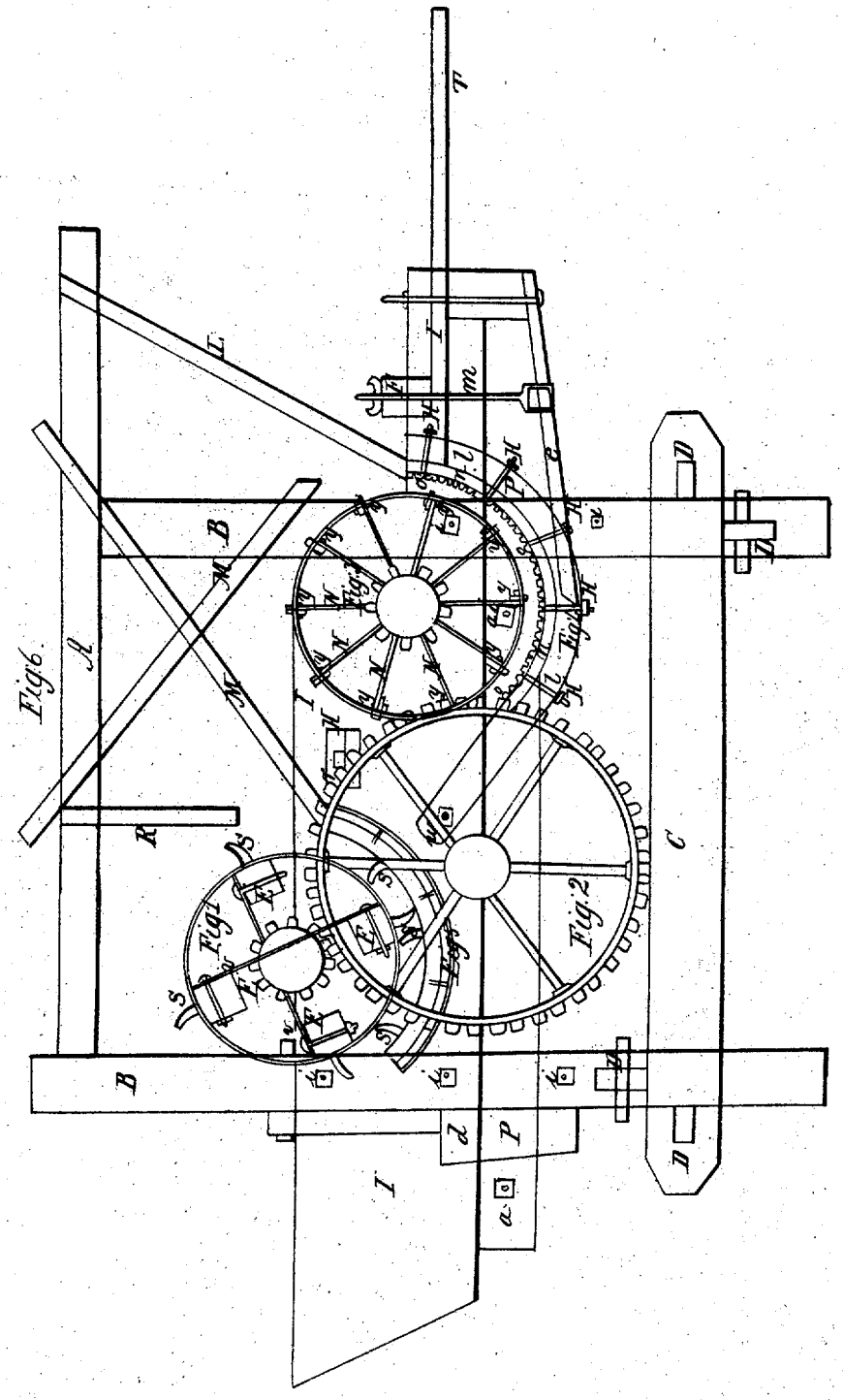
PATENTED JUNE 20, 1836.

J. BARLEY & J. SPRINKLE.

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THRESHING MACHINE.



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June 20, 1836

Jacob Bailey and John Sprinkle
Specification

The schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Jacob Bailey and John Sprinkle themselves of their improvement in the machine for Threshing Wheat and clover seed"

To all to whom these presents shall come. Be it known that we Jacob Bailey and John Sprinkle of the County of Rockingham and State of Virginia have invented a new and useful wheat and clover seed Threshing machine and that the following is a full and exact description thereof. The improved Threshing machine for threshing all kinds of small grain as wheat Rye and buckwheat clover seed off the stalk and out of the head consists of a Thrash body, Two spur cylinders, Two concaves or segment and pointers or hand wheel and pulleys. Figure 1 represents the thrash body consisting of four posts B.B. B.B. the two front posts each four feet eight inches in height and four inches square, the two back posts each four feet two inches in height also four inches square, two side plank S.S. each six feet ten inches in length three inches thick thirteen inches in width with a cavity three inches of the center of the notched bar cylinder Fig 3 from thence to the end they are reduced to four inches from the lower edge. These side plank S.S. are rabbeted out one inch where they come against the front posts B.B. the front post may also be rabbeted out one inch. the back posts are rabbeted out two inches where they come against the plank S.S. this rabbet may also be cut large enough to receive boxes. the side plank S.S. are fastened to the posts B.B. by the screws C.C. the screws C.C. are each four feet nine inches long four by five inches square. these screws C.C. are framed into the front and back posts B.B.B.B. down and a half inches from the lower end with a tenon projecting through the posts seven eighths inches in order to receive the keys D.D. The tenons are represented by the letter a a a a. the tenons into the front posts B.B. are to be square suitable to a mortise on the back posts B.B. The rabbet for the front thrash board to the spike cylinder Fig 1. will H. H. rabbets for the back thrash board to the spike cylinder Fig 1. and front thrash board to the notched bar cylinder Fig 3 = The thrash boards H. may be screwed to the spike cylinder Fig 1. when threshing grain the clover seed off the stalk. or it may be screwed to the front thrash board to the notched bar cylinder Fig 3 when threshing clover seed off the head. The back thrash board

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to the notched bar cylinder Fig 3 when thrashing cloves out of the head. Two cross pieces round under the timber K resting on the timber G. the two sides of this bag Fig 6 may be framed together by three pieces of timber each from inch square one piece framed through the back sheath B.B. three and a half inches from the lower end: the other piece framed through the front sheath B.B. twelve or eighteen inches from the lower end; the tenons of these two pieces coming through five eighths of an inch to receive the hoops D.D. H. a piece of timber framed in the two side planks B.B. between the two cylinders with a short tenon not reaching through, and the bag may be drawn together by the screws V.V. Fig 1 represents the spike cylinder which may be used for thrashing cloves off the stalk and all kinds of small grain: when it consists of three wooden hoops fifteen inches in diameter, into which are let in level with the surface four Iron staves C.C. five per eighth inches long three and a half by three inches square which are held together in the middle by two iron rods V.V. and fastened to the staves C.C. by means of screws, there may be either three four or five screws through each of the staves C in order to prevent the staves from splitting. When dressing in the spike S which are inch and three fourths in length half inch by five eighths square at the stave guard only tapering to one fourth by three eighths of an inch at the end. the spikes in the concave Fig 5 of the same dimensions which spikes have a considerable bend, in order that the straw may the more easily leave the cylinder when through the concave Fig 5. the iron band should be placed on each end of the cylinder for the purpose of holding the staves C in their places Fig 3 concave of the spike cylinder Fig. 4 composed of seven staves two and a half inches thick and may be varied from twelve to twenty inches in width with a circular groove one eighth of an inch to be a circular rabbet in the side plank of the bag Figure 6 the groove may be one inch and a fourth thick and one inch long: Figure 3 represents the notched bar cylinder which is composed of three or four wooden hoops eighteen inches in diameter and two inches in length from three eighths to five eighths of an inch thick and from an inch and a fourth to two inches in width. these bars are to be let in within one fourth of an inch with the surface of the hoops, which that fourth is to be notched down the width of the bars nearly level with the hoops or that where the bars are on the ends of the cylinder they are to bear harder on the hoops than on the bars. these bars are held together via the middle of the cylinder Fig 3 by the iron rods N. these rods may be fastened to the bars by screws or screws. these bars have notches

N from one fourth to half an inch wide of the standing or screw pieces or mutilating accept the bars these notches may be cut square on both sides or square on one side and flaring on the other side. Fig. 4 concave of the notched bar cylinder Fig. 3 is composed of three circular pieces b.b.b. of white oak timber, three or three and a half inches thick and three inches wide with one end fastened to the side plank A. of the box Fig. 6. by the screw w. the other end supported by the spring s. these circular pieces b.b. are lined with plank c.c. from one inch to one inch and a half thick on which are cast iron plates a. with notches or grooves, these circular plank and cast iron plates are fastened to the circular pieces b.b. by the screw R. the springs s. are fastened at one end under the timber G. with a screw or staple passing through the eye of the same R. which screw passes through the timber K. to set the concave Fig. 4 nearer to or farther from the notched bar cylinder Fig. 3. Fig. 2 cog or band wheel casting on the pieces of timber P.P. make from nine to eleven inches square the outside pieces P.P. casting may be cut with the saw into the blocks held by the screws i. the inside pieces are abbated out two inches where it comes against the post B. B. the post B. B. may also be abbated out two inches so as to make the pieces even with the post on both sides so as to be out of the way of the concave Fig. 4. the pieces P. P. are held together by the screws a.a. the piece may properly be called a sliding head block, which is held to its place by the key d. placed on the front side of the front post B. when shifting with the spike cylinder Fig. 1. and the key d. must be placed on the back side of the front post B. when the head block is moved so that the cog wheel Fig. 2. will gear in the pinion of the notched bar cylinder Fig. 3. The cylinder Fig. may be made from eighteen inches to three feet in length. The number of spikes in the spike cylinder Fig. 1 may be varied from twenty four to seventy five equally in the length of the cylinder and the number of staves may be varied from two to six. The number of bars in the notched bar cylinder Fig. 3 may be varied from six to eighteen. M. represents the wash boards. C. iron rods that hold the staves together on the middle of the spike cylinder. N. screws that fasten one end of the concave of the notched bar cylinder to the side plank of the box G. over the top of the notched bar cylinder. What we claim as our own invention in the above described wheat and grain thrashing machine is as follows to wit:

First the plan of combining two cylinders in one box by means of a sliding head block

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block so constructed as to work either cylinder by means of one cog wheel.
Secondly. The improvement of working an open cylinder by means of which it is rendered about one half lighter and the dispensing with about two thirds of the spikes formerly used in the common spike machine. We also claim the invention of using grooved instead of straight spikes as heretofore used in spiking machines.
Thirdly. The notched bar cylinder we claim as an invention in the

Witnesses
Lucius Hardisty
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B, B, posts to the shrink beg. C. timbers framing the front and back posts together at the lower ends. D, D, D. braces of the timbers framing the beg together also the boys. E. staves in the spike cylinder. F. timber that holds the spring screw. G. timber that holds the ends of the springs. H. timber framed into the side plank between the two cylinders. I. side plank of the shrink beg K. screws that hold the grooved cast iron plates and the circular plank on the circular pieces b, b, c. back shute bound to the notched bar cylinder. M. back shute bound to the spike cylinder and front shute bound to the notched bar cylinder. N. rods that hold the notched bar together on the middle of the cylinder. O. sliding head block on which the cogg'd hand wheel rests. P. front shute bound to the spike cylinder. S. spikes in the cylinder and concave. T. cogg'd hand wheel. a. screws that hold the timbers on sliding head block together on which the cogg'd hand wheel rests. b. circular pieces on which the circular plank and grooved cast iron plates are screwed. d. beg that holds the sliding head block to its place when shrinking over the either cylinder. e. springs on which the concave rests. i. screws that hold the side plank to the posts, also the blocks with a rabbet in on which the sliding head block moves. m. spring screw. n. circular plank under the grooved cast iron plates. o. grooved cast iron plates. r. large screws that hold the shrink beg together between the cylinders.

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Examined

Drawing