

H. L. RAHLF.

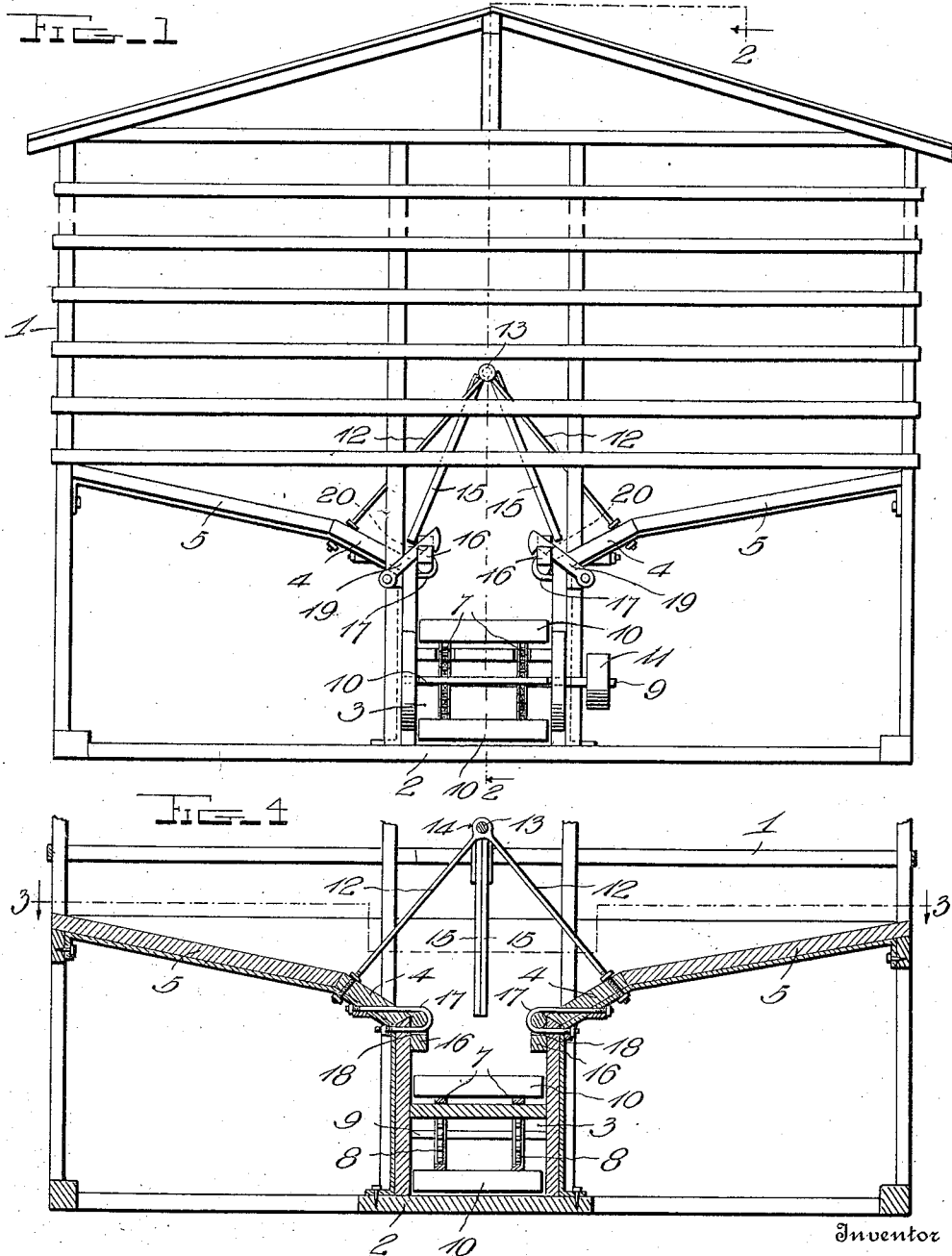
CORN CRIB.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 13, 1912.

1,060,788.

Patented May 6, 1913.

3 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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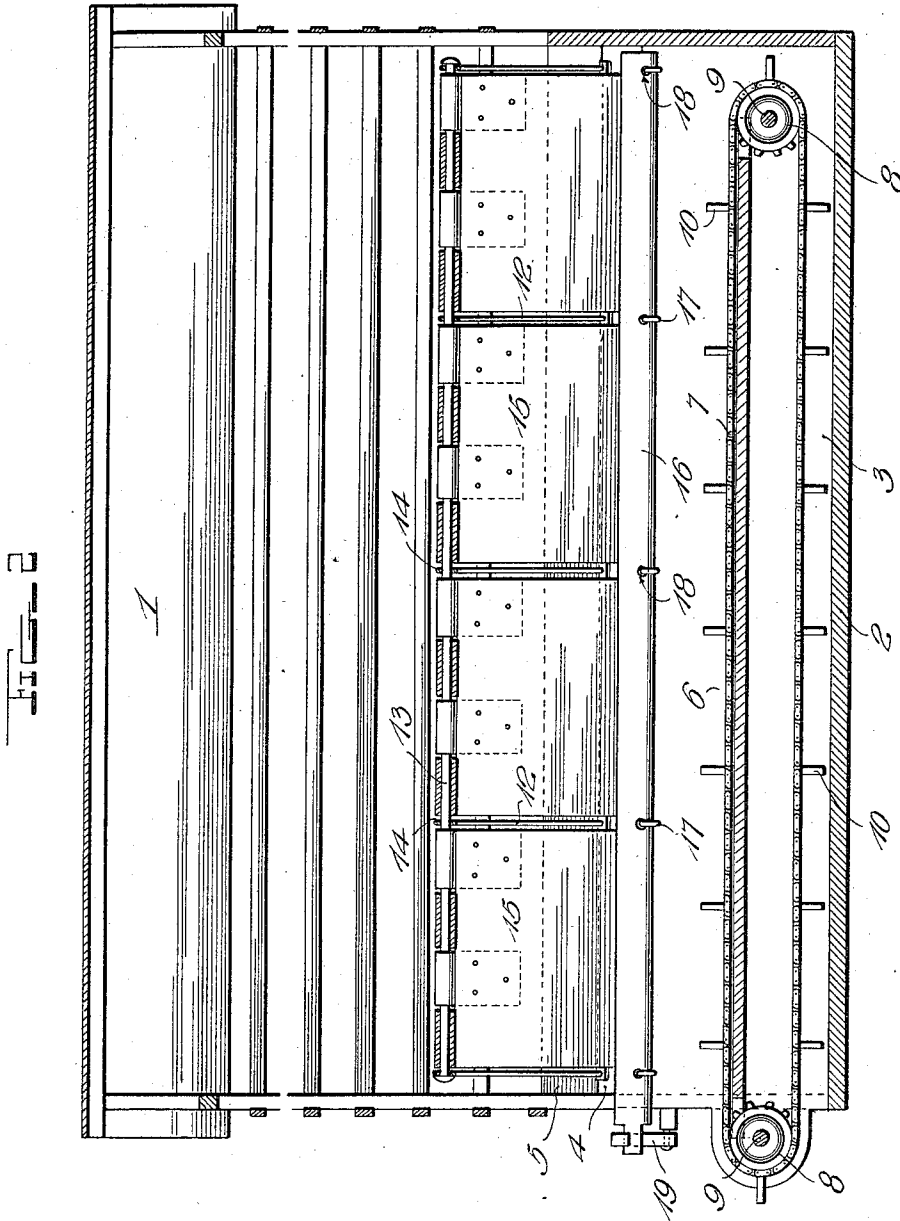
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Inventor

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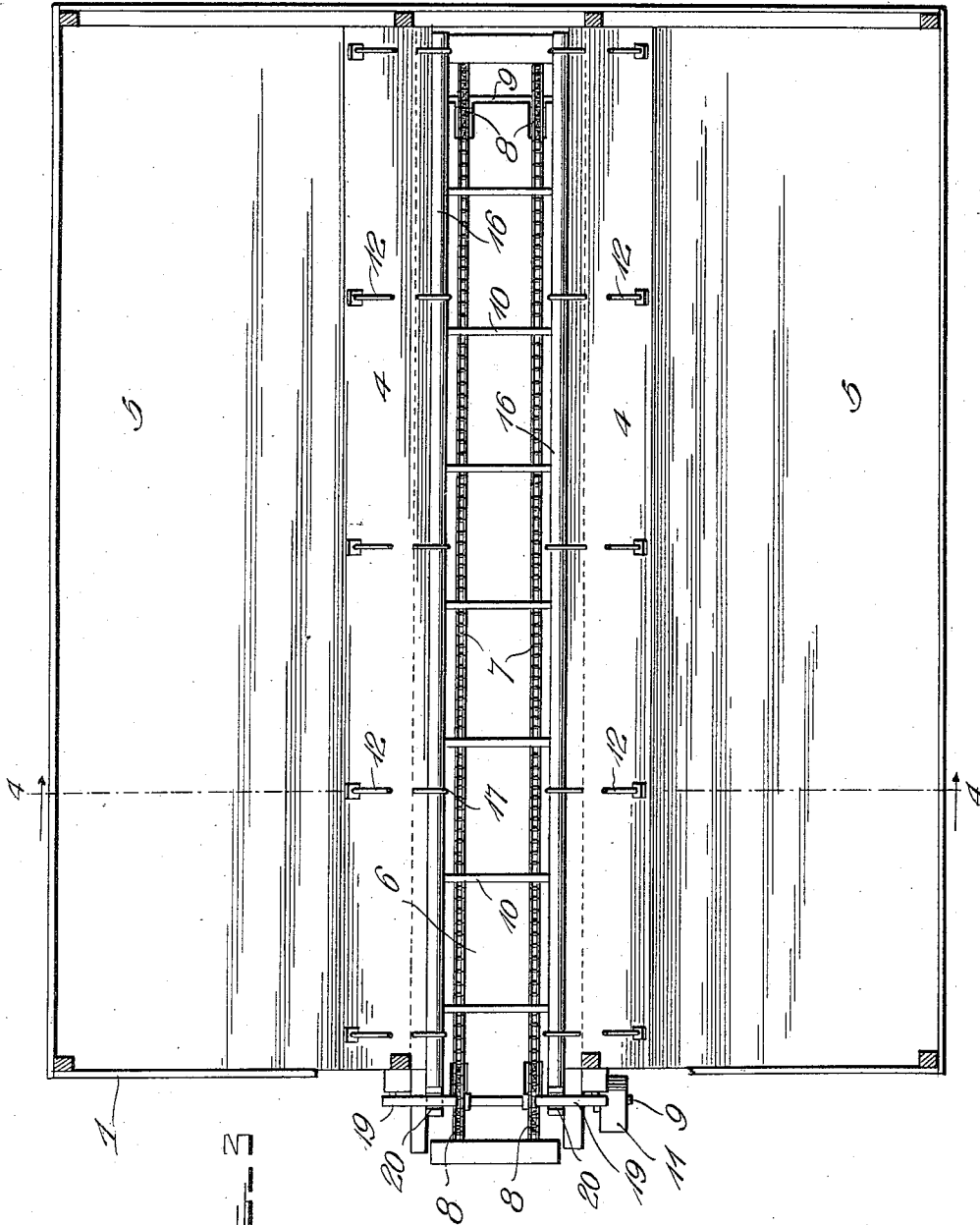
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CORN-CRIB.

1,060,788.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 6, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY L. RAHLF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Falls City, in the county of Richardson and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corn-Cribs; and I do 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 improvements in corn cribs, grain bins and the like.

One object of the invention is to provide a corn crib or similar device whereby the ears of corn or other grain may be conveyed from the crib or bin to an elevator and by the latter conducted to a corn sheller or other machine.

Another object is to provide a crib of this character having means to regulate the feed of the corn, grain or other material from the crib or bin to the conveyer.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, and the combination and arrangement of parts as will be more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings; Figure 1 is an end view of the complete invention. Fig. 2 is a central vertical longitudinal section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 4; Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3 with the parts in position to permit the corn to feed onto the conveyer.

Referring more particularly to the drawings wherein the invention is shown applied to a corn crib 1 denotes the crib which may be of the usual or any suitable construction and which is here shown as supported upon a suitable base 2. Arranged longitudinally through the center of the base is a conveyer trough 3 to the upper edges of the sides of which are secured inclined deflecting boards or wings 4. The floor or bottom 5 of the crib arranged on each side of the trough 3 is inclined from the sides of the crib toward the trough and with the inner edges of the inclined sides of the bottom are engaged the wings or deflecting boards 4 of the trough, said wings or boards thus practically forming a continuation of the bottom sides of the crib.

Suitably mounted in the trough 3 is an

endless conveyer 6 comprising sprocket chains 7 which are engaged with sprocket gears 8 fixed on conveyer supporting and operating shafts 9 revolubly mounted in the sides of the trough at the opposite ends of the bottom thereof as shown. The upper stretches of the chains 7 pass over the bottom of the trough and to the chains are secured cross bars or cleats 10 which are dragged through the trough by the chains thereby carrying the corn or other material deposited in the trough to the discharge end thereof. On the outer end of one of the shafts 9 is fixed a sprocket gear or pulley 11 which is adapted to be connected by a chain or belt with any suitable power whereby the conveyer is driven.

Arranged a suitable distance above the center of the conveyer and supported in position by a series of inclined brace rods 12 is a gate supporting shaft 13. The lower ends of the brace rods 12 are suitably secured to the wings or deflecting boards 4 of the conveyer trough and the upper ends of said rods are bent to form eyes 14 with which the shaft 13 is engaged. Hingedly connected at their upper ends to the shaft 13 are pairs of depending feed controlling gates 15 which when in an open or inoperative position are adapted to swing down in vertical positions below the shaft thus providing, between the lower ends thereof and the lower edges of the deflecting boards or wings 4, feed openings through which the grain or other material will readily feed into the conveyer trough from the inclined wings 4 and bottoms of the crib. The open position of the gates is clearly illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings. When the gates are in closed or operative positions the lower ends thereof are swung outwardly by manual manipulation to a position immediately above the lower edges of the deflecting boards or wings 4 of the trough in which position the gates are held by stop strips 16 which are loosely connected to staples 17 secured in the upper edges of the sides of the conveyer trough and lower edges of the deflecting boards 4 as shown. The looped inner ends of the staples are engaged with slots 18 in the locking stop strips 16 thereby loosely attaching said strips to the sides of the conveyer. When thus arranged the strips 16 may be swung upwardly to vertical positions above the lower edges of the wings or deflecting boards 4 in which position they are

engaged by the lower edges of the gates 15 thereby holding the latter in operative position to prevent the passage of the corn or other material from the crib into the conveyer trough. The stop strips 16 are held in operative position by pawls 19 which are pivotally connected to the discharge end of the conveyer trough and are adapted to be swung upwardly into engagement with notches 20 formed in the extended ends of the stop bars 16 as shown.

By constructing and arranging the gates 15 as herein shown and described it will be seen that when it is desired to remove the corn or other material from the crib or bin it is simply necessary to swing the stop strips 16 downwardly on one or both sides of the conveyer thereby releasing the gates 15 which will permit the corn or other material to feed by gravity into the trough 3 and onto the conveyer 6 whereby the corn or other material is removed from the crib or bin thereby obviating the necessity of shoveling or otherwise handling the corn or other material. The feed of the corn or other material from the crib or bin to the conveyer trough may be controlled or regulated by releasing the gates on one side of the trough only or by opening only part of the gates on one or both sides of the trough.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the

principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention as claimed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is;

1. In a crib for containing corn or grain, a trough extending through the crib, means located in the trough for receiving the grain deposited therefrom, oppositely positioned inclined floors leading to said trough, grain controlling gates hingedly attached to the crib above the trough, the lower free ends of which are adapted to be moved adjacent to the delivery edges of the floors, locking stop strips loosely attached to the crib thus constructed, and means for locking the strips in an elevated position against said gates.

2. In a crib for containing corn or grain, a trough extending through the crib, means located in the trough for receiving the grain deposited therefrom, oppositely positioned inclined floors leading to said trough, grain controlling gates hingedly attached to the crib above the trough, the lower free ends of which are adapted to be moved adjacent to the delivery edges of the floors, locking stop strips loosely attached to the crib thus constructed, and pawls pivotally secured to the crib for engagement with notches formed in the strips whereby the same are held in an elevated and locked position.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY L. RAHLF.

Witnesses:

JOHN WILTSE,
C. H. WILTSE.