

G. F. PUTMAN.
SHOCKER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 11, 1911.

1,054,030.

Patented Feb. 25, 1913.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

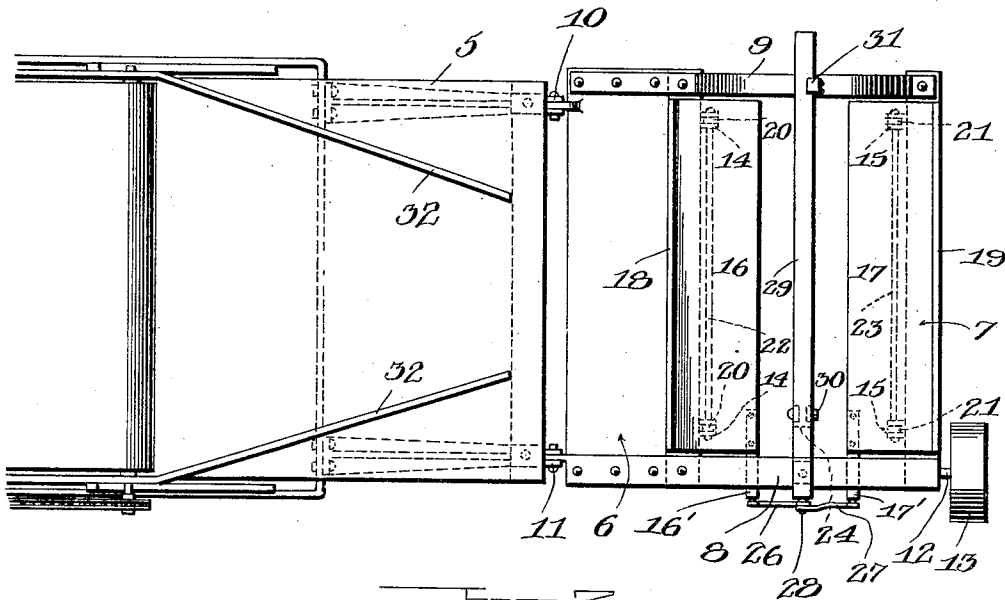
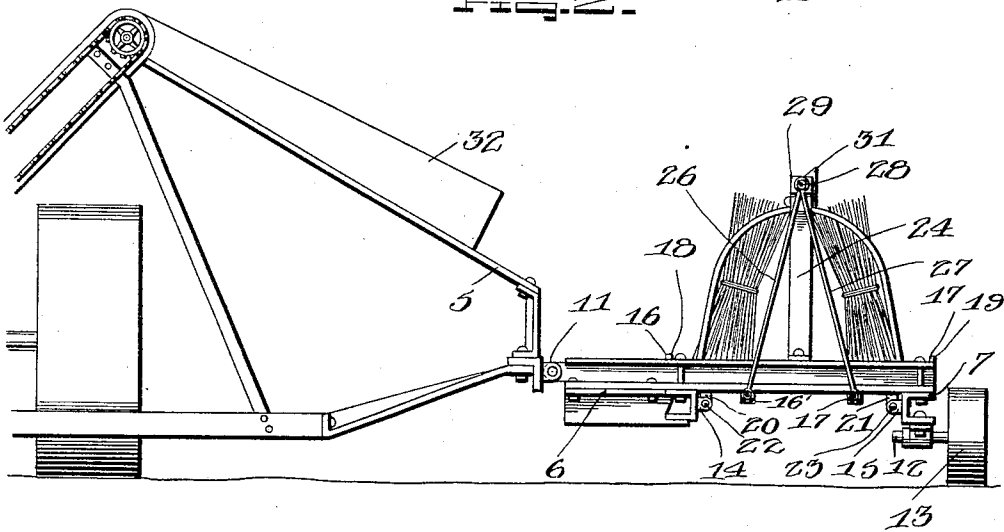


Fig. 2.



Inventor

G. F. Putman

Witnesses
W. H. Rockwell
W. H. Woodman.

By

[Signature]

Attorneys

G. F. PUTMAN.

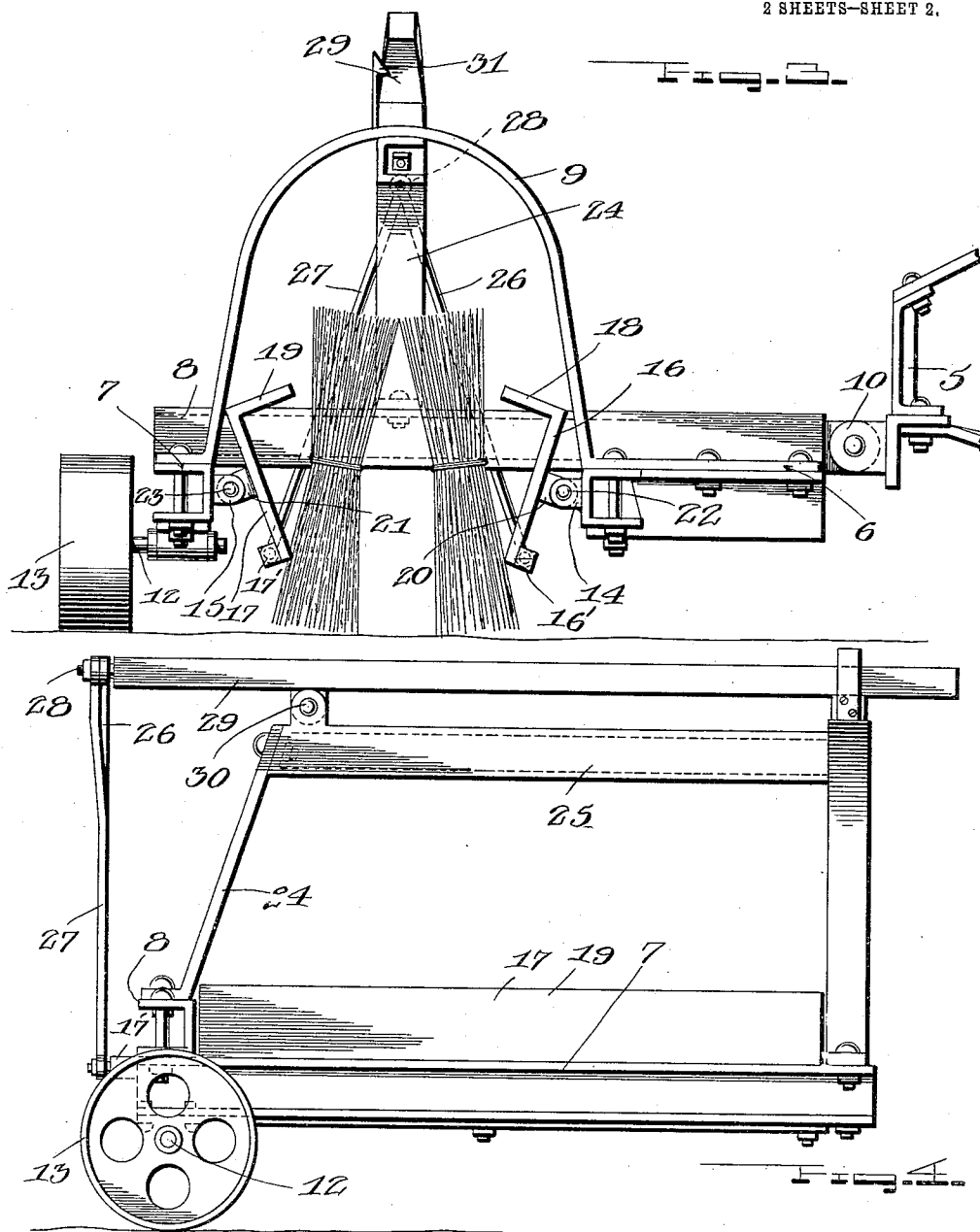
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Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. PUTMAN, OF MONTROSE, COLORADO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO JOHN Z. PROSSER AND ONE-THIRD TO HARRY W. LIGHTE, BOTH OF MONTROSE, COLORADO.

SHOCKER.

1,054,030.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 25, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. PUTMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Montrose, in the county of Montrose, State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shockers; 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 improvements in shockers and has particular reference to that particular type of shocker adapted to cradle or hold a certain number of sheaves and deposit the same on the field with their base ends downward on a field.

One object of the invention is the provision of a device which may be hingedly united to one side of a binder in such manner that it may be fitted upon the frame of the binder when not in use or when the binder is being transported from place to place.

Another object is the provision of the dumping mechanism constructed to dump the bundles or sheaves so that the bases of the latter will bear on the ground or in other words the bundles will assume an upright position in the shock.

With the above and other objects in view, as will more fully hereinafter appear, the invention consists in certain novel details of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter more fully described in detail, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim. It being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of the invention may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of the specification: Figure 1 is a plan view of the device and also showing a portion of the side of a binder to which it is connected. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the device. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation showing the position of the dumping mechanism when the sheaves or bundles are falling to the ground. Fig. 4 is a side elevation.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout.

The side of the binder to which the device is attached is designated by the numeral 5 and corresponds to the side over which the grain is passed after having been bundled.

The device forming the subject matter of the present invention includes a rectangular-shaped frame, the opposite sides of which are designated by the numerals 6 and 7, and the front end by the numeral 8. The opposite end piece is designated by the numeral 9 and is in the form of a yoke which extends upwardly and over the upper faces of the sides 6 and 7. Connection between the binder frame 5 and the last described frame is established by means of a pair of lugs 10 and 11, arranged adjacent the opposite ends of the inner side of the frame and having their outer edges provided with spaced knuckles which straddle a knuckle on the side 6, these knuckles receive the usual pintles by means of which the parts are pivotally united. Extending transversely from the shocker frame and located adjacent the end 8 is a shaft or axle 12, one end of which extends in advance of that side of the shocker frame remote from the side connected to the binder and has journaled thereon a bearing wheel 13. The bearing wheel 13 is of sufficient diameter to permit the shocker frame to assume a horizontal position when the said bearing wheel is on the ground, and the point of attachment between the shocker frame and the binder will be at a point above the ground somewhat less than the height of the ordinary shock.

The mechanism for dumping the bundles and sheaves and for forming a shock will now be described:—By referring to the drawings it will be seen that located on the inner edges and adjacent the opposite ends of the sides 6 and 7 are lugs 14 and 15 the free ends of which extend in advance of the inner edges of the sides 6 and 7 and terminate in spaced knuckles. What will subsequently be termed a pair of doors are designated by the numerals 16 and 17, these members may be of any suitable material and are substantially rectangular in contour and of a length corresponding to the distance between the cross piece 8 and the free ends of the sides 6 and 7 of the shocker frame. The outer side portions of the doors 16 and 17 are bent upwardly and at right

angles as shown at 18 and 19 whereby flanges are formed to prevent the bundles from rolling off the doors until the latter are released. Arranged adjacent the opposite ends and located on the lower faces of the doors are lugs 20 and 21, which terminate in lateral knuckles of a size to nicely fit between the knuckles of the lugs 14 and 15. These alining knuckles receive the pintles of shafts 22 and 23 which serve to pivotally unite the doors with the shocker frame. The inner forward portions of the doors are extended forwardly as shown at 16' and 17' for a reason which will be hereinafter explained. Extending upwardly and rearwardly from the frame member 8 and centrally between the doors is a standard 24 and connecting the top of said standard with the upper central portion of the end member 9 is a cross bar 25.

It will be observed by reference to the drawings that a space exists between the inner edges of the doors, somewhat less than the diameter of the ordinary sheave or bundle. And it will be further observed owing to the connection between the doors and the shocker frame that the said doors can move only downwardly and outwardly from a horizontal position and when in the latter position their outer side portions will bear on the sides 6 and 7 of the frame. In order that the doors may be simultaneously moved downwardly and outwardly to precipitate their contents on the ground a pair of links 26 and 27 are employed, these links being of the same length and one has one end hingedly united to the front end of the outer door while the other has one end hinged to the corresponding end of the inner door. The free ends of the links are united by a pivot pin 28, which is carried by the forward end of a lever 29 which is pivoted upon the upper portion of the standard 24 as shown at 30. This lever in its normal position extends along and rests upon the cross bar 25, and in order to maintain it in this position the rear frame member 9 is provided with any suitable form of catch 31. It will be apparent that when the free end of the lever is raised the doors will be simultaneously lowered to drop the shocks in upright position upon the ground.

In the use of the device the operator takes his position near the lever 29 and as the bundles are delivered from the binder stands them on end upon the doors with their upper ends resting against the cross bar 25. The best results are obtained with a device of this kind when the bundles are tied at a

point adjacent their upper ends. When a sufficient number of bundles has been placed upon the doors as before described, the lever is released thus swinging the doors open and depositing the bundles upon end on the ground in an upright position. A suitable guard is arranged on the outer sides of the binder frame and extends upwardly and inwardly. This guard is designated by the numeral 32 and its function is to prevent the bundles delivered from the binder from accidentally rolling off from the frame.

It will be observed with a device of this kind that the shocking may be performed by one person. By placing the bearing wheel as shown it will first pass over the point on the ground where the shock is to be formed, whereby accidental interference between the wheel and the shock will be prevented.

From the foregoing it can be seen that I have provided a device which is comparatively simple in structure, inexpensive to manufacture, embodying few parts and these so arranged that the danger of derangement will be reduced to a minimum. It will be further observed that the device may be applied to most forms of binders now in use.

What I claim is:

In a shocker, a platform adapted to be connected to the delivery end of a binder and having a cut away portion opening through the rear end thereof, a ground wheel supporting the platform elevated from the ground, downwardly tilting shock supporting doors horizontally hinged to the longitudinal side edges of the cut away portion in the platform, and having upturned flanges at their outermost edges, front and rear supports rising from the platform, the rear support being upwardly bowed and spanning the cut away portion at the open end thereof, a rest beam connected to the supports to lie above and medially between the doors, a rocking lever pivoted near one end to the forward end of said rest beam, upwardly converging links pivoted to the forward end of the lever and to the ends of the doors near the inner edges thereof, and means on the rear support for engagement with the lever to normally sustain the doors in horizontal position.

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

GEORGE F. PUTMAN.

Witnesses:

F. L. SUTHERLAND,
THOMAS M. JONES.