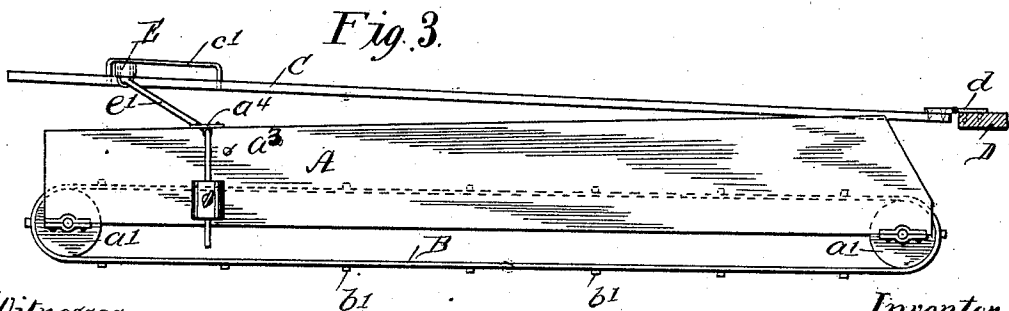
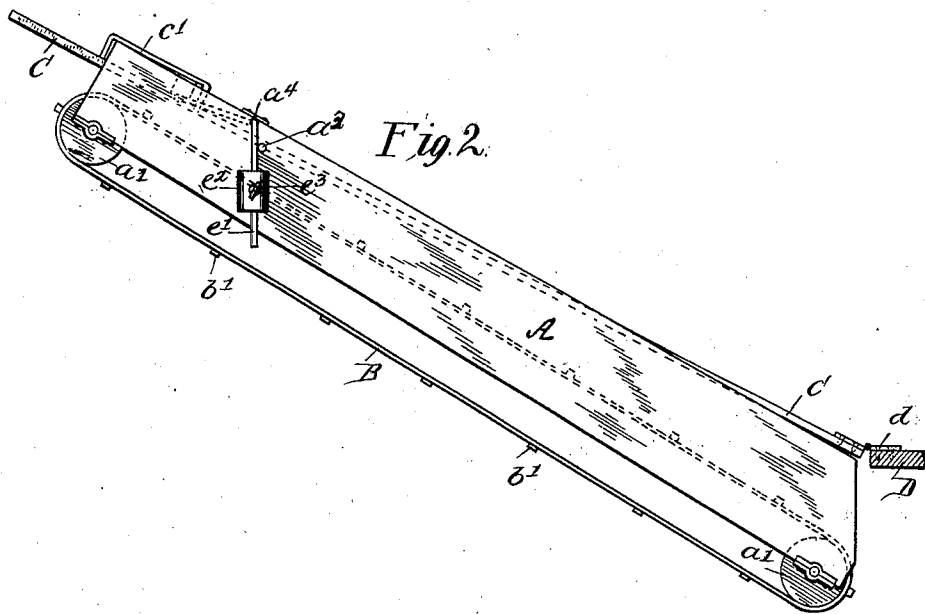
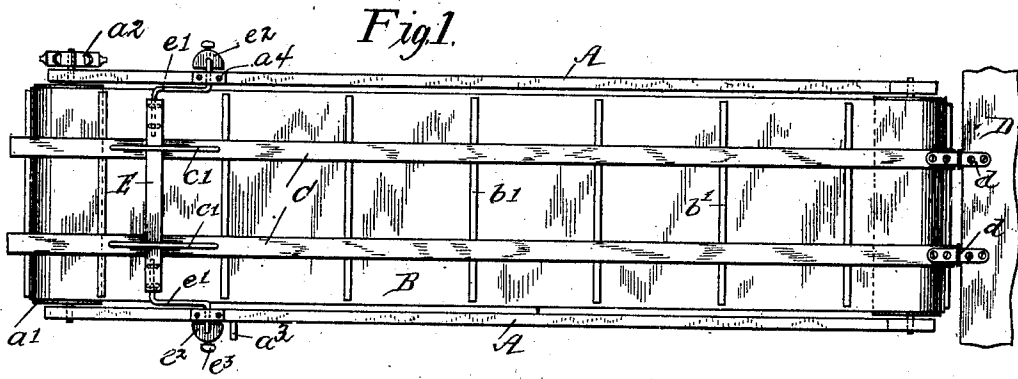


No. 830,588.

PATENTED SEPT. 11, 1906.

H. S. HANSON.
ATTACHMENT FOR STRAW CARRIERS.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 13, 1905.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT S. HANSON, OF CALEDONIA, ILLINOIS.

ATTACHMENT FOR STRAW-CARRIERS.

No. 830,588.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 11, 1906.

Application filed November 13, 1905. Serial No. 287,071.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT S. HANSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Caledonia, in the county of Boone and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Straw-Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in straw-carriers of that class in which the straw is elevated by an endless belt and which forms a part of threshing-machines.

The especial object of my improvements is to provide means whereby the straw cannot be blown from the carrier or elevator while on its way from the machine to the straw-stack.

The invention which forms the subject-matter of this application is adapted to be applied to various forms of endless conveyers and may therefore be used not only in connection with the manipulation of straw, but also for any other material which is being carried from one point to another over an endless conveyor and which is liable to be scattered by wind.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this application, I have shown my invention as applied to a straw-carrier of simple construction and have illustrated the same in detail in the following views.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a carrier equipped with my improvements. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the carrier, showing it in elevated position; and Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the carrier in a horizontal position.

Referring to the details of the drawings, A represents the side pieces or boards of the carrier, which are of any desired length and suitably spaced apart to form a chute or guide between the sides of which the straw is conveyed. At each end of these side boards is mounted a roller a' , and on the spindle of one of these rollers is fixed a sprocket-wheel a^2 , which may be driven from any suitable source and is usually driven by a sprocket-chain from the threshing-machine proper. Traveling over the rollers is an endless belt B, made of canvas usually and provided with spaced slats b' on its outer surface. D represents a section of timber which is connected with or a part of the frame or body of the threshing-machine, the latter not being shown.

Connected with the piece D by the hinges d

are two slats C, which extend longitudinally of the endless belt and are arranged above the latter, as clearly shown. If a wide carrier is needed, more slats may be used. Near the free ends of these slats are secured clevises c' , consisting of iron rods bent with their ends inserted in the slats so as to leave a space or slideway between a portion of the clevises and the upper side of the slats C. Slidably arranged in this slideway is a transverse bar E, to the ends of which are secured crank-levers e' , upon which are adjustably mounted counterweights e^2 , the same being held upon the levers by set-screws e^3 . The levers are journaled in notches cut in the upper edge of the side pieces A and are held in place by straps a^4 .

Projecting from the outer face of one of the side boards A is a pin a^3 , so positioned as to check the movement of the vertical portion of one of the crank-levers e' , and thus limit their movement in one direction when the carrier is elevated in the position shown in Fig. 2.

It will be understood that the carrier proper is hingedly connected with the frame of the threshing-machine in any suitable manner, so that it may be elevated at different angles, as required in the practical operation of the machine. The slats C are made of light material and are of sufficient width to effectually cover a portion of straw on its way from the latter. As the straw passes under the slats C it has a tendency to accumulate or pile up near the outer end of the carrier, and in order to prevent it from choking at this point I provide the counterweights above described, which, coupled with the upward pressure from the accumulated straw, will permit the slats C to rise at this point, and thus allow the straw to pass beyond same to the stack. This movement of the slats is controlled in part by the position of the counterweights on the crank-levers and also by the angle at which the carrier is held, as will be readily understood.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. An attachment for endless-conveyer frames, consisting of slats arranged longitudinally of such frames and hinged at one end, and adjustable means for controlling the raising of the free ends of said slats relative to the conveyer-frame.

2. An attachment for endless-conveyer frames consisting of slats hinged at one end

and arranged longitudinally of said frame,
means for supporting the free ends of said
slats, said means consisting of a bar slidably
arranged on said slats, and counterweighted
5 levers connected with said bar and journaled
in said frame.

3. An attachment for endless conveyer-
frames consisting of slats hinged at one end
and arranged longitudinally of said frame,
10 means for supporting the free ends of said
slats, said means consisting of a bar slidably

arranged on said slats, levers connected with
said bar, weights adjustably mounted on said
levers and means for limiting the movement
of said levers in one direction.

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

HERBERT S. HANSON.

Witnesses:

E. E. LICHTENBERG,
W. R. VICKERS.