

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. & P. QUINTUS.

FEEDING ATTACHMENT FOR THRASHING MACHINES.

No. 461,875.

Patented Oct. 27, 1891.

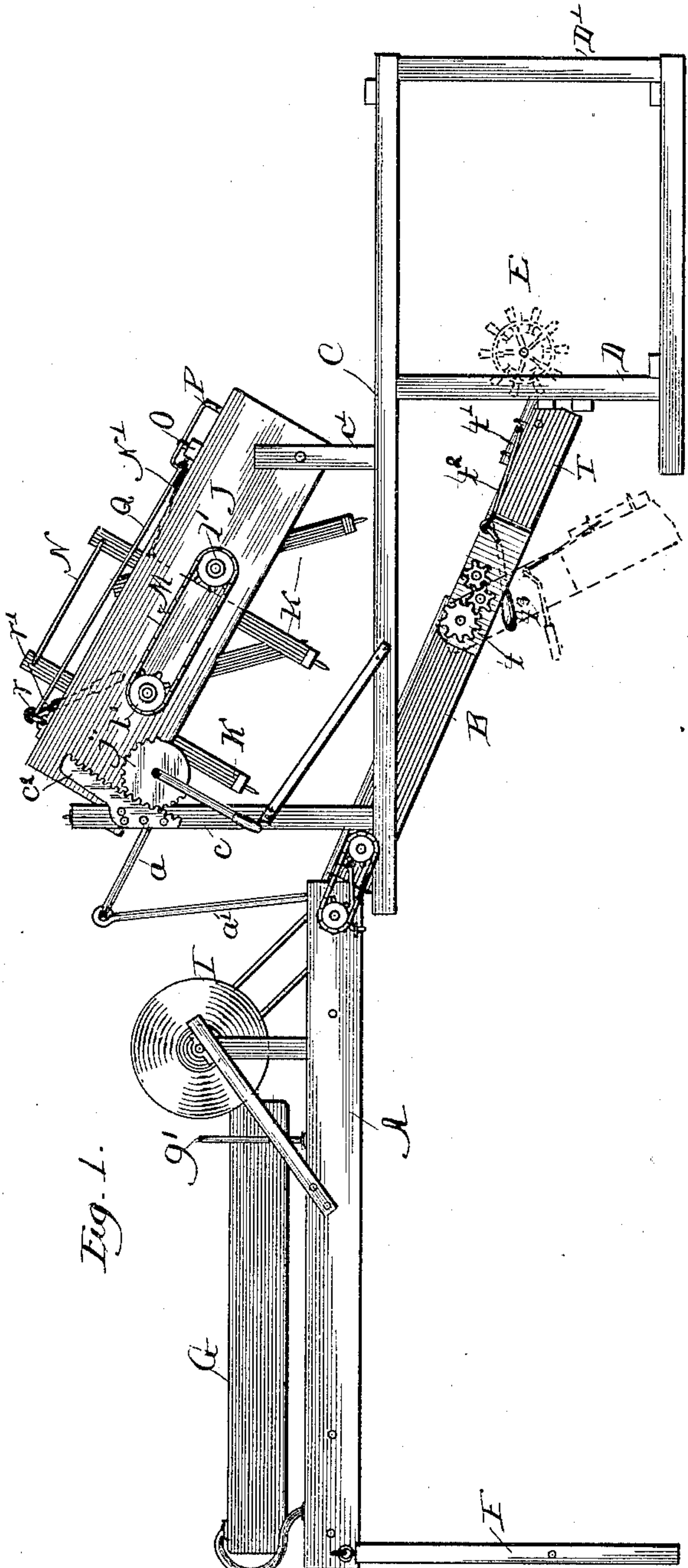


Fig. 1.

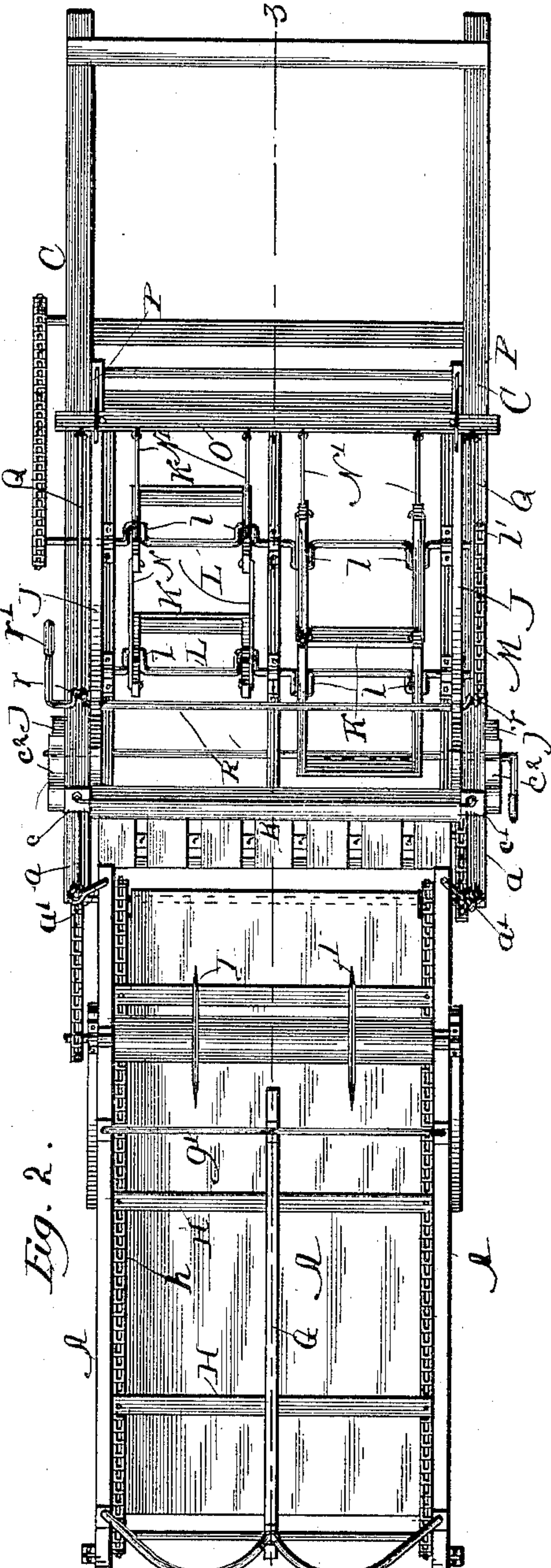


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
Chas. O. Sherway.
C. P. Smith.

Inventors
Charles Quintus
Paul Quintus
By Wiles, Mann & Bitner
Attorneys.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. & P. QUINTUS.

FEEDING ATTACHMENT FOR THRASHING MACHINES.

No. 461,875.

Patented Oct. 27, 1891.

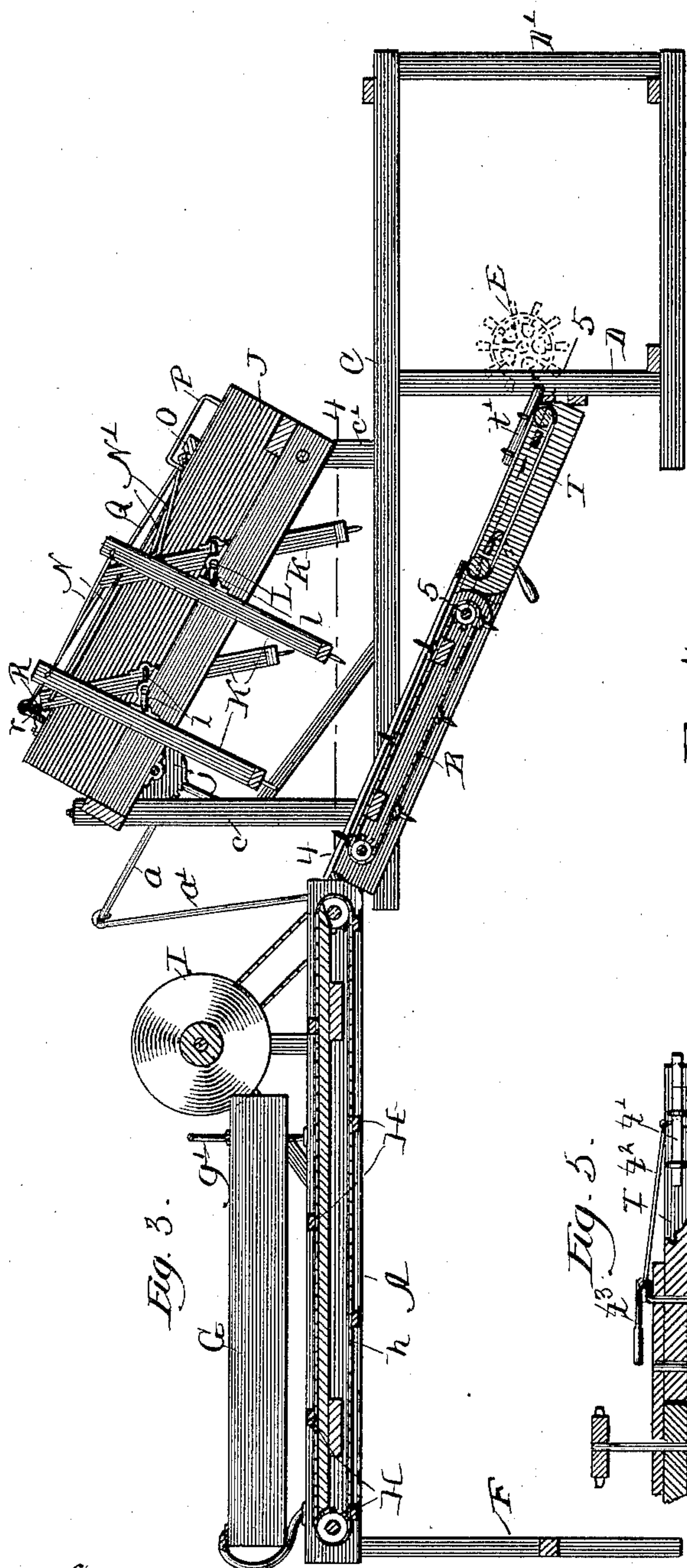


Fig. 3.

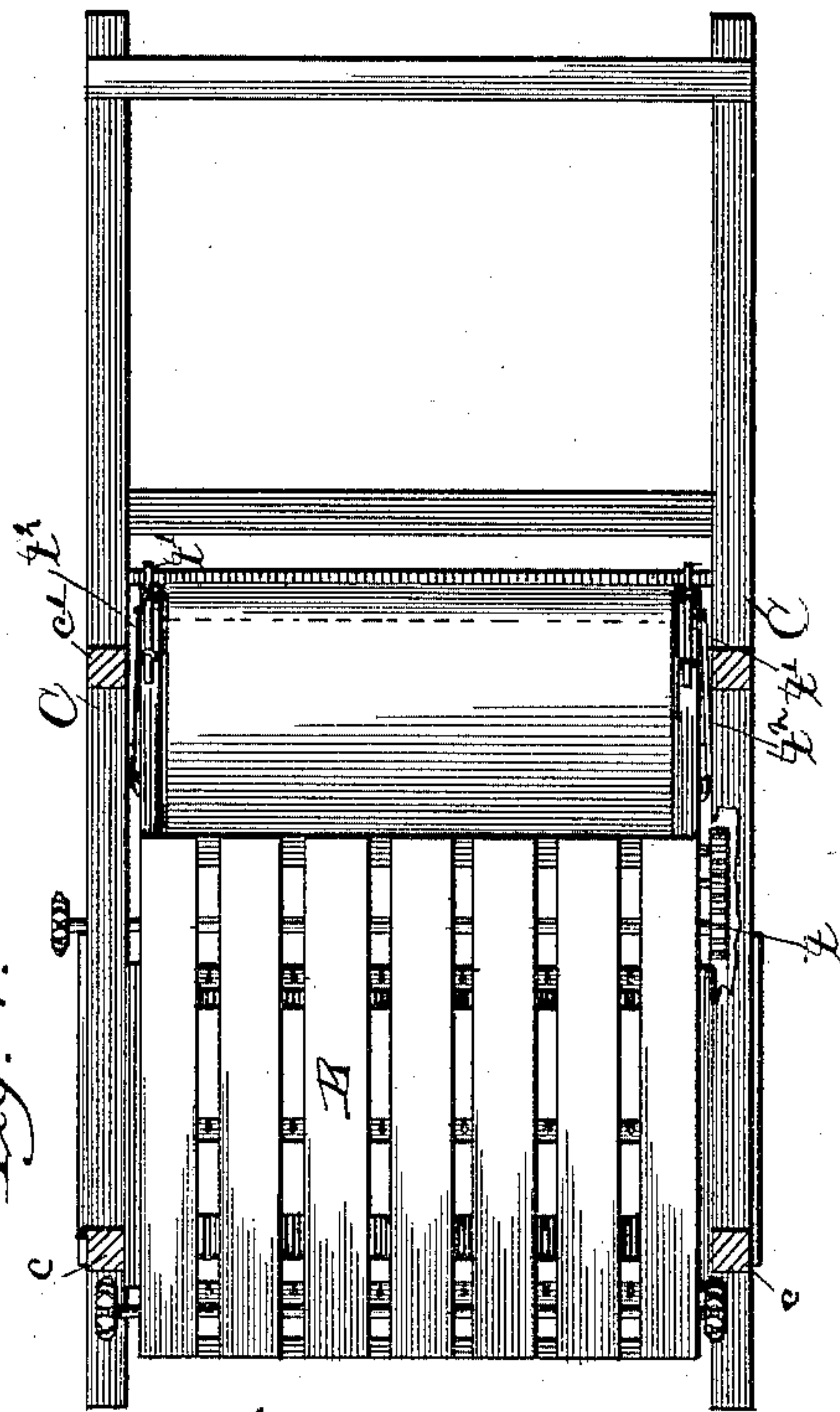


Fig. 4.

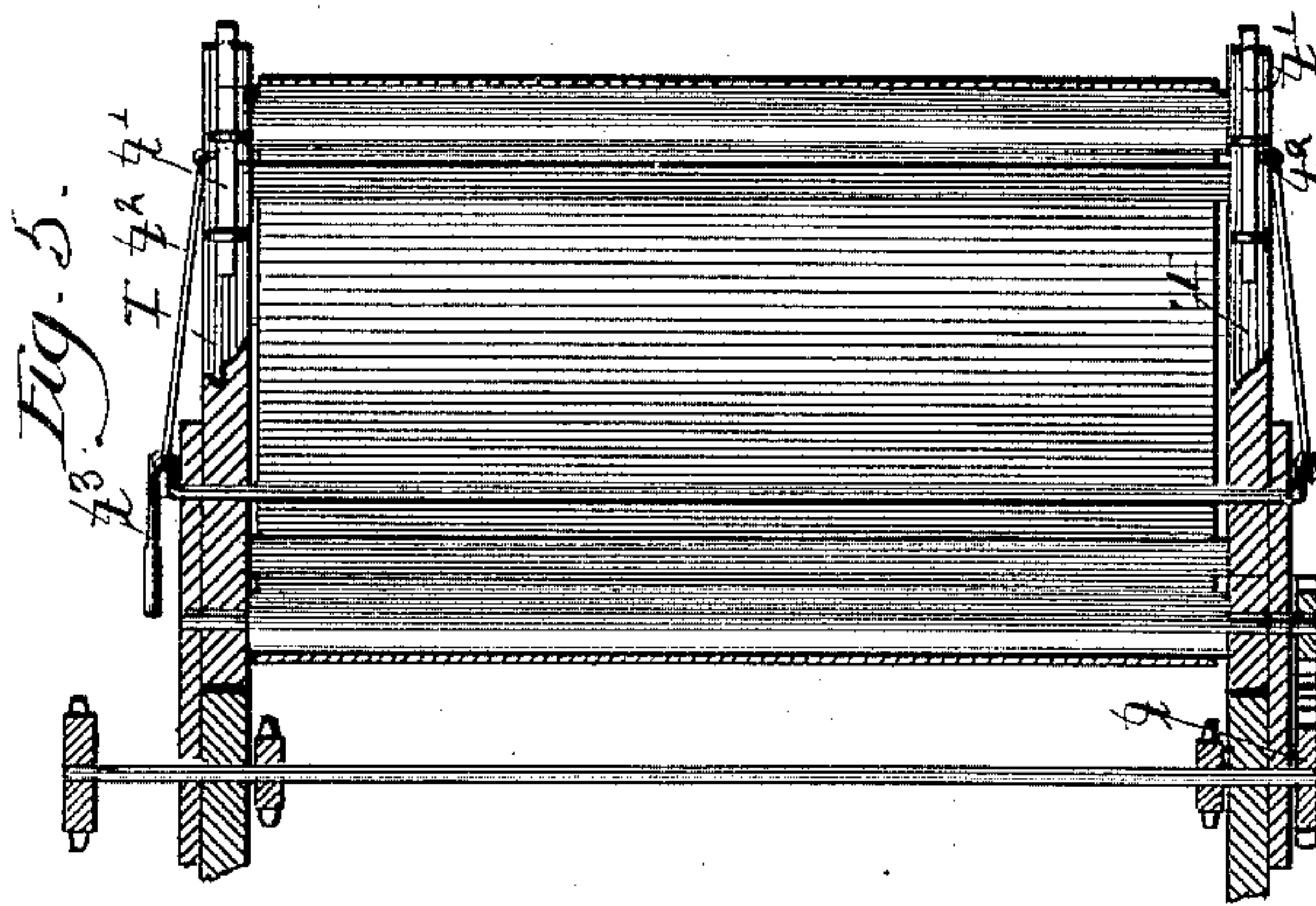


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:

Chas. O. Sherry.

C. P. Smith.

Inventors

Charles Quintus

Paul Quintus

By Wiles, Green & Bitner

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES QUINTUS AND PAUL QUINTUS, OF GARNER, IOWA.

FEEDING ATTACHMENT FOR THRASHING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,875, dated October 27, 1891.

Application filed May 9, 1891. Serial No. 392,521. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES QUINTUS and PAUL QUINTUS, both citizens of the United States of America, residing at Garner, in the county of Hancock and State of Iowa, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Feeding Attachments for Thrashing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a device designed to cut the bands of bundles as they are pitched to the machine and feed the loosened grain regularly and continuously to the cylinder, thus dispensing with the work of two men, who formerly were needed to perform the functions of our preferred device. The general idea of employing such an attachment is not new; but our preferred construction consists in a device which differs very materially in many respects, such as simplicity, strength, and efficiency, which will be seen in the following specification. This construction is illustrated in the drawings presented herewith by means of five figures, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the same; Fig. 2, a plan; Fig. 3, a vertical longitudinal section in line 3 3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a horizontal section in line 4 4 of a part of Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a section in line 5 5 of Fig. 3.

In general construction this device, in combination with some others that have been heretofore manufactured, consists of a receiving-table upon which the grain is thrown and a conveyer adapted to take the grain from the receiving-table and deliver it to the cylinder of the separator.

In the drawings the receiving-table is lettered A and the conveyer is lettered B. A frame-work C is secured to the top of the separator, which is represented in skeleton at D, and the cylinder of which is shown in dotted lines at E, and said frame-work supports the conveyer B and also one end of the receiving or grain table A. The other end of the grain-table is supported by means of legs F, adapted to rest upon the ground.

Above the middle of the grain-table a board G is supported upon bent rods g g' , so that when the bundles are thrown upon the table they will be compelled to fall lengthwise thereof. The rods g' are curved upward sufficiently to allow the bundles to pass beneath

them, and as the board is supported entirely from above a slatted conveyer H, carried by chains, is enabled to run beneath the same over the top of the grain-table. The direction of this conveyer is such that the grain as received is carried to the right in the drawings, beneath knives I, adapted to cut the bands, and thence delivered upon the feed-table or conveyer B. The legs F, upon which one end of the grain-table rests, are hinged to said table, so that they may lie parallel with the same, and the opposite end of the table is hung from a standard c upon the frame C by means of two rods a a' , pivoted together and so proportioned that the entire table can be swung upward and laid upon the top of the separator in traveling from place to place. Near the upper ends of each side of the conveyer B a small hook is attached, and is adapted to hook into a corresponding eye on each side of the receiving-table A for the purpose of securely connecting the table to the conveyer B, thus preventing the table from swinging away, as its only other connection to the rest of the machine is the joint formed by the rods a and a' .

The top of the feed-table B is slotted longitudinally, and a slatted conveyer runs beneath it, having teeth projecting upward from the slats and traveling in the slots of the table. This moves the grain toward the machine as soon as it strikes the table; but in feeding to a cylinder it is desirable to feed a bundle from the top and also to separate the same somewhat before it is thrust into the machine. To accomplish this a frame J is mounted upon the standard c and a second standard c' , both supported by the frame C, and in said frame J a series of rakes or kickers K are journaled upon cranks l , formed in rods L, journaled in the frame J, and rotated by suitable connections with the gearing of the separator. These rakes have a quick pitching motion, somewhat like that of a hay-tedder, and as they are thrust into the top of the bundle they pitch the upper portion thereof forward, so that it enters the thrashing-machine before the lower portion. We have rendered the operation of these rakes much more effective by using two series pivoted upon separate rods, which are accurately timed by means of a chain M and sprocket-wheels l' . The mo-

tion of the rakes is still further improved by connecting the tops of the carrying-bars together by means of links N and by connecting the forward series by means of links N' to a bar O, secured to the frame J. This latter bar is preferably made adjustable, and the same is accomplished by mounting it in guides P, so that it can slide back and forth, and controlling it by means of rods Q, operated by cranks r upon a rod R, journaled in the frame J and having a handle r' , by means of which it may be rotated.

The frame J is adjustably connected with the standards c by means of a rack c^2 and a pinion j upon a shaft journaled in the frame J and provided with a handle for turning it. This is to enable the rakes to be placed nearer to or farther from the feed-table. The rakes in the frame J, it will be noticed, are so arranged upon the opposite sides that while one set is working the other set is idle.

In the use of a thrashing-machine it is frequently necessary to get at the cylinder for various purposes, such as tightening the spikes, &c., and we provide for this by making the portion of the feed-table next to the cylinder F separate from the remainder and hinging it thereto at t , so that it can be swung down into the position seen in dotted lines in Fig. 1 and out of the way. A sliding catch t' , operated by a bar t^2 and handle t^3 , enables

this hinged portion of the feed-table to be secured in position.

We claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination, with a feed-table, of a hinged portion T, having an endless conveyer actuated by suitable mechanism, and sliding bolts t' , operated by handles t^3 and connecting-rods t^2 , substantially as described.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination of a suitable frame with the rods L, rotated by suitable mechanism, having cranks l adapted to actuate the rakes, the guides P, cross-bar O, rods W, and connecting-rods Q, and adapted to be manipulated by a lever r' , substantially as described.

3. The combination of the frame C, having standards c and braces a , with the feed-table A, having legs F pivotally secured thereto and also adapted to be parallel to the same, the standards a' , the upper ends of which form a loose joint with the braces a , and suitable hooks adapted to secure the table A to the rest of the machine when in operative position, substantially as described.

CHARLES QUINTUS.
PAUL QUINTUS.

Witnesses:

HARVEY N. BROCKWAY,
J. M. ELDER.