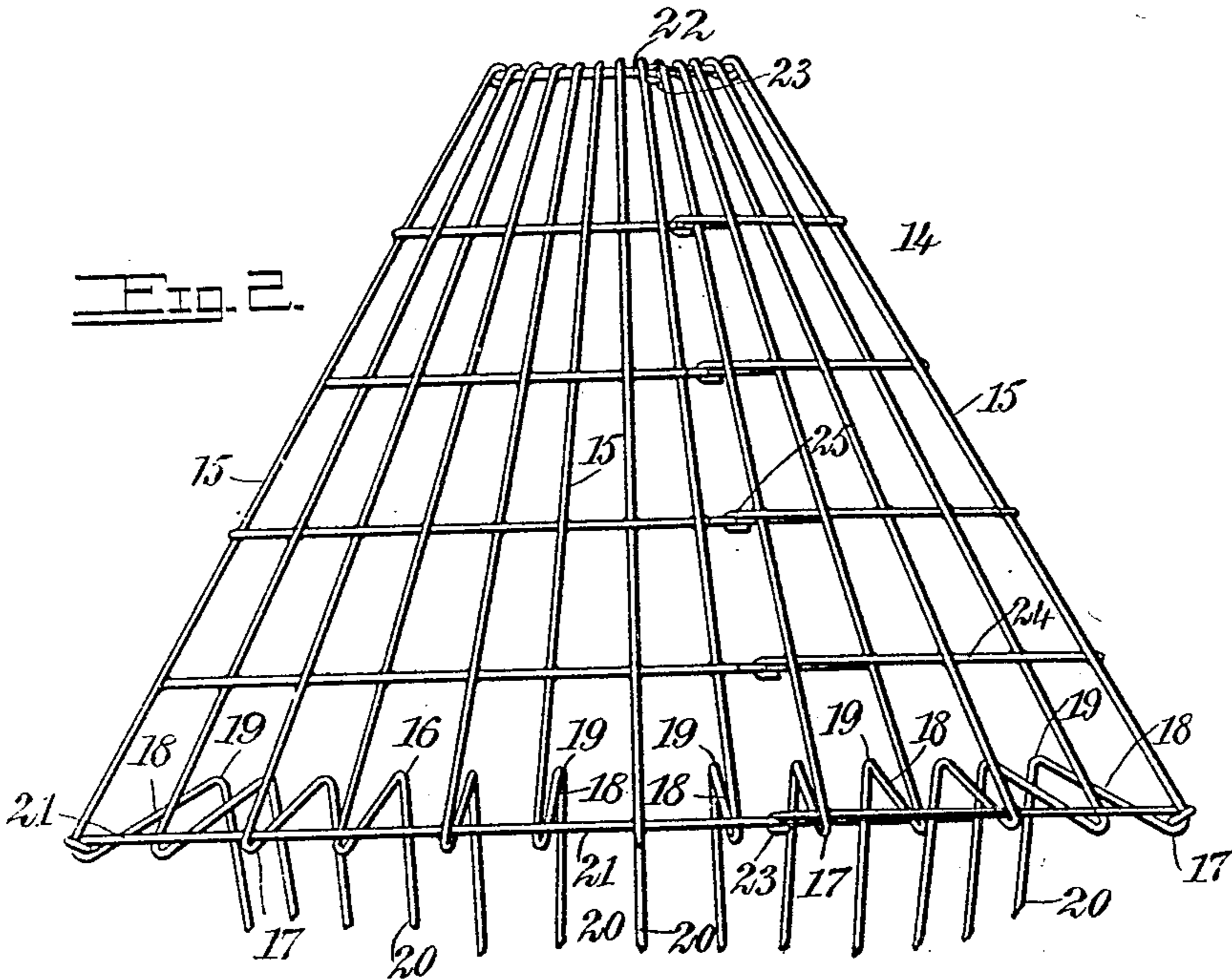
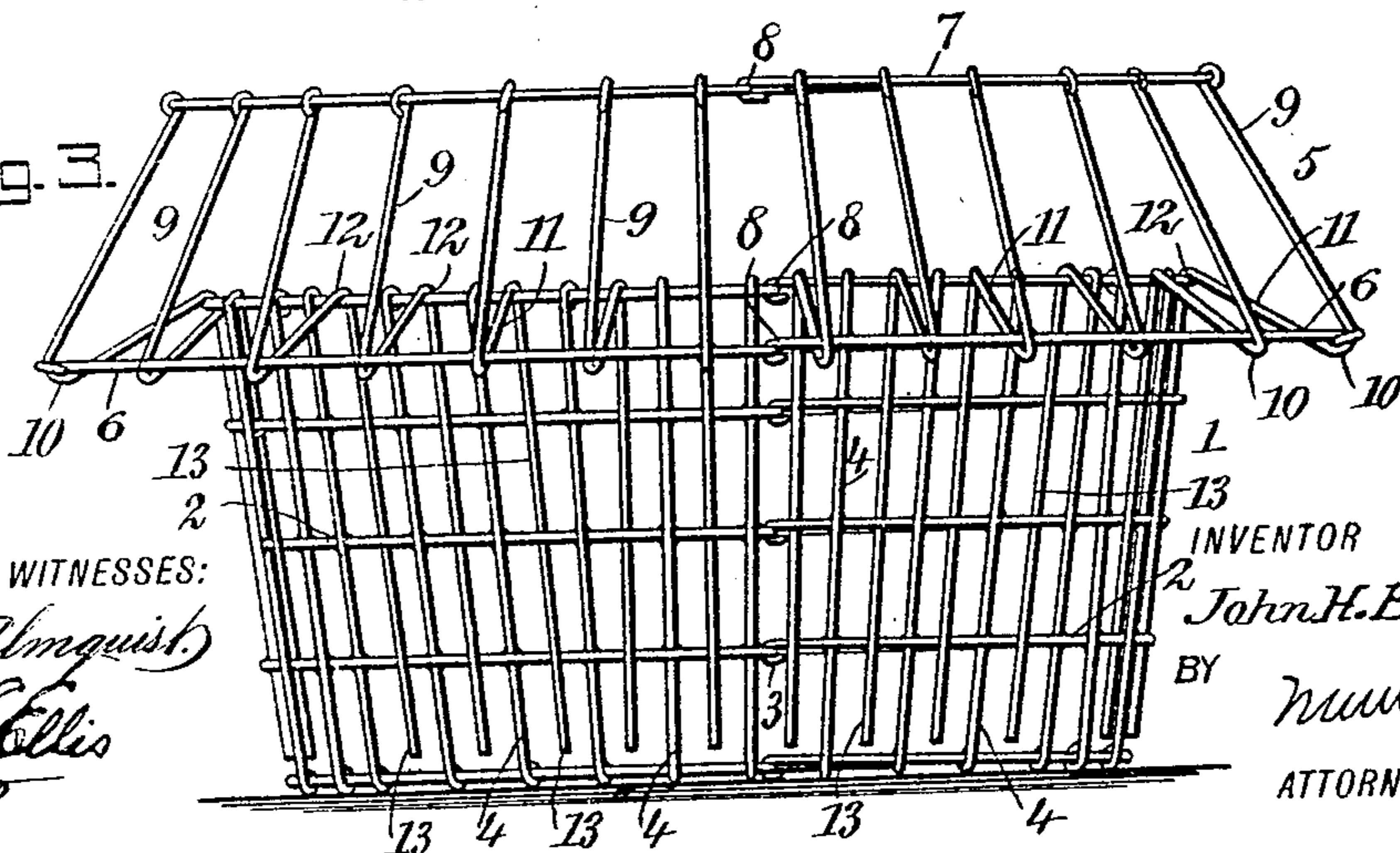


Fig. 3.



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STACKER FOR GRAIN OR THE LIKE.

No. 812,014.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1906.

Application filed June 24, 1905. Serial No. 286,776.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. BULLOCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Millerton, in the county of Sumner and State of Kansas, have invented a new and Improved Stacker for Grain or the Like, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to stackers for grain, hay, or the like; and it consists, substantially, in the details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more particularly described, and pointed out in the claims.

One of the principal objects of the invention is to provide a stacker for grain, hay, or the like of such embodiment as to overcome numerous disadvantages and objections encountered in the use of many other devices hitherto devised with like ends in view.

A further object is to provide a stacker for grain, hay, or the like which is exceedingly simple in construction as well as comparatively inexpensive to manufacture, besides being thoroughly effective and reliable in use and possessing the capacity for long and repeated service.

The above and additional objects are attained by means substantially such as are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view, on a reduced scale, representing the appearance of my improved stacker as employed for the stacking of straw or the like received directly from the threshing-machine. (Not shown.) Fig. 2 is an enlarged side view of the crown or superposed section of the stacker, preferably employed when stacking straw or the like directly from the threshing-machine; and Fig. 3 is a similar view representing the base and crown or superposed section of the stacker, preferably employed when stacking straw, hay, or the like from the ground in the ordinary way.

Before proceeding with a more detailed description it may be stated that in the form of my improvements herein shown I employ a stacker comprising a base-section of special construction, in connection with which is employed a crown or superposed section of special construction, imparting to the completed stack of grain, hay, or the like a contour or shape resulting in the effectual shedding off

of rain or snow from the upper part of the stack and at such a distance from the base of the stack as to prevent the material of the stack from being affected or injured thereby.

The crown or superposed section of either of the forms herein shown is readily attachable to and detachable from the base-section, and while I have herein represented my improvements in a certain preferred embodiment it will be understood, of course, that I do not limit myself thereto in precise detail, since immaterial changes therein may be resorted to coming within the scope of my invention.

Reference being had to the drawings by the designating characters marked hereon, 1 represents the base-section of my improved stacker, which in contour may be of any desired form, either circular, oblong, or otherwise. Said base-section is preferably somewhat flaring upwardly and comprises a number of horizontal or circumferentially disposed wires 2, preferably formed at the ends thereof with suitable fastening devices, such as ordinary hooks and eyes engaged at 3, thus to hold the parts of the said base-section in the desired form and position thereof for use. Connecting each of the said horizontal or circumferentially disposed wires 2 at suitable intervals are upwardly and outwardly disposed wires 4, the manner of joiner thereof being preferably by brazing them together; but, as will be readily understood, joiner may be effected in any other suitable manner.

The crown or superposed section of my improved stacker (indicated in entirety at 5, Fig. 3) comprises a horizontal or circumferentially disposed wire 6 of a diameter considerably greater than the larger diameter of the base-section 1, combined with an upper circumferentially-disposed wire 7, also having a diameter considerably greater than the larger diameter of the base-section, but less than the diameter of the aforesaid circumferentially-disposed wire 6, the ends of both the said wires 6 and 7 being joined together in any suitable way—as, for instance, by means of ordinary hooks and eyes. (Indicated at 8 in Fig. 3.) Connecting said lower circumferentially-disposed wire 6 of the crown or superposed section of the stacker with the said upper circumferentially-disposed wire 7 are a plurality of wires 9, disposed at suitable intervals apart and bent at 10 to take under or

receive in the angles formed thereby the afore-
said circumferentially-disposed wires 6, the
said wires 9 being secured to both the said
circumferentially-disposed wires 6 and 7 in
5 any suitable way. These connecting-wires 9
after being bent at 10 in the manner shown
and explained are extended inwardly and up-
wardly, as indicated at 11, whence they are
bent downwardly at 12 and terminate with
10 sprung members 13, which are caused to
tightly fit within the wires of the base-section
1 by the insertion of the same therein under
compression, thus to cause the members 13
of the crown or superposed section to tightly
15 fit within said base-section and constitute
therewith practically a unitary structure.
When thus formed, the stacker is in readi-
ness for use in stacking grain, hay, or the like
from the ground, the bundles of the material
20 being thrown into the stacker from without
in a manner well understood.

After the grain, hay, or other material has
been packed within the stacker sufficiently
tight or compactly and allowed to remain a
25 sufficient length of time to become set to
shape the crown or superposed section may
first be detached or removed from around the
stack after disconnecting the fastening de-
vices 8 therefor, and then the base-section 1
30 may be likewise removed from around the
stack by also first disconnecting the fasten-
ing devices 3 therefor. In this way the com-
pleted stack will be formed with or have im-
parted thereto at a suitable height thereof
35 an overhanging circumferentially - projecting
portion having inclined or downwardly and
outwardly sloping sides and being of such in-
creased diameter over the base portion of the
stack as to cause any rain or snow falling
40 upon the stack to be effectually shed there-
from at such a distance from the base of the
stack as to prevent the grain, hay, or other
material from being injured thereby, all of
which will be readily apparent to the farmer
45 or agriculturist.

It is frequently desirable that the stacking
of straw, hay, or the like may be carried out
directly from the threshing-machine instead
of from the ground in the ordinary way, and
50 for this purpose I have devised the form of
crown or superposed section 14 indicated in
Fig. 2, wherein the construction is substan-
tially the same as shown in Fig. 3, with the
exception that the downwardly and out-
wardly inclined wires 15 are continued to a
55 greater height, as shown, thus to extend up-
wardly to enable ready communication being
had between the stacker and a suitable con-
veying-conduit (indicated at 16, dotted lines,
60 Fig. 1) which may lead from the threshing-
machine. (Not shown.) Referring to this
form of crown or superposed section, it will
be seen that the said downwardly and out-
wardly inclined wires 15 thereof are bent at
65 17 similarly as the wires 9 of Fig. 3 are bent

(at 10,) whence they are extended inwardly
and upwardly at 18 and bent at 19 to form
downwardly-extending members 20, which
may be sprung or fitted within the base-sec-
tion 1 of Fig. 3 similarly as has been already 70
explained with reference to the members 13.

In Fig. 2 the lowermost horizontal or cir-
cumferentially disposed wire is indicated at
21, to which the bent portion 17 of the wires
15 may be secured in any suitable way, if de- 75
sired, while the uppermost horizontal or cir-
cumferentially disposed wire is indicated at
22 and which is considerably less in diameter
than the said wire 21. The ends of each of
these wires may be fastened together in any 80
suitable way at 23, as may be also the interme-
diate horizontal or circumferentially disposed
wires 24, suitable hooks and eyes 25 being
preferably employed for this purpose with
each wire. 85

From the foregoing it is thought that the
construction and organization of parts of my
improved stacker will be thoroughly under-
stood, and it is also thought that the advan- 90
tages to be derived therefrom will also be un-
derstood. When not required for use for the
purpose of stacking, a number of base-sec-
tions 1 may be joined together in such a man-
ner as to form a substantial fence for inclos- 95
ing patches of ground for different purposes,
and it will be seen that the entire structure, for
whatever purpose employed, is both strong
and durable and readily applied in use.

The wires herein employed in the construc-
tion of each of the sections of the stacker are 100
of the required elasticity or resiliency, and it
is of course apparent that in lieu thereof I
may employ suitable flat strips of metal or
other material.

The structure shown in Fig. 3 may be con- 105
verted into a holder for hay, straw, or fodder
for stock by simply detaching the crown-sec-
tion and bringing the wires 4 together at the
ends, so as to effectually prevent the material
from falling out or blowing away. When 110
thus converted, the structure may also be
utilized as a corn-crib.

Having thus described my invention, I
claim as new and desire to secure by Letters 115
Patent—

1. A stacker for grain, comprising a sub-
stantially cylindrical base - section and a
crown-section, the crown-section comprising
a cylindrical portion for engaging into the
base-section, and a conical portion having a 120
base of greater diameter than the base-sec-
tion and secured to the cylindrical portion,
whereby to form an overhang at the edge of
the crown of the stack.

2. A stacker for grain, comprising a base- 125
section and a crown-section, the grain-section
comprising a cylindrical portion for engaging
into the base-section, and a conical portion
having a base of greater diameter than the
base-section and secured to the cylindrical 130

portion, whereby to form an overhang at the
edge of the crown of the stack, the base-sec-
tion being substantially cylindrical and of
greater diameter at its top than at the bot-
5 tom, whereby to form a tapering base for the
stack.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN H. BULLOCK.

Witnesses:

ISAAC MAYFIELD,
A. BARNETT.