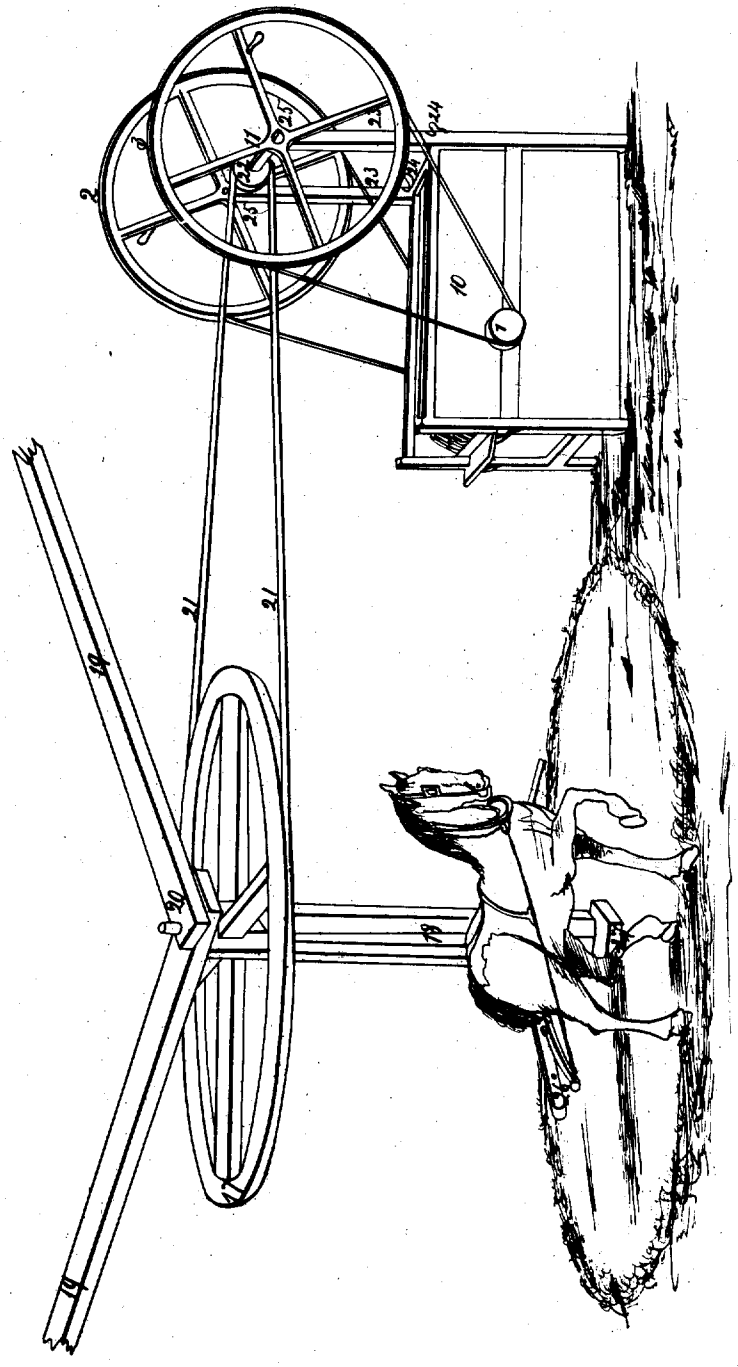
8501X

J. Shaw.

Thrashing Mach.

Patented Nov. 19, 1834.



Nov. 19. 1834 8501X

John Shaw of Augusta in the county of Kennebec & State of Maine.

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 John Shaw himself, of his improvement in a Machine for threshing grain

To all to whom these Presents shall come

Be it Known, that I. John Shaw of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec and state of Maine have invented a new and useful improvement in a Machine for threshing grain, and the following is a clear, full and exact description of said Machine as invented or improved by m

The main body of the Machine is framed of strong joice. It is about three feet eight inches high and four feet six inches long. The sides are boarded up and a joice side girt runs horizontally along the side from one corner post to the other, sufficiently high up to permit the four revolving beaters herein after mentioned to revolve on a shaft resting thereon without coming nearer than eight inches from the floor upon which the machine stands. The Machine is about twenty inches wide between sides And both its sides are framed and constructed exactly alike and are kept firmly together by two girts one of which on the front end is placed within six inches of the foot of the posts, and the other is as near the top of the posts at the other or back end of the Machine Between the posts in the front end and directly above the side girts above described, a thick board about two feet six inches wide, is fitted to slide in so far as the thickness of the said front posts & to let its inner edge come up flush with the concave receiver herein after described, and for this purpose a square piece is cut out of each end of said board so that it may slide between said post and bring up flush against the front face of the front corner post. The board inclines a little downward at its inner edge and is supported in part by a rest directly underneath which is appended to each of said front posts. The concave receiver is made of some solid hard wo

Drawing

or material, and is hollowed out on its inner side like ninety degrees of a cylinder about two feet in diameter - The ends of this concave receiver are firmly confined to each side of the Machine, by means of the girts and side boards aforesaid, and the inner or hollowed surface of this concave receiver is studded or set thickly but regularly, with square iron teeth, about three inches long above the wood or surface of the receiver. These teeth are made of iron bars about half an inch square, cut off bluntly, and sharpened at the lower end so as to be driven into the receiver about 3 inches, and leave the projecting part without alteration from the state of the Bar. This receiver is so fixed or set in the machine, that the ends are snug to the sides of Body and inclines downwards at its lower extremity sufficiently to render its concavity concentric or nearly so with the shaft first mentioned on which the beaters revolve - The shaft referred to runs across the body of the Machine from side to side, & revolves on boxes fitted to the middle side girts aforesaid, & a small wheel (about nine inches in diameter) is attached to each extremity of the said shaft and plays upon the outside of the Machine. Within the body of the Machine and on the middle of said shaft & firmly attached thereto, is a cross of joice, or a strong frame work, locked together so as to present four arms of equal length, at right angles with each other and radiating from the centre of said shaft - These arms project about nine inches, and on the extremity of each is mortised, or strongly fastened a piece of hard wood joice about twenty inches long, (corresponding with the width of the Machine) and running parallel with the shaft, being confined at the middle to the arm aforesaid and cut so that their ends will not rub against the sides of the Machine - On the exterior face of the four pieces so confined upon the extremity of the arms aforesaid, are set firmly one row of iron teeth, blunt and square as above described, projecting about three inches and extending along the whole length of each of the pieces aforesaid which are parallel with the concave receiver and so fitted that when they revolve with the shaft aforesaid, the teeth thereof shall pass between the teeth set in the receiver, leaving about three sixteenths of an inch space between them, and also about the

same space between the ends of the teeth revolving and the surface of the receiver — The two small wheels mentioned above, give motion to the arms and pieces at their extremities (called revolving beaters) being attached to the same shaft, & the grain enters by the feeding board passes into the concave receiver and is threshed by the continues blows of the said revolving beaters & is thrown or conducted off by a conducting board which at one end is elevated about eight inches above the floor, touching the lower edge of the receiver & inclining downward to the feet of the back posts and constituting in fact the floor of the Machine — The four revolving beaters just described turn within an arched cap or covering of sheet iron or thin boards or other suitable material confined to the sides and in front terminating from three to five inches above the feeding board and extending about half a circle back — The small wheels aforesaid receive their motion from two large wheels (about six feet in diameter) placed in the same plane and connected thereto by bands playing over them respectively — These two large wheels are turned by hand power and handles are for that purpose appended to them — They are keyed on to opposite ends of the same shaft in such a manner that either or both of them may be removed at pleasure — They rest upon two arms which run out back of the main body of the Machine supported by braces and keyed on so that they may be also detached from the machine when desired —

The size of the Machine and of its Machinery may be varied having the different parts made to correspond with each other and the beaters may be made of iron or wood, or any solid material (A View of the Machine accompanies this specification —

What I claim as new and of my own invention are the revolving beaters the shape and structure of the iron teeth, the manner of applying the hand power, and the cheap and compact method of constructing the feeding board and whole Machine —

John Shaver.

Witnesses { H. W. Fuller
Joel Savage

Kennebec Sept. 23. 1834.

8501X

Whereas I, John Shaw, of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, and State of Maine have invented a new and useful improvement in a Machine for thrashing grain, and have heretofore given a particular description & specification of said Machine and subscribed and sworn to the same: Now therefore. Be it known further, that I the said John Shaw, do hereby make the following addition to my former specification aforesaid, and make the following description of a variation in the construction of said Machine, and of the additional machinery by which a horsepower may be applied thereto - A part of my said former specification of said Machine as invented by me, that is to say:-

The concave receiver, the revolving beaters, the wheels shafts & pullies attached to the main body of the Machine and the whole interior thereof, is to be constructed as described particularly in my former specifications: but the two back posts of the machine may be constructed about seven feet high and a mich or socket may be cut into the back faces of said Posts about four feet from their base, so that the shaft, on the extremities of which are the two large wheels with handles, may easily revolve in said sockets and said large wheels be connected by belts with the small wheels or pullies attached to the shaft upon which are the revolving beaters, as before described; and said wheels large & small may be reduced nearly one half in size - The upper end of said back posts are to be grooved or prepared with sockets into which the shaft with the large wheels may be shifted and revolve therein, whenever a horsepower is to be applied, which may be done as follows.

On the middle of the last named shaft, a small wheel about four or five inches in diameter, is confined so, that it will turn the said shaft with the large wheels by its revolutions - Over this last named small wheel passes a band, above the front part of the machine is a horizontal horsewheel, about seven feet in diameter, placed about fifteen feet in front of the machine. Said horizontal wheel (being sufficiently high up for a horse to travel under said band & wheel the bands hereinafter mentioned) is connected with and supported

on a perpendicular shaft seven or eight feet high, which revolve with it, having gudgeons or pivots at each extremity, The upper end thereof revolving in a place fitted for its reception in braces which are above the horizontal wheel & attached to some distant object, and the lower end turning in a block set in the ground for that purpose. From the middle of this perpendicular shaft, a beam or arm extends out seven or eight feet and at the extremity of this arm the horse is to be attached and by means of the usual leading pole and rein may be made to travel in a circle, under the wheel & braces last described. All which is illustrated by the second drawing & explanation accompanying this additional specification, and which is to. considered as connected with the former and made a part of this instrument Hereby claiming as new & of my own invention all that I claimed in my first specification, and also the manner of applying horse power to the main Machine -

Witnesses -
H. W. Fuller Jr.
H. W. Fuller

Nov.r 3.d 1834 John Shaw

Drawing

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