

H. FILLBRUN.
Grain Winnower.

No. 8,653.

Patented Jan. 13, 1852.

Fig. 1.

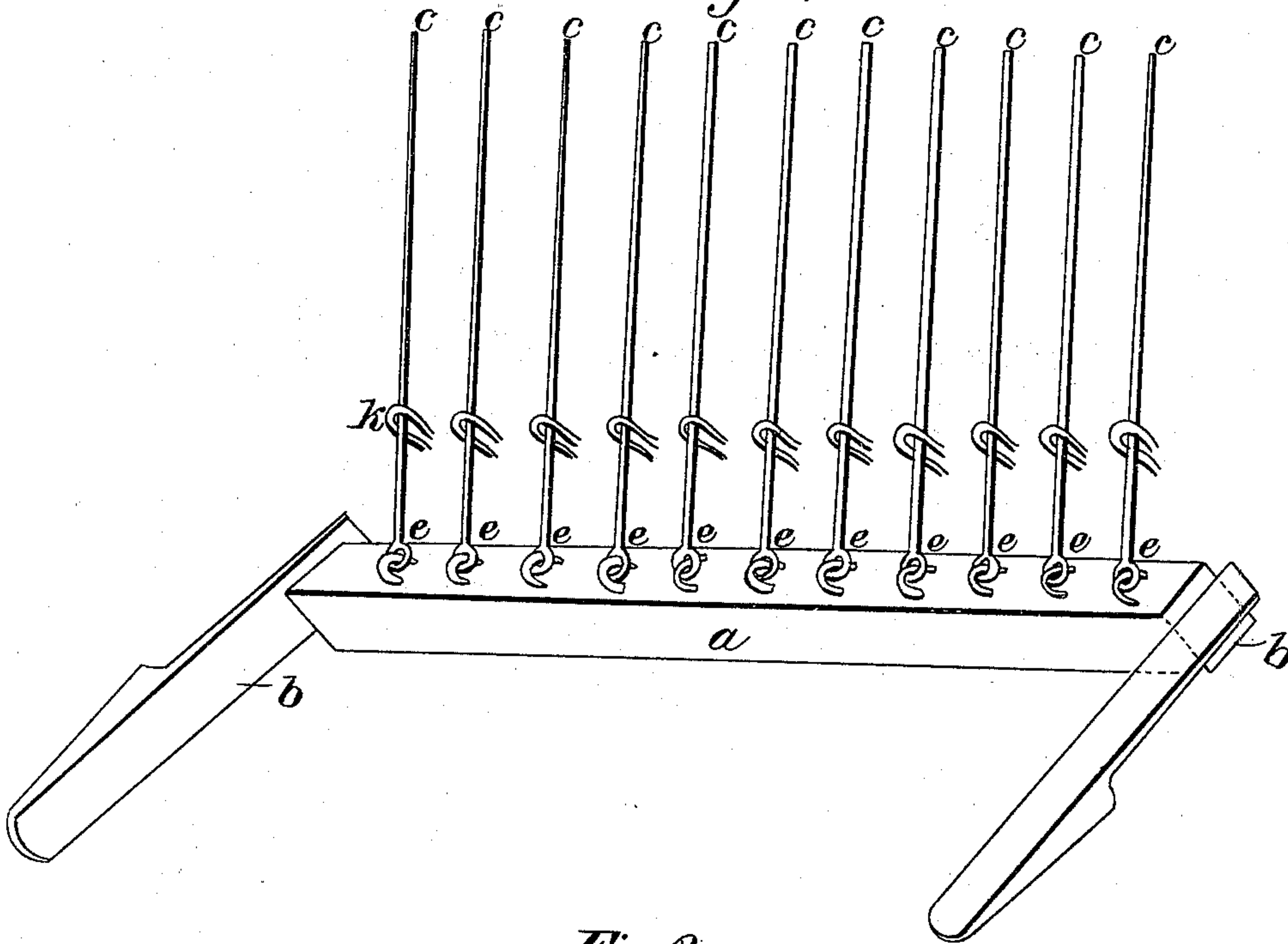
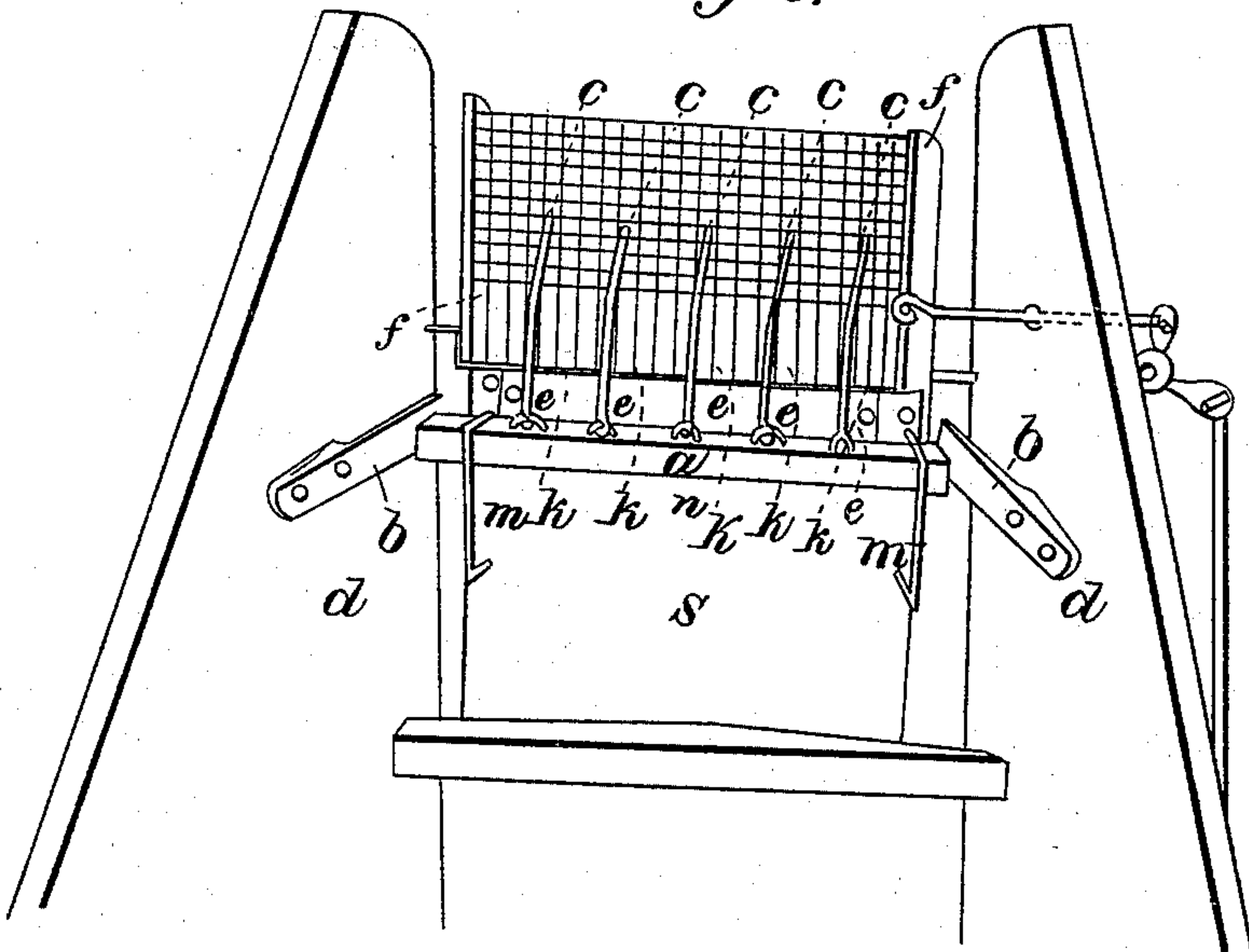


Fig. 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY FILBRUN, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

SHAKER OF WINNOWER-MACHINES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 8,653, dated January 13, 1852.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY FILBRUN, of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Spreading and Regulating the Chaff and Grain on the Riddle in Fanning-Mills; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of it, its construction, and operation.

Figure 1, represents that which, together with the manner of communicating the required motion to the fingers, is all that I claim as my invention.

a Fig. 1, represents a square stick of timber one inch square, and about one inch longer than the width of the fanning mill to which it is to be attached.

c, c, represent the fingers which may be made of number 9 wire, or wire about the size of that used for bucket handles. These fingers are from twelve to fifteen inches long, and they are attached to the beam or stick of timber — *a* — by staples, made of the same kind of wire, which staples are one inch and a half distant from each other.

k, k, represent staples of the same kind as those at *c, c,* &c. These are driven into the bottom of the shoe of the fanning mill, and in a line about one inch from the mouth of the shoe, or from the extremity of the shoe over which extremity the grain and chaff, from the hopper, fall on the riddle.

b, b, represent two wooden springs made strong and stiff. These are attached vertically to the inside of the fanning mill, so that the springs may touch the ends of the beam *a*.

Fig. 2, *m, m,* represent two long staples which are driven into the bottom of the shoe, two or three inches from the sides. They are about three inches long and they are made to hold the beam *a* up against the bottom of the shoe, but so loosely that they permit the shoe to move from side to side, without mov-

ing the beam *a*, which is held in its place by the springs *b, b*.

n Fig. 2, represents a pin which holds the beam *a* to its place. *f, f,* the riddle. This "reaction shaker" is attached to a fanning mill as follows: The beam *a* is attached to the shoe by the two long staples *m*, five inches from the extremity over which the grain and chaff fall upon the riddle, and each of the fingers passes through the corresponding staple at the points *k*. The springs hold the beam *a* from moving endwise out of its place. This position of the beam, will cause the fingers to extend from the mouth of the shoe horizontally over the riddle, and about four inches above the riddle.

The peculiar motion is communicated to the fingers in the following manner, viz: When the machine is in motion the shoe (*s*, Fig. 2,) is moved horizontally and laterally, with a rapid motion. That motion is communicated to the fingers at the points *k*, Figs. 1 and 2, and as the fingers are nearly stationary at the points *e, e*, on the beam *a*, it causes the extremities of the fingers to move horizontally in arcs of a circle of which *e e* is the radius, and this motion is communicated to all the fingers alike and the fingers being in a horizontal position over the riddle and so placed as to receive the grain and chaff from the shoe. The whole is spread over the riddle equally instead of being received in bunches as is the case in fanning mills without this attachment.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The method of moving the shaker fingers, in the manner, and for the purposes herein set forth.

HENRY FILBRUN.

Witnesses:

JOHN HOWARD,
DANIEL A. HAYNES.