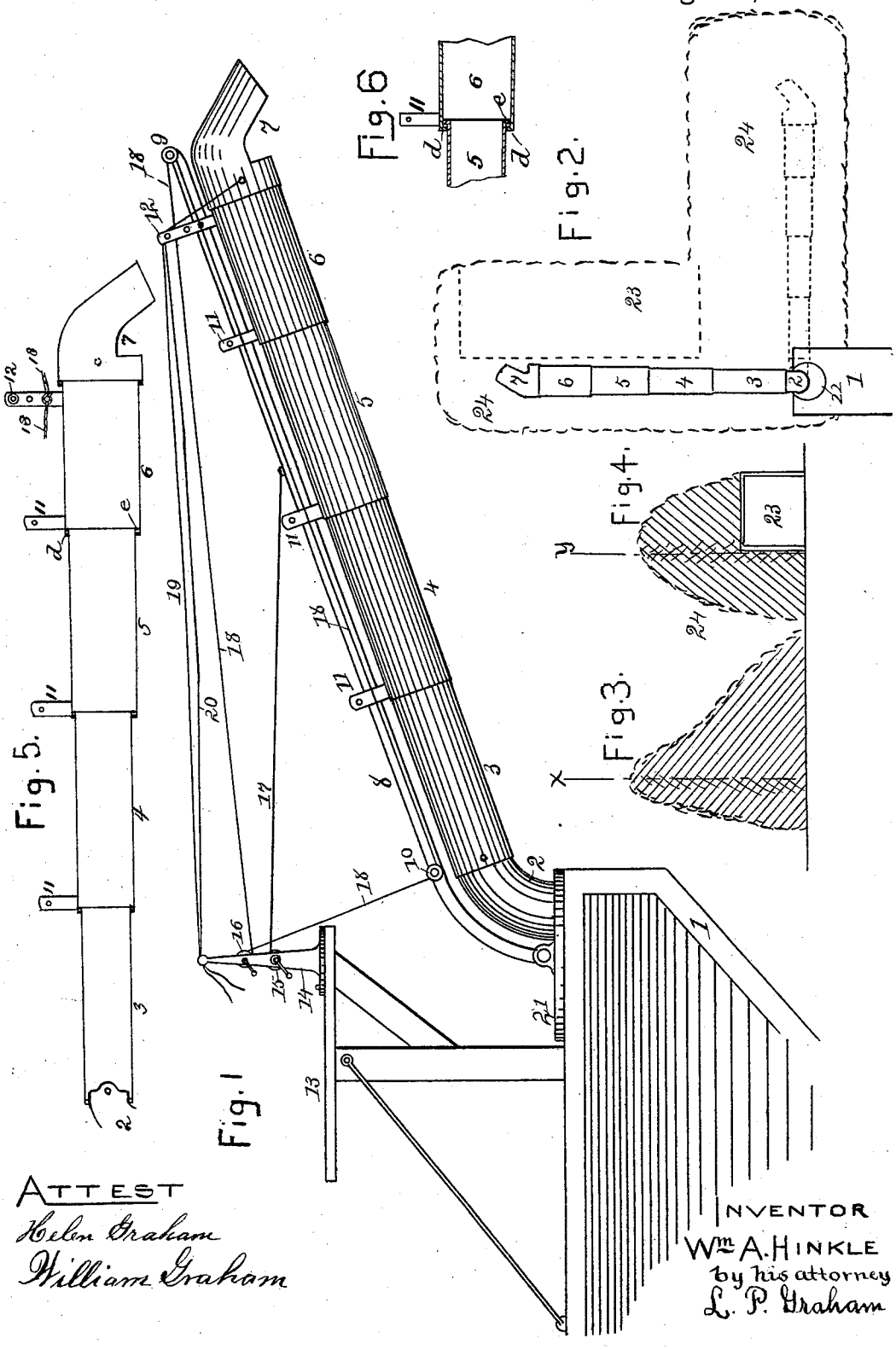
(No Model.)

W. A. HINKLE.

STRAW STACKER.

No. 588,910. Patented Aug. 24, 1897.



ATTEST

Helen Graham

William Graham

INVENTOR

Wm A. HINKLE

by his attorney

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. HINKLE, OF FORSYTH, ILLINOIS.

STRAW-STACKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 588,910, dated August 24, 1897.

Application filed August 5, 1893. Serial No. 482,450. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. HINKLE, of Forsyth, in the county of Macon 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 pneumatic stackers, and it is designed to so conduct the straw as to enable compact and shapely stacks to be constructed in right lines and in different directions without the assistance of a man on the stack.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a structure embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan diagram illustrating a form of stack possible to my device. Fig. 3 is a sectional illustration of a stack made with an ordinary pneumatic stacker. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a stack made with my machine. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of the telescopic conveyer-tube. Fig. 6 is a similar section of one of the joints on a larger scale.

The tail of the thresher is provided with a turn-table 21, from which rises the blast discharge-pipe 2. A telescopic conveyer-pipe formed of sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 is connected pivotally with the discharge-pipe 2, and a rotatingly-shiftable hood 7 is mounted on the outer end of section 6. A track or way, preferably made of angle-iron, is shown at 8, and such track is pivoted at one end on the turn-table and supported by a cable running back from a point between the ends of the track to a drum or other connection above the deck of the thresher. Sections 4, 5, and 6 each have a hanger 11 at the inner end, which hook over the track, and section 6 has a hanger 12 at its outer end. Pulley 9 on the outer and pulley 10 on the inner end of the track provide bearings for line 18, and such line is connected with hanger 12 and runs around a drum on the deck of the thresher The section 6 of the conveyer-tube is adapted to slide longitudinally on section 5, section 5 on section 4, and section 4 on section 3. The inner end of section 6 is flanged inwardly at *d*. The outer end of section 5 is flanged outwardly at *e*, the sections being secured against separation by such flanges, and the other sections are similarly constructed. When the tube is to be shortened, the hanger 11 of one section when reaching the hanger of the next section forces said next adjoining section backward. When the tube is to be lengthened, the flanges on the tubes hold the sections against separation and cause one to pull another. In other words, the parts slide one on another, as the tubes of a telescope, and motion on the outer section is imparted to all. Platform 13 is provided with a pivotal frame 14, in which is mounted drums 15 and 16. Line 17 runs from drum 15 to the track 8 and connects therewith at the point indicated. Line 18 has its ends wound around drum 16 in opposite directions, and it connects with the conveyer, as described. Lines 19 and 20 run over pulleys in hanger 12, connect with the hood on opposite sides thereof, and run back to the platform.

In operating the stacker the conveyer is shortened or lengthened by means of line 18, the hood is shifted to vary the direction of the discharging straw by means of lines 19 and 20, and the track is raised or lowered by means of drum 15 and cable 17. As seen in Fig. 2, a stack of straw is outlined at 24, and a shed sufficiently strong and compact to support the straw is shown by dotted lines at 23. This shed is built at the south side of the proposed stack, the thresher is placed as indicated, and after the stack has been formed above and to the north of the shed the conveyer is turned at right angles and an L built at one end of the shed, preferably the west end in this latitude. The shed so built and protected forms good protection for stock, and it is impossible to build the stack over and about it in the manner described if an ordinary swinging stacker is used.

In Fig. 3 the line of greatest compactness is indicated at X in a stack built with a swinging pneumatic stacker, while in Fig. 4 the same line is indicated at Y in a stack built with my stacker. In the one case one side of the stack is loose and flat, easy of access to stock, and incompetent to turn rain, while in the other the stack is symmetrical and compact through the vertical center.

I claim—

1. A conveyer for pneumatic straw-stackers comprising a track or guideway, a telescopic conveyer-tube the sections of which are

each carried by the track, a pulley at each end of the track, and a line connected by both ends with the outer section of the conveyer-tube, extended around the pulleys and carried to the vicinity of the thresher, substantially as set forth.

2. A conveyer for pneumatic straw-stackers, comprising a track, a support therefor, telescopic tube-sections, means for supporting one of said sections slidably on the track, a flexible connection attached at both ends to the slidable tube, and means for operating said flexible connection so as to vary the length of the telescopic conveyer.

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

WILLIAM A. HINKLE.

Attest:

C. W. MONTGOMERY,

L. P. GRAHAM.