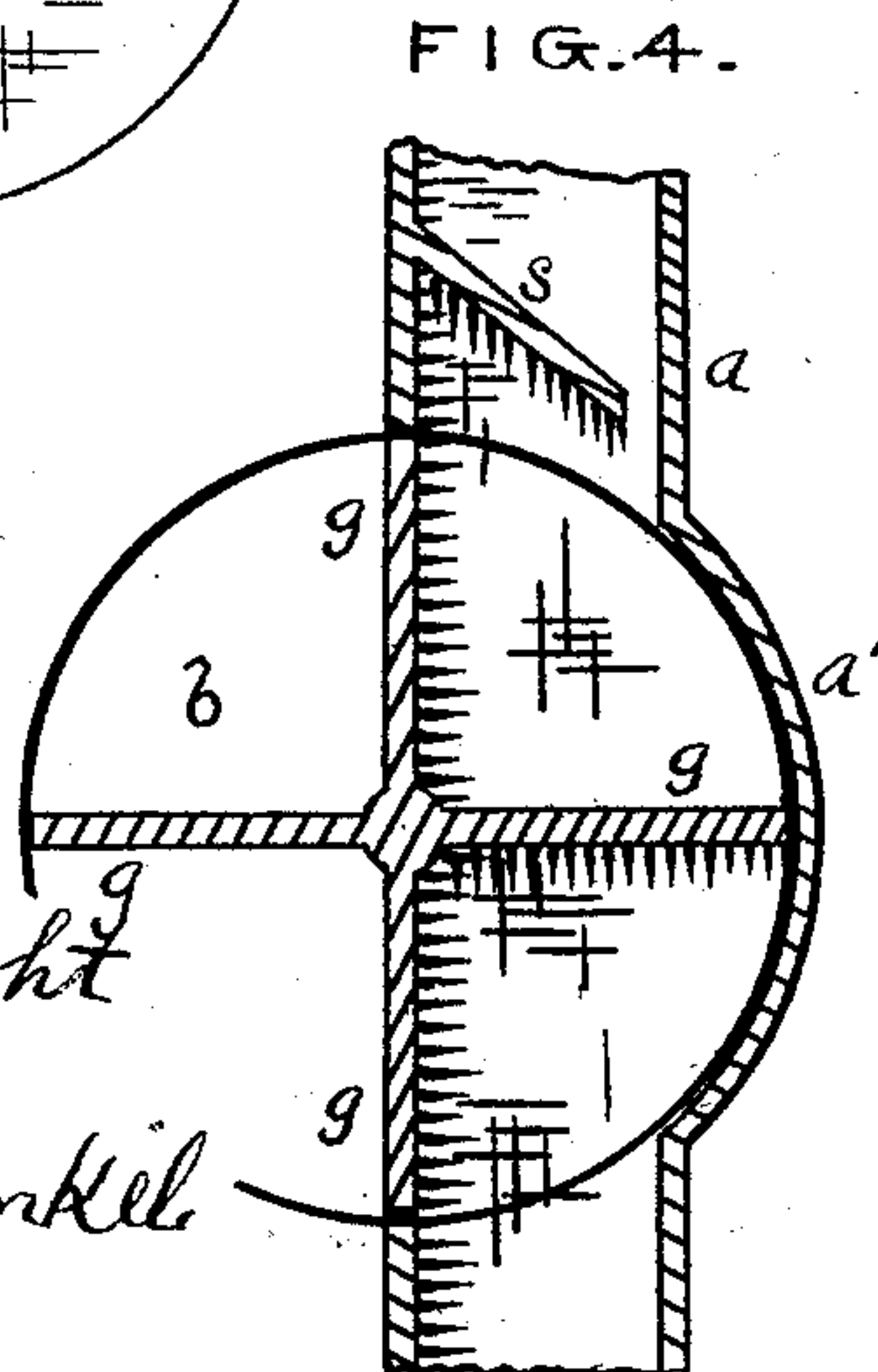
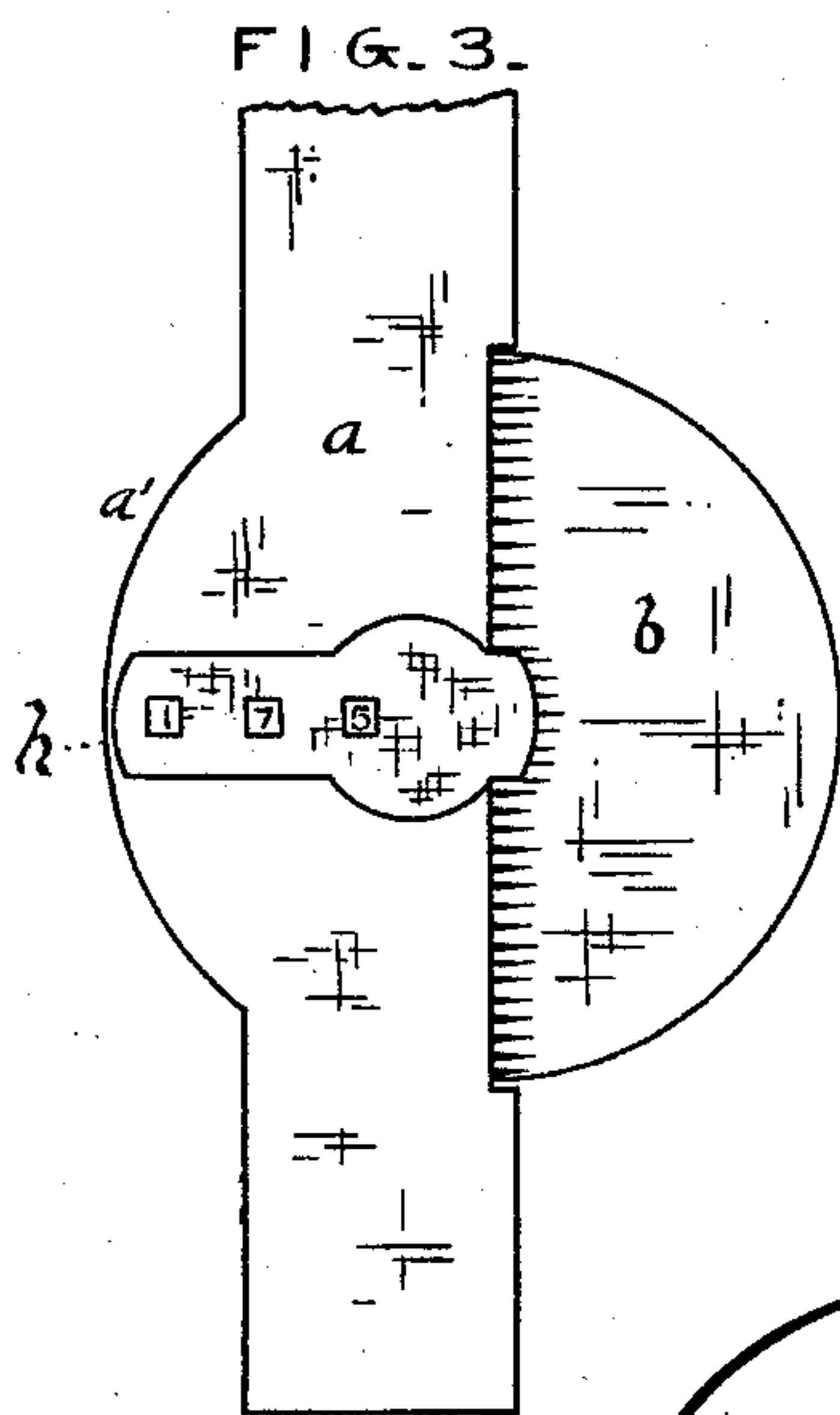
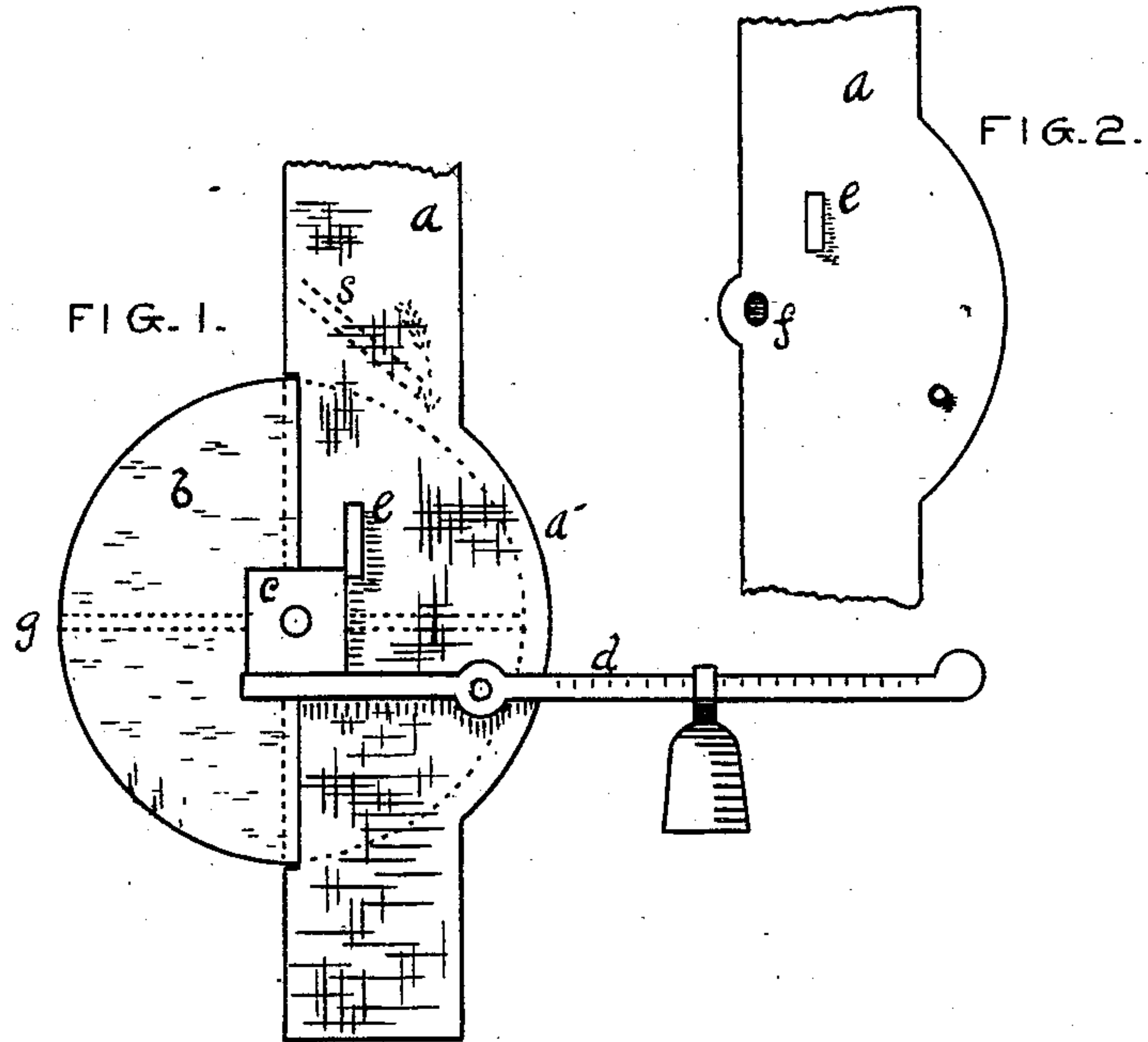


(No Model.)

W. R. DUNKEL.
AUTOMATIC GRAIN MEASURE.

No. 282,063.

Patented July 31, 1883.



Witnesses
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att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILBER R. DUNKEL, OF NEAR MACON, ILLINOIS.

AUTOMATIC GRAIN-MEASURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,063, dated July 31, 1883.

Application filed February 13, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILBER R. DUNKEL, residing near the town of Macon, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Grain-Measures, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a cheap and effective grain-meter that may be readily attached to the discharge-spout of a separator.

My invention consists in the peculiar construction of the grain-receptacles, together with the device used to regulate the discharge of the same.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my device. Fig. 2 shows a side of the casing with scale-beam and adjuncts detached. Fig. 3 shows the opposite side of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a vertical section of Fig. 1 through the casing and grain-receptacles.

a is the casing, provided with segmental projection *a'*.

b b are circular disks that fit against the sides of the casing, in which they are pivotally supported, while the space they inclose is divided into sectors by partitions *g g g g*. The shaft of disks *b* pivots on the scale-beam side in a vertical slot, as shown at *f* in Fig. 2, and is provided with block *c*, against the lower side of which scale-beam *d* presses.

e is a projection on the casing that prevents block *c* from rotating while the shaft is in the upper part of slot *f*.

h shows a register attached to the casing on the side opposite to the scale-beam.

As shown in Fig. 1, the receptacles are empty and the shaft is in the upper portion of slot *f*. In this position, if grain be admitted into the discharge-spout *a*, it will be supported by the inwardly-projecting plane *g*, while the upwardly-projecting plane will close the vertical opening in the casing and form a complete receptacle for said grain. As the grain accumulates its weight gradually lowers the block *c* until it is free from projection *e*, and as the accumulation continues the weight finally overcomes the pressure of the scale-beam on the block, and the receptacles rotate and discharge the grain. When the grain is discharged, the scale-weight immediately causes the shaft to rise to the upper part of slot *f*, whereby the block comes in contact with projection *e*, and causes an absolute stop with another plane in correct position to receive the grain.

The above process may be continued indefinitely, discharging an equal amount of grain each time, and the amount of grain discharged may be regulated by shifting the weight on the scale-beam.

I claim—

The combination, in an automatic grain-meter, of block *c*, scale-beam *d*, disks *b*, provided with partitions *g*, and casing *a a'*, provided with oblong bearing *f* and projection *e*, as and for the purpose set forth.

WILBER R. DUNKEL.

Attest:

I. D. WALKER,
L. P. GRAHAM.