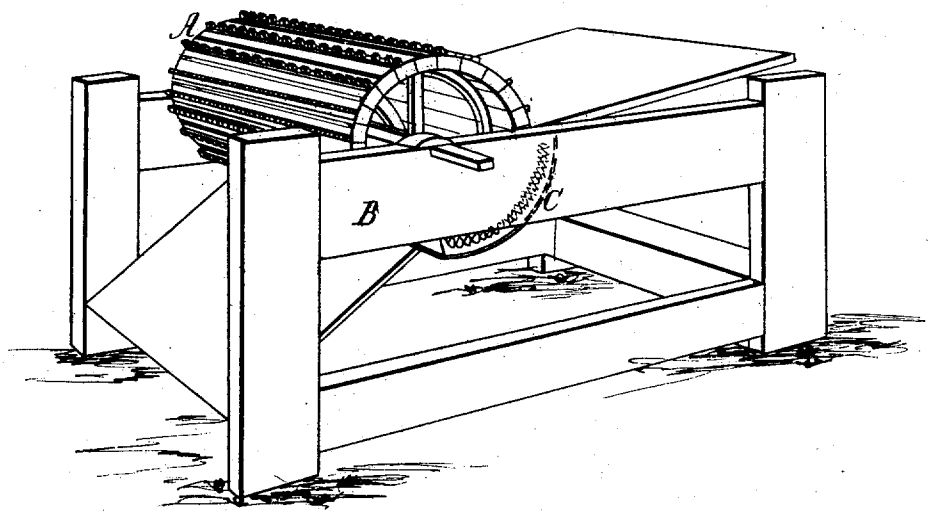
A. W. SUMMER.

6429X

THRESHING MACHINE.

Patented Mar. 21, 1831.



THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

6429X Aug 21 1839 139.

Abram W. Summers, of Gates, N. York,

Letters Patent.

The schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Abram W. Summers. himself of his Improvement: called the float and teeth threshing machine

To all and to whom these presents shall come,

Abraham W. Summers of the town of Gates and County of Monroe and State of New York, —— Be it known that I Abram W. Summers have invented a new and useful improvement in threshing machines not known or used before my application

This Machine like all others of the same kind consists of posts, girts, cylinder, pulleys &c and differs but little from that kind of machine which has a cylinder with teeth and a concave bed with bars The improvement in this machine consists in an increased size of cylinder, the diameter is fourteen inches and a row of teeth and a float, alternate dividing the surface into twenty eight equal parts, The floats are made of band iron and let in between the lagging and fastened with screws to the edge of each where they are put in the cylinder, and project five eighths from the surface between each of these floats there is a row of teeth of three eighths round iron, and placed one inch from center to center and project one inch from the surface, making the full diameter fourteen inches, and the teeth in one row covers the space in the other, or its proportion of it the principal use of these floats is to prevent the straw forming a wisp around the cylinder (which will be the case when the straw is a little wet) also keeps it keep the straw close to the concave bars, the concave is a full quarter circle from the feeding apron — this concave is formed of bar iron wrought diamonding of one inch square running parallel with

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the floats, and rows of teeth, so placed that a line passing through the acute angle, will lead to the centre of motion and places as near together as to prevent the white cobs passing between the obtuse angles leaving an eighth of an inch between the acute angle and the teeth when in motion, the principal features of this improvement are as follows. first the placing of the floats between the rows of teeth which prevent but wheat or straw forming a weigh around the cylinder, thereby the bars of the concave made depressing and the acute angle plows within one eighth of an inch of the teeth and is close together as to prevent the white cobs passing between them, thereby every kernel is compelled to pass over the whole concave which cleans it from chaff and dust and does not cut the Kernel. All the above improvements are relied on together with the priviledge of varying the proportion, and material as may best suit any fancy. so that all the while I adhere to my principle and depart not from it.)

In testimony whereof. I have hereunto subscribed my name this 12th day of February 1831

Witnesses.

A Gardiner
J. L. D. Mathers

Abram W. Semmes

Ent'd in F.C. (Note)

6370

Taken from a Copy authenticated. Dep't of State 18th Augt 1835.