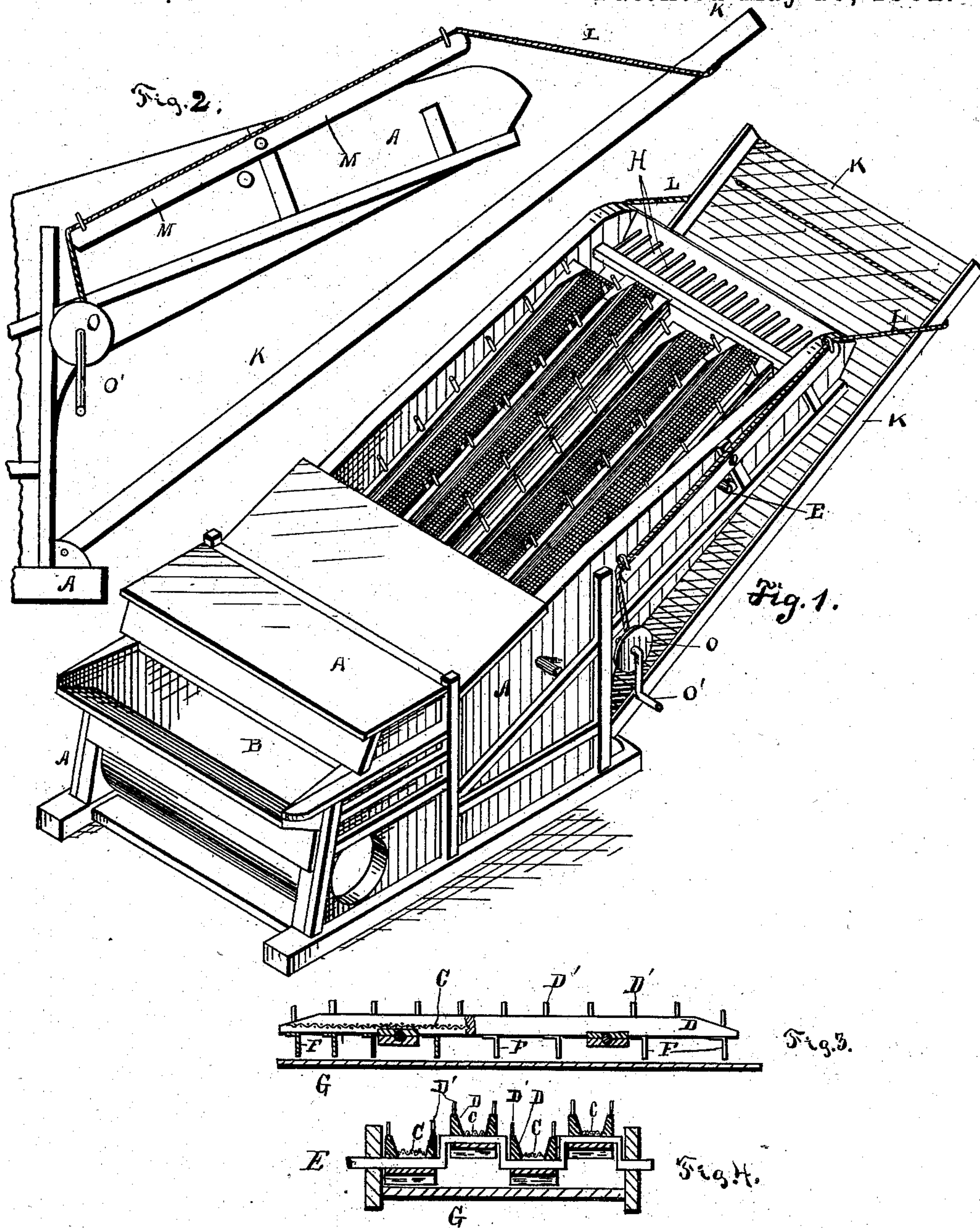


S. E. OVIATT.
THRASHING MACHINE.

No. 257,972.

Patented May 16, 1882.



WITNESSES
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SOLOMON E. OVIATT, OF HUDSON, OHIO.

THRASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 257,972, dated May 16, 1882.

Application filed October 20, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SOLOMON E. OVIATT, of Hudson, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seed and Grain Thrashing Machines; 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to thrashing-machines, clover-hullers, and grain-machines of kindred nature wherein straw, after it has been thrashed, is to be discharged from the machine, and in connection with which machine a stacker is used, in the manner hereinafter shown.

The invention consists in the combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an isometric view of a machine constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a view, partly in side elevation and partly in longitudinal section, of a portion of the screening and sweeping part of my apparatus. Fig. 4 is a view in transverse vertical section of a portion of my device, said section taken through the screen.

In the said drawings, A is a frame or casing of any suitable form, dimensions, and material to accommodate the working parts of my device. In the vicinity B may be located any thrashing or hulling mechanism.

I do not limit myself to any particular description of hulling or thrashing mechanism, as my present invention does not relate to this portion of the machine.

By locating or attaching the screen C between the upper and lower face of its frame D, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, not only is the thrashed grain or seed permitted ample clearance-room, but space is economized above the screen, thus enabling the general machine structure to be made within a smaller space and to operate more effectively. There may be two, three, four, or more separate frames, D, each provided with the screen C, as already specified. These frames, with their screens, should be arranged upon a crank-shaft, E, which may be driven by any suitable application of power, by the rotation of which

each alternate screen C shall have the same motion, while the others have a reverse motion.

D' D' are pins or teeth attached to the upper portion of the frames D, which act as agitators, and also assist in carrying up and discharging the straw by the motion imparted through the crank-shaft E to the frames D.

By locating the screens C below the upper faces of the frames D these upper frame-faces serve as impinging blades, which, when set in motion, operate excellently as agitators in sifting the thrashed grain or seed.

F F are broad blades or sweepers attached transversely to the lower surface of the frames D. These blades or sweepers F operate to force the sifted grain, chaff, and fine straw or seed down the chute G, which is located beneath and substantially parallel to the screens C.

H is a barred or grated surface presenting slots or openings longitudinal to the machine, upon which the straw is delivered from the screens C, and in passing over this grated or slotted surface the remaining seed or grain is sifted through upon the chute G beneath.

K is the stacker, hinged or pivoted at its lower end to the frame A, from which point it swings up and down.

Attached at or near the upper end of the stacker K is a cable, L. This cable passes from its point of attachment to the stacker to the outer end of a rocking lever, M, thence over the length of said lever down past its opposite end, whence it is wound about a drum, O, which drum is provided with a handle or crank, O'. By turning the crank O' the cable L is wound or unwound from the drum O. As it is unwound the stacker K is lowered, and vice versa.

By the provision of the rocking lever M (which lever is pivoted to the frame A) the stacker K can be lifted from a higher point above the frame A than could otherwise be effected, and thus a more direct lifting pull can be exerted upon the stacker than could possibly be the case were it not for the rocking lever M.

It will be observed that the end of the lever near the drum operates as a power-arm to raise the opposite end of the lever, and that as the cable passes down to the drum over said power end of the lever it serves to depress the latter and operates the parts.

I do not in any degree limit myself to any

particular construction of the lever M. The construction should be such as to insure a proper position of the cable L upon and over it, and should be of suitable length to lift the stacker K from a proper elevation.

What I claim is—

1. The rocking lever M, in combination with cable L, a stacker, K, and means for securing the cable in position, substantially as set forth.
2. The combination of the stacker K, cable L, rocking lever M, and mechanism for paying out or taking in the cable L, substantially as and for the purpose shown.
3. The combination, with a screen of a thrashing-machine, located and constructed to separate the straw from the grain, of the screen-frame D, its screen C, attached to said frame between its upper and under faces, substantially as set forth.

4. In a grain-thrashing machine, the combination of a screen-frame, D, a screen, C, located between the upper and under face of said screen-frame, and broad hoe-shaped blades or scrapers F, connected with the under face of said screen-frame, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination, with the screens C, of the stationary grated surface H, located in the rear of said screens, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SOLOMON E. OVIATT.

Witnesses:

JNO. CROWELL, Jr.,
WILLARD FRACKER.