

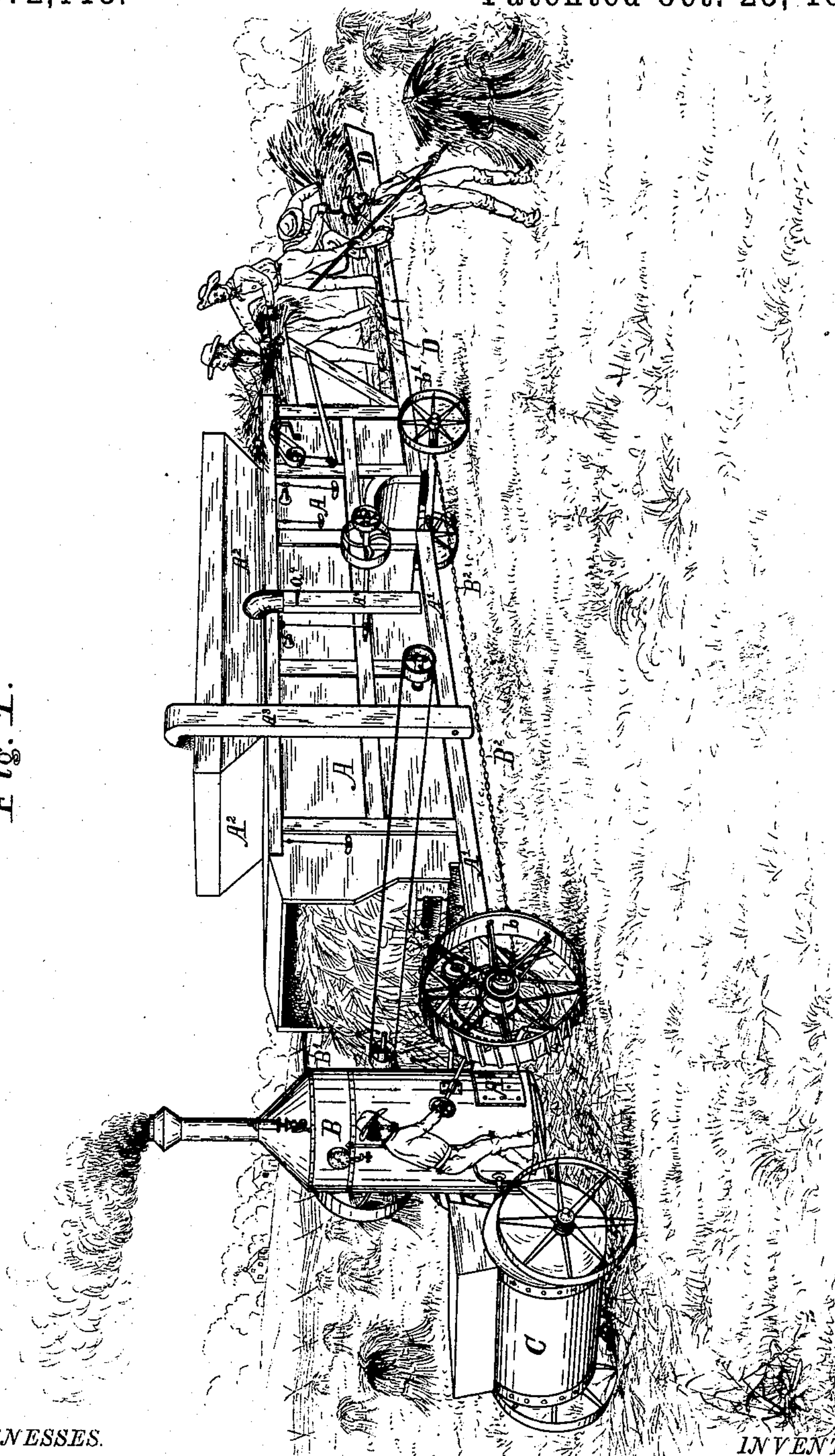
(No Model.)

J. P. CARR, Sr.
THRASHING MACHINE.

No. 372,118.

Patented Oct. 25, 1887.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES.

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JOHN P. CARR, SR., OF BROOKSTON, INDIANA.

THRASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 372,118, dated October 25, 1887.

Application filed August 5, 1886. Serial No. 210,056. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. CARR, Sr., of the town of Brookston, county of White, and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Thrashing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my said invention is to economize in the cost of construction of thrashing machinery and in the labor necessary to operate the same.

This object is accomplished by constructing in a single machine the usual thrasher and the engine for driving the same, and for propelling it through the field, together with platform, tables, and bin, all arranged in a convenient manner, and to form a compact and complete machine, which will enable the operation of thrashing the grain to be carried on while the machine is in motion.

By the use of my invention the cost of construction is not only lessened, but, by reason of the ability to keep the machine traveling while it is being operated, the grain can be thrashed directly from the shock, and thus the expense of hauling it from the shock to the machine wholly avoided.

In the accompanying drawing, I show a machine constructed in accordance with my invention as it appears when in operation; and in the drawing the portions marked A represent the body of the thrasher; B, the boiler of the engine; C, the tender to said engine, and D an extended platform to receive the sheaves of grain, and on which the men stand who feed the grain to the machine. These several parts in themselves are not peculiar in construction, but are combined and arranged to carry out my object. A single set of sills, A', extends throughout the machine and forms the base or frame-work for the thrasher, the engine, and the platform, as shown, the rear ends of said sills being securely bolted to the sides of the boiler.

The engine is connected to the main driving-wheels *b*, and thus propels the machine; and also, by means of the belt *B'*, is connected to and drives the thrashing-cylinder and the other mechanism by other belts, as shown, or as may be desired. The engine is connected to the driving-wheel by slowly-moving gear,

so that the movement of the machine across the field while thrashing is very slow—not exceeding one-fourth of the speed of a walking horse—and thus the man whose duty it is to pitch the sheaves from the shock to the platform *D* generally can do so while the machine is passing a given shock, and then walk to the next, ready to repeat the operation as the machine comes to the proper relative position thereto.

The speed may be made adjustable by any of the well-known means; and so, when the grain is heavy and the shocks consequently near together, the engineer or the man in charge of the mechanism can decrease the speed correspondingly, and where the grain is light and the shocks far apart can increase to the desired extent without changing the speed of the cylinder. Steering-chains *B'* are provided, running to the axle of the front wheels, *b'*, by which the engineer is enabled to guide the machine in its course. Said wheels *b'*, supporting one end of the frame, and the wheels *b*, supporting the other, constitute a single set of wheels, working similarly to any set of wheels under any frame or carriage.

The straw, as indicated in the drawing, is scattered over the field, and is left in the best possible place to be plowed under and thus serve as a fertilizer, or it may be burned, as desired, and the expensive and useless operation of stacking the straw is thus avoided and the expense saved.

Upon the top of the thrasher *A* is located a bin or hopper, *A'*, into which the grain, as it is thrashed, is carried by an elevator, *A''*. This bin or hopper is provided with a spout, *A'''*, which has a flexible joint; and thus, when said bin or hopper is full, it can be emptied by driving a wagon alongside the machine and arranging this spout to discharge into said wagon, (a gate, *a'*, being provided therein,) this operation being performed without stopping the machine, if desired, as will be readily understood. By this construction I provide a very compact, complete, and cheap machine, capable of performing the desired object, and by the use of which nearly all handling of the grain is avoided, it being even loaded onto the wagon, without the necessity of handling, by

means of the elevator, spout, and elevated position of the bin, as described.

I am aware that machines have heretofore been constructed which were adapted to thrash the grain while in motion, but am not aware that the peculiar arrangement and construction herein set forth and claimed are not new.

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

1. The combination of a thrasher, an engine, and a frame, and wheels for supporting the same, said engine being geared to said thrasher to drive its thrashing mechanism and to the running gear to propel the entire machine simultaneously with the operation of said thrashing mechanism, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the carrying wheels and frame, the thrashing mechanism, the engine arranged at one end of said frame, gearing whereby said engine operates the thrasher and propels the machine, and a feeder's platform arranged at the opposite end of said frame, as shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Brookston, Indiana, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1886.

JOHN P. CARR, SR. [L. S.]

In presence of—

MORRIS J. HOTZMER,
JOHN T. SMITH.