(No Model.)

A. JEWELL.

SHEAF CARRIER.

No. 302,142. Patented July 15, 1884.

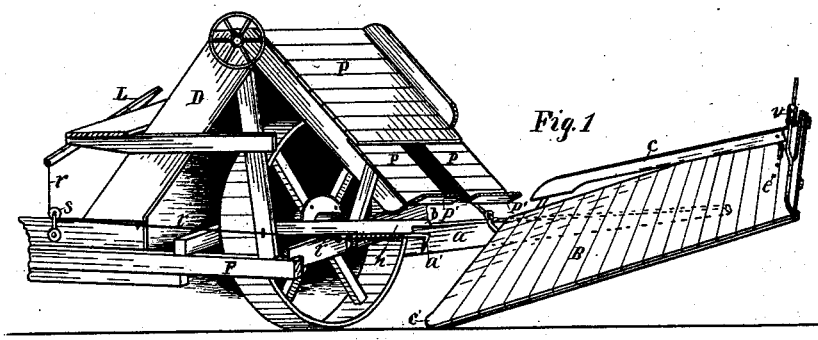

Fig. 1

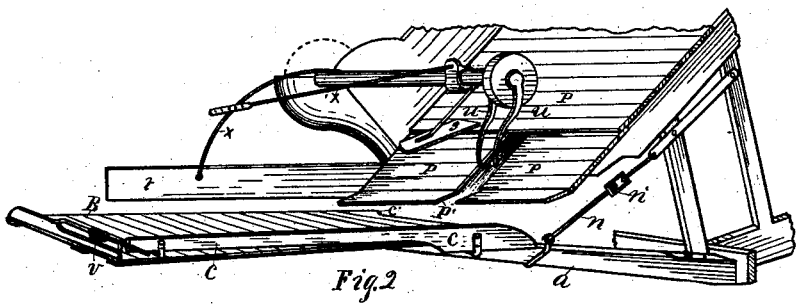

Fig. 2

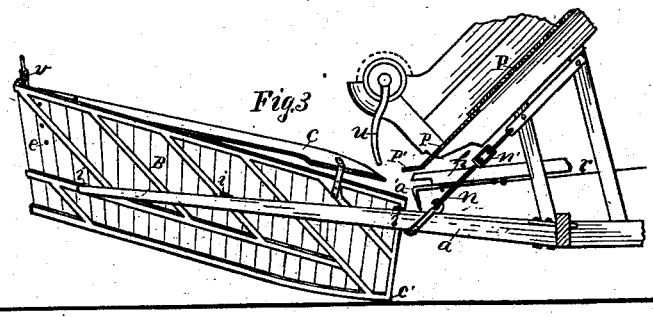

Fig. 3

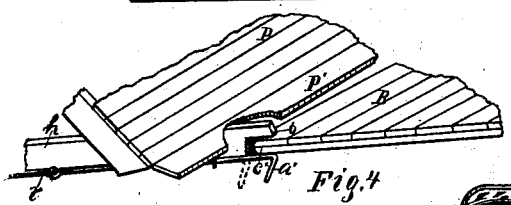

Fig. 4

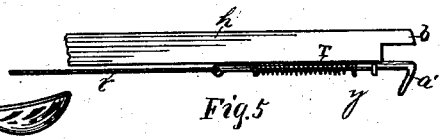

Fig. 5

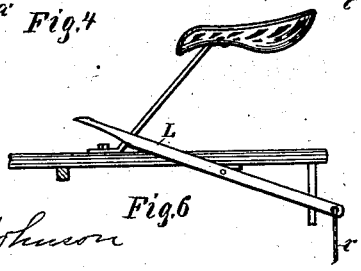

Fig. 6

Witnesses.

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AUGUSTUS JEWELL, OF DOWAGIAC, MICHIGAN.

SHEAF-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,142, dated July 15, 1884.

Application filed November 3, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS JEWELL, a resident of Dowagiac, county of Cass, and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sheaf-Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object to furnish an improved sheaf-carrying attachment for self-binding harvesters for receiving the sheaves when bound, and carrying them to convenient places for shocking, and which shall be simple of construction and easily operated.

My invention will be first fully described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a rear perspective view of my improved device connected with a self-binding harvester, said view showing the carrier B tipped down as when dumping a load. Fig. 2 is a perspective view from in front and a little to the right of the machine when the carrier B is in position for loading. Fig. 3 is a front elevation when the carrier B is tipped down as in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of parts hereinafter described, said view showing the corner *c'* of the table B as when supported by the spring-catch. Fig. 5 is a rear elevation of the spring-catch, and Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the treadle used in my improved device.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

P is the inclined table on which the binding is done. P' P' are the drop-leaves. *g* is the breast-board, and *u u* are the discharge-arms, all being parts common in grain-binders.

B is the sheaf table or carrier, hinged at *i i i i* to an arm, *a*, which arm projects outward and toward the rear under said table B. (See Fig. 3.) Said arm is supported from the framing of the harvester by the brace *n*, or otherwise, and is also well braced from said framing. The table B is ribbed on its under side in any suitable manner to give it strength, and is made narrower at its end next to the binder, as shown in Fig. 3, if on low binders it is desired to give it a greater inclination when tipped down. On high binders, where the table would tip too far, suitable means can be employed to prevent the corner *c'* from tipping clear to the ground. The guard *c* prevents the sheaves from jolting too far forward. It is adjustable, and is placed far enough forward at its inner end next to the binder to prevent the butts of the sheaves from being obstructed thereby as they are pushed out onto the table B. The other or outer end of said guard is placed well forward when long grain is received, and when short grain is received it is placed far enough back by means of holes *e* to keep the weight of the sheaves sufficiently to the rear of the pivotal line of the carrier. The front side of the table B is a little lower than its rear side, as shown in Fig. 2, to prevent the sheaves from jolting off behind. For this purpose on very hilly ground the guard *t*, Fig. 2, may be attached. With this guard the table B may be hung on a level, or nearly so, instead of lower at its front side. When the table B is in position for loading, its corner *c'* is supported on the spring-catch *a'*. Said catch is supported on the arm *h*, which is secured to the framing of the harvester. The cord *r* connects said spring-catch with the rear end of a treadle, L, said cord passing over a guide-pulley, *s*, Fig. 1.

The guard *b* is located just below the drop-leaf P' and sufficiently under the binding-table P to be out of the way of the sheaves. This guard prevents the corner *c'* of the carrier from being thrown too high.

On some machines I take off the drop-leaves P' P' and place the carrier a little higher, so that the arms *u u* will better push the sheaves out on the carrier, and I raise the lower end of the breast-board *g* several inches, to prevent the butts of the sheaves from being caught thereon when unloading. In the operation, the sheaves are forced out onto the table B by the arms *u u*, with their tops toward the rear. To unload the sheaves, the driver presses down the front end of the treadle L, which draws back the spring-catch *a'* from under the corner *c'* of the carrier, and the weight of the sheaves is far enough to the rear to cause said corner *c'* at once to tip down and the sheaves slide off to the ground. *v* is a counter-weight, which is placed far enough forward on the rod to which it is attached to throw the corner *c'* of the carrier up after the load has been discharged, till said corner strikes the guard *b*,

the edge of the table forcing back the spring-catch a' until it passes it, when said catch springs back under and again supports the corner.

T, Fig. 5, is a narrow plate attached to the arm p each side of the spiral spring, and the ends of a pin or key, y, secured to the spring-catch, serve to compress the spring, and by playing back and forth against the lower sides of said plates also serve to keep the catch from turning on its axis and its lower point from being thrown to one side or the other by the edge of the table B; but the minor features of the spring-catch can be changed in various ways. It will also be seen that the inner end of the carrier B, next to the binder, is pivoted so far forward that its inner front corner is not thrown up when the corner c' is tipped down, and will not, therefore, obstruct the sheaves then thrown out from the binder. It is necessary to pivot said inner end of the carrier well forward on many machines, in order that the sheaf lying on said inner end of the carrier may slide therefrom when said corner c' tips down without being obstructed by one of the outwardly-projecting arms u u or breast-board g. The pivotal line of the carrier B is farther toward the rear at the other or outer end of the carrier than at said inner end, thereby lessening the weight or force required to bring the carrier back for reloading, and thereby making it an easy matter to support said outer end, so that the outer rear part of the carrier will not sag down and let the sheaves slide off. Said pivotal line may be a little farther forward at said outer end than shown in the drawings, if desired, in which case the weight for bringing the carrier back for reloading should project well forward.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the binding-table of a self-binding harvester, of a sheaf-carrying table arranged to project from under the lower edge of said binding-table and suitably hinged or pivoted in a line extending outward and backward, and adapted to tip down at its rear inner corner to discharge the sheaves, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the binding-table of a self-binding harvester, of a sheaf-carrying table arranged to project from under the lower edge of said binding-table and suitably pivoted or hinged in a line extending outward and backward, and adapted to tip down at its inner rear corner to discharge the sheaves, and provided with a counter-weight to bring said table back for reloading, substantially as set forth.

3. A sheaf-carrying table projecting from under the lower edge of the binding-table of a self-binding harvester, and pivoted or hinged on a suitable support in a line extending outward and backward, and adapted to tip down at its inner rear corner to discharge the sheaves, and provided with the adjustable front guard, c, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. A sheaf-carrying table projecting from under the lower edge of the binding-table of a self-binding harvester, and pivoted or hinged on a suitable support in a line extending outward and backward, and adapted to tip down at its rear inner corner, c', to discharge the sheaves, in combination with the means for holding and releasing said corner c', substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:
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CARL GERDING.