(12) **United States Patent**
**Flagg**

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(45) **Date of Patent: Nov. 29, 1830**

(54) **THRASHING RICE, ROTARY**

(76) Inventor: **David Jr. Flagg**

# United States of America
## Department of State

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting

I certify that the annexed is a true copy of the Specification upon which Letters Patent were granted on the 24th day of January 1838 to David Flagg Jun for his improvement in machinery for threshing small grain called Flagg's Rotary Rice Thresher

In testimony whereof I Asbury Dickins acting Secretary of State of the United States have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Seal of the Department of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of June A.D. 1838. and of the independence of the United States of America the Fifty ninth

Asbury Dickins

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said David Flagg Jun himself of his improvement in machinery for threshing small grain called "Flaggs Rotary Rice Thresher."

To all persons to whom these Presents shall come. Be it known that I David Flagg Jr of the City County and State of New York have invented made constructed and applied to use a new and useful improvement in a machine for threshing small grains of every description called "Flaggs Rotary Rice Thresher" for threshing Rice Wheat and other small grains from off the straw which machine and its manner of use is as follows. to wit. The machine is constructed having a frame four feet long two feet more or less according to the power intended to give it motion. if for one horse two by four feet is of sufficient size. the frame may be made of joists or any other suitable material.

two gibs or side pieces to form each side of the frame. these are framed into four posts, and four other short gibs are framed into said posts that form the ends of the frame. the side gibs must be placed at a suitable distance from each other so as to make the bearings for the journals of the cylinder shafts, and to bring them at their given distance from each other which depends wholly on the diameter of the cylinders. Within this frame are placed two, three or more cylinders which are made and constructed as follows. take a log of wood of suitable size to give the dimensions required when turned, which can only be ascertained by the size of the wheel and pinion which connects two of the cylinders together. through the centre of these cylinders are wrought iron shafts which extend through each end so as to form the journals. The Cylinder which is called the feed cylinder and on whose shaft the driving wheel and pully is placed. is filled with rows of teeth and running directly around the cylinder and may be placed one inch apart more or less according to the size of the teeth which may be varied in size as may be thought fit. they may be placed very near together, and so fine as one and half inch more or less. these teeth may be made of wrought or cast iron and varied in form, and may be set in straight or spiral rows, or in any other form or shape that may suit the builder The top cylinder which is called the beater which operates upon the grain and threshes the same. On this cylinder shaft is a pinion which gears with the main wheel on the feed cylinder. in this cylinder are placed rows of teeth and are so arranged as to pass directly through the spaces between the rows of teeth in the feed cylinder. these teeth must nearly fill the spaces. there must be from six to eight teeth to form a row round the cylinder. and may be varied in form as those of the feed cylinder. Directly under the beater is placed a cylinder which is called the relief cylinder this cylinder may vary in size from 5 to 6 in (more or less) in this are placed rows of teeth corresponding with those of the feed cylinder. this may or may not be connected with any other cylinder. this last named cylinder may be dispensed with and a permanent concave lid with teeth fast in its place which would answer the same purpose for many sorts of grain. The feed table on which the grain is placed before threshed, is an inclined plane similar to other machines. There is a bar placed across the machine and nearly over the feed cylinder. in this bar are placed rods or springs which pass down between the rows of teeth in the feed cylinder to prevent the grain from passing any faster than required for threshing.

What I claim as my invention and improvement is the manner and form in which the cylinders are made together as above described for the aforesaid purposes. New York November 19th 1830

David Flagg Junr.

(Wd. Witness)
W.L. Flagler
Chs. H. Goldsmith

(Patented 29th Nov. 1830)

821 words