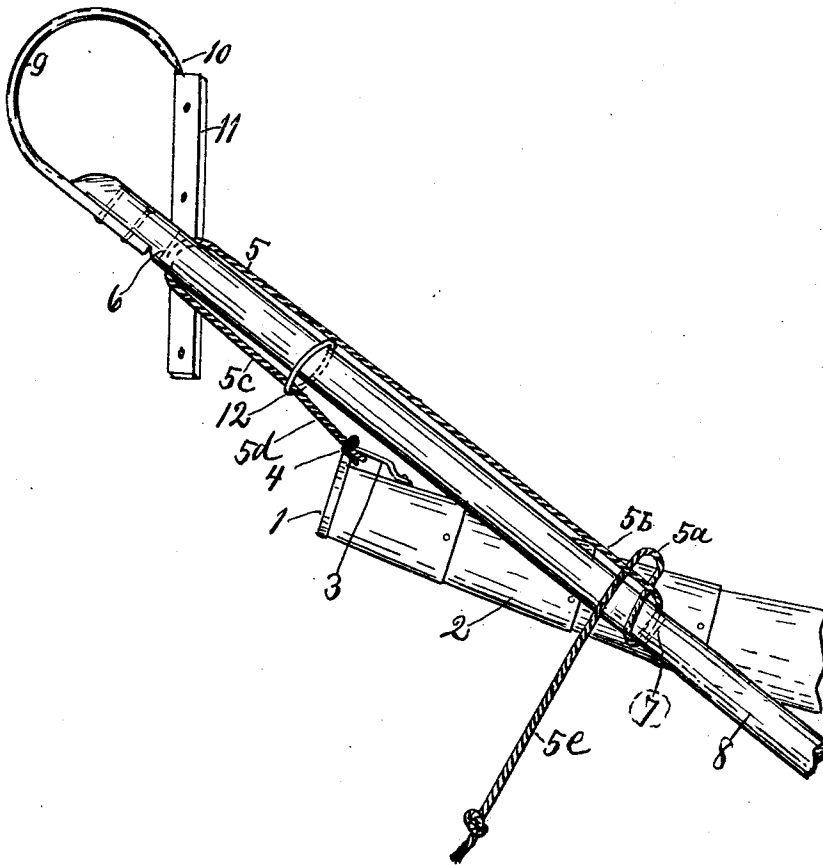


E. C. STARNES AND E. C. WILLIS.
GRAIN SPOUT HOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 17, 1920..

1,410,132.

Patented Mar. 21, 1922.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EARL C. STARNES AND EDWARD C. WILLIS, OF ALPHA, MINNESOTA.

GRAIN-SPOUT HOLDER.

1,410,132.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 21, 1922.

Application filed August 17, 1920. Serial No. 404,263.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EARL C. STARNES and EDWARD C. WILLIS, citizens of the United States, residing at Alpha, in the county of Jackson and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Grain-Spout Holder, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to grain spout holding devices of the kind used for holding a grain delivering spout in position while it fills a car with grain, and the object is to provide an improved device of this kind.

The accompanying drawing is a perspective view of the improved device and a grain spout supported by it.

In said drawing 1 designates the delivery end of a grain spout, 2, said spout having near the end 1 a metallic loop handle 3, to which one end 4, of a rope 5 is attached for purpose of supporting the spout. The rope is passed through a front aperture 6 and a rear aperture 7 in a staff 8, and then passed as a loop 5^a between the staff and part 5^b of the rope so that the latter clamps the loop against the staff and thereby holds the rope in any desired position.

The front end of the staff is provided with a large hook 9, having a sharp point 10 adapted to be engaged into or over any stationary element, represented by the cleat 11, in the car or its door casing, or the boards usually partly closing the door opening while the car is being filled.

12 is a metal ring loosely embracing the staff and the lower run 5^c of the rope.

In the use of the device the hook 9 is engaged with a suitable part of the car and the rope 5^b pulled until the spout end is in the desired position for delivering grain at a given point; the rope is then secured by the loop 5^a, which is easily untied in case the position of the spout is to be considerably changed. If the spout is simply to be raised some, the ring 12 is moved closer

to the spout, and if the spout is to be lowered the ring is pushed away from the spout so that the part 5^a of the rope may get longer and be at liberty to swing downward with the spout.

If rainy weather or other cause makes the rope so slippery that the loop 5^a and rope 5^b will slip, then the rope portion 5^c may be taken an entire turn around the staff before the loop 5^a is tucked into its place.

In contradistinction from earlier crude devices in the same line it will be noted among other advantages, that this device is independent of any outside means for holding the operated end of the rope, since the device itself holds it; the ring 12 provides means for much of the adjusting of the spout and the sharp and open form of the hook enables it to be readily engaged over or into almost any object for supporting it.

What we claim is:

1. In a device of the kind described, a staff having at one end a sharp metallic hook and in its body two spaced apertures, one of which being near the hook; a rope passed through said apertures; a grain delivering spout attached to one end of the rope in a position to be drawn by the rope toward the aperture nearest to the hook; the other end of the rope being readily securable to the staff near the other aperture.

2. The structure specified in claim 1, and with a ring loosely embracing the staff and the strand of the rope extending from the spout to the aperture nearest to the hook.

3. The structure specified in claim 1, said securing of the rope consisting of forming a bight in the rope and inserting the same between the staff and the main body of the rope that extends between the two apertures.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

EARL C. STARNES.
EDWARD C. WILLIS.