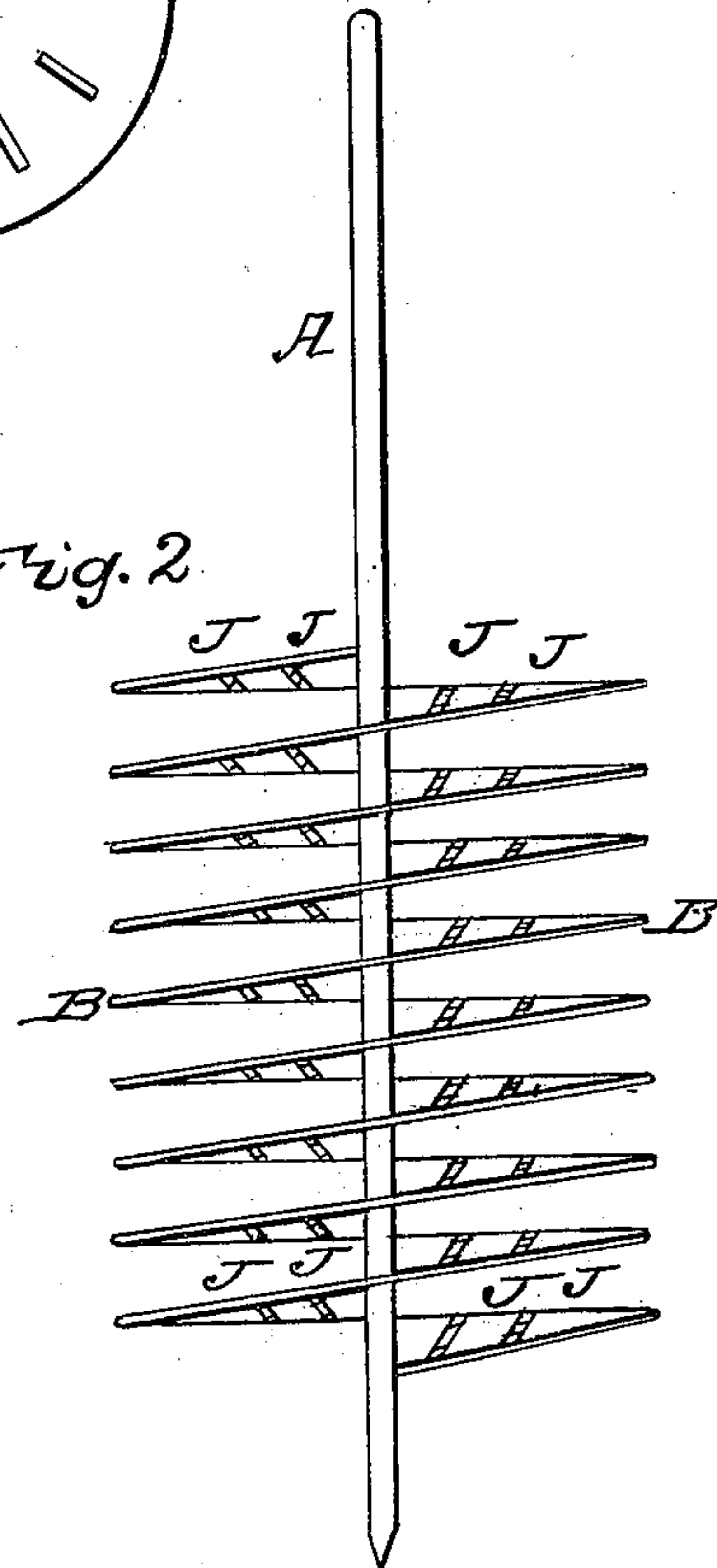
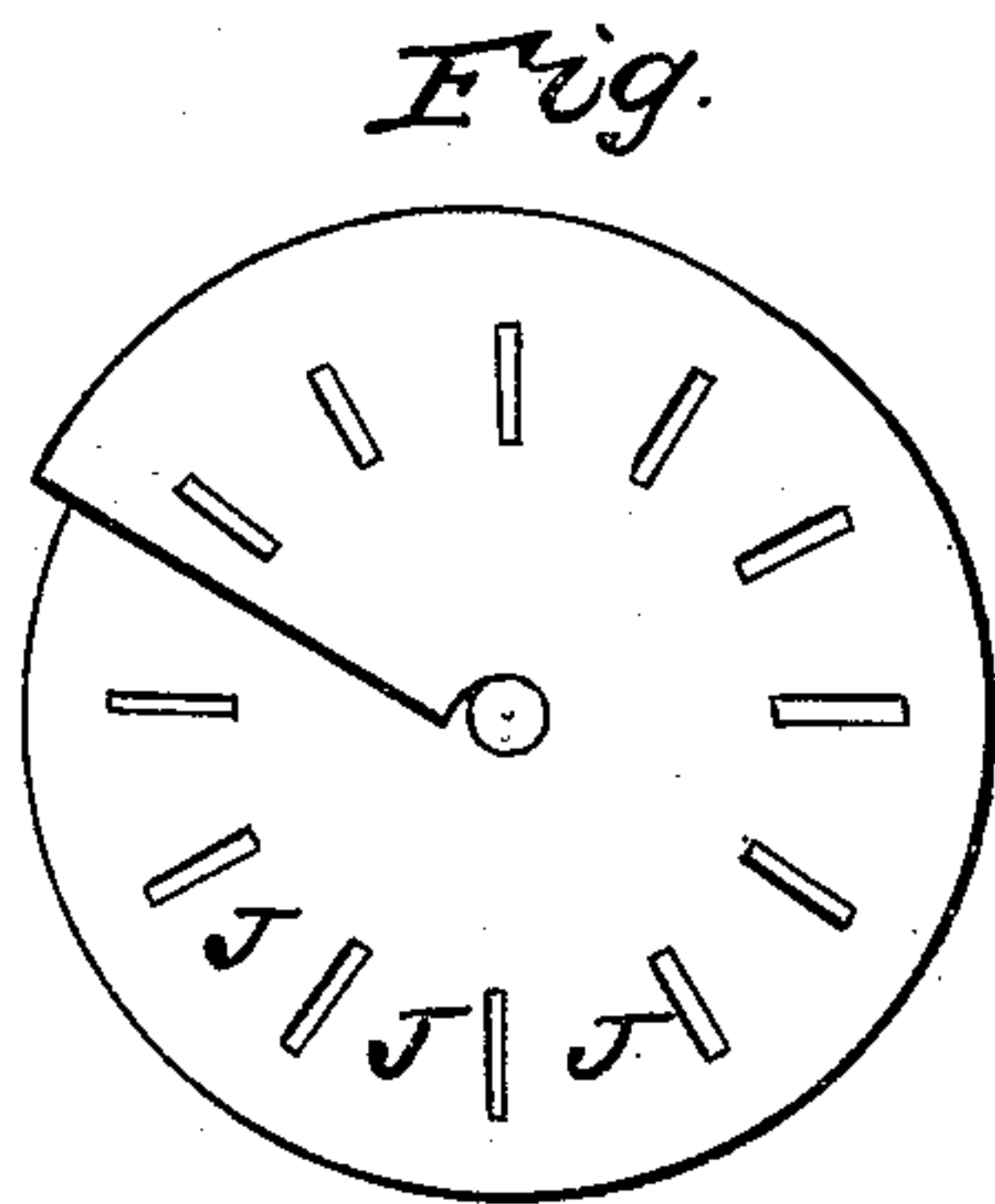
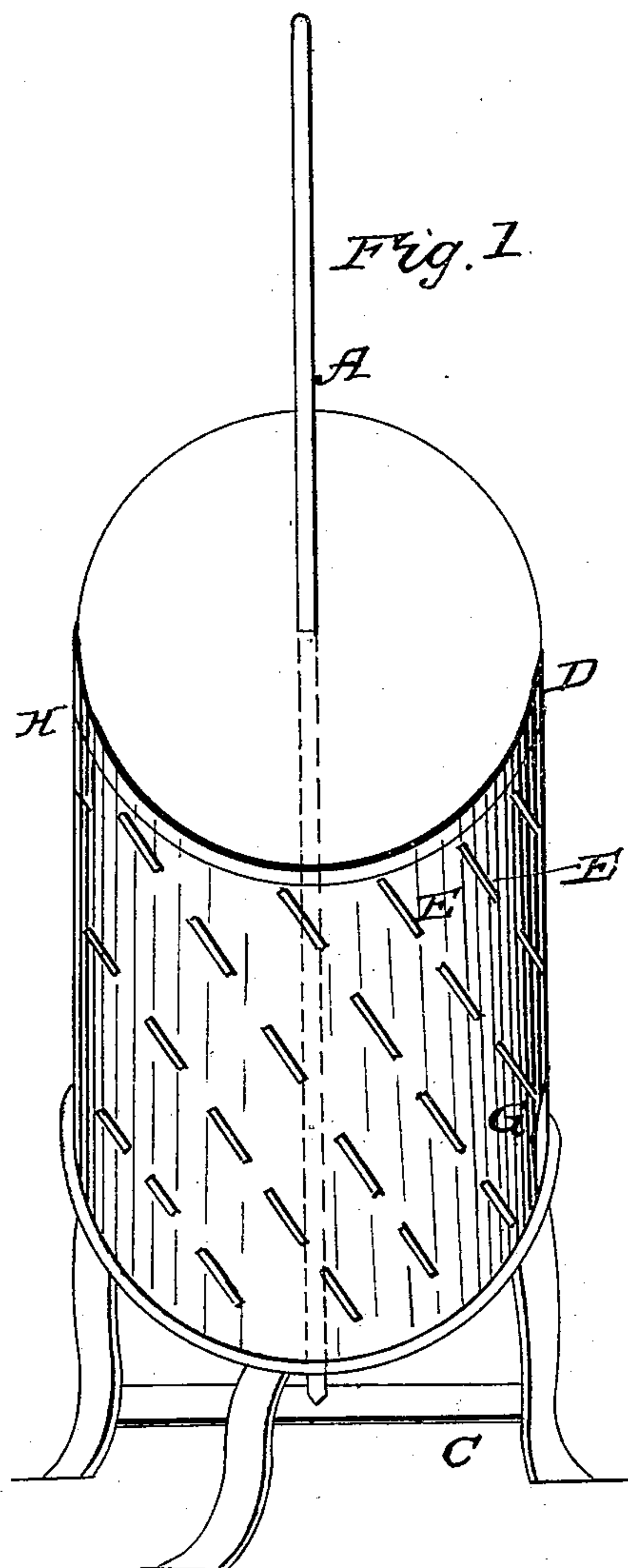


J. BERGSTRESSER.
Grain Scouring Machine.

No. 37,430.

Patented Jan. 20, 1863.



witnesses
J Franklin Peigart
Hir Holmstrom

Inventor
J Bergstresser

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. BERGSTRESSER, OF BERRYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN GRAIN-SCOURING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 37,430, dated January 20, 1863.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. BERGSTRESSER, of Berrysburg, Dauphin county, State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Machines for Scouring Grain; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention is a spiral flanged cylinder operating in a concave cylinder.

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

Figure 1 represents the outside or concave cylinder. Fig. 2 represents a side view of the inside cylinder or scourer. Fig. 3 represents the top view of cylinder.

A represents the shaft or spindle, which drives and revolves the scourer B. It rests on its point upon a common step, C.

D represents the outside cylinder. It has projections or teeth E on its inside, common to other scouring cylinders. It also has two apertures, the one, G, in one side near the bottom, and the other, H, on the opposite side near the top. The grain enters the lower aperture, G, and is discharged at the upper aperture, H. The scourer B is a spiral or screw shape and has a number of projections or teeth, J, on and along the upper side of its flange

at equidistances apart, and as the grain enters the aperture G it is caught up by the lower end or flange of the scourer B and cast off by the projections J against the teeth or projections E of the concave, and the grain rebounds upon the spiral scourer B, which keeps the grain in continual agitation and upward motion at every curve of the flange, which operates as a scourer and elevator of the grain, and at every revolution of the scourer scouring and carrying the grain still upward, performing also the part of a fan and driving the grain to the top, completely scouring it and discharging it at the upper aperture, H, where the grain is ready for fanning.

The advantages are of the utmost importance: First, as the grain enters the cylinder below, it must pass upward and cannot escape being scoured by the spiral scourer or elevator B; second, by this process of scouring the grain is not broken, as is usually the result in other scourers, where the teeth pass closely to each other between the scourer and concave.

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

The shape and construction of the spiral scourer B, with its projections J, for scouring grain, substantially as described.

J. BERGSTRESSER.

Witnesses:

J. FRANKLIN REIGART,
THOS. HOLMES, M. D.