

J. HEUERMANN.
Tumbling-Rod Covers.

No. 158,080.

Patented Dec. 22, 1874.

Fig. 1.

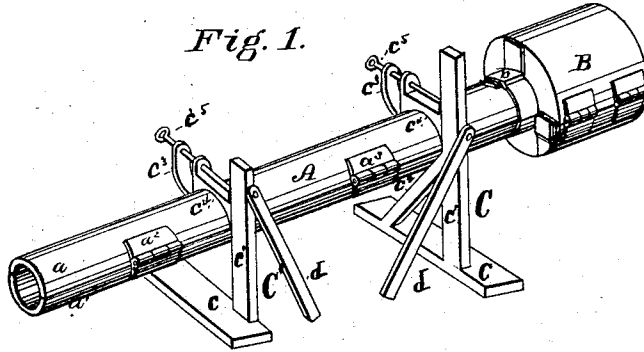


Fig. 2.

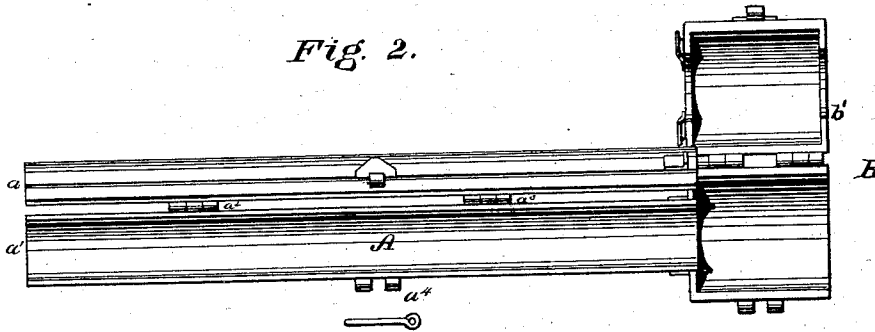
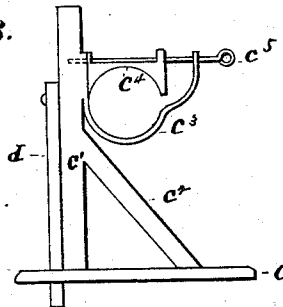


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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JOHN HEUERMANN, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN TUMBLING-ROD COVERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **158,080**, dated December 22, 1874; application filed June 16, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HEUERMANN, of Davenport, in the county of Scott and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tumbling-Rod Covers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object I have in view is the construction of a tumbling-rod cover especially adapted for use with a thrashing-machine tumbling-rod, but capable of use, with immaterial changes, for other machines. This cover serves to protect from injurious contact with the tumbling-rod, while it allows convenient access to every part, or to any particular part, of the tumbling-rod. And my invention therein consists in two or more tubes of wood or metal, which are bisected throughout their length, and, in connection with such tubes, two or more large and short tubes for the couplings or knuckles, all of the tubes being bisected and hinged at proper intervals, and having convenient means for connection to each other, and the whole structure resting on suitable standards capable of a certain degree of adjustment.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I proceed to describe the same in connection with the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my tumbling-rod cover; Fig. 2, a view of the cover and coupling-box, open; Fig. 3, a view of one of the standards.

Like letters denote similar parts in each figure.

In the drawings, A represents a metallic or wooden tube, which is divided into two equal parts, a a^1 , semicircular in cross-section. These parts are hinged together by two hinges, a^2 a^3 , on one side, and held together by three loops and a pin, a^4 , on the other side. One-half of the tube has a projecting loop which fits between two projecting loops on the other half of the tube a^1 , which brings the three loops in the same line, allowing a pin to be passed through them. A shorter tube, B, of greater diameter, to cover the knuckle of the tumbling-rod, fits on the end of the tube A.

A loop, b , on the under side of the tube receives a projection from the rear of the coupling-box B, and two transverse projections from the upper half of the tube A, near its dividing plane, lock with two projections on the rear of the coupling-box B, which is divided, hinged, and pinned like the tube A, and in the same plane. The end of the box B, opposite to the tube A, is partially covered or filled by a guide-plate, b^1 , which is secured to the lower half of the box B, and is scored out to allow for the tumbling-rod.

The cover rests upon two or more standards, C and C', differing only in height, and are each composed of a flat piece, c , which rests upon the ground, and upright c^1 , secured immovably to the piece c by a brace, c^2 . A semicircular strap, c^3 , extends transversely from one side of the upright c^1 , in which the tube rests. A small block, c^4 , scored out to fit on top of the tube, is provided with two small lugs, which project from each end of the upper surface. This block being placed on the tube, a pin, c^5 , is passed through the projecting strap c^3 , and through both lugs of the block c^4 , into the upright c^1 , which will hold the tube steadily. To the other side of the upright c^1 a rigid arm, d , is pivoted at one end, near the top of the upright. This arm d is longer than that portion of the upright which is below its pivot, and therefore may be used to raise the tube or lower it, if previously raised by means of this arm d , in case the rod inside should take against any part of the interior of the tube and be worn.

The drawings show one section of my tumbling-rod cover, two being necessary. The other section, however, is similar to this in all respects. It will be seen that the cover will be held by the standards in a sloping position, convenient for use, and that the coupling-box is easily detached from the main part of the cover by removing the pins c^5 and blocks c^4 , unkeying the tubes A and B, and swinging open the upper parts on their hinges, as described.

I do not confine myself to a tube divided into two equal parts, as the same result would be accomplished if it were divided into two parts of unequal dimensions. Neither do I confine myself to any specific form,

since a square or oval spouting would be just as effective. Any hard and durable material may also be used, it being not necessary that the spouting should be of metal.

Having thus described my invention and its use, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A rigid tumbling-rod cover, A, constructed to inclose a tumbling-rod entirely throughout its length, said cover being made of sections joined together by means of lugs and loops, as described, each section being bisected longitudinally in the same plane, which bisected parts are properly hinged and keyed together, and the sections B, in wake

of the knuckles of said rod having a larger diameter than the other portions of the cover, and the whole cover being supported substantially as described, and operated as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The standards U C', composed of the flat pieces c, uprights c¹, braces c², straps c³, blocks c⁴, and pins c⁵, constructed and combined substantially as described and shown.

This specification signed and witnessed this 12th day of June, 1874.

JOHN HEUERMANN.

Witnesses:

CHAS. SIEMS,

C. GOTTSCHALK.