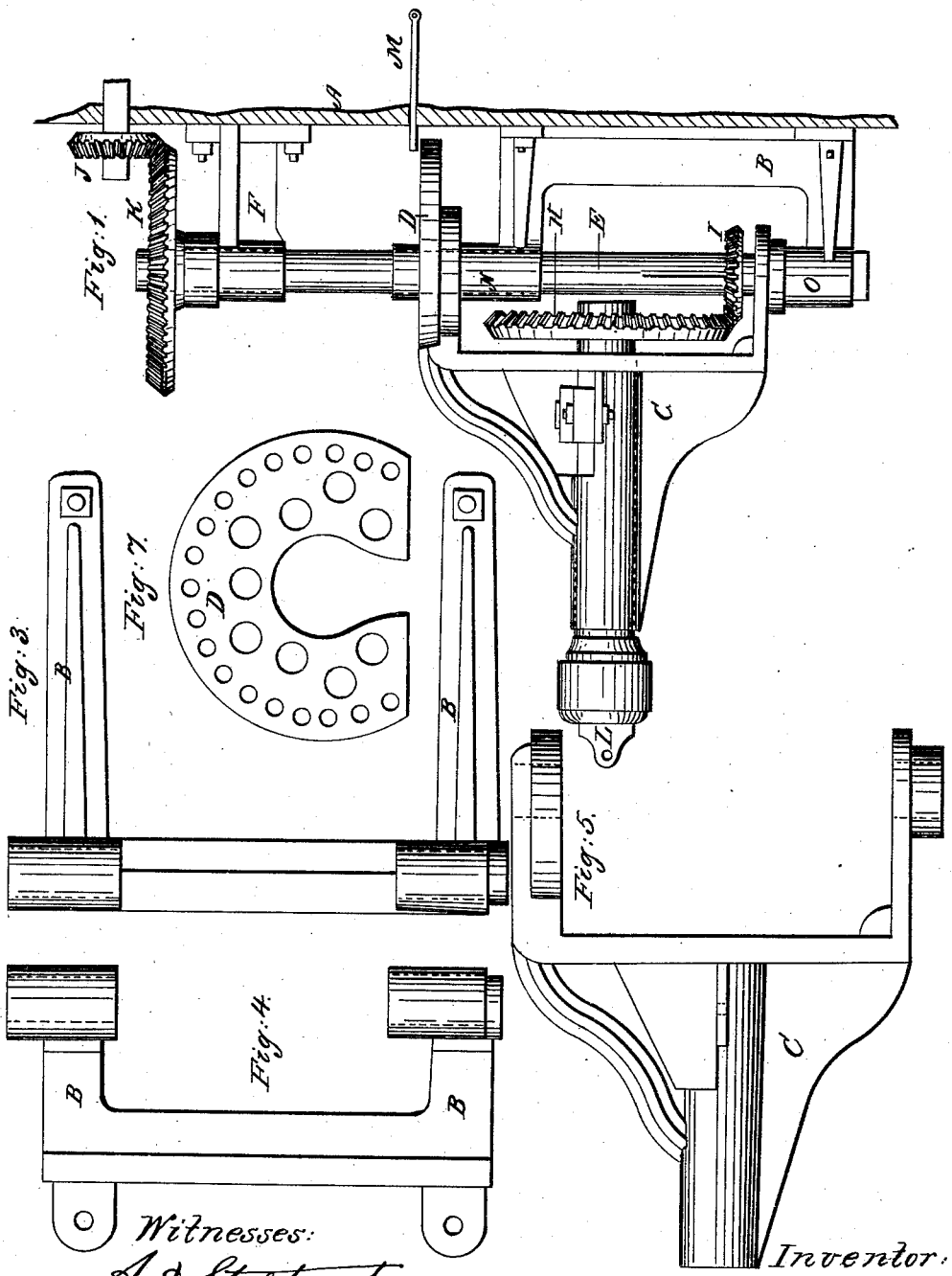
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

KLINE & BECKER.

Swinging Gear for Thrashing Machines.

No. 45,838. Patented Jan. 10, 1865.



Witnesses:
A. D. Sturtevant
Alain Salisbury.

Inventor.
James F. Kline
Warren Becker.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

KLINE & BECKER.

Swinging Gear for Thrashing Machines.

No. 45,838. Patented Jan. 10, 1865.

Fig: 6.

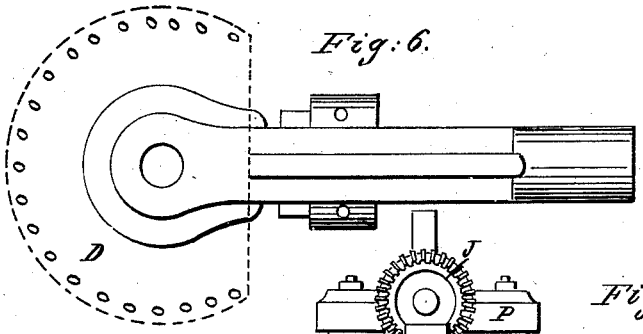
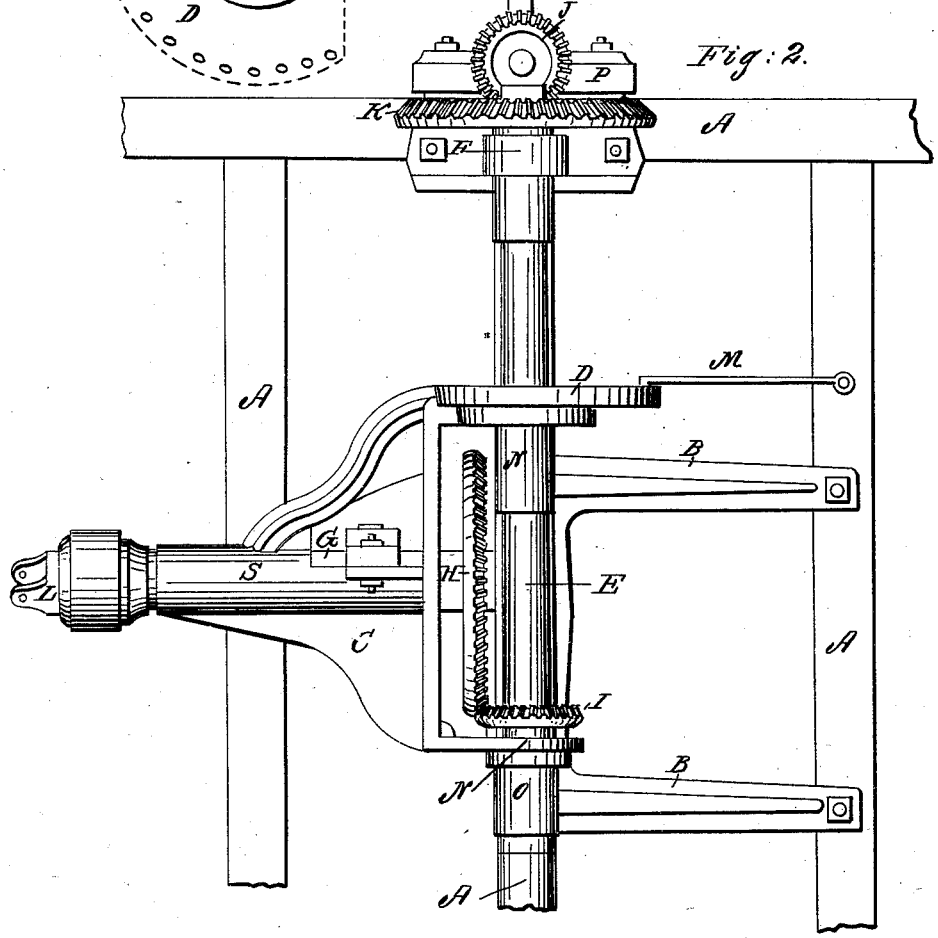


Fig: 2.



Witnesses:
A. D. Sturtevant
Alain Salisbury.

Inventors:
James Kline
Abraham Becker.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES KLINE AND VROMAN BECKER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SWINGING-GEAR FOR THRASHING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 45,838, dated January 10, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES KLINE and VROMAN BECKER, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Swing-Gear to be Applied to Thrashing-Machines; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of our invention consists in the combination of a stationary cast-iron hanger with a movable hanger or stirrup and a perforated iron plate and hook operating as follows:

Figure 2 represents a front view.

Letters A A A A represent the side frame of a thrashing-machine. B B is the stationary hanger, bolted fast to said frame A A A A. This hanger has a socket, O, and two sleeves. The socket is to receive the lower end of the upright shaft E. The two sleeves N N on said stationary hanger B B, receive and support the movable hanger or stirrup, C. This movable hanger or stirrup C can be swung or set in various positions at the same time. Said hanger C causes no friction to the upright shaft, because it hangs upon the sleeves of the stationary hanger B B; consequently the hanger C of its own heft causes no friction to the upright shaft E. This movable hanger C has a perforated plate secured to it by two rivets, for the purpose of securing and holding the hanger or stirrup in any desired position by dropping the hook M into one of the holes in said perforated plate D.

F is a box bolted to the frame A, to secure and hold the upper portion of the upright shaft E.

K is a bevel-wheel secured to upper end of said upright shaft to drive the pinion J, which is secured to the cylinder-shaft.

H is a bevel wheel attached to the horizontal shaft to drive the pinion I, which is secured to the lower portion of the upright shaft E.

L is the coupling attached to the outer end of the horizontal shaft G, which passes through the sleeve S of the hanger C.

M is a hook secured to the frame A to hook into the perforated plate D to hold the hanger C in any position we choose to have it. Perhaps it will not be out of place to explain the advantages of this swing-gear. In the first place, we can select a position for the horse-power, when the separator must be set most convenient for the stacks and favorable wind. Then, again, we can can change the position of the separator or thrasher without moving the horse-power, which is a decided advantage in either case.

Fig. 1 shows a side view. Fig. 5 shows the movable hanger or stirrup C separate side view. Fig. 3 side view of hanger B B, and Fig. 4 the end view of the stationary hanger B B; Fig. 6, a top view of the movable hanger C and the perforated plate D attached; and Fig. 7, the perforated plate D, top view. Fig. 2 shows a front view.

What we claim as our invention is—

The combination of a stationary hanger with two sleeves and a socket, and a movable hanger or stirrup with a perforated plate attached, and the hook, all combined, operating substantially as described.

JAMES KLINE,
VROMAN BECKER.

Witnesses:
A. D. STURTEVANT,
ALVIN SALISBURY.