

No. 626,041.

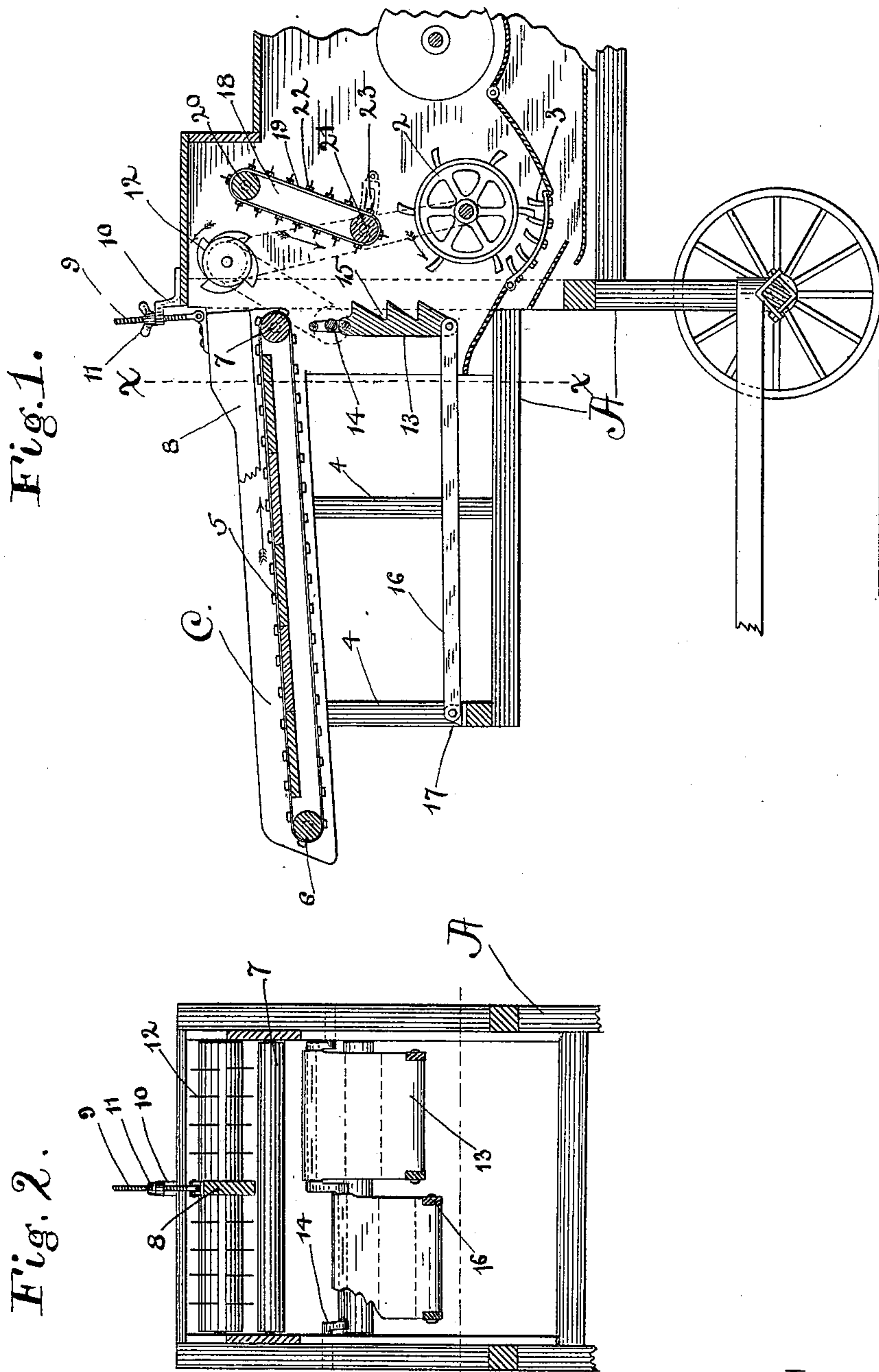
Patented May 30, 1899.

J. TAYLOR.

ATTACHMENT FOR THRESHERS.

(Application filed Nov. 23, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN TAYLOR, OF JOLIETTE, NORTH DAKOTA.

ATTACHMENT FOR THRESHERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,041, dated May 30, 1899.

Application filed November 23, 1897. Serial No. 659,555. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN TAYLOR, of Joliette, Pembina county, North Dakota, have invented certain Improvements in Attachments for Threshers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in threshers, its object being to provide improvements in the feeding attachments therefor.

The advantages of my improvement will be hereinafter more particularly pointed out.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of the forward end of a thresher, showing the construction and arrangement of my improvements; and Fig. 2 is a section on line *xx* of Fig. 1.

In the drawings, A represents the frame of the thresher, in which is arranged the ordinary cylinder 2, working in connection with the concaves 3.

C represents the self-feeder, supported upon the standards 4 of the frame. This feeder in my construction is not removable, as in the ordinary construction, but forms a permanent part of the machine. The feeder consists of the endless carrier 5, running over the shafts 6 and 7 and provided with the ordinary dividing-board 8, the upper end of which is vertically adjustable by means of the supporting screw-bolt 9, passing through a bracket 10, secured to the frame of the machine and provided with an adjusting thumb-nut 11. Above the forward end of the self-feeder are arranged the ordinary knives 12 for cutting the bands. Above and in front of the cylinder are the vertical kickers 13, supported upon the transverse crank-shaft 14 and formed with horizontal notches 15 to engage with the grain. The lower ends of the kickers are connected by bars 16 with the uprights 4, said bars having pivotal connection 17 with said kickers and uprights.

Above the cylinder 2 is the feed-regulator 18, consisting of an endless carrier 19, running over shafts 20 and 21, said carrier being provided with slats and spikes 22. The shaft 20 has fixed support upon the sides of the thresher, the lower shaft 21 working in con-

nection with the slots 23 in the opposite sides of the thresher, by means of which the lower end of said feed-regulator may be adjusted toward and from the kickers 13.

The parts are operatively connected by suitable pulleys and belts, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The belts connecting the cylinder 2 with the feed-regulator 18 and the self-feeder 6 are not indicated in Fig. 1, as they would ordinarily be upon the opposite side of the machine.

In use the sheaves are fed by means of the self-feeder C into the machine, the bands being cut by the knives 12. As the grain is carried over the end of the self-feeder it drops between the kickers 13 and the feed-regulator 18, the notches of the kicker holding part of the grain, while the regulator feeds it to the cylinder. The further steps of the separation of the grain are then carried out in the ordinary manner.

The many advantages of my improvements over the ordinary constructions will be apparent. Where the grain passes horizontally to the cylinder, it frequently causes clogging of the same and hard running, whereas in my invention, by means of the upright kickers and the regulator in front of the same causing the grain to be fed vertically in a regulated stream, clogging of the cylinder is absolutely prevented and the thresher runs much easier than in the ordinary constructions. Also as the self-feeder in my construction is a permanent part of the machine there is no setting up when going to thresh, and the parts therefore do not have to be detached in moving the thresher, and the machine is also lighter than other constructions.

I claim—

1. In combination with a threshing-machine cylinder and self-feeder, means for feeding the grain vertically to said cylinder and regulating the passage thereof, consisting of upright kickers, arranged above said cylinder, the supports for said kickers allowing the same to be vertically reciprocated, a feed-regulator arranged above said cylinder and in front of said kickers and horizontally adjustable toward and from the kickers, and

the teeth projecting outwardly from the kickers in position to engage and retard the grain in its passage to cylinder.

2. In a threshing-machine, the combination
5 with the self-feeder, and the threshing-cylinder, of the upright kickers arranged above and in front of said cylinder, the crank-support for said kickers, the bars pivotally connecting the lower ends of the kickers with a
10 fixed support, and the feed-regulator ar-

ranged above said cylinder and adjustable toward and from the kickers to regulate the passage of grain to the cylinder.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

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