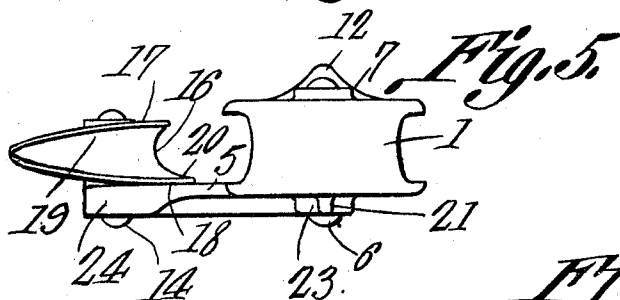
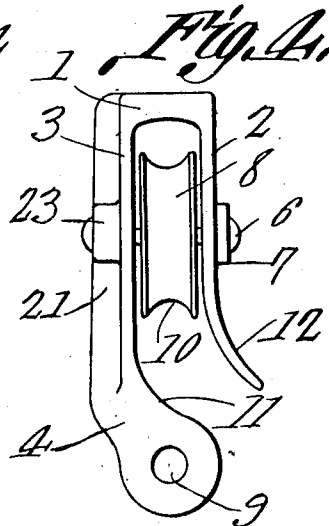
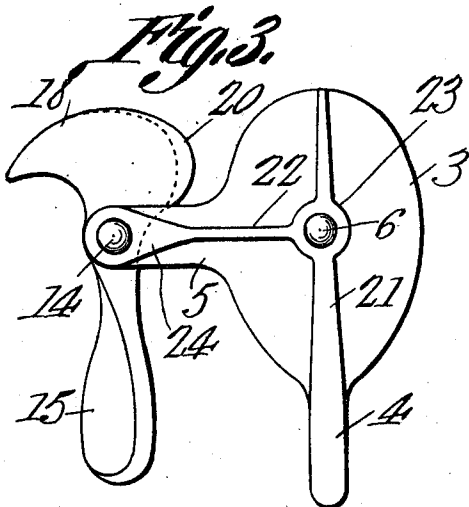
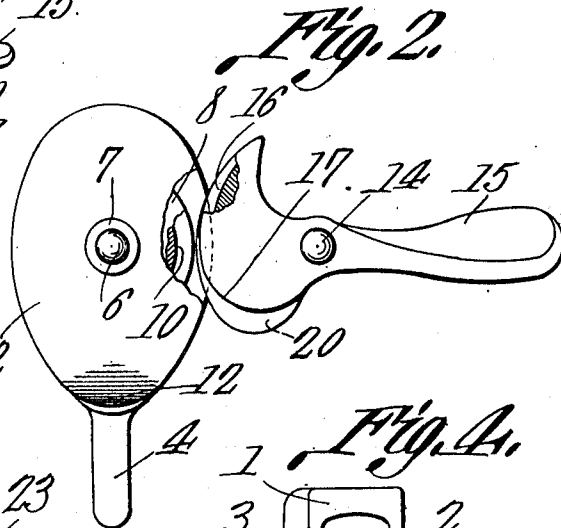
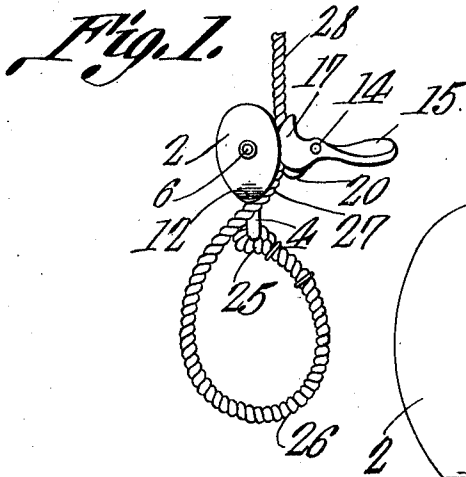


F. A. BAKER.
COMPRESSOR.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 5, 1910.

988,848.

Patented Apr. 4, 1911.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED A. BAKER, OF EVANSVILLE, WISCONSIN.

COMPRESSOR.

988,848.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 4, 1911.

Application filed October 5, 1910. Serial No. 585,512.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED A. BAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Evansville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Compressor, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of this invention to provide a device adapted to be applied temporarily about a shock of corn or the like, to hold and to compress the same, previous to the application of the band whereby the shock is permanently secured.

Another object of the invention is to provide a clamping element of novel and improved form, whereby the member which encircles and compresses the shock, may be held about the shock.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawing, Figure 1 shows the invention in side elevation, the securing member being assembled with the clamping member; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the clamping member, parts being broken away; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the clamping member, showing the opposite face thereof from that depicted in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is an edge elevation of the device; and Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the device, the parts thereof being disposed as in Fig. 3.

The clamping member includes a body which, generally speaking, is hook-shaped in outline, as seen most clearly in Fig. 4, the body being denoted generally by the numeral 1. This body 1 includes oppositely disposed side plates 2 and 3, the plate 3 being provided at one end with a reduced portion, constituting the shank 4 of the hook-shaped body 1. This side plate 3 is provided, at one side, with an outstanding arm 5, disposed at right angles to the shank 4, the shank 4 and the arm 5 being preferably formed integrally with the plate 3. A pin 6 is terminally mounted in the side plates 2 and 3, one end of the pin 6 being received in a bearing 7, formed on the outer face of the side plate 2. This pin 6 serves

to support for rotation, a sheave 8, the sheave 8 being housed within the contour of the side plates 2 and 3.

Referring particularly to Fig. 4, it will be seen that the shank 4 overhangs the sheave 8, the shank 4 being provided with an eye 9 alined with the tread 10 of the sheave 8. Referring still to Fig. 4, it will be seen that the shank presents an inclined face 11, disposed transversely of the sheave 8. The plate 2 terminates in a reduced portion, constituting the point 12 of the hook, this point 12 being outwardly inclined, into approximate parallelism with the inclined face 11 of the shank 4.

A pivot pin 14 is inserted into the arm 5, adjacent the end thereof, this pin 14 serving as a mounting for a lever 15, provided with a cam face 16, adapted to cooperate with the tread 10 of the sheave 8 to bind a flexible element, as will be described hereinafter. This cam face 16 of the lever 15 is bounded laterally by flanges 17 and 18, these flanges, referring particularly to Fig. 5, converging as at 19, from one end of the cam face 16 of the lever 15, toward the other end of the cam face. The flange 18 outstands, as shown at 20, beyond the flange 17.

The plate 3 which carries the arm 5, is provided with a longitudinally disposed rib 21, extended upon the shank 4, this plate being likewise provided with a transverse reinforcing rib 22, extended upon the arm 5. These reinforcing ribs 21 and 22 unite adjacent the center of the plate 3, and, at their point of union, the ribs 21 and 22 are enlarged, as shown at 23, to afford a bearing for the pivot pin 6 of the sheave 8. Moreover, the extremity of the transverse rib 22 is enlarged, as shown at 24, to afford a bearing for the pivot pin 14 of the cam lever 15.

The securing member may be an ordinary rope, as shown in Fig. 1, a loop 25 being formed in one end of the rope, the loop being engaged in the eye 9 of the shank 4. The securing member is thence passed around the shock, as shown at 26, entered between the point 12 and the inclined face 11 of the shank 4, as shown at 27, and thence passed between the cam lever 15 and the sheave 8, as shown at 28.

The inclined face 11 of the shank 4, together with the outwardly inclined part 12 of the hook-shaped body 1, serves to re-

ceive the securing member, and to guide the same against the tread 10 of the sheave 8. Obviously, when the cam lever 15 is disposed as shown in Fig. 2, the securing member will be bound between the cam face 16 of the lever 15 and the tread 10 of the sheave 9. During the operation of mounting the securing member in place, the cam lever 15 will be positioned as shown in Fig. 3. By comparing Fig. 3 with Fig. 2, it will be seen that the portion 20 of the flange 18 outstands beyond the flange 17, this portion 20 constituting a stop, adapted to receive the securing member, and to position the same between the cam lever 15 and the sheave 8, so that when the cam lever 15 is tilted, from the position shown in Fig. 3 to that shown in Fig. 2, the securing member will be bound between the lever and the sheave.

It is to be noted that the flanges 17 18 converge, as denoted by the numeral 19 in Fig. 5. By reason of this fact, the securing member will, not only, be bound between the cam lever 15 and the sheave 8, but, as well, be bound, or wedged between converging flanges 17 and 18, when the lever 15 is tilted from the position shown in Fig. 2 to that shown in Fig. 3. Owing to the fact that the cam lever 15 is connected by means of the arm 5 with the plate 3, and owing to the further fact that the shank 4 constitutes a part of the plate 3, this plate is subjected to more severe strains than the plate 2. Obviously, the ribs 21 and 22 serve to reinforce the plate 3 and the arm 5. The enlargement 23 at the part of union between the ribs 21 and 22, serves to form a bearing for the pin 6 upon which the sheave 8 is mounted. Likewise, enlarge-

ment 24 of the rib 22 serves as a bearing for the pin 14 upon which the lever 15 is mounted. The plate 3 is therefore well adapted to receive the strains which are thrust upon it during the operation of the device.

By reason of the fact that the shank 4 overhangs the sheave 8, the eye 9 in the shank 4 may be alined with the tread 10 of the sheave 8, thus permitting the flexible securing member to pass, in a single plane, around the shock and through the clamping member, there being, therefore, no tendency for the clamping member to tilt, causing the flexible securing member to slip off the tread 10 of the sheave.

Having described the invention, what I claim as new is:

In a device of the class described, a hook-shaped body provided at one end with a line-receiving shank, and at one side with an arm outstanding substantially at right angles to the shank; a sheave journaled for rotation in the body; a cam lever fulcrumed upon the arm and coöperating with the sheave, the cam face of the lever being bounded by lateral flanges converging throughout their entire extent, from one end of the cam face to the other, a portion of one of the flanges outstanding beyond the other flange, to guide a line between the cam and the sheave.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FRED A. BAKER.

Witnesses:

GEO. L. PULLEN,
PEARL VAN VLECK.