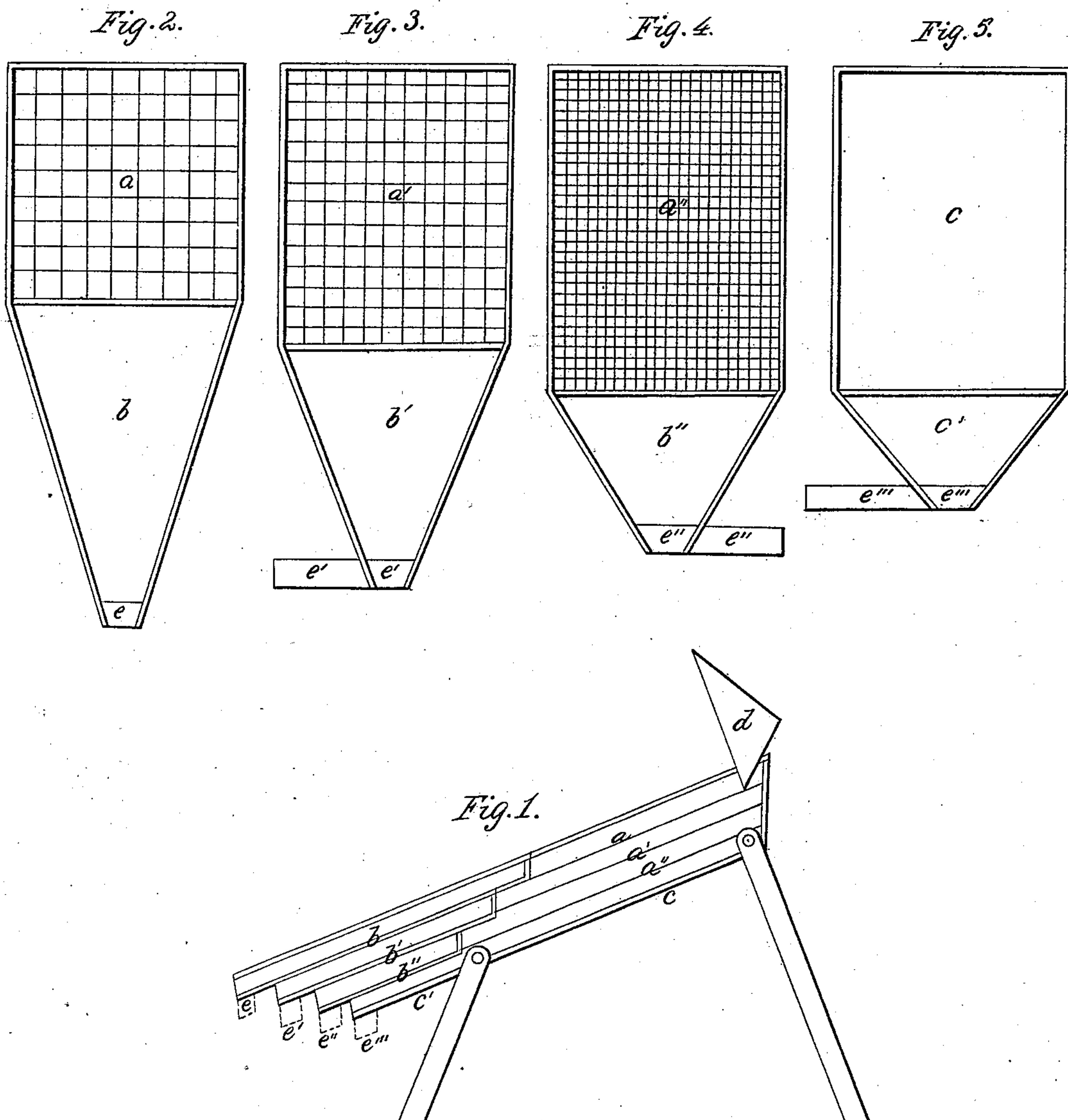


E. S. SEYMOUR.

Bagging Grain.

No. 36,176.

Patented Aug. 12, 1862.



Witnesses:

F. J. Brown
Francis H. Braulik

Inventor:

E. S. Seymour

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD LOUIS SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO LOUIS F. THERASSON AND HIRAM KETCHUM, JR., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVED MODE OF SIFTING AND BAGGING GRAIN.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 36,176, dated August 12, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD LOUIS SEYMOUR, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved mode of combining two, three, four, or more screens or sieves of different fineness each, so as to be able to sift and bag three, four, five, or more sizes or sorts of grain in one and the same operation.

The following is a true and clear description of my improved apparatus, which I call a "compound grain-bagging screen and separator."

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is the vertical section of a compound screen upon my improved plan, consisting of three sieves, a a' a'' , with their respective solid prolongations each, b b' b'' , sieve a being the coarsest and sieve a'' the finest. Under the sieve a'' is a solid plane, of wood, metal, or other suitable material, c , with its prolongation c' . d is a feeding-funnel.

Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 show the three sieves and the solid plane with their respective prolongations and troughs, which said troughs lead into separate bags or other receptacles.

The operation is easily understood. The grain being supplied through the feeding-funnel d falls upon the inclined surface of the sieve a , when the finer particles fall through that sieve upon the surface of the next sieve, a' , while the coarser particles, rolling down

over the prolongation b , empty themselves through the trough e into one bag or receptacle. This operation is continuous and repeats itself with the sieves a' and a'' , the finest particles of all falling upon the plane c and emptying themselves through the trough e'' , thus separating the grain into four different sizes and sorts in one operation. For the purpose of rendering the operation more perfect, the sifting-surfaces vary in length by regular gradations, the coarsest being the shortest and the finest being the longest. The sieves are made either of the usual wire sieve-cloth or of perforated plates of metal or other material, or (what I consider the best) of parallel wires, blades, bars, or strips of metal or other suitable material.

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

The combination of two, three, four, or more inclined sifting-surfaces of increasing graduated length, with respective solid prolongations and delivery-troughs arranged one above the other, so that the coarsest sieve shall be at the top and the finest at the bottom, as described, and for the purposes described.

Dated May 22, 1862.

E. LOUIS SEYMOUR.

Witnesses:

F. S. BROWN,
FRANCIS X. BRAULIK.