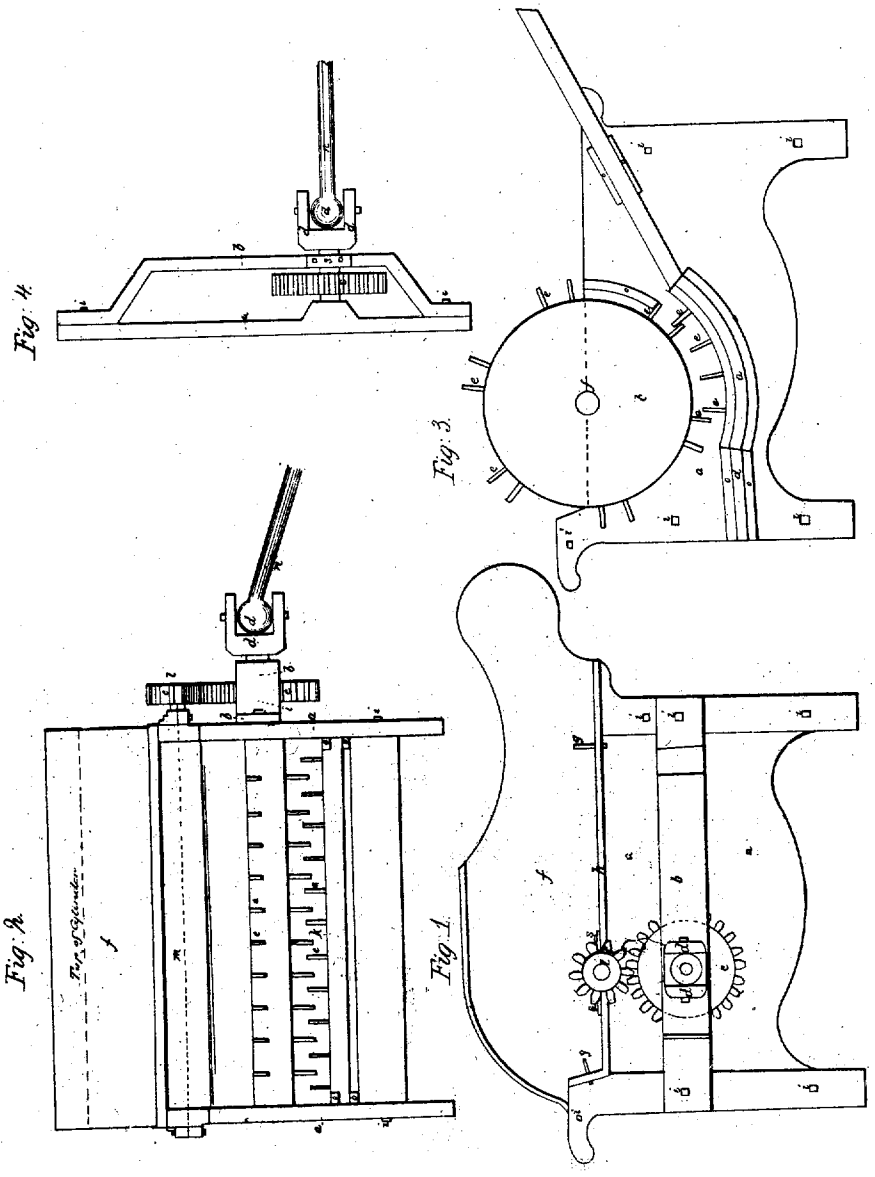
8024X

J. F. Axtell.

Thrashing Mach.

Patented Feb. 18, 1834.



Jehiel F Aytell Geneva N.Y.

8024X

Letters Patent — Febmary 18. 1834.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Jehiel F Aytell himself of his improvement in the mode of making Threshing Machines

To all persons to whom these Presents shall come, Jehiel F Aytell of the Village of Geneva in the County of Ontario and State of New York United States of America sends greeting.

Be it known that I the said Jehiel F Aytell have invented and discovered in the manner and applied to use, a new and useful improvement in the mode of making Threshing Machines, the sides of the same to be made of cast or wrought iron — The advantage of having the same made of iron, is it being stronger more durable less liable to get out of repair, more steady and regular in its operations & although of greater strength is of less size and more compact, takes up less room and is more easily transported from place to place if required by having the sides in one piece of metal with the grooves and flanges forming a part makes the whole firm and impossible for it to get out of place.

The small compass of the Machine the durability of its materials the facility with which it can be moved and put in operation & the low price for which it can be obtained gives the said Threshing Machine which is called a Cylinder Cast iron Threshing Machine a decided advantage over any other Threshing Machine now in use

The Model of said Machine in the Patent Office of the United States at Washington as well as the plate hereto attached & the letters A, B, C, D, & the lettering of the same with the Specification thereof given below will particularly set forth and describe the different parts of the machine the distinct operation and use of each part & the effect produced when put in operation

The improvement claimed is in making the sides of the machine of iron instead of wood & other materials & the manner in which the same is put together

The Cylinder or upright side view of the Machine lettered and described as follows

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Letter a upright side plate of the machine made of Cast iron the end of the plate being raised & forming the legs of the machine as represented by letters f. f. the top of the plate forming a flange as represented by letter h. which supports the cap of the machine letter f. f. a brace or rest attached to the main plate by bolts or screws supporting the out end of the journal of the main wheel see letter e which the main plate the main wheel moves the journal of the main wheel being confined in the rest by a coupling as represented by letter S. in plate No 4 the brace rest or more plainly represented in plate No 4 by letter t. C. the main wheel of machine working into pinion wheel b. d. d. a universal joint attached to journal of main wheel connecting the machine with the power by which it is propelled f. the side of the cap of machine made of wood which can be taken off at pleasure. g. g. pins attached to the cap passing thro' the flange h. and confining Cap to main plate h. the top part of main side plate forming a flange projecting to the front thro' which pins g. g. pass.

i. i. i. i. i. bolts or screws confining the machine together. S S Coupling confining the journal of pinion wheel to said plate Plate No 2 and end view of the machine Letters a. a. edges of the side plates forming the legs which support the machine. t. the brace or rest C C the main wheel d. d. the universal joint connecting the machine with the power applied to letter M. e. iron shaft e. e. e. e. the teeth or spikes in the Cylinder and Concave of machine as will more clearly appear in plate No 3. f. the Cap of the machine covered with sheet iron. i. i. the bolts or screws connecting side plates. with timbers f. f. the lower part of frame between side plate k. the apron board formed to the Concave let into side plates by means of grooves in the side plate as represented by letter [illegible] in plate No 2 & 3. C Pinion wheel working into main wheel and driving the Cylinder e. in plate No 3. m. the top of frame between side plates in plate No 3. a. upright inside view of side plates Letter a. a. one side plate. b. a. end view of Cylinder d. d. d. C. grooves in which the apron Concave and shifters are placed. e. e. e. e. e. the teeth or spikes fixed in Concave and on Cylinder which thrash the grain f. the journal of the Cylinder i. i. bolts or screws holding. o. o. o. flanges Cast on plate forming grooves as represented in plate No 2 by letters o. o. o. o. Plate No 4 a front view of the side plate

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rest, main wheel, universal joint line shaft &c. Section a. top of plate b. the brace or rest supporting journal of main wheel. c.c. the main wheel d.d.d. universal joint e.e. bolts or screws connecting brace or rest with side plate of machine - n line shaft S coupling confining journal of main wheel to the brace or rest. In testimony that the above is a true specification of my said improvement as above described called "Ogles Cast Iron Screw Thread Cutting Machine" I have hereto set my hand this 23rd day of June A.D. 1853

Witnesses
Sam'l Mott
C. Rodney

Silvia Ogle

Drawing

1104 words

Eng.
M.G.C.