

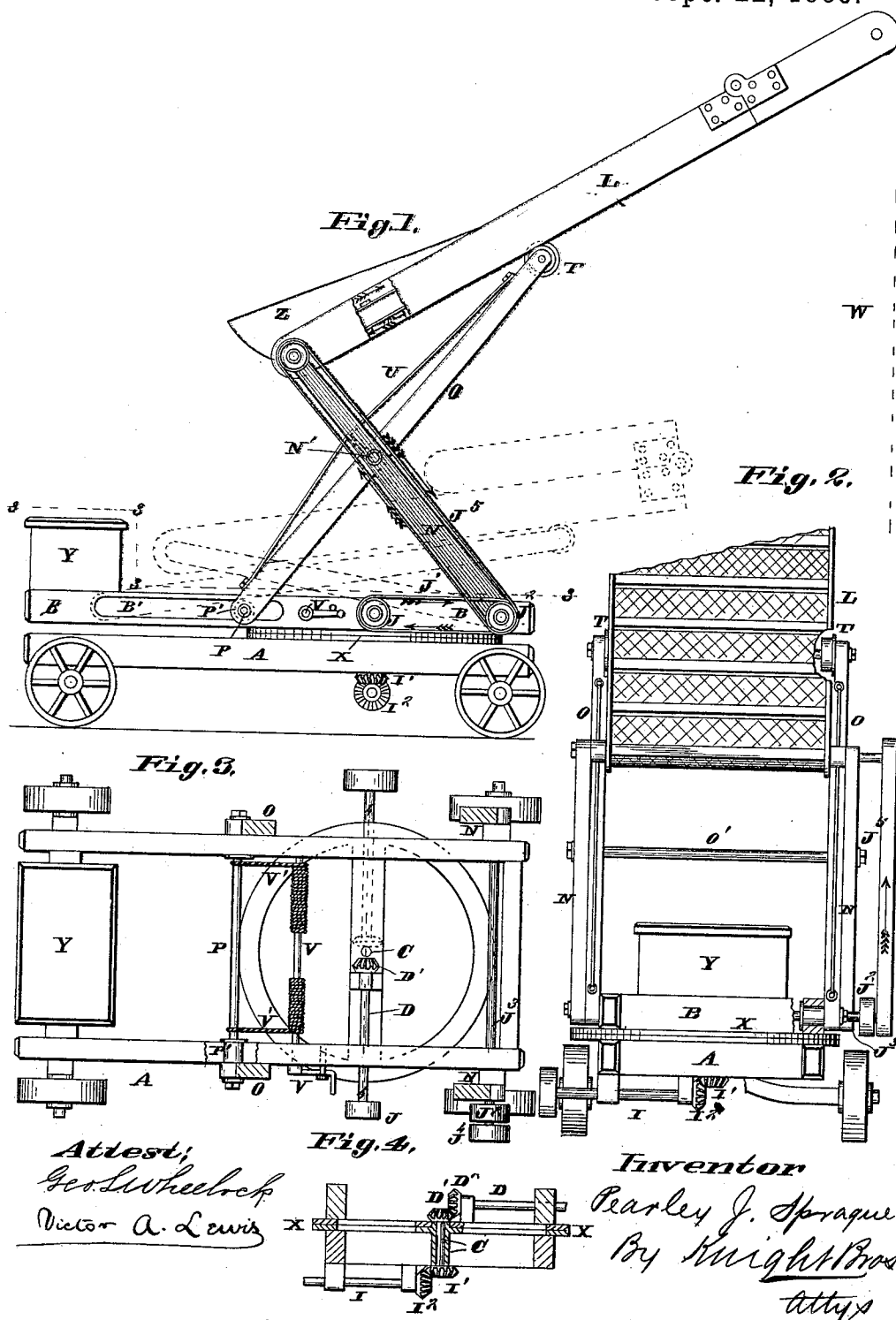
(No Model.)

P. J. SPRAGUE.

STRAW STACKER.

No. 326,801.

Patented Sept. 22, 1885.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STRAW-STACKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 326,801, dated September 22, 1885.

Application filed November 28, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PEARLEY J. SPRAGUE, of Higbee, Randolph county, Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Straw-Stackers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved stacker. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the receiving end thereof. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken on line 3 3, Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a detail vertical section taken on line 4 4, Fig. 3.

My invention relates to a device for hoisting or raising the straw-elevating frame, whereby it is moved longitudinally or endwise as it is raised, so that its outer end is kept nearly or quite on the same vertical line as it is raised and lowered. I do not claim to be the inventor of the broad idea of this movement; but my invention consists in features of novelty hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a suitable truck, on which the stacker is mounted.

B represents a turn-table or frame, secured to the truck by a vertical shaft and sleeve, C, the shaft having miter-wheels D' I', that mesh into similar wheels, D² I², on horizontal shafts D I, secured to the turn-table and base or truck, respectively, as and for the purpose shown and described in Letters Patent of the United States No. 289,460, issued December 4, 1883.

On the outer end of the shaft D is a pulley, J, connected by means of a belt, J', to a pulley, J², on a shaft, J³, journaled in the table, that has another pulley, J⁴, connected by a belt, J⁵, to a pulley on the raddle-shaft of the stacker or elevator-frame.

L represents the elevator-frame, connected at its lower end to the turn-table by means of arms or bars N, one on each side. The bars or arms are pivoted or hinged to both the elevator-frame and table, so as to allow the stacker to be raised, as shown in Fig. 1, which is done by means of levers or bars O, connected to the arms N at N' by a rod, O', or other suitable means, their inner or lower ends being held to the table preferably by a rod, P, passing

through slots B' in the table, and provided with friction-rollers P'. The elevator-frame rests on the outer or upper ends of the levers, which are preferably provided with friction-rollers T.

The levers may be strengthened by brace-rods U. (See Fig. 1.)

V represents a windlass, secured to the table and connected by means of a rope or ropes, V', to the rod P, or other means that connects the levers to the turn-table.

Now, it will be understood that as the windlass is turned to wind up the rope or ropes the lower ends of the levers will be drawn toward it, which will cause the elevator-frame to be hoisted bodily in or near a vertical line—that is to say, it will have a compound vertical and longitudinal movement—so that as it is raised its outer end will move on or near the same vertical line. (See dotted line W, Fig. 1.) The transporting position of the stacker is illustrated by dotted lines, Fig. 1.

Circular tracks X are secured to the truck and table, to permit the table to be turned freely.

To relieve the pivot of the table from any strain caused by the long heavy elevator-frame, I place a tool or other ballast box, Y, on the inner part of the table, which may be filled with sufficient matter to counterbalance the weight of the elevator-frame, and thereby relieve the pivot-shaft C of the strain and consequent friction that would be brought upon it by said elevator-frame if the latter were not so balanced.

Instead of the box a counter-balance of another form may be used.

On the receiving end of the elevator-frame is a hopper, Z, to catch straw and chaff and prevent them from dropping off the end of the stacker.

I do not wish to confine myself to the exact form of hoisting device herein shown and described, as the same is capable of various changes—as, for instance, the lower ends of the levers D may be rigidly attached to the turn-table or frame, while the lower ends of arms N may be made to slide, or both levers and arms may slide—and not depart from the spirit of my invention.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a straw-stacker, the combination of the base or truck, turn-table, elevator-frame, arms or bars connecting the elevator-frame to the turn-table, levers or bars pivoted to the arms, and upon the outer ends of which the elevator-frame rests, and a windlass for operating the levers, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a straw-stacker, the combination of the base or truck, turn-table, elevator-frame, arms or bars connecting the elevator-frame to the turn-table, levers or bars which are pivoted to the arms and upon which the stacker rests, a fastening-rod for said levers or bars, fitting in slots in the turn-table, and a windlass for operating the levers, substantially as set forth.

3. In a straw-stacker, the combination of the base or truck, turn-table pivoted to the said base or truck, elevator-frame connected to the table, and ballast-box or counter-balance lo-

cated upon the inner part of the table, whereby the pivot is relieved of strain, substantially as shown and described, for the purpose set forth.

4. In combination with the base, turn-table, and elevator, the supports connecting the turn-table and elevator-frame, and being arranged in two flexible pairs in the shape of the letter X, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. The combination of the base, the lifting-levers resting at their lower ends upon said base and pivoted together at an intermediate point, the elevator-frame pivoted to one of said levers and resting upon the other, and means for drawing said lifting-levers together, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

PEARLEY J. SPRAGUE.

In presence of—

CHAS. P. TIDD,

O. E. PARSONS.