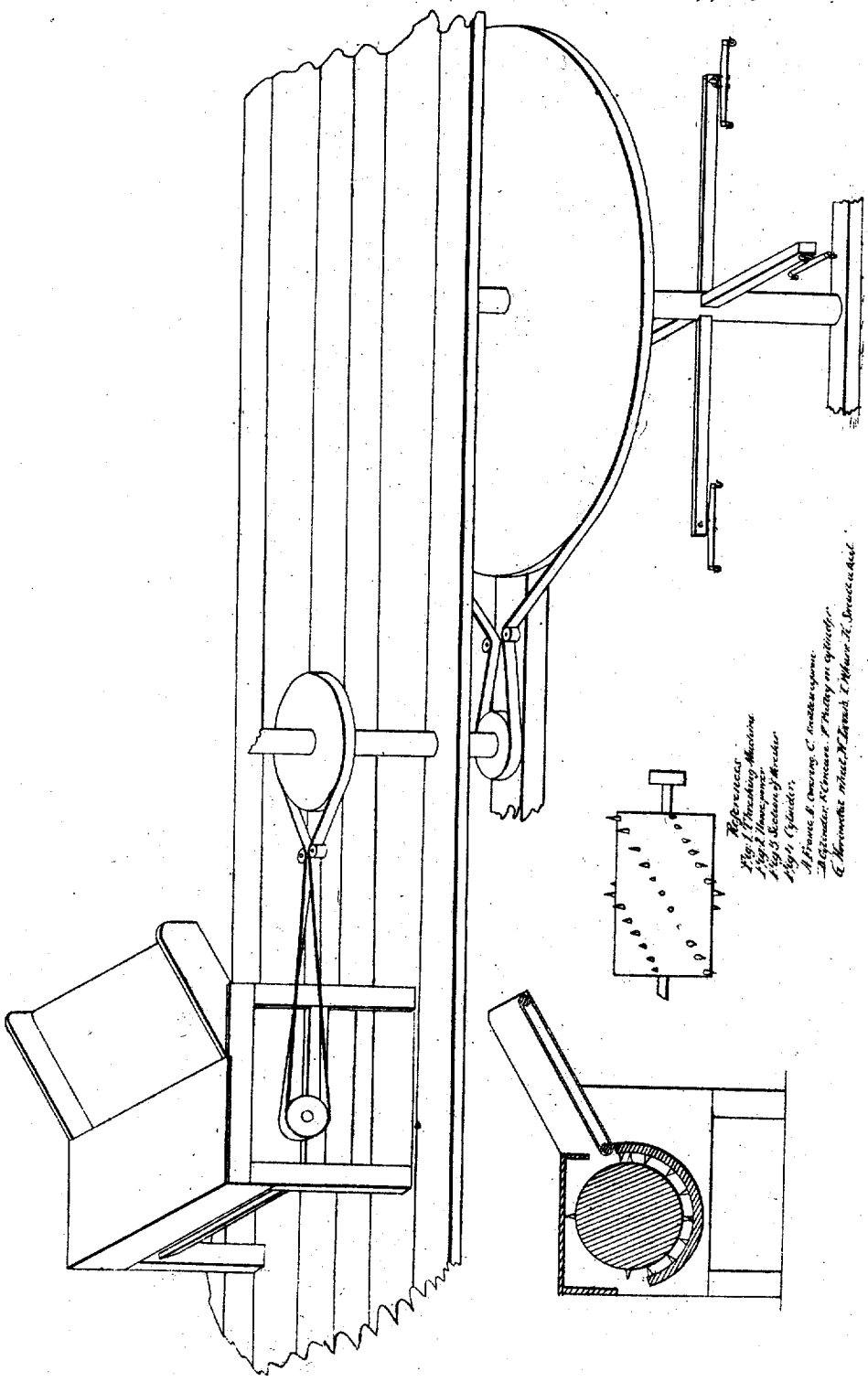
6863X

J. Lammon.

Thrashing Mach.

Patented Dec. 14, 1831.



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John Lamman

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same, containing a description in the words of the said John Lamman himself, of his "improvement in the Threshing Machine & Horse Power."

This invention is adapted to the threshing of Wheat, Rye, Oats &c. The threshing Machine consists in its general construction of a horizontal Cylinder, resting in a frame about three feet and six inches in height, and about three and a half feet square, and under the cylinder and nearly in contact with it, is placed a bed piece of the same length of the cylinder and about twelve inches in width, the upper side being concaved to correspond with the circle of the cylinder. The cylinder is supplied with three spiral rows of short metal teeth extending the whole length of the cylinder and in rows about half an inch apart, and the bed piece with eight rows of similar teeth, between which, those of the cylinder pass when the machine is in operation. A horizontal covering extends over the cylinder and top of the frame and serves to bind the frame together. on one side of the cylinder a board or front piece extends from the covering downwards nearly to the centre of the cylinder: at that point is connected with the frame an apron the width of the frame and about three feet in length placed on an angle of about forty five degrees descending towards the machine. At the termination of the apron on the machine an opperture is formed between it and the front piece, through which the material to be threshed passes from the apron to the cylinder. The cylinder is put in a quick motion by horse or other power, and the grain being spread out upon the apron and brought in contact with the cylinder by its motion, is drawn through between the teeth of the cylinder and those of the bed piece, and by this operation the grain is seperated from the straw. The improvement in the threshing machine hereby intended to be patented and secured, consists in the form

Drawing

some of the teeth of the cylinder and bed piece, and in altering the set and position of the teeth by moving the bed piece or cylinder. — The teeth should be about three eighths of an inch in diameter and project about three fourths of an inch from the surface of the cylinder and bed piece, and be of a true taper from their bases to the outer end, and terminate in a point. The bed piece is placed in the frame as by its elevation or depression the teeth of the bed piece and cylinder, are separated or brought nearer in contact, so as to be adapted to the different kinds and situations of the grain intended to be thrashed. The same may be obtained by the elevation and depression of the cylinder. — The horse power consists of a horizontal wheel of about twenty four feet in diameter with a perpendicular shaft about sixteen inches in diameter, and about eight feet in length, one end turning upon an axle in a bed piece on the ground or floor, and the other in a permanently secured beam or frame. The wheel is placed near the upper end of the shaft. A bond consisting of a strap, cord or chain, passed round the periphery of the wheel, and round a wheel of about three inches in diameter, on a perpendicular shaft about six feet in length. The wheel being placed near the lower end of the shaft and at the upper end of the bond and connected therewith is a horizontal wheel about four feet in diameter around which passes a similar band to a wheel on the cylinder of the thrashing machine of about three inches in diameter, near the periphery of the large wheel above mentioned are placed two perpendicular rollers about six inches apart between which the band of the main wheel is made to pass on its way to the wheel with which that band is connected. — Near the periphery of the four feet wheel is also placed two similar perpendicular rollers about three inches in diameter by which in a similar manner the bond of that wheel in its passage to the wheel on the end of the cylinder. The band on the four feet wheel passes to the wheel with which it is connected with a view to enlarging or reducing the velocity of the perpendicular position of the cylinder. The six feet shaft above

mentioned) flaring at its end, the wheare and wheel as above mentioned may be placed in a horizontal position, and in this case the twist of the band above mentioned is dispensed with, and a similar coupling is made in the band from the large wheel. The wheare on the driving shaft above mentioned, may be placed at any convenient distance from the large wheel, as circumstances may be, the wheare on the cylinder of the threshing machine from the pinion wheel, and the whole when thus arranged is propelled by horses attached to a sweep beam passing through the shaft of the main wheel. The dimensions, proportions and sizes of the different parts of the Machinery above described, may be varied as convenience may require, or according to the fancy of the builder, and the materials may be of either wood, iron, or other metal, as may be deemed most expedient, and the above constructions of wheels, and bands, may be adapted to any machinery whether driven by hand, horse power, water, or steam. ——.

Witnesses
Israel S Richardson
Nathan Sayles

John Lammon

Enrolled 11th

Patented December 14. 1831

(980 words)

Certificate of Patent dated Oct 1. 1836 signed P. R. Edmonds.