

W. ALPERT.
THRASHING MACHINE.

No. 480,484.

Patented Aug. 9, 1892.

Fig. 1.

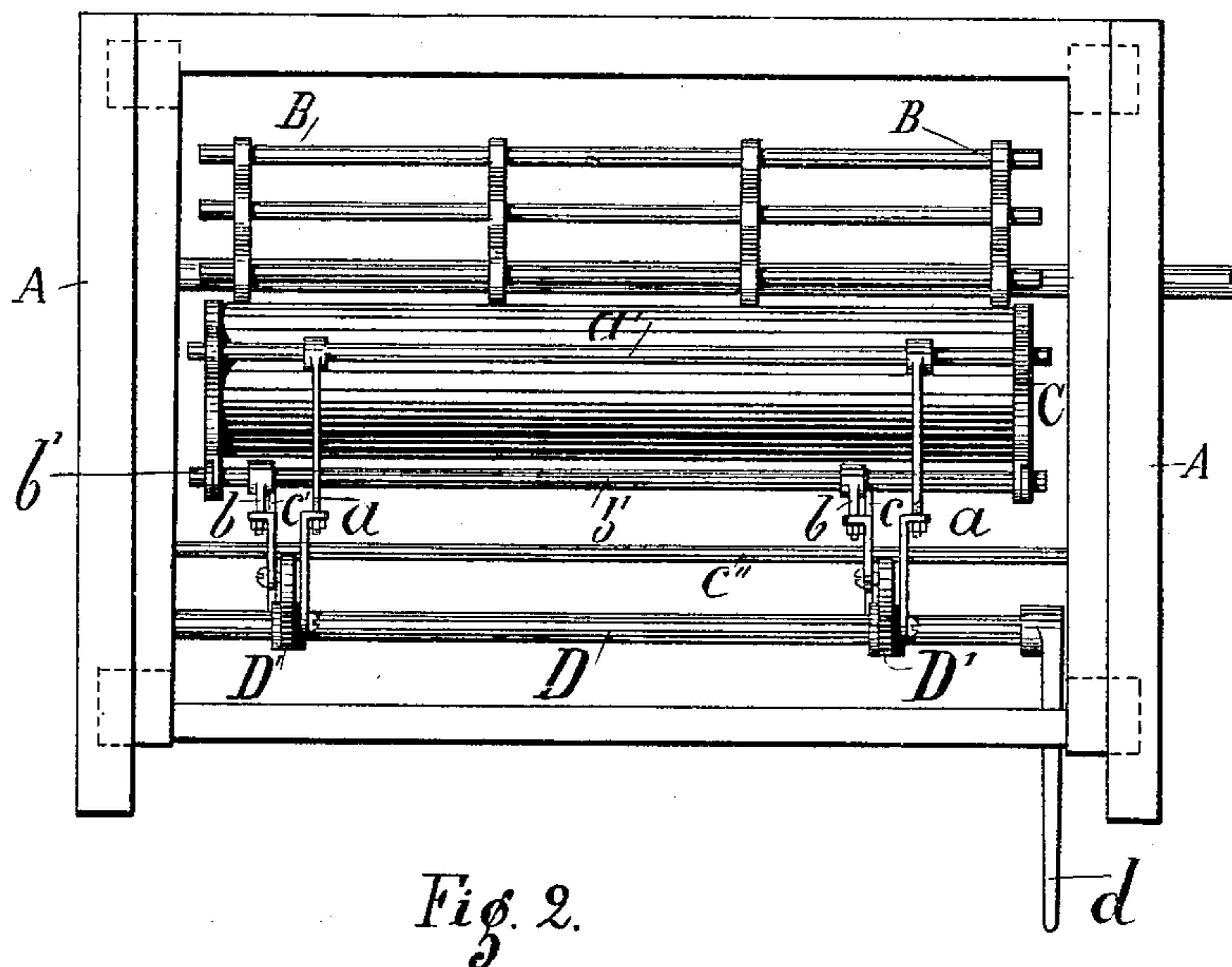
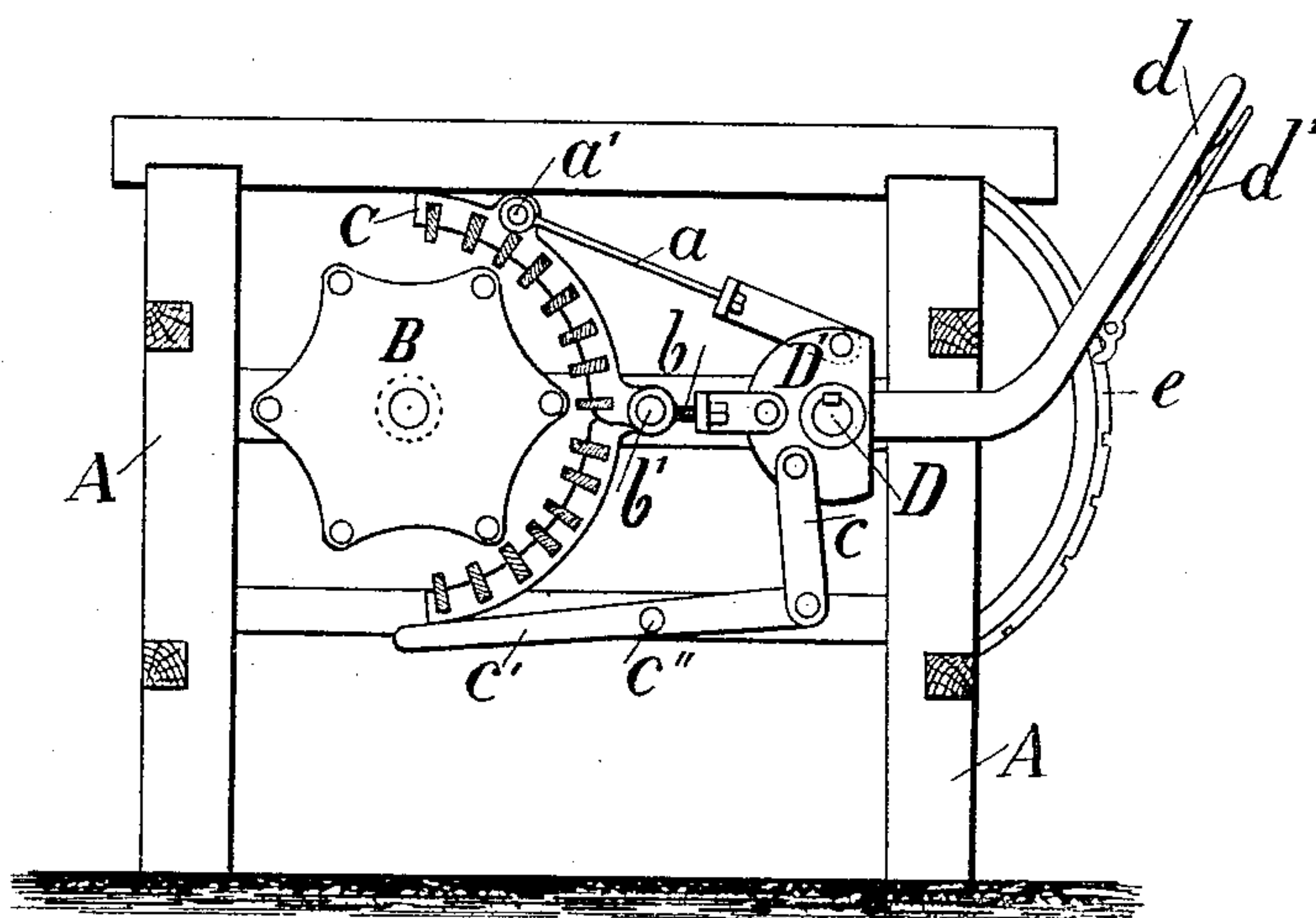


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES
Charles Schroeder.
Charles Bles

INVENTOR
W. Alpert
by *Joseph Riegner*
ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

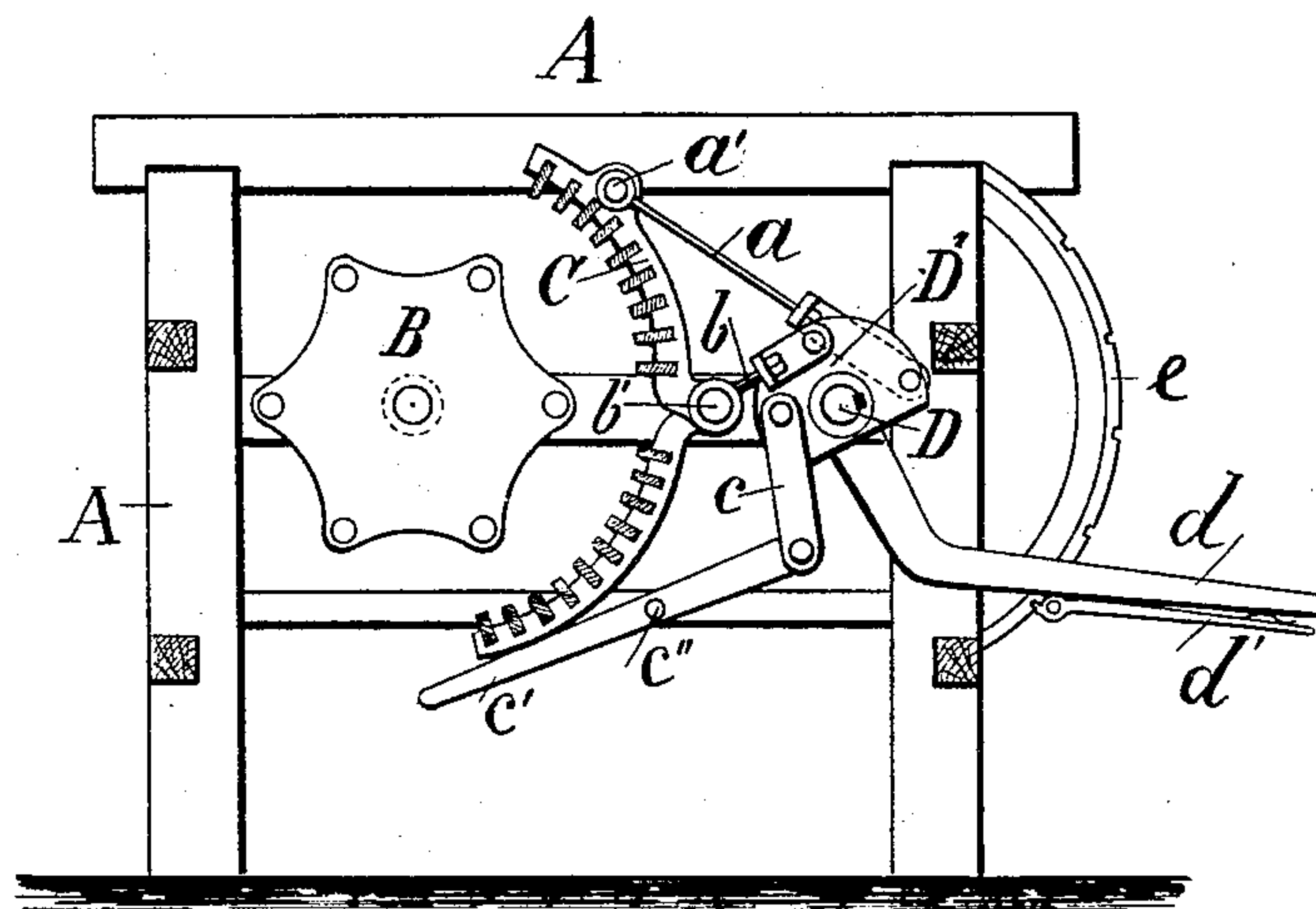
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Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:
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Charles B. B.

INVENTOR.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILHELM ALPERT, OF BRANDENBURG-ON-THE-HAVEL, GERMANY.

THRASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,484, dated August 9, 1892.

Application filed August 15, 1891. Serial No. 402,791. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILHELM ALPERT, a citizen of Germany, and a resident of Brandenburg-on-the-Havel, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Thrashing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to thrashing-machines; and the object of my invention is to provide a new and improved thrashing-machine, which is so constructed that in cases of danger the grating adjacent to the thrashing-cylinder can readily be removed from or moved toward said cylinder by the person attending the machine without requiring said person to leave his position.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts and details, as will be fully described hereinafter, and finally pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a thrashing-machine with my improvement, the top plate being removed; and Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view of the same, the grating being close to the thrashing-cylinder. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the grating moved from the cylinder.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the frame of the thrashing-machine, B the thrashing-cylinder, and C the semicircular grating. Behind the latter the shaft D is mounted, which is connected with the devices for adjusting the grating. Said shaft carries two disks D', with each of which the connecting-links *a b* are connected, said links being in turn pivotally connected with the rods on the top and middle parts of the grating D. The disks D' are also connected by the links C with arms C' of a shaft C², the extensions of which arms extend under the bottom part

of the grating and in the normal position of the grating support the same and hold it in place.

Fig. 2 shows the positions of the parts when the thrashing-machine is at work. When the grating must be adjusted farther away from the thrashing-cylinder, the latch *d'* on the handle-lever *d* of the shaft D is disengaged from the notches of the bar *e* and pulled downward, whereby the shaft D is rotated on its longitudinal axis and the disks D' are turned. Thereby the connecting-rods are brought into the position shown in Fig. 3 and in turn move the grating from the position shown in full lines in Fig. 2 to the position shown in dotted lines, and the arms *c'* are moved downward into the position shown in dotted lines, thus permitting the grating to descend. The grating can be locked in any desired position regard to the cylinder by means of the latch *d'* on the handle-lever *d* of the shaft D.

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

In a thrashing-machine, the combination, with a thrashing-cylinder, of a semicircular grating, a shaft, disks mounted on said shaft, two arms pivoted eccentrically to each disk and connected with the grating at the top and center, pivoted arms on which the grating rests, and pivoted links connecting said arms with the disks on the shafts, a handle for turning said shaft, and means for locking the handle and shaft in place, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

WILHELM ALPERT.

Witnesses:

PAUL FISCHER,

WILHELM BINCLEWALD.