

(No Model.)

A. C. DAVIS.

GRAIN MEASURE AND REGISTER.

No. 245,282.

Patented Aug. 9, 1881.

Fig. 1.

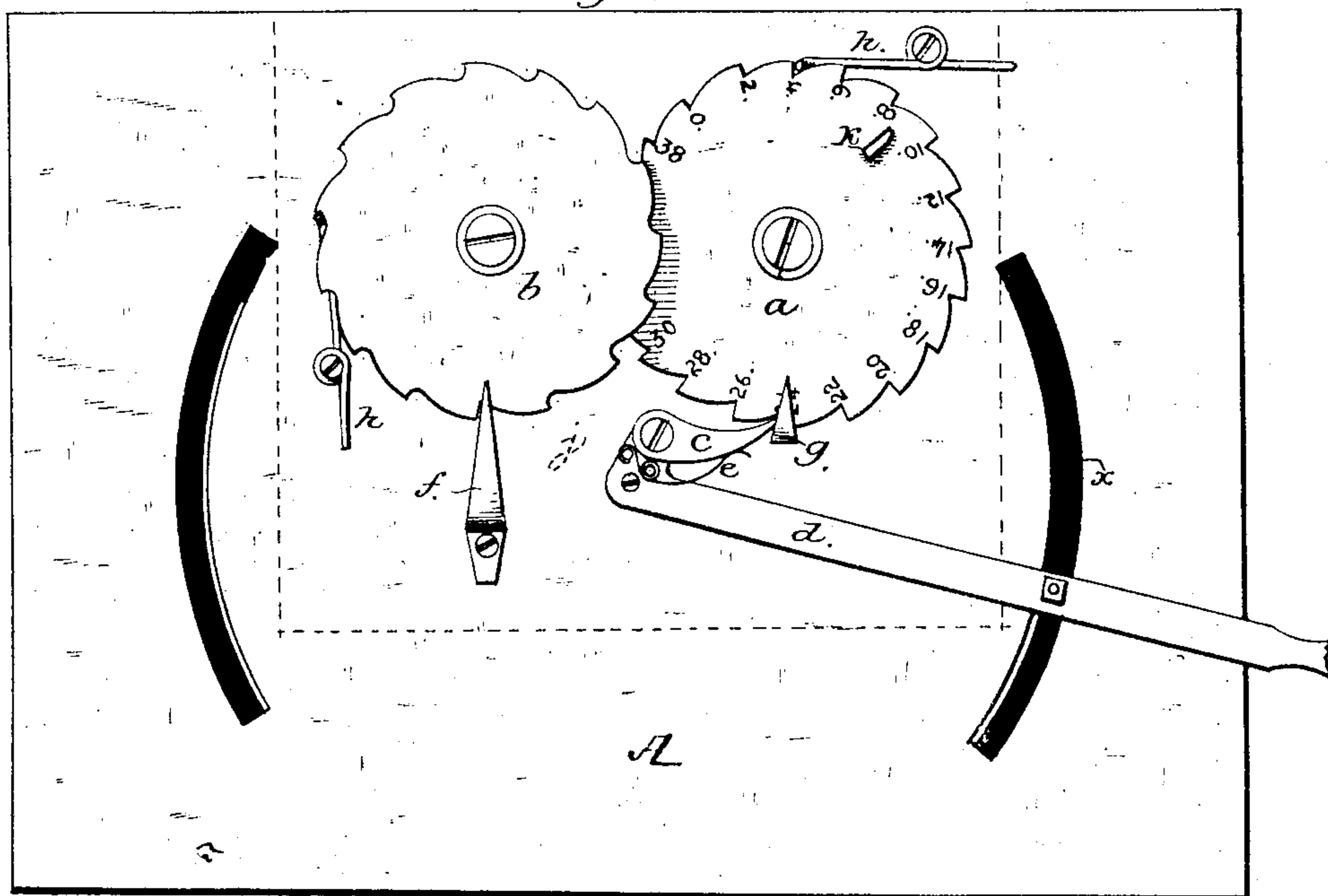


Fig. 2.

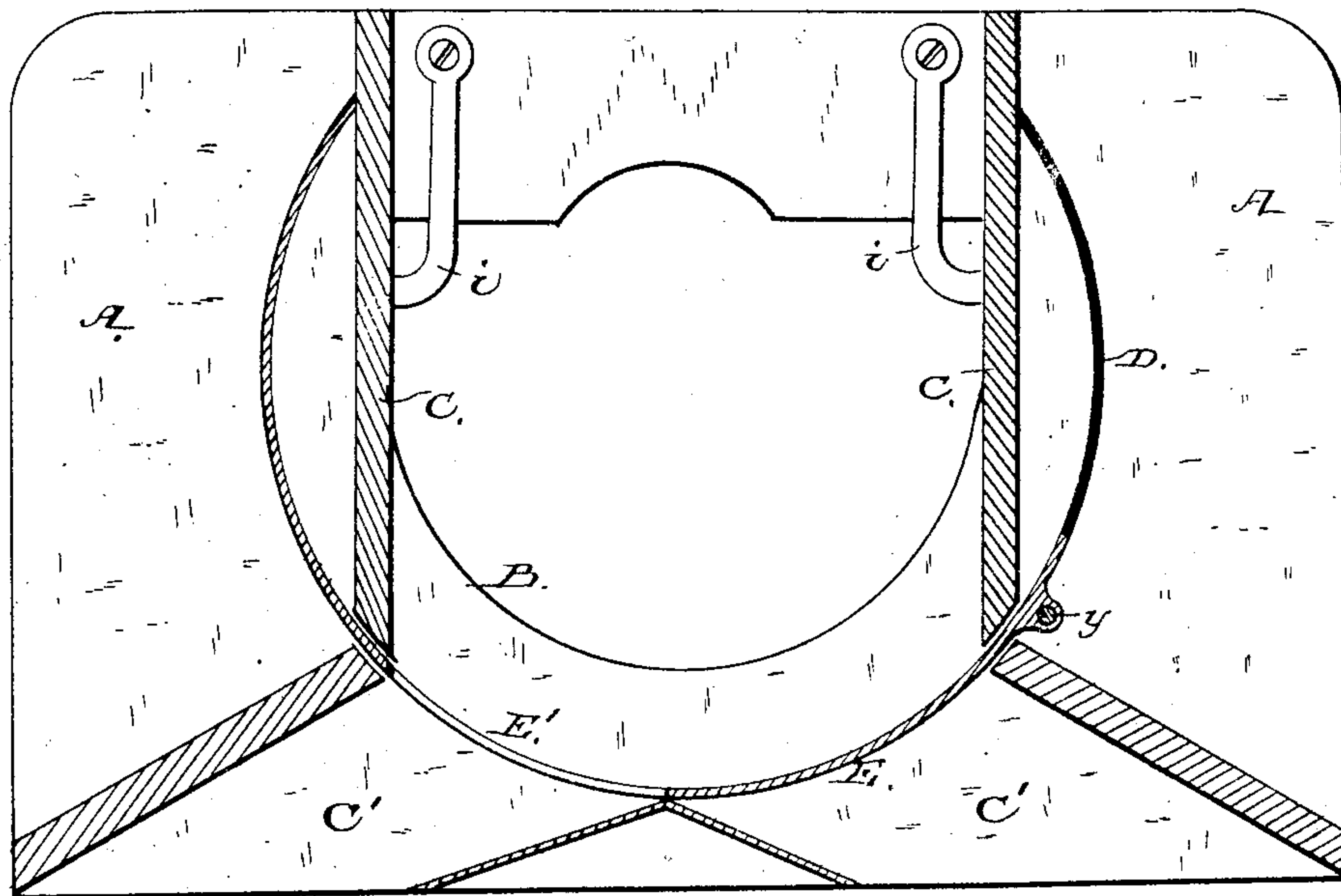
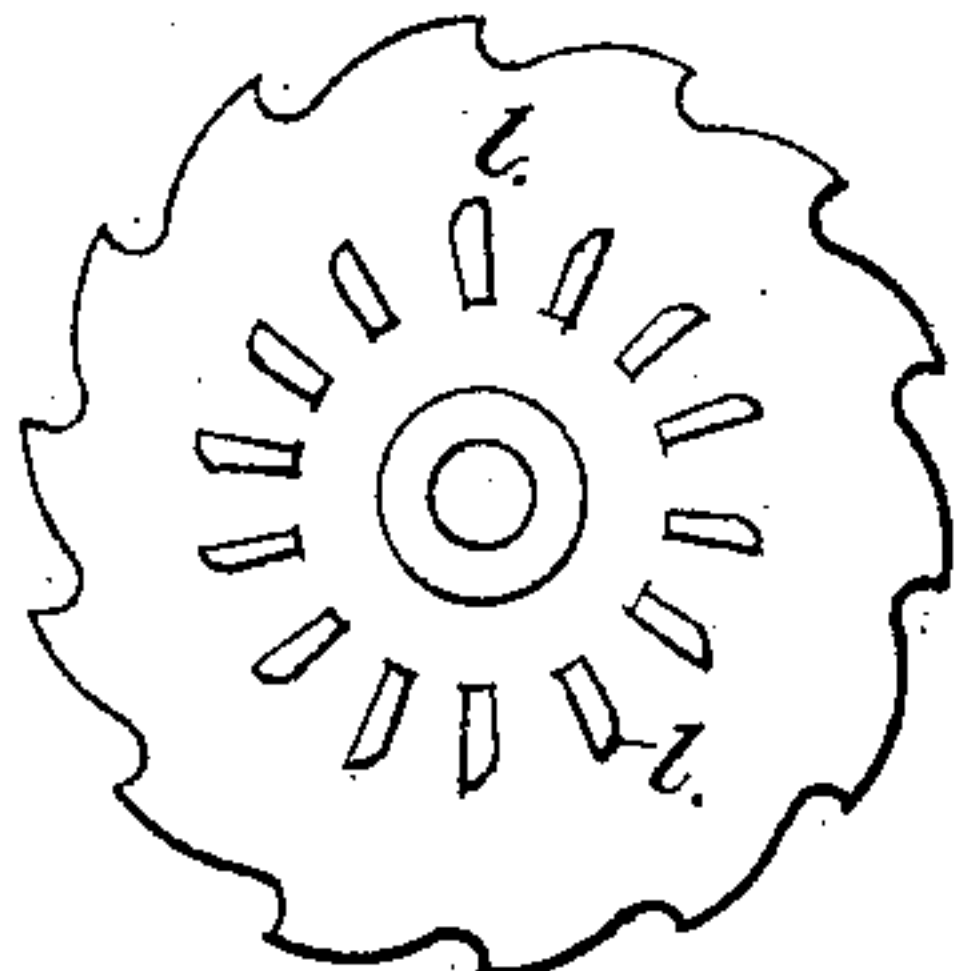


Fig. 3.

Witnesses: J. Walter Fowler,
Of ^{me} C. Fowler,



Inventor:
Adams C. Davis
per
Milo Harris -
his attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GRAIN MEASURE AND REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 245,282, dated August 9, 1881.

Application filed December 27, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I ADAMS C. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Grain-Registers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide grain-separators with a simple, cheap, and efficient register for tallying the number of measuresful that flow from the same; and it consists in the employment of the devices as set forth in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the mechanism in front, the door being in dotted lines; Fig. 2, sectional view; Fig. 3, plan view of wheel *b*, as seen from its rear side.

A in the drawings represents a box or suitable room at the bottom of a grain-separator, in which the spout B is properly held for receiving and discharging the grain as it comes from the machine. At or near the end of this spout I place the dividing-receptacle C, which may be securely fastened to the machine by the hooks *i i*, as shown, or other suitable means for securing the same. This receptacle has spouts C' C', through which the grain flows into the desired measure. D is a circular track or way, through which the sliding cut-off E can be driven by the lever *d* being raised or lowered. This lever is attached at *y* to this cut-off, which has an opening, E', through which the grain flows through the spouts C' C'.

It will be readily understood by the draw-

ings that the raising of the lever *d* will turn the slide cut-off from one spout to the other, and at the same time the dog *c* is drawn back one notch on the registering-wheel *a*, and at the downward turn of the lever the wheel is driven forward one turn and the register is shown by the pointer *g*.

The register-wheel *a* has cog K, that meshes into one of the cogs on register-wheel *b*, as shown in Fig. 3, which gives it one forward turn, so that it registers the whole number of measures made by the revolution of the wheel *a*, and thus the whole are properly registered, and by looking through the glass *j* the amount may be seen at the register-pointers *f g*.

The springs *h h* hold the register-wheels in proper position, and may be raised to turn the wheels when setting the register.

This register may be used in elevators, or in registering any desired article running through a spout, and the sliding cut-off may be used without the register, if desired.

I am aware that registering devices have been before employed for this purpose having branched spouts and a movable guide arranged to operate registering-wheels. I therefore do not claim such, broadly; but

What I do claim is—

In grain-registers, the grain-receptacle C, having spouts C' C', track D, circular sliding cut-off E, in combination with the lever *d*, provided with suitable mechanism to drive the registering-wheels *a b*, all arranged to operate in the manner shown, and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ADAMS C. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

C. W. EDDY,
GEO. C. VAN DUSEN.