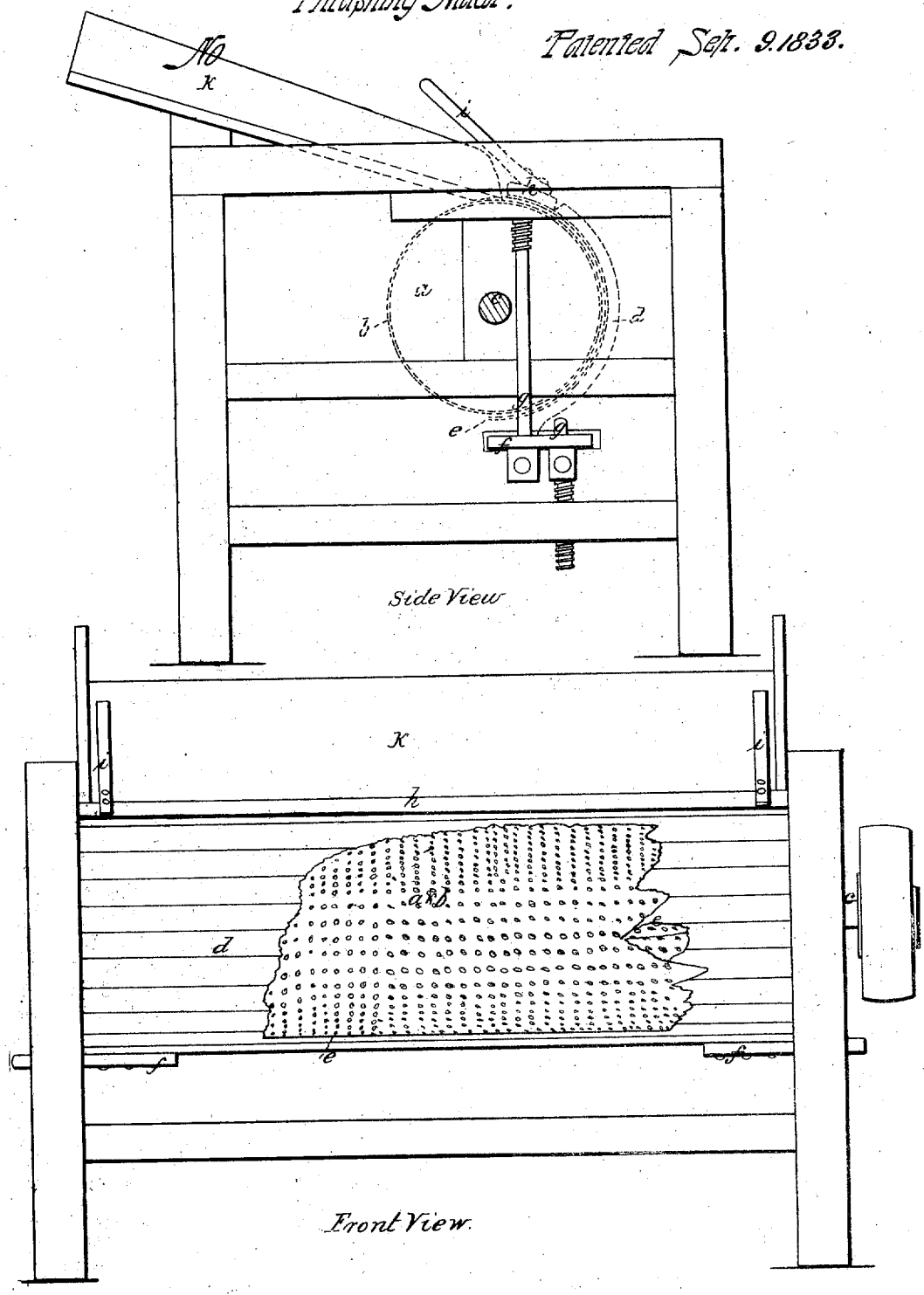
7748X

J. Fisk,

Thrashing Mach.

Patented Sept. 9. 1833.



7748X Sept. 9, 1833 1.3Y.

Jeremiah Fisk

Letters Patent Patented 9. 1833. Sept.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent, and making part of the same, containing a description in the words of the said Jeremiah Fisk himself of his improvements in the Threshing Machine.

To all to whom these presents shall come. Be it known that I. Jeremiah Fisk, of Weld, in the County of Oxford & State of Maine, have invented a new and useful machine for threshing Wheat and other grain from the straw, for threshing herds grass seed from the straw, & for separating clover seed from the chaff or hulls & also for threshing oats from the straw & separating it from the hulls; & that the following is a full & exact description of the construction and operation of the said machine, as invented & improved by me.

The principle of this improved & useful machine, consists in having a cylinder, say about two feet & inches in diameter and eight feet long, covered with sheet iron, perforated so as to render the external surface completely rough like a grater. This cylinder lies horizontally, and is made of wood, except the sheet iron covering and may be solid. In the centre of each end, is an iron or steel gudgeon or pin, on which this cylinder revolves, first counting the rough surface of the sheet iron to a curved bed constantly. This curved bed is situated obliquely backwards of the cylinder the upper part of it being called the regulator extends to the centre of the cylinder superiorly. It is made of good substantial wood, should be about two inches in thickness, and in length equal to that of the cylinder. The curvature of this bed is such, that when properly applied to the cylinder, there shall exist a uniform space between them, of about one fourth of an inch; and will encircle about one half of the circumference of the cylinder. This curved bed is supported at the ends by two planks. Through each of these

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planks are two holes over the ends made large enough to admit screws with large shoulders, the holes being large enough to admit a little play or movement when the screw is turned a little back.

The superior or upper ends in each plank enters a top cast or cap piece in the frame in which the cylinder revolves, above the cylinder, while each of the inferior or lower ends enters a middle short post below. By this arrangement the bed piece may be approached nearer to, or further removed from the cylinder at pleasure. The concave surface of this bed piece is covered with perforated sheet iron rendered quite like, so that the concave surface of the bed piece shall correspond to the convex surface of the cylinder for many knives. The upper part of this curved bed piece, called the regulator is six or seven inches in width, detached from the other board part of the bed and joined only by the sheet iron, which also covers the inner surface of this, and serves also as a hinge on which the regulator turns; so that this regulator may be raised or depressed, enlarging or lessening the space between it and the cylinder, to admit more or less feed at pleasure, hence it is called the regulator. On the external side a rod handle or knob may be attached, so as to graduate its elevation or depression.

Above the cylinder, and over the side opposite to the curved bed is a slide or hopper made in the form of a plane inclined towards the cylinder with side pieces, to prevent the grain from falling off; presenting the grain straw by to greater surface of the cylinder, as fast as admitted by the regulator. This slide is about five feet six inches in length, six inches in width, equal to the length of the cylinder. One of the pieces on which this cylinder revolves, serves as an axle to a wheel fastened on the end, to which the power is communicated to revolve the cylinder. The [...] of the cylinder is always approaching the curved bed above, and receding below.

This machine may be put in operation by means

of hand, horse, steam or water power, and the dimensions of each part diminished or enlarged according to

This cylinder being put in rapid motion as above described, the grain or other matter to be thrashed or hulled, is placed on the slides, and thrust forward to the rough surface of the cylinder, and carried thro' by the motion between the opposing surfaces of the cylinder and the curved bed which completely ends ... the hull & separates the grain or seed from it. In separating rice & smaller seeds from the hull it may be necessary to apply the curved bed nearer the cylinder than when thrashing from the straw. This is done by means of the screws with large shoulders as before described. A wooden frame is to be constructed of joists or strong timbers, of dimensions adapted to the size and long the of the cylinder & curved bed; with joists supported by two short posts for the pins in each end of the cylinder to hang or play on. Dated at Mobile aforesaid this sixth day of April Anno Domini 1833.

Jeremiah Sisk

Witnesses
Isaac Minchip
Joshua Eaton

Exd. 1836.

(924 words) — Patented September 9. 1833 —