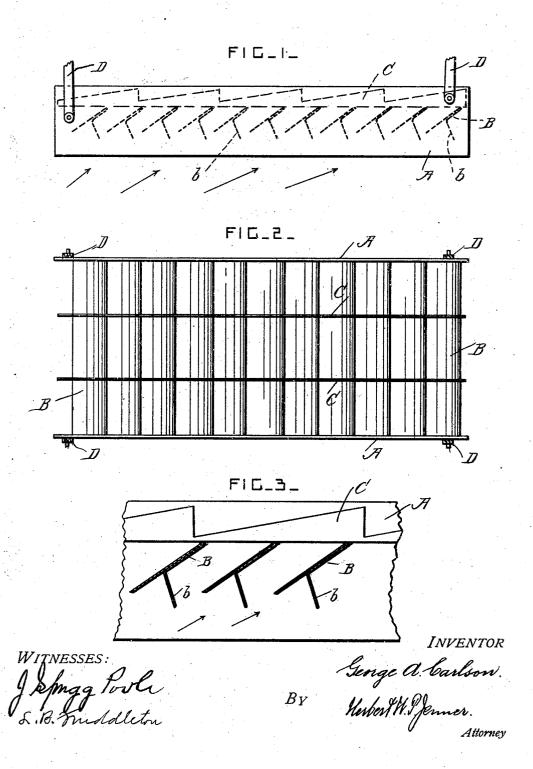
G. A. CARLSON. STRAW CARRIER. APPLICATION FILED APR. 12, 1906.



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. CARLSON, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

## STRAW-CARRIER.

No. 845,333.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 26, 1907.

Application filed April 12, 1906. Serial No. 311.270.

To all whom it may concern:
Be it known that I, George A. Carlson, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State 5 of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Straw-Carriers; 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 straw carriers or racks which are used in threshing-machines or grain-separators; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the 15 parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a straw-carrier constructed according to this invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through sev-20 eral of the slats of the straw-carrier drawn to a larger scale.

A are the slide-plates of the straw-carrier. B are the slats or cross-bars which extend between the said side plates and which have 25 their ends secured to the side plates in any approved manner.

C are serrated bars secured to the upper parts of the slats and operating to work the straw rearwardly when the straw-carrier is

30 reciprocated. D are portions of links by means of which the straw-carrier is suspended within the casing of a grain-separator or threshing-machine, which is not shown. The straw-car-35 rier is shown in a horizontal position, and it may be used in that position; but it is preferably inclined upwardly and rearwardly

The straw is discharged onto the left-hand end of the straw-carrier, and when the straw-40 carrier is reciprocated horizontally by any approved mechanism, which is not shown, the straw passes over the slats from left to right in the drawings. A blast of air is forced upwardly and rearwardly between the 45 slats in the direction of the arrows in the drawings by means of any suitable fan or |

blower, which is not shown, and this blast of air blows the chaff out of the straw and allows the grain to fall between the slats by

gravity. In order to make the straw-carrier very efficient, the slats B are formed of very thin metallic plates. These slats are arranged diagonally, and they do not overlap each other to any material extent. Each slat is 55 formed of a plate, which is bent double and which has its lower front end portion bent rearwardly and downwardly to form a blast-guard b. This blast-guard extends crosswise of the passage between the two slats and ob- 60 structs the direct flow of the blast through the said passage. In this manner the blast is prevented from blowing the small grains into the chaff, and the blast-guard also operates as a deflector for the grains, which slide 65 down the inclined slats and discharges the said grains rearwardly onto the cleaning devices in the lower part of the machine-casing.

In carrying out this invention the whole straw-carrier is preferably formed of metal; 70 but, if desired, the side plates and serrated bars can be of wood.

What I claim is-

In a straw-carrier, the combination, with a frame, of a series of slats secured in the said 75 frame and forming a series of upwardly and rearwardly inclined passages, each said slat being formed of thin sheet metal and being substantially T-shaped in cross-section, the sheet metal at one side of the top portion of 80 each said slat being bent double, and the lower portions or blast-guards of the said slats being arranged crosswise of the bottom ends of the said passages, the said passages being formed between the top portions of the 85 said slats.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses. GEORGE A. CARLSON.

Witnesses:

EDITH REYNOLDS, J. L. Wells.