

(No Model.)

L. MARTIN.
SACK DETACHER.

No. 419,337.

Patented Jan. 14, 1890.

Fig. 1.

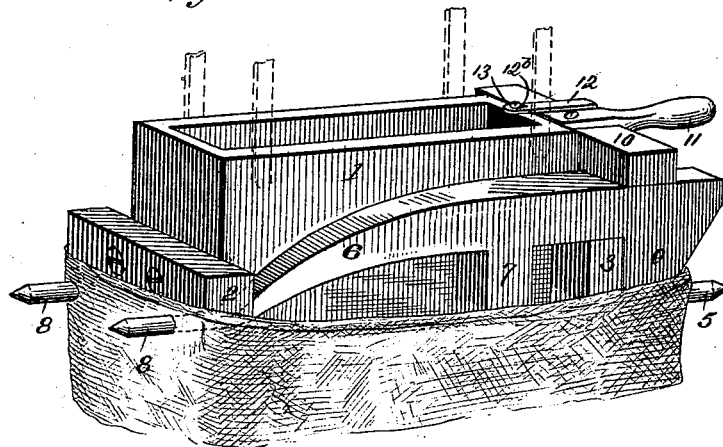


Fig. 2.

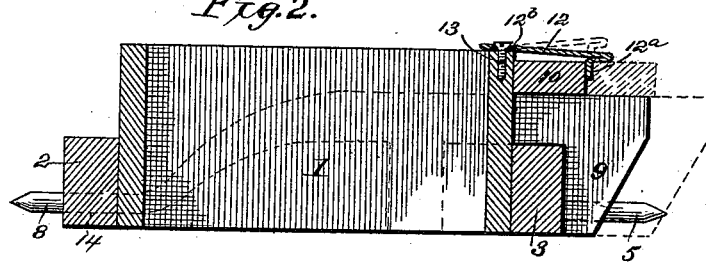


Fig. 3.

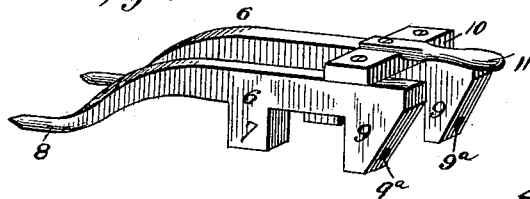
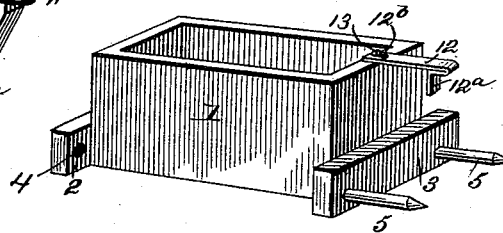


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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LEMUEL MARTIN, OF RICKREAL, OREGON.

SACK-DETACHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,337, dated January 14, 1890.

Application filed October 25, 1889. Serial No. 328,200. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEMUEL MARTIN, of Rickreal, in the county of Polk and State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sack-Detachers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in a new and improved sack-detacher, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement as in use. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same, and Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views of the several parts detached.

The same numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring to the several parts by their numerals, 1 indicates a stationary box, open at top and bottom, which is secured by suitable hangers to a thrashing-machine frame, or at any place where sacks are to be filled with grain or any other material. This box has secured to it at each end, at the lower parts thereof, a cross-bar 2 3, the outwardly-extending ends of the cross-bar 2 being formed with the transverse holes or apertures 4 4, while the extending ends of the cross-bar 3 at the front end of the box 1 has secured in it the parallel outwardly-projecting straight hooks or pins 5, the ends of which are sharpened, as shown.

6 6 indicate the side pieces of a rectangular sliding frame, inside of which the box 1 fits. These side pieces 6 are provided at the under side of their front ends with stops 7 9, between which the side pieces rest and slide on the ends of the front cross-bar 3. The rear ends of the side pieces 6 are provided with hooks 8 8, the lower operative ends of which point extend out in the opposite direction to the pins 5 and pass through the holes 4 in the ends of the cross-bar 2 of box 1, while the pins 5 at the ends of the cross-bar 3 pass through transverse holes 9^a 9^a in the end stops of the side pieces 6, as shown.

The side pieces 6 of the rectangular sliding frame are connected at their front ends by the cross-piece 10, to which is secured a convenient handle 11. The device being in the position shown in Fig. 1, with the sack held by the pins 5 and 8, a spring-catch 12 holds

the sliding frame stationary. This catch is formed of a single piece of spring metal bent under and then down at its free end to form a hook 12^a, while its other end is formed with an oblong hole 12^b, through which a screw 13 passes down into that end of the box 1. The sack being full, to unhook it it is only necessary to take hold of the handle 11 with one hand, raise the free end of the catch 12 with the forefinger of that hand and pull on the handle, when the sliding frame 6 10 will slide to the front, when the apertured cross-bar 2 and end stops 9, having the holes 4^a, will push the sack off of the pins, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. Then push the frame 1 back by its handle, and the pins will again project out through the perforated ends in which they slide, as shown in Fig. 1, ready to receive another sack, while the hooked end of the catch will fall back by its own weight over the end piece 10 of the sliding frame.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction, operation, and advantages of my invention will be readily understood.

It will be seen that my new and improved sack-detacher is exceedingly simple, strong, and cheap in construction, and performs its work in a rapid and sure manner. By forming the spring-catch 12 with the oblong hole 12^b in its end it can be readily and easily raised with one finger.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the stationary box having at one end a cross-bar formed with the end apertures and at the other end the cross-bar having the pins 5, and the sliding frame having at one end the pins 8 and at the other end the apertured stops 9, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the stationary box having at one end a cross-bar formed with the end apertures and at the other end the cross-bar having the pins 5, the sliding frame having at one end the pins 8 and at the other end the apertured stops 9, and the spring-catch secured to the stationary box, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the stationary box

having at one end a cross-bar formed with the end apertures and at the other end the cross-bar having the pins 5, the sliding recessed frame provided with the end handle
5 having at one end the pins 8 and at the other end the apertured stops 9, and the spring-catch formed with the oblong hole in its inner

end and secured to the stationary box, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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