J. SEEBOLD.

Thrashing Machine.

No. 32,896. Patented July 23, 1861.

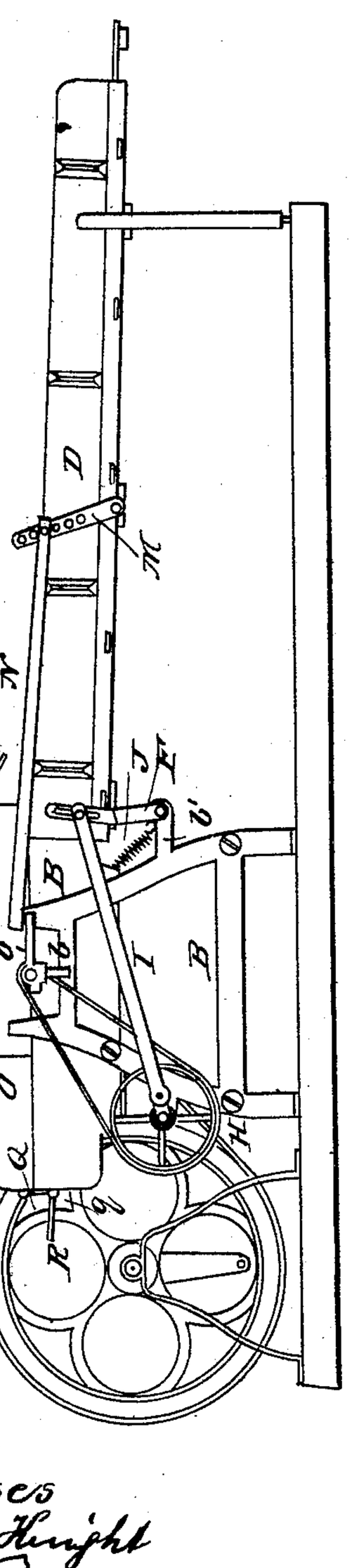

Fig. 1

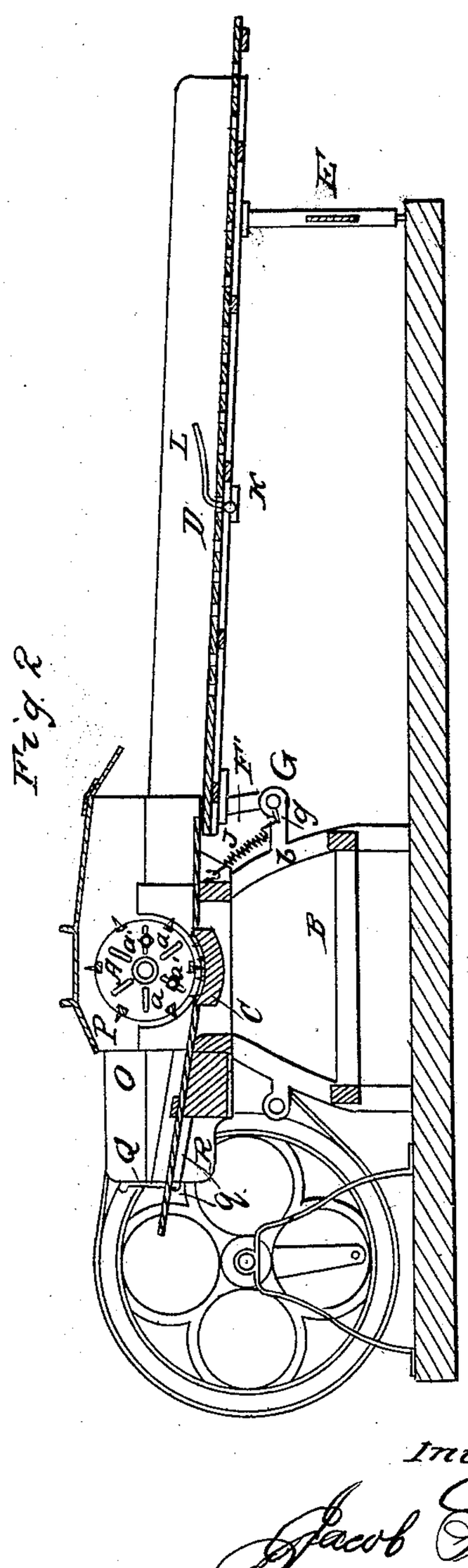

Fig. 2

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB SEEBOLD, OF NEW BERLIN, PENNSYLVANIA.

GRAIN THRESHING AND SEPARATING MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 32,896, dated July 23, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB SEEBOLD, of New Berlin, in the county of Union and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Threshing-Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this invention, in which—

Figure 1, is a side elevation of a machine exhibiting my improvements. Fig. 2, is a vertical longitudinal section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

My invention consists, 1st. In an improved construction of frame for supporting the operating parts. 2nd. In an improved device for attaching the shaking shoe to the main frame.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A, is the threshing cylinder journaled at each end in a bracket *b*, *b*, projecting laterally from a cast iron frame B, of peculiar construction and clearly represented in the drawings the two sides of the frame being counterparts one of the other. One of the heads of the cylinder A, is provided with radial slots *a*, in which one or more screw bolts and clamping nuts *a'*, are set as may be needful to correctly balance the cylinder.

C, is the concave.

D, is a shoe supported at its rear end on a hinged frame E, resting upon the ground, and at its front end upon arms F, F', projecting upward from a horizontal shaft G, which shaft is journaled in rigid arms *b'*, projecting from and forming part of the frame B. The rocking frame F, F', G, is attached to the shoe. For this purpose the arms F, and F', are provided with stud shafts *f*, projecting inward and confined in movable boxes *f'*, bolted or pinned to the bottom of the shoe. By opening the box *f'*, on one side of the machine the shoe may be slipped from the stud shaft at the other side and instantly detached. The bottom of the shoe D, is slightly inclined and is perforated throughout with oblique holes made by burning with an iron rod.

H, is a crank wheel journaled in the frame B, and imparting a vertical and longitudinal vibration to the shoe by means of a connecting rod I, attached adjustably to the upper end of the arm F.

g, is a rigid arm projecting backward from the shaft G.

T, is a spring attached at one end to the arm *g*, and at the other to the stationary part of the frame and acting as a counterpoise to sustain the weight of rear end of the shoe and thus equalize the motion.

K, L, is a rake the back (K) of which is journaled in boxes beneath the bottom of the shoe while the teeth extend up through perforations therein and backward over the bottom as shown.

M, is an arm rigidly attached to the back (K) of the rake.

N, is a rod attached at its front end to the stationary frame B, and at its rear end adjustably to the arm M. By means of these devices the longitudinal motion of the shoe imparts a vertical vibratory motion to the teeth of the rake.

O, is a movable board, projecting upward from either side of the wooden frame, in front of the threshing cylinder. The said board is placed on the opposite side from that at which sheaves are handed to the feeder. Its rear end is held by the frame B, and in a groove or staples in the cap P, and its front by means of a pin projecting downward into the side of the machine, and a hook Q, engaging in a staple *q*, or *q'*.

R, is a movable feed board of common construction.

Operation: The cylinder being rotated in the direction indicated by the arrow, the unthreshed grain is introduced in front of it in customary manner and the straw, chaff and grain, thrown backward on to the shoe, by the motion of which the grain and chaff are separated from the straw, and fall through the perforations of the shoe. The rake teeth L, strike and lighten up the straw as it passes over them and thus facilitates separation.

My method of constructing and applying the rake K, L, avoids any protuberance other than the rake teeth themselves above the flat bottom of the shoe. The device is also of simple and cheap construction and is very readily placed in position or detached.

The cast iron frame B, affords rigid bearings for the various operating parts, keeping all in correct position when on uneven ground and adapts the machine to run well

in any place or position and dispenses with the use of a fixed platform.

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

1. The cast iron frame B, *b*, *b'*, constructed as herein shown and described, and employed in connection with the cylinder A, rocking frame F, F', G, and crank wheel H, of a threshing machine in the manner and for the purposes explained.

2. The combination of the arms F, F', stud shafts *f*, and movable boxes *f'*, all constructed arranged and employed in the manner herein shown and explained for the purpose of readily connecting or disconnecting the shaking shoe and threshing apparatus.

The above specification of my improved threshing machine signed this eighth day of April 1861.

JACOB SEEBOLD.

Witnesses:

OCTAVIUS KNIGHT,

L. W. DENDRÉ.