

O. HUSSEY.
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE.

No. 5,227.

Patented Aug. 7, 1847.

Fig. 1,

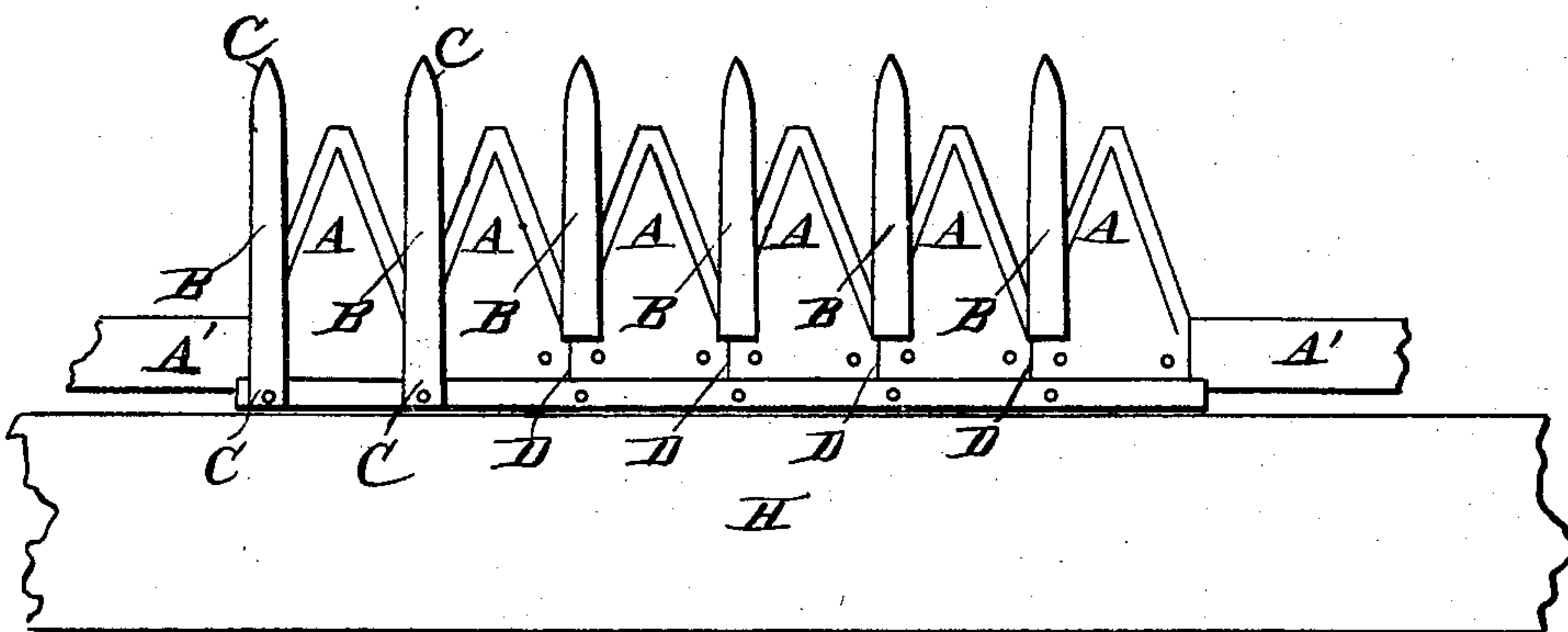


Fig. 2,



Fig. 3,

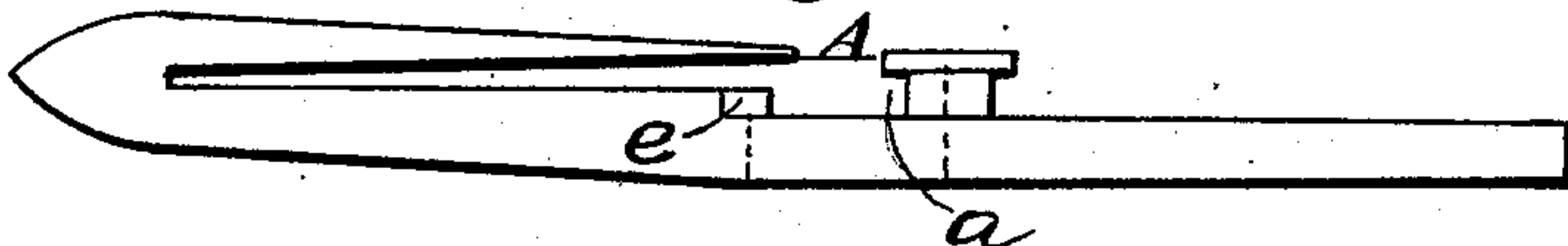
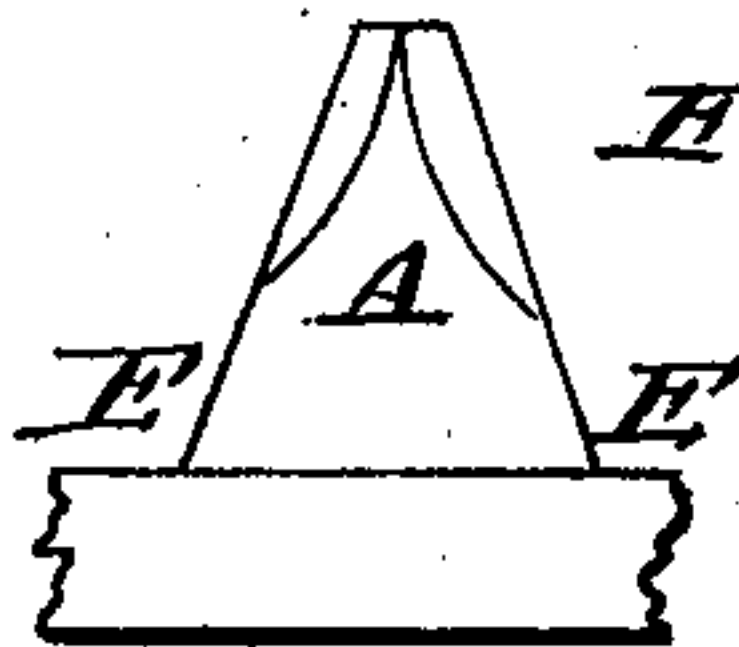


Fig. 4,



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OBED HUSSEY, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN REAPING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 5,227, dated August 7, 1847.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OBED HUSSEY, of the city of Baltimore, in the county of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement on the Reaping-Machine invented by me and patented in 1833; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a bird's-eye view of the cutting apparatus, in which A A A A A A represent the vibrating cutting-blades; B B B B B B, the permanent guard-irons. H represents a part of the wood-work. The guards are formed of a lower piece and an upper piece admitting the blades to pass between in cutting, so that the straw, grass, hemp, corn, &c., which comes in between the guards to be cut is firmly supported both above and below the vibrating blades.

In my original invention the upper part of the guards were fastened to the lower part both before and behind the blades, as represented at C C C C. The grass, straw, &c., which is not perfectly cut is forced in by the motion of the blades and works back between the blades and the upper piece of the guards, materially obstructing the free movement of the blades in wet weather, frequently causing what farmers call "choking."

The improvement for which a patent is now asked is represented at D D D D where the upper piece of the guard is fastened to the lower piece only at the point, leaving the back end unconnected. Consequently the space between the upper and lower pieces of the guards through which the blades vibrate is open behind, so that the grass, &c., which is forced in by the action of the blades now passes freely out through the opening, which opening, when used in combination with vibrating blades, constitutes a claim in this improvement and is represented at D D D D, Fig. 1, and at A, Fig. 3.

My improvement extends, also, to the prevention of the accumulation of grass, &c., under the blades, which I will describe as follows:

In my original invention the blades are ground with a bevel on both sides of the edge. The purpose of this is, that by means of the shoulder of the bevel the sharp edge is prevented from coming in immediate contact with the iron in passing the guard. This bevel is not so necessary near the fork of the blades as near their points. Hence in this improvement about one inch of edge at the fork is flush on the under side, leaving the bevel all on the upper side. The design of this is that the grass, &c., which is forced in between the blades and the lower part of the guard shall be cut up and worked out by the flush edge, acting close to the iron at the fork. This latter improvement is also claimed as new in its application to the particular purpose for which it is designed.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of one of the guards in my original invention. A is a part of the wood-work, as seen at H, Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 represents one of the guards containing the improvement before described. A is the opening. B part of the wood-work.

Fig. 4 represents a view of one of the blades with its flush edge E E on each side of and at the fork of the blades A'.

I accordingly claim—

1. The opening above the blades at A, Fig. 3, and at D, Fig. 1, in combination with vibrating blades.

2. The particular application of the flush edge at the fork of the blades, for the purpose described.

The end and design of the improvements above claimed is to prevent the blades choking.

OBED HUSSEY.

Witnesses:

WM. P. ELLIOTT,
A. C. HARRISON.