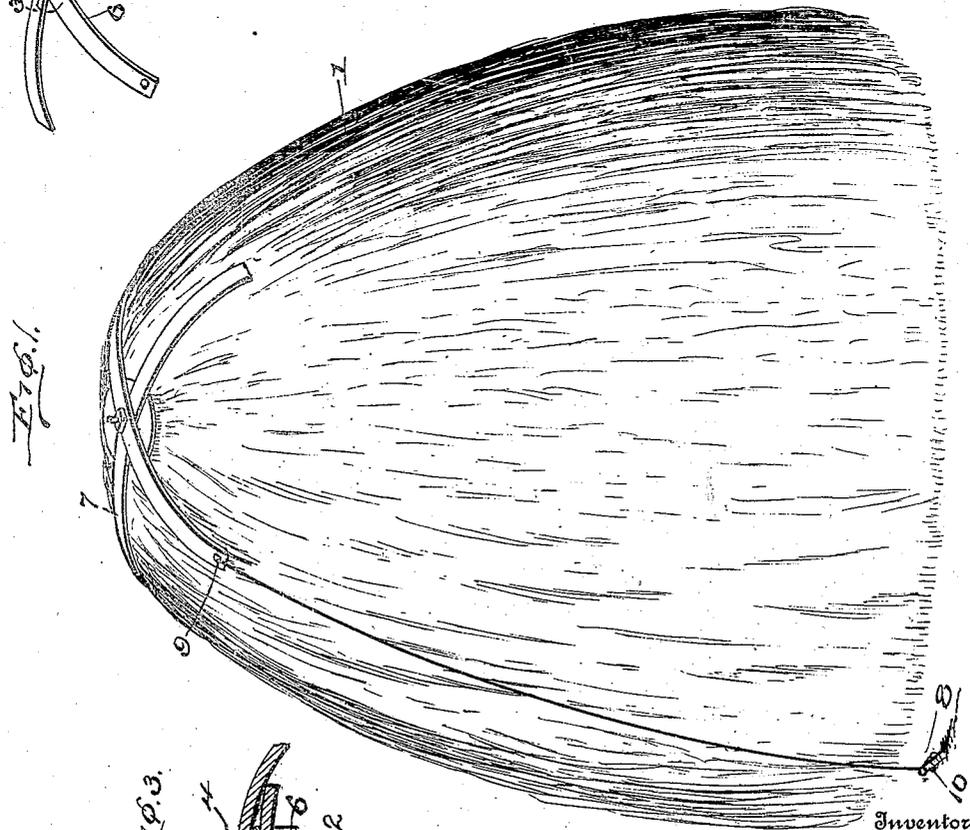
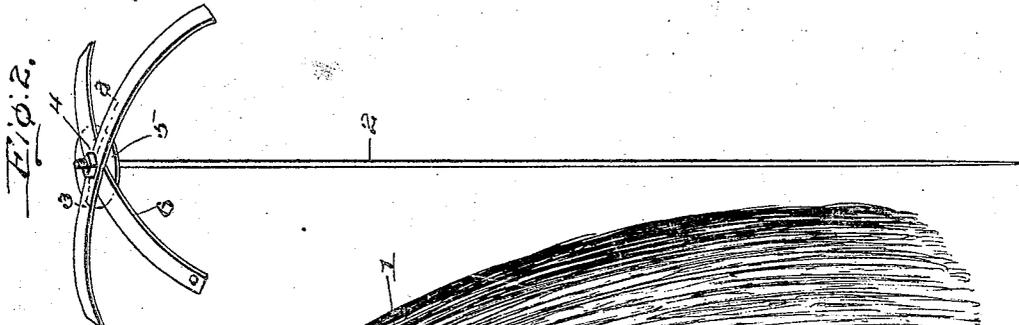
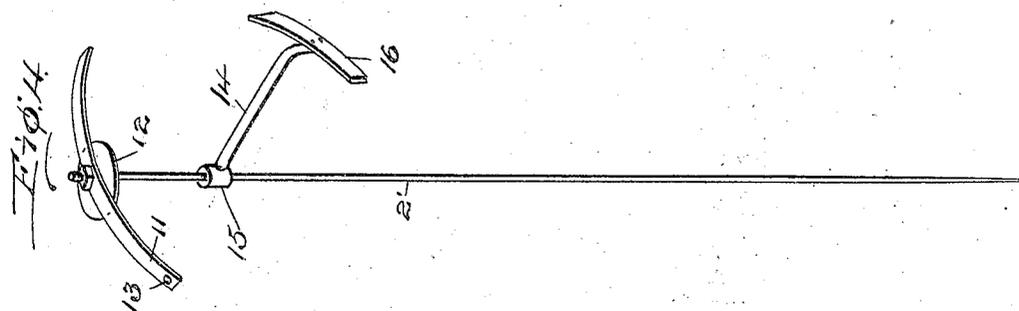


T. V. RUTTER.  
 STACK AND RICK BINDER.  
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 10, 1908.

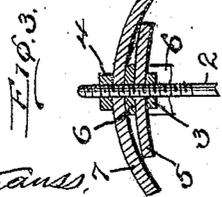
929,500.

Patented July 27, 1909.



Witnesses

A. Strauss,  
 A. L. Kitchin.



Inventor

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 384 Mason Finnick Lawrence  
 His Attorneys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TAYLOR V. RUTTER, OF AURORA, NEBRASKA.

## STACK AND RICK BINDER.

No. 929,500.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 27, 1909.

Application filed October 10, 1908. Serial No. 457,177.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, TAYLOR V. RUTTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Aurora, in the county of Hamilton and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stack and Rick Binders; 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 stack binders, and particularly to improved stack binders that may be inserted from the top of the stack, and has for an object an improved binder that will hold or bind the stack together, and at the same time not permit water to enter into the central part of the stack.

Another object in view is the provision of a stack binder arranged with a central rod used in piercing a stack for substantially its entire height and arranged with a water fending disk or shield at the top and a pair of binding cross arms for engaging the stack and preventing the same from being blown out of place by the wind.

With these and other objects in view the invention comprises certain novel constructions, combinations and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stack of any desired material showing a stack binder in connection therewith. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a stack binder removed. Fig. 3 is a section through Fig. 2 on line 3—3. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a slightly modified form of stack binder.

Referring to the drawing by numerals, 1 indicates a stack of any desired kind into which a binding rod 2 is forced from the center of the top downward. The binding rod 2 may be of any length, but preferably the same extends to near the bottom of the stack. Threaded upon the upper end of rod 2 are nuts 3 and 4 that are used to clamp therebetween a disk 5 and bars 6 and 7. The bars 6 and 7 are preferably made from metal and bent slightly arc shaped so as to fit the top of the stack and to hold the top of the stack in place, the same being in turn held in place by rod 2. In order to positively prevent any water from passing down rod 2, and consequently injuring the stack, disk 5 is clamped

in position near the upper edge of rod 2. This disk acts as a covering or water shed for the upper part of the stack and directs the water toward the sides of the stack over which the same will then flow to the ground. The disk or plate 5 may be of any desired size, but usually a comparatively small plate or disk would be sufficient. In case the stack is located on a high point or any other place in which lightning is likely to strike, a wire or rod 8 is secured at 9 to one of the bars 6 or 7 and at the other end may be inserted into the ground for any desired depth or secured to a metallic pin 10 which is driven into the ground. By this means a form of lightning rod is provided for the stack.

When the stack is made long as for instance the shape of a rick preferably a modified form of stack binder is used as seen in Fig. 4. In this structure a rod 2' is used which is similar to rod 2, and simply one bar or binding member 11 is secured to the upper end of rod 2'. A disk 12 is also secured in place by suitable nuts as in the preferred structure. To bar 11 a wire or rod for carrying off lightning may be secured at 13 if so desired. The main idea in the modified form is to have a bar that is adapted to fit over the ridge of the rick and by the use of a number of the same the rick is firmly held in place.

In addition to providing the cross bar 11 for holding the top of the stack down, and in fact the entire stack, a bar 14 is provided that has an enlarged portion 15 which encircles the vertical bar 2' and is preferably slidably mounted thereon, and when in actual use is forced as near to the top of the rod 2' as possible. Bar 14 extends outward and is usually positioned at a right angle to bar 11 and is provided with a cross bar 16 that is adapted to engage the end of the rick for holding the same down. This arm and cross bar 16 are very desirable in a windy country, as the wind has a tendency to blow up one end of the rick and to cause damage thereby which blowing up and damage is prevented by the bar 14 and cross bar 16 which lies across one end of the rick and partially encircles the same.

What I claim is:

1. In a stack binder, a rod adapted to be forced downward in the center of a stack, a disk mounted on the upper end of said rod and adapted to shed water away from the said rod and arc-shaped bars crossing each other and adapted to lie against the top of

the stack and connected to the upper end of said rod.

2. In a stack binder, a rod adapted to be forced downward centrally into a stack, a detachable disk mounted on the upper end of said rod and adapted to lie against the top of the stack and shed water away from said rod, arc-shaped cross bars detachably mounted on the upper end of said rod and

adapted to rest against the top of the stack and means for detachably securing said parts together.

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

TAYLOR V. RUTTER.

Witnesses:

W. F. STARK,  
M. J. FARNEY.