

J. U. SLINGLUFF.
Thrashing Machine.

No. 85,769.

Patented Jan'y 12, 1869.

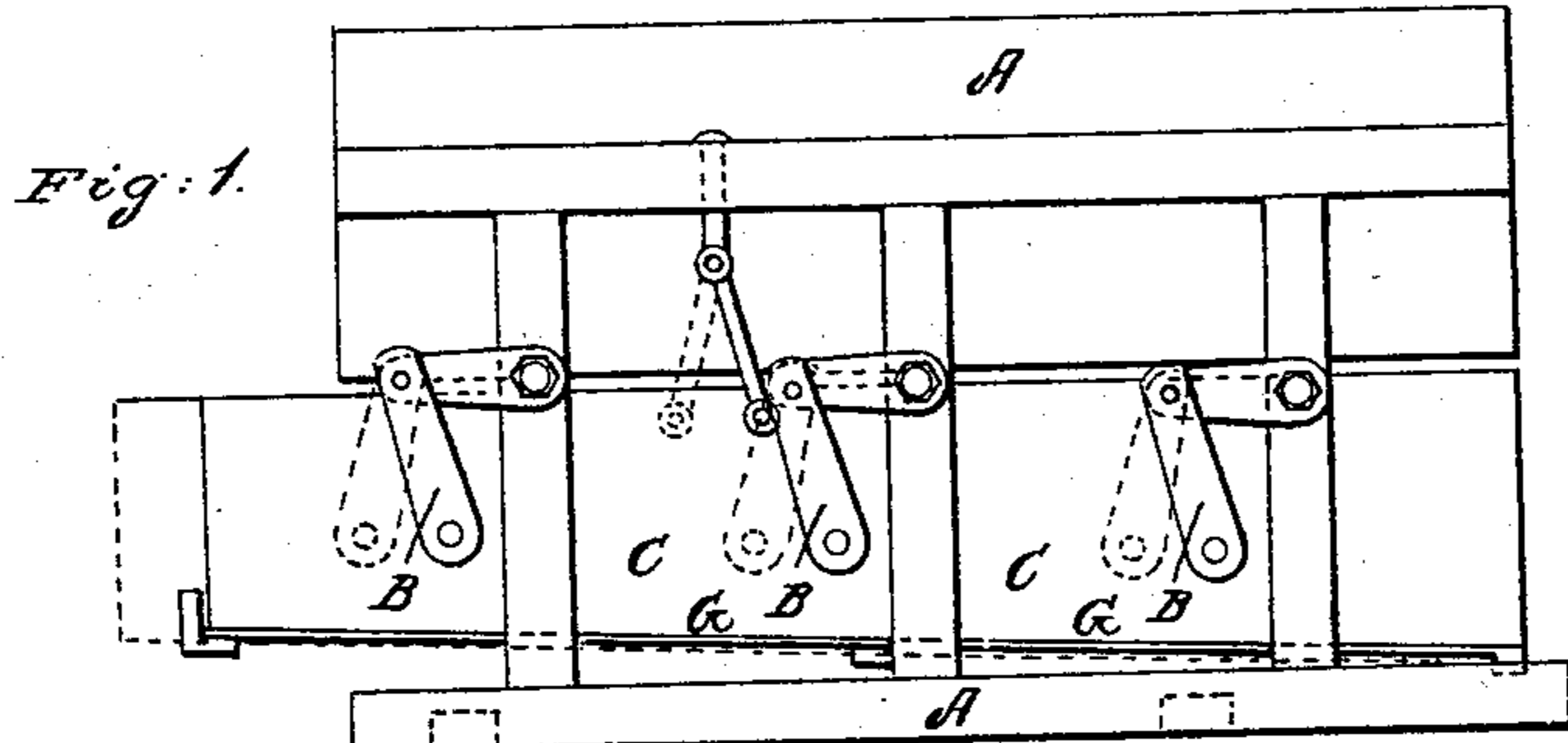


Fig. 1.

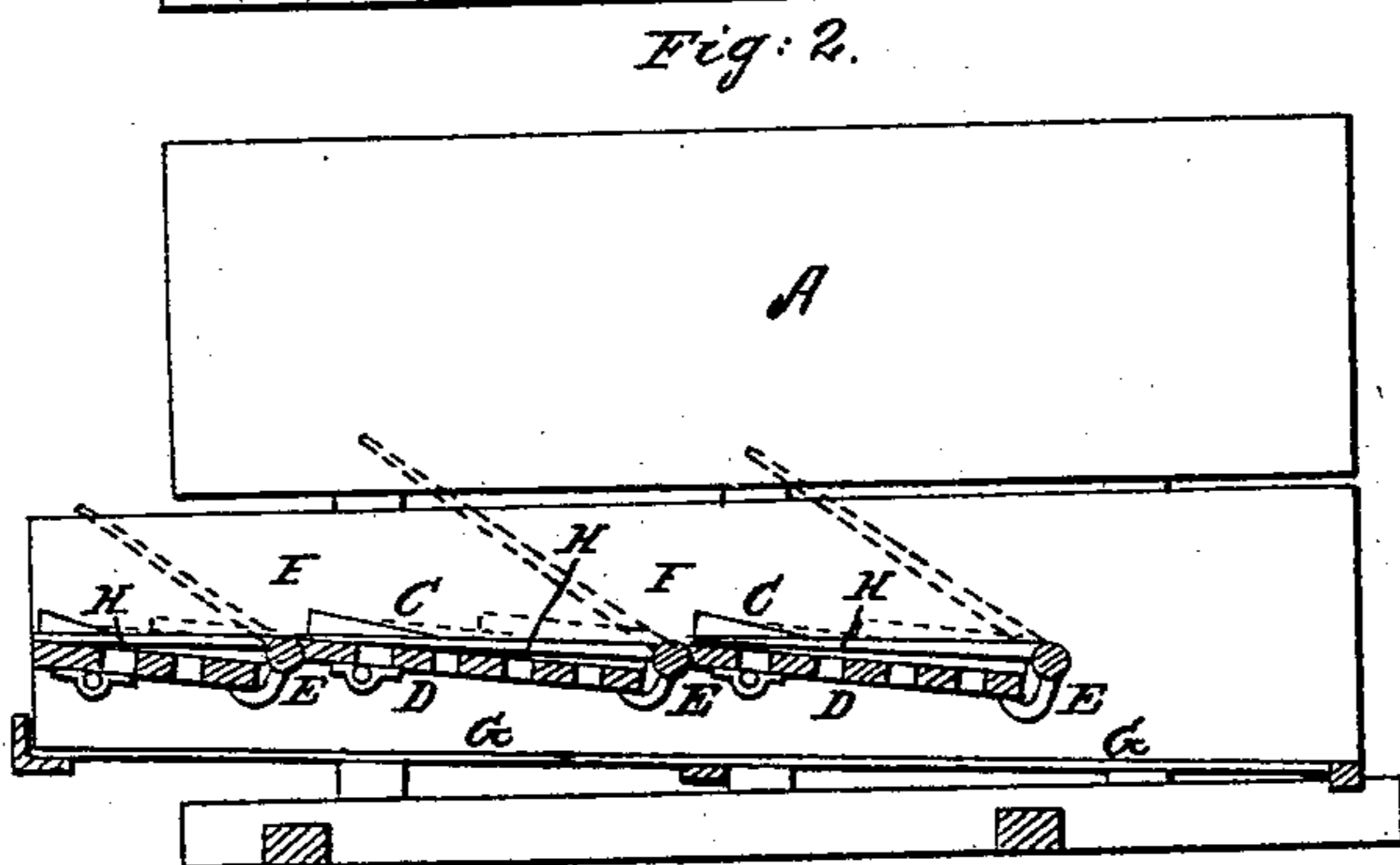


Fig. 2.

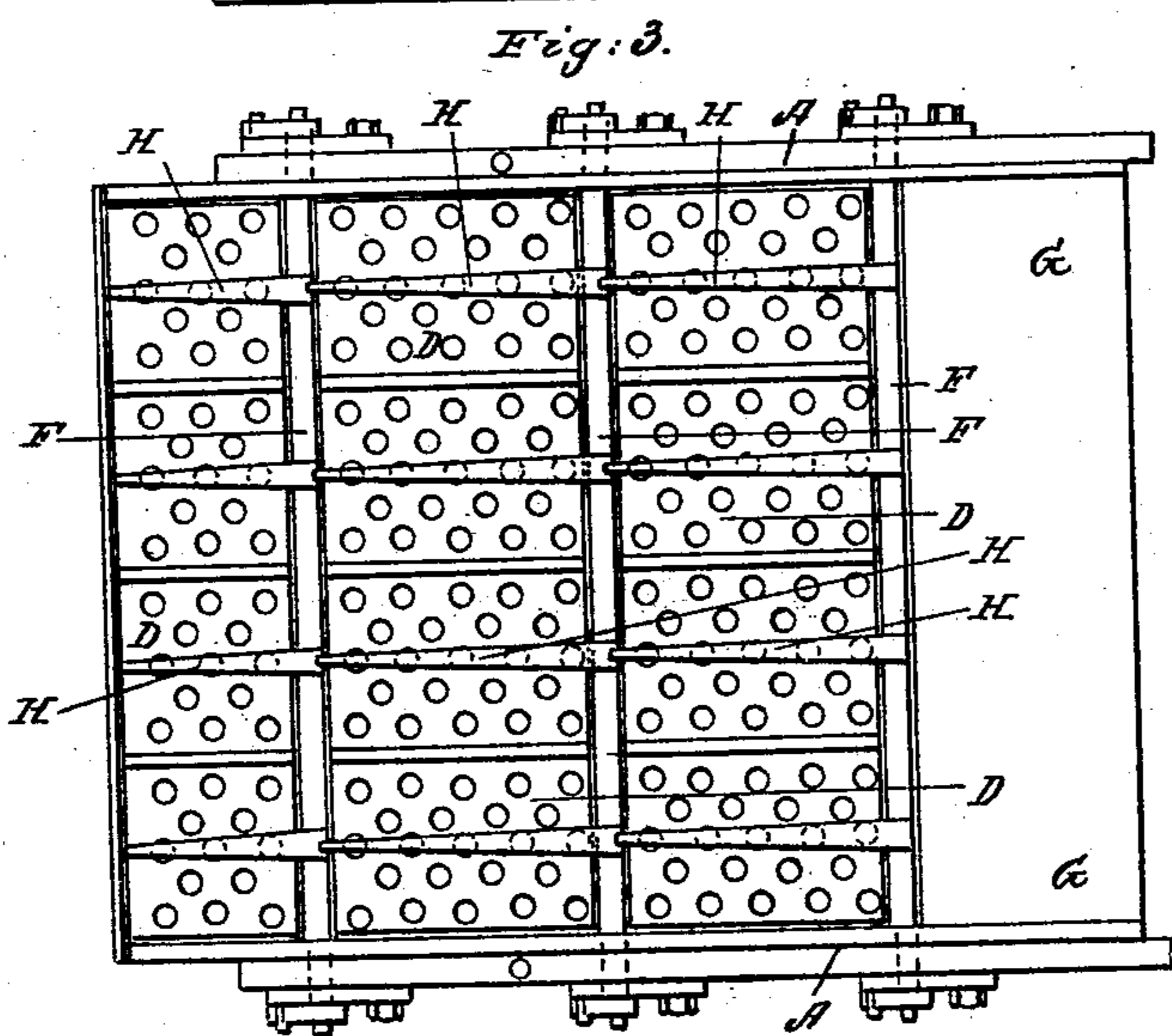


Fig. 3.

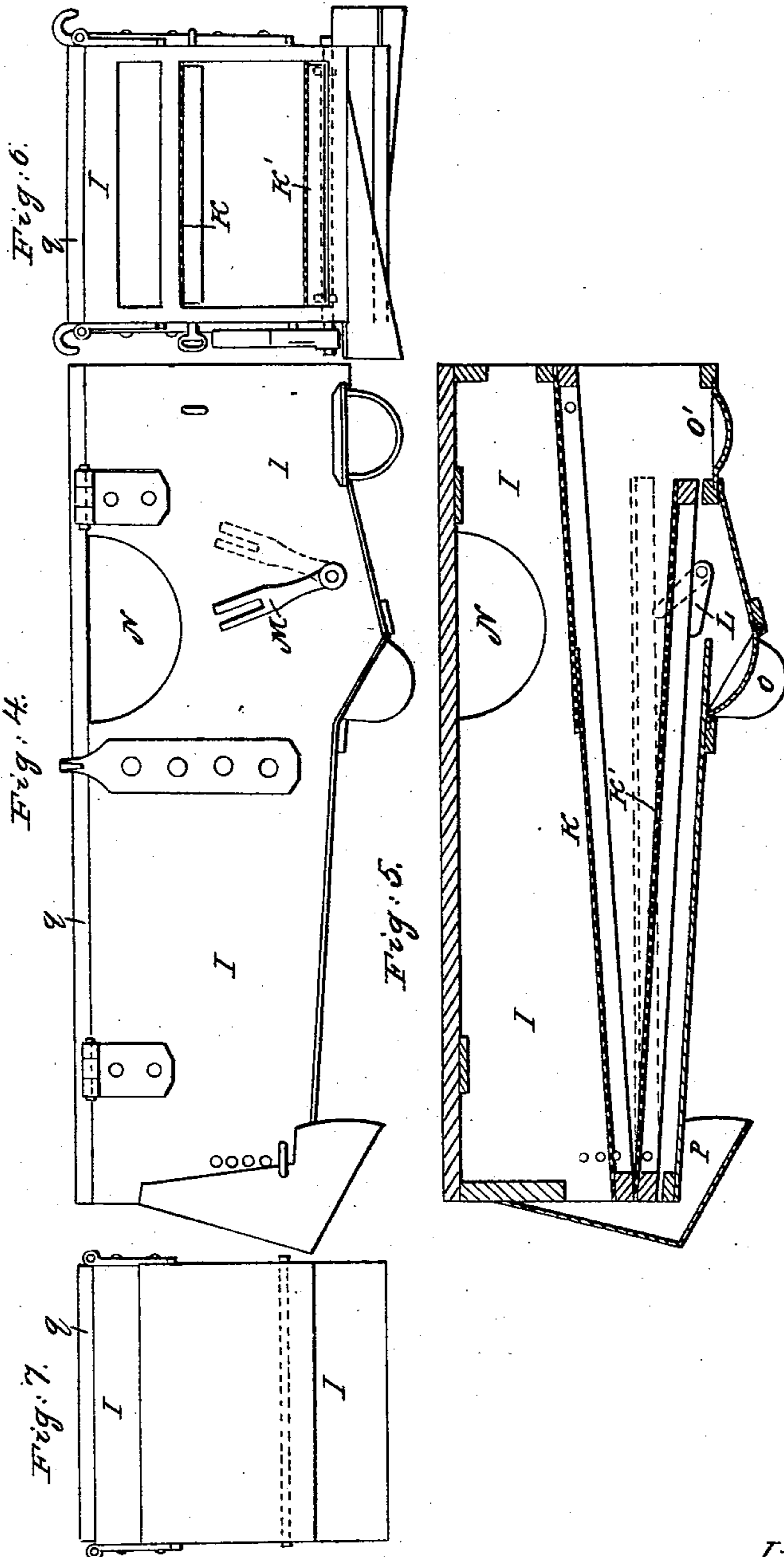
Witnesses:
 Isaac R. Clarkford.
 Henry Koellig.

Inventor:
 John W. Sligluff.
 by Charles C. Evans.

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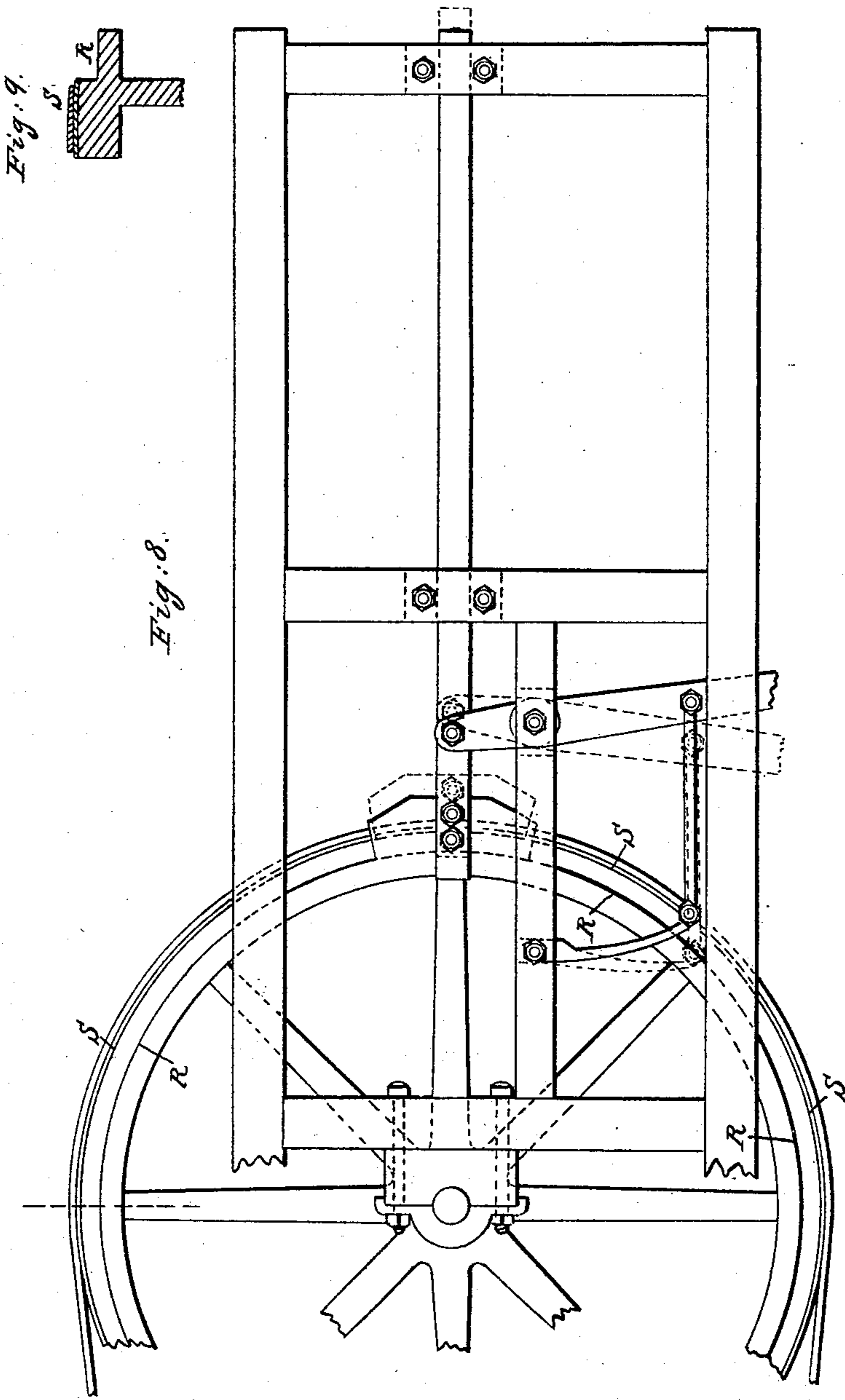
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United States Patent Office.

JOHN U. SLINGLUFF, OF EAGLEVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 85,769, dated January 12, 1869; antedated December 30, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN THRESHING-MACHINE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN U. SLINGLUFF, of Eagleville, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in "Threshing-Machines;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, plate 1, is a perspective view of my threshing-machine.

Figure 2, plate 1, a longitudinal section of the same.

Figure 3, plate 1, a top view of the same.

Figure 4, plate 2, is a perspective view of my cleaner.

Figure 5, plate 2, a longitudinal section of the same.

Figure 6, plate 2, a transverse section of the same.

Figure 7, plate 2, an end view of the same.

Figure 8, plate 3, is a perspective view of brake.

Figure 9, plate 3, a sectional view of the rim of the wheel, &c.

The nature of my invention consists in providing a "threshing-machine" which combines a cleaner, beater, and fly-wheel, of a cheap and simple construction, which will do the work more effectually at a great saving of labor, on account of its peculiar construction as hereinafter described.

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

A A, the frame of my threshing-machine, is made of wood, with metallic bottom, G G, to which is suspended, by arms B B B, the beater-rack C C, fig. 1, plate 1.

The perforated platform D D, fig. 2, is made in three or more parts, under which are placed iron or brass hooks E E E, attached to beater-shafts F F, fig. 2.

When the machine is put in motion, the power is applied to the bottom of rack G G, fig. 3, giving it a parallel motion.

On the out-stroke of the rack G G, the beaters H H, fig. 3, are raised, and on the in-stroke are lowered. When ready for use, the beaters H H H are raised, and the grain to be threshed is laid on perforated platform D D, when the cereal, on being beaten out, falls through on metallic bottom G G, and is then taken up and passed through cleaner I I, as shown in fig. 4, plate 2, the said cleaner being a rectangular box, suspended in the centre, and driven from either side of the machine, as shown in fig. 4, plate 2.

The interior of said box is composed of two inclined screens, K and K', fig. 5.

K' receives a vertical motion from arm L, and arm L, worked by arm M, fig. 4, receives its motion from the threshing-machine, or can be used separate from said machine.

The cereal and chaff from the threshing-machine are fed into the cleaner through semicircular opening N, fig. 5, and then pass on to screen K, and the cereal falling through screen K on to K', and then out opening or spout O, and the chaff passing out through P, and the dirt and refuse matter, too large to pass through screen K', passes out spout O'. Spouts O and O' can be shifted to either side of the cleaner, and the said cleaner can be placed on either side of the threshing-machine to suit the pleasure of the operator.

My cleaner is enclosed by cover q, as shown in fig. 4.

Fig. 8, plate 3, is a brake, which I use in combination with my machine. I am aware of brakes of various kinds having been in use before, but the advantage of my brake is obvious.

The flange of the wheel is made with a recess, R, fig. 9, at which point I apply the brake. The other half of flange S, on which the belt runs, I cover with leather or some soft substance, which gives more hold for the belt, and prevents slipping.

The brakes, as employed formerly on the same edge of flange as belts, have a tendency to wear the flange smooth, causing the belt to frequently slip.

Having thus described my invention and its construction and operation,

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The manner of hanging beaters H H H and platform D D to frame A A, by levers B B B, in order to give it a parallel motion, in the manner and for the purpose above set forth and described.

2. The manner of applying brakes to recess R, on the flange of wheel, and portion of flange on which belt runs, to be covered with leather or soft substance, S, the whole combined, constructed, and operating in the manner and for the purpose above set forth and described.

JOHN U. SLINGLUFF,

Witnesses:

H. K. WEAND,
CHS. H. STURSON.