

(Model.)

J. E. FELLERS.

GRAIN TALLY.

No. 280,163.

Patented June 26, 1883.

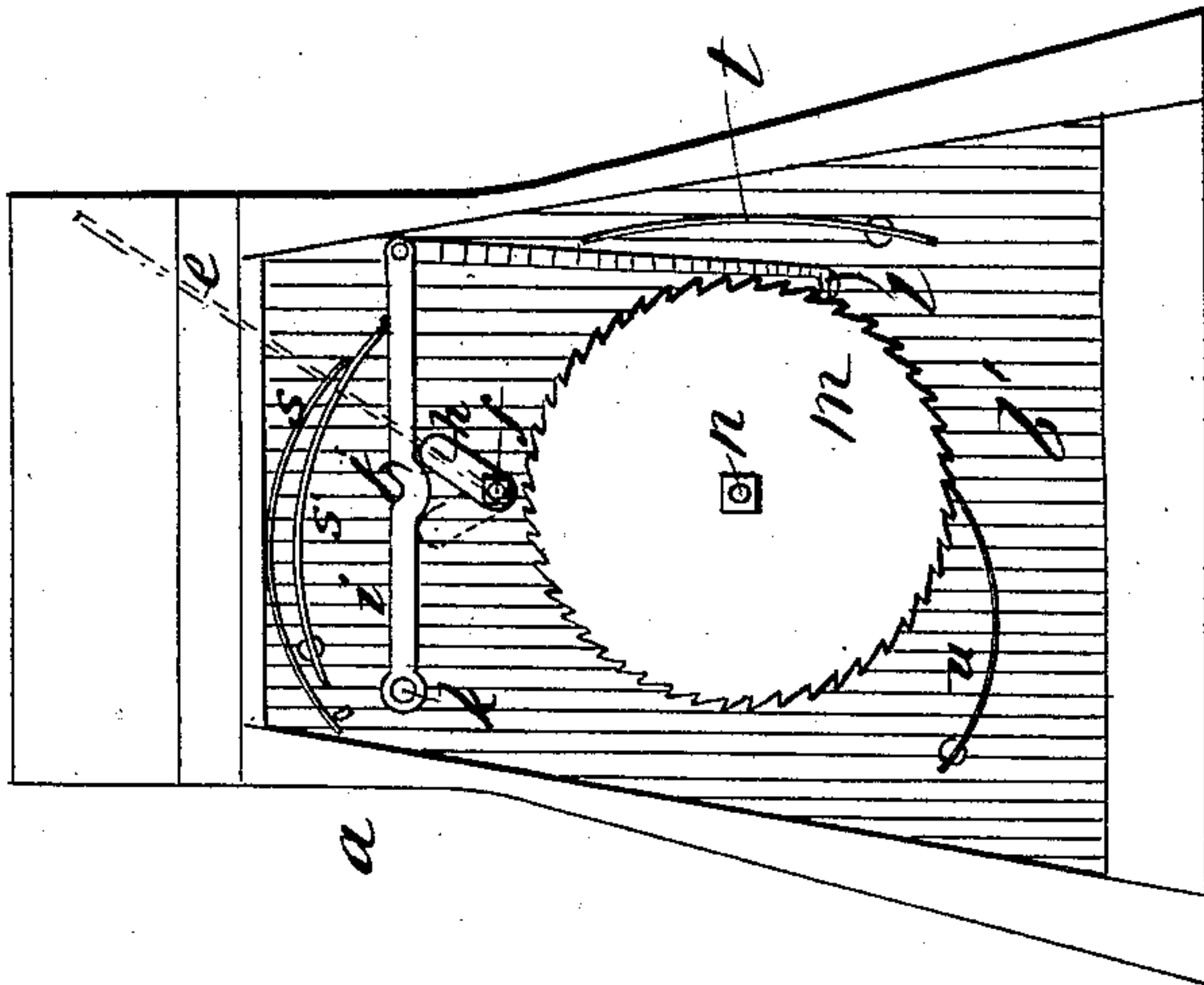


fig 3.

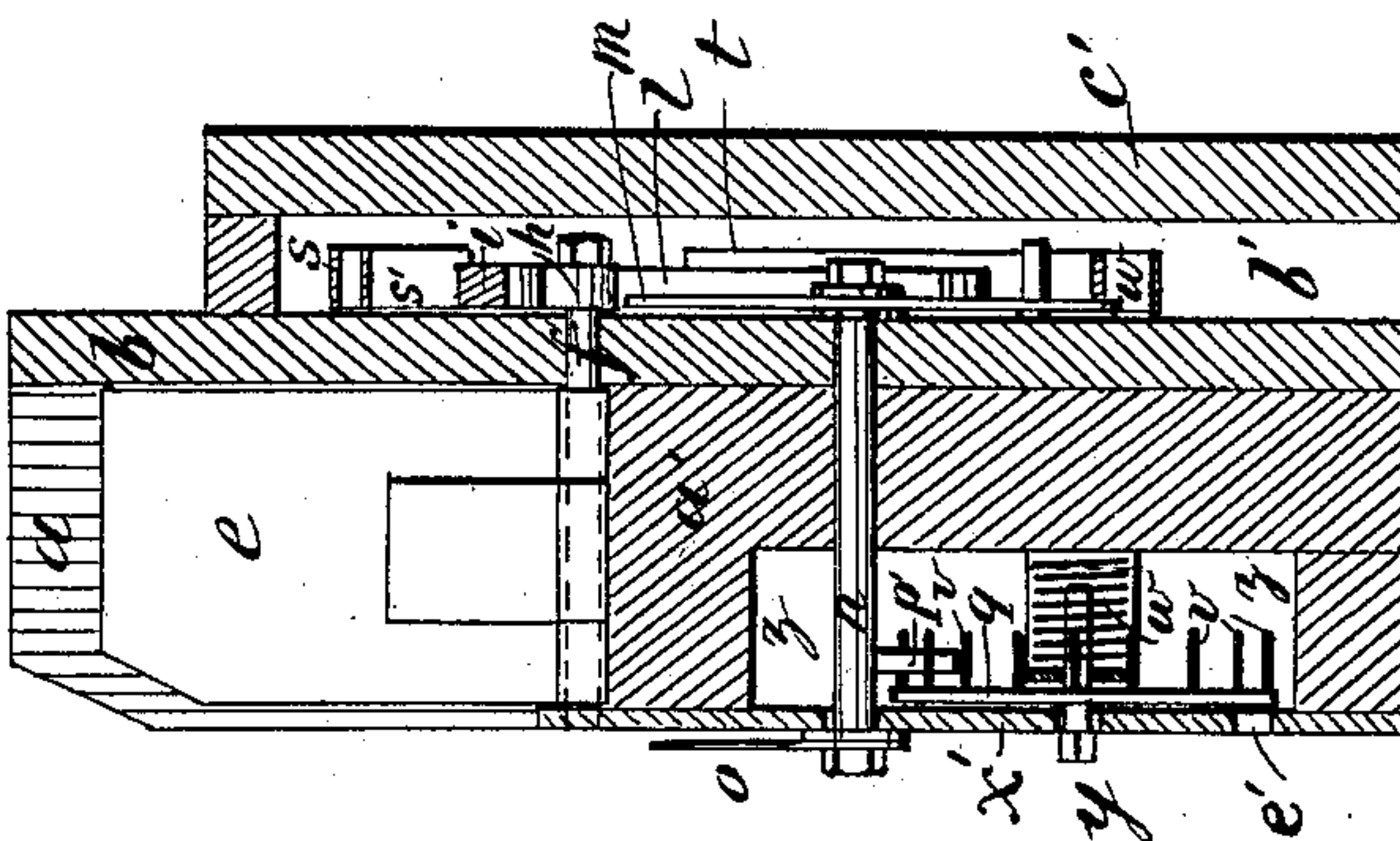
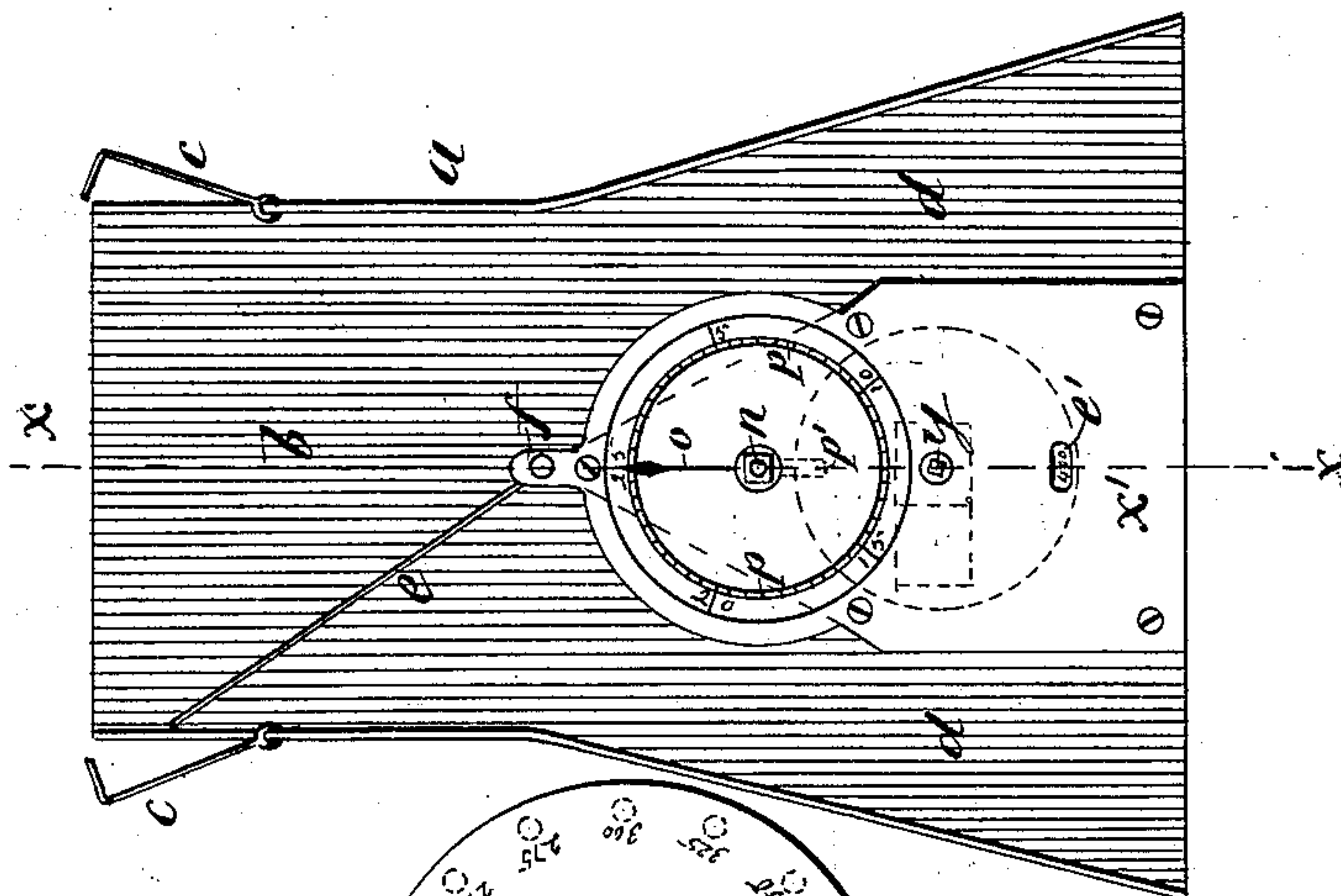


fig 2.



267

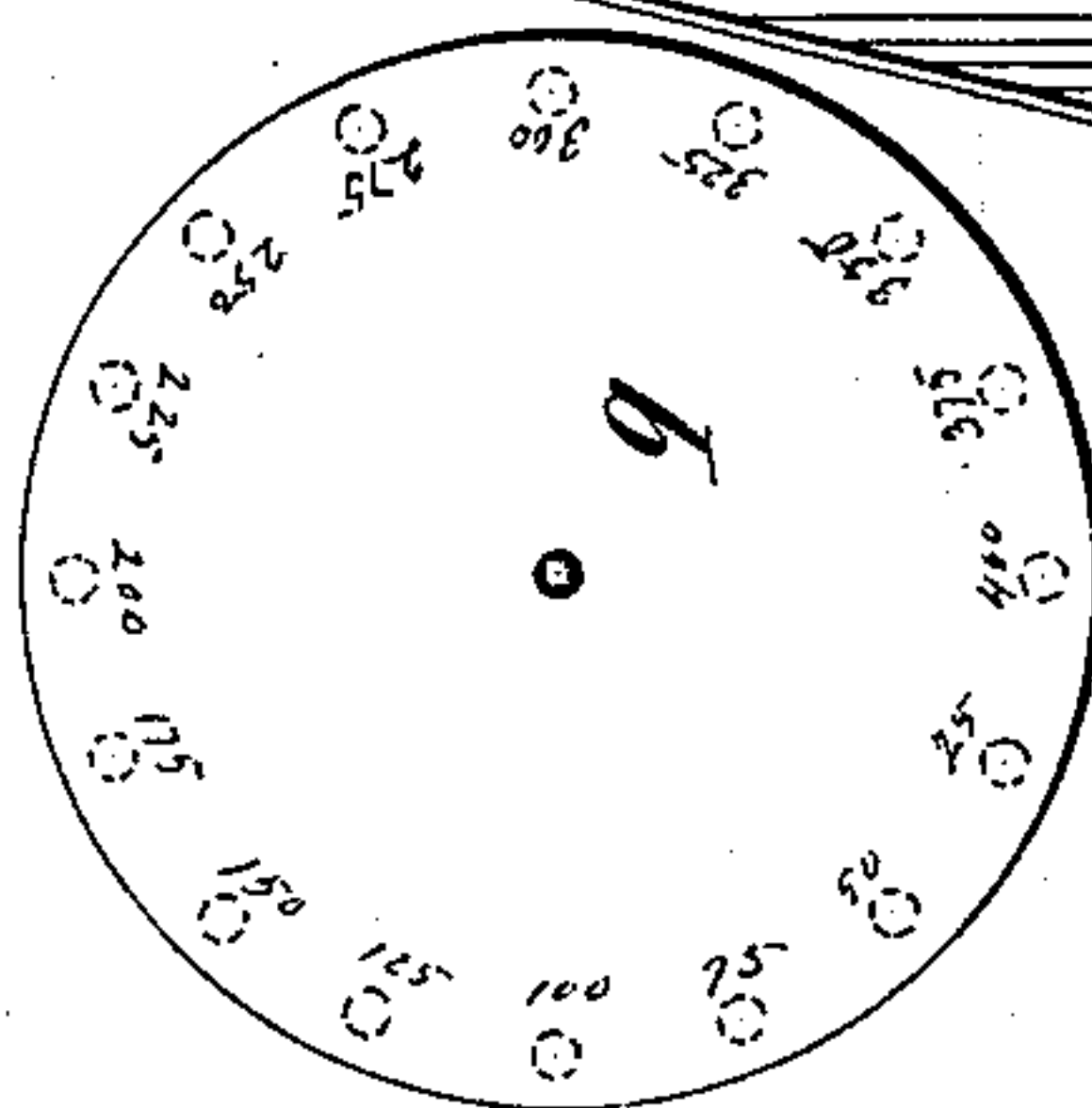


fig 4.

WITNESSES :

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GRAIN-TALLY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 280,163, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed February 13, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. FELLERS, of Burlington, in the county of Carroll and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Grain-Tally, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention consists of a small case adapted to hook on the end of the grain-spout of a thrashing-machine or other spout through which grain is to run, said case having a passage through it that is divided into two branches, and contains a gate or valve for turning the grain into either branch at will, with which gate a recording device is connected, so that when a measure is filled under one branch and the operator shifts the valve to turn the grain into an empty measure under the other branch, a record will be made of the filled measure, the construction of the device being simple and well calculated to provide a cheap and reliable tally such as is much needed in connection with thrashing-machines, all as hereinafter fully described.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved grain-tally. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation with the cover removed, showing the gear for working the recording mechanism by the gate; and Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the scoring-dial of the register.

I make a little case, *a*, of wood or metal, with a grain-passage, *b*, in the upper portion, adapted to receive the grain from the spout of a thrashing-machine or other spout when the case is connected thereto by the hooks *c* or other devices. A suitable distance below the upper end of the case I divide the passage into two branches, *d*, which extend through the bottom of the case suitably for discharging into separate measures, and at the dividing-point I pivot a valve or gate, *e*, that may be set for turning the grain into either branch at will. To the pivot *f* of this gate, which extends through the back plate *g* of the case, I connect a tappet, *h*, to be vibrated with the gate under a lever, *i*, which has a hub or ex-

tension, *j*, for the tappet to act on, and is pivoted to the case at *k*, and has a pawl, *l*, connected to its free end, to work the ratchet-disk *m*, on the pivot *n* of which is a pointer, *o*, that is made to register the tally on the dial *p* on the front of the case. The pivot *n* has a striker, *p'*, which moves a scoring-dial, *q*, one degree for each revolution of pointer *o*, and scores thereon the aggregate of the amounts recorded by the revolution of the pointer. The lever *i* is provided with springs *s*, that insure its descent after each operation of the tappet *h*. The pawl *l* has a spring, *t*, to keep it in connection with the ratchet-disk *m*, and said disk has a holding-pawl, *u*, to prevent it from turning back. The pointer *o* works over a fixed dial; but the scoring-dial *q* consists of a disk that is made to revolve by the striker *p'* acting on the pins *v*, projecting from the back of the dial. A spiral spring, *w*, is employed with the dial *q* to press against the front plate, *x*, of the case for producing the friction to prevent it from reaction. The dial has a key-post, *y*, for the application of a key for turning it back for resetting. The pointer *o* may be turned back or forward to the starting-point by pushing it with the finger.

To make a simple and compact tallying device, I locate the recording apparatus in a recess, *z*, of the block *a'*, that separates the grain-passage *b*, by which the recording device is located in such proximity to the valve-pivot *f* that the operating-gear is much simpler than it otherwise would be. The case is arranged in a slanting position for operation, and the valve or plate *e* is shifted to guide the grain in one passage and then in the other passage by manipulating it with the finger through the open front of the case.

The apparatus for working the dials is located in a chamber, *b'*, closed in on the back of the instrument by a cover, *c'*. The record of the dial *q* is to be read through the opening *c'* in the cover *x'* of block *a'*.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with the case *a*, having grain-passage *b* and branches *d*, of the gate *e*, having pivot *f* and tappet *h*, lever *i*, having pawl *l*, and the ratchet-disk *m* on a shaft, *n*,

and having a pointer, *o*, arranged with the dial *p* on the front of the case, substantially as described.

5 2. In a grain register or tally, the combination of the case *a* having the branched spout, fixed dial *p*, shaft or pivot *n*, having the pointer *o* and the striker *p'*, scoring-dial *q*, having teeth *v*, the ratchet *m*, arranged upon the opposite end of the pivot or shaft *n*, valve *e*,

shaft *f*, carrying the tappet *h*, and the spring-lever *i*, having the hub or extension *j*, provided with spring-pawl *l*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 10

JOHN E. FELLERS.

Witnesses:

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