

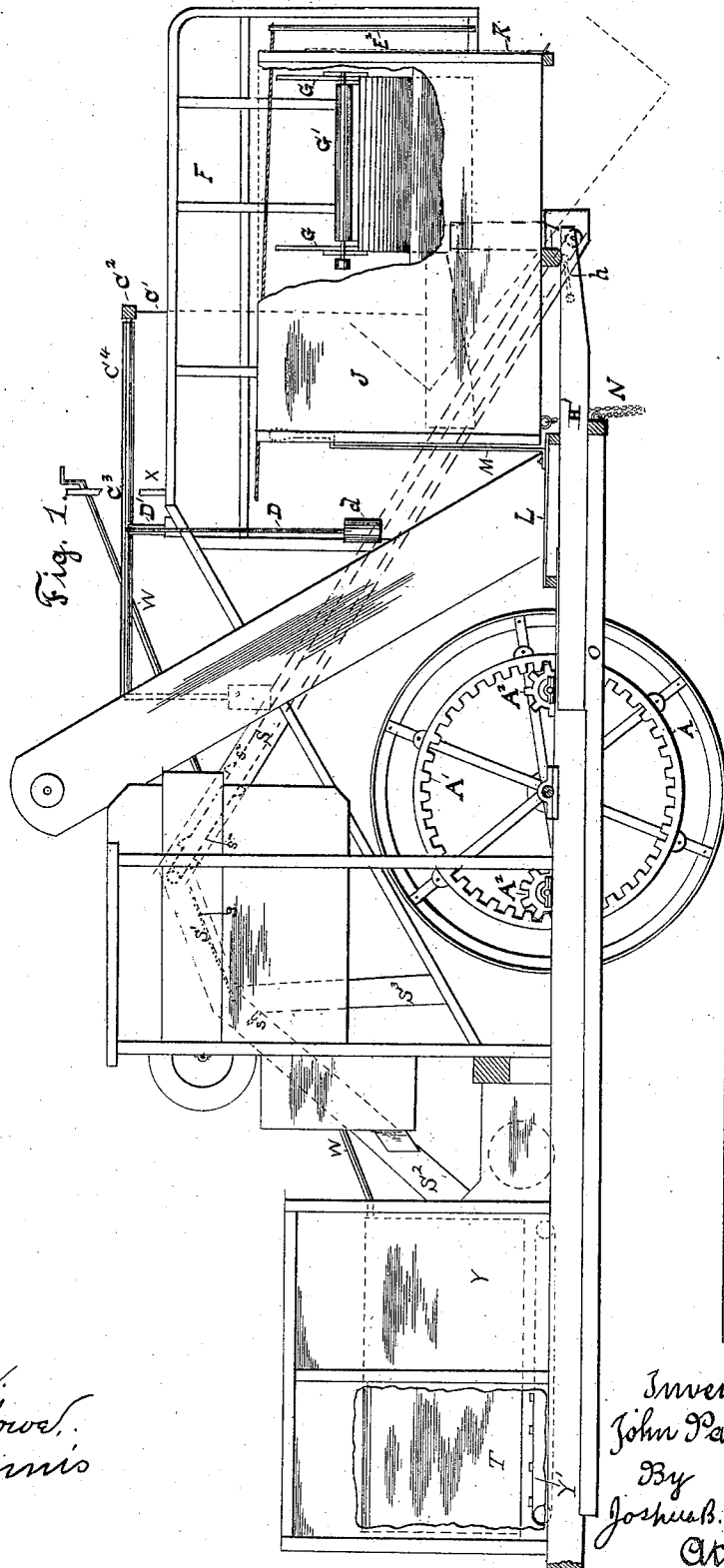
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. PARNELL.
TRAVELING THRASHER.

No. 366,242.

Patented July 12, 1887.



Witnesses,
Elmer B. Stowe,
Lewis Dennis

Inventor,
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By
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Attorney.

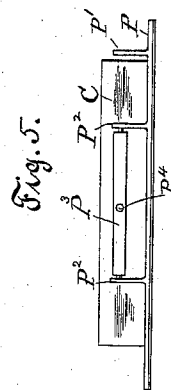
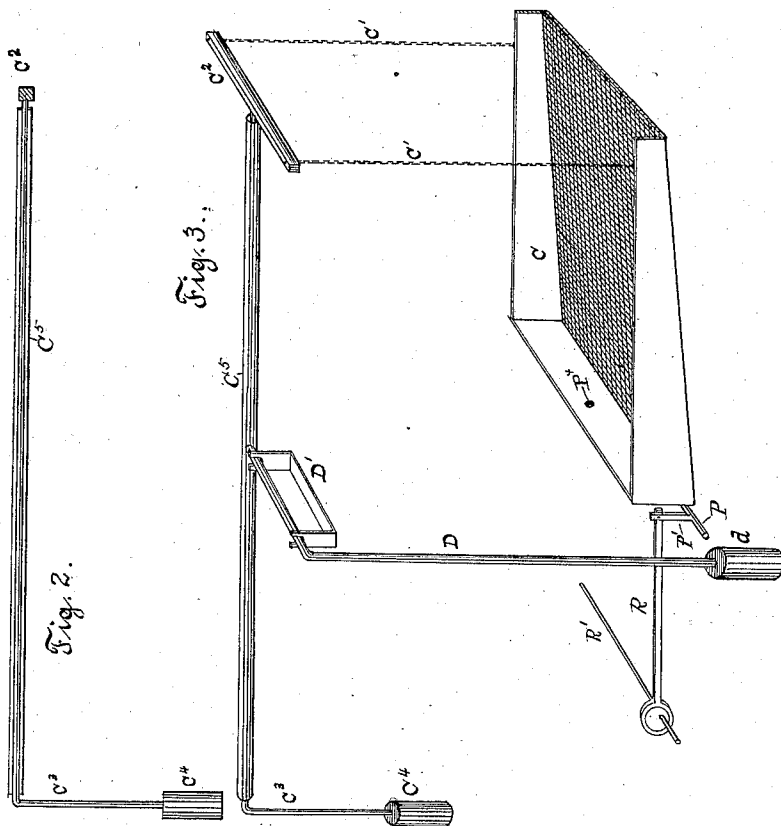
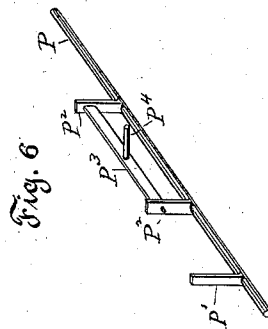
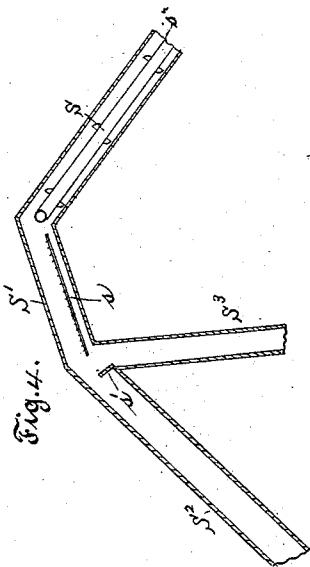
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. PARNELL.
TRAVELING THRASHER.

No. 366,242.

Patented July 12, 1887.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PARNELL, OF GRAYSON, CALIFORNIA.

TRAVELING THRASHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 366,242, dated July 12, 1887.

Application filed December 29, 1884. Serial No. 151,406. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN PARNELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grayson, in the county of Stanislaus and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Traveling Thrashers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in shoes and conveyers for traveling thrashers of that class in which by one continuous operation the grain is cut, conveyed, thrashed, and sacked; and my invention consists in the construction and combination of parts, which will be more fully described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the same, partly in section, and showing the side of the hopper broken away. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are detail views of the different parts.

As my invention relates entirely to the shoe and conveyer, no other portions of the thrasher are specially shown and described.

A B are the driving and carrying wheels, mounted in the frame-timbers in the usual manner.

A' are internal gear-wheels, (only one of which is here shown,) suitably fastened to the spokes of the wheels A B, and engaging with two or more master-pinions, A², whose shafts, connecting with and actuating a series of gearing, shafting, and pulleys, furnish the power which drives the internal and external machinery of the thrasher.

C is the shoe containing the usual sets of sieves, being hung loosely by the swinging vertical side rods or chains, C', from the cross-head C², supported on the trunk F of the thrasher. Extending forwardly from the cross-head C², and through the horizontal pipe C³, is the rod C⁴, which is connected to the cross-head at one end, and has its other end turned downward and a weight, C⁵, secured to it. This weight C⁵ serves to balance the rod at its forward end, so as to always hold it in position. The pipe C³ is supported at its center by a holder, D', secured to the trunk F, and

attached to this pipe is a side balancing right-angle lever, D, which is provided with the weight *d* at its lower end. This angle-lever D moves freely in the holder D', and serves to keep the pipe C³ in a horizontal position. Any inclination of the pipe C³ or rod C⁴ to tilt toward either end is at once checked by the weight *d* on the lower end of the right-angled lever D. The holder D' being attached to the roof of the trunk F, the pipe C³ has free room outside and over the trunk F to perform its required motions, and the right-angle lever D also has space to vibrate at the side of the trunk F, the weights C⁴ and *d* at the respective ends of the rod C⁴ and lever D always maintaining them at a level, and therefore maintains the surface of the shoe at a level, no matter how much the machine itself may sway in passing over rough ground.

To the front of the shoe C a shaking device is attached, consisting of a cross-rod, P, which is mounted upon the inside of the trunk F in front of the shoe, and having posts P², carrying loosely mounted thereon cross-bar P³, and from which extends rearwardly a lug, P⁴, engaging with the shoe, as shown in Fig. 3. A post, P', mounted on the rod P, engages with a shaft, R, attached by its eccentric-head to a cross-shaft, R', which may be connected to any operating-belt of the machine, and thereby impart an end shake to the shoe. The tailings rejected by the screens of the shoe are conveyed back to the cylinder by a trough composed of the rear section, S, containing the conveyer S², and the top section, S', which contains a sieve, *s*, whereby a large portion of the shelled grain is separated from the tailings and the grain dropped down a tube, S³, upon a grain-carrier back of the cylinder. A small fender, *s'*, in front of the sieve *s* serves to turn the course of the shelled grain passing said sieve down the tube S³. The residue of the tailings is discharged through a trough-section, *s'*, and deposited in front of the cylinder.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the shoe C, chains C', cross-bar C², and rock-lever C³, the rod P, pro-

vided with posts P' P^2 , the bar P^3 , provided with the lug P^4 , the rod R , and the operating-shaft R' , by means of which the shoe is rocked, substantially as described.

5 2. The combination, with the shoe C , the chains C' , the pipe C^5 , the cross-head C^2 , the lever-arm C^3 , passing through the pipe C^5 and provided with weights C^4 at its end, angle-le-

ver D , provided with the weight d , and holder D' , substantially as shown.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 10
in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN PARNELL.

Witnesses:

JOSHUA B. WEBSTER,
ELIHU B. STOWE.