

W. T. BAZEMORE.

Rotary Cultivator.

No. 11,593.

Patented Aug. 29, 1854.

Fig. 1.

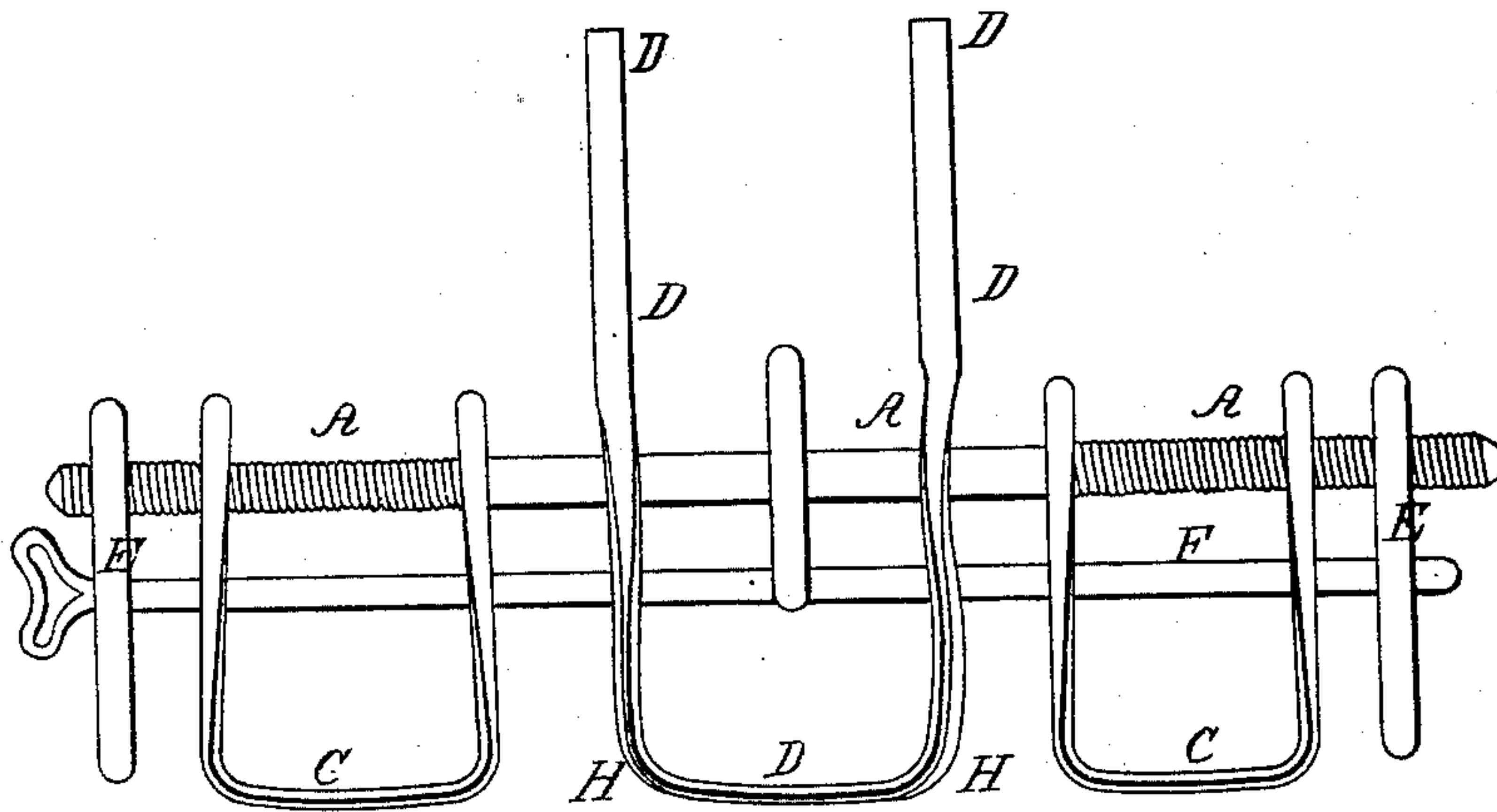
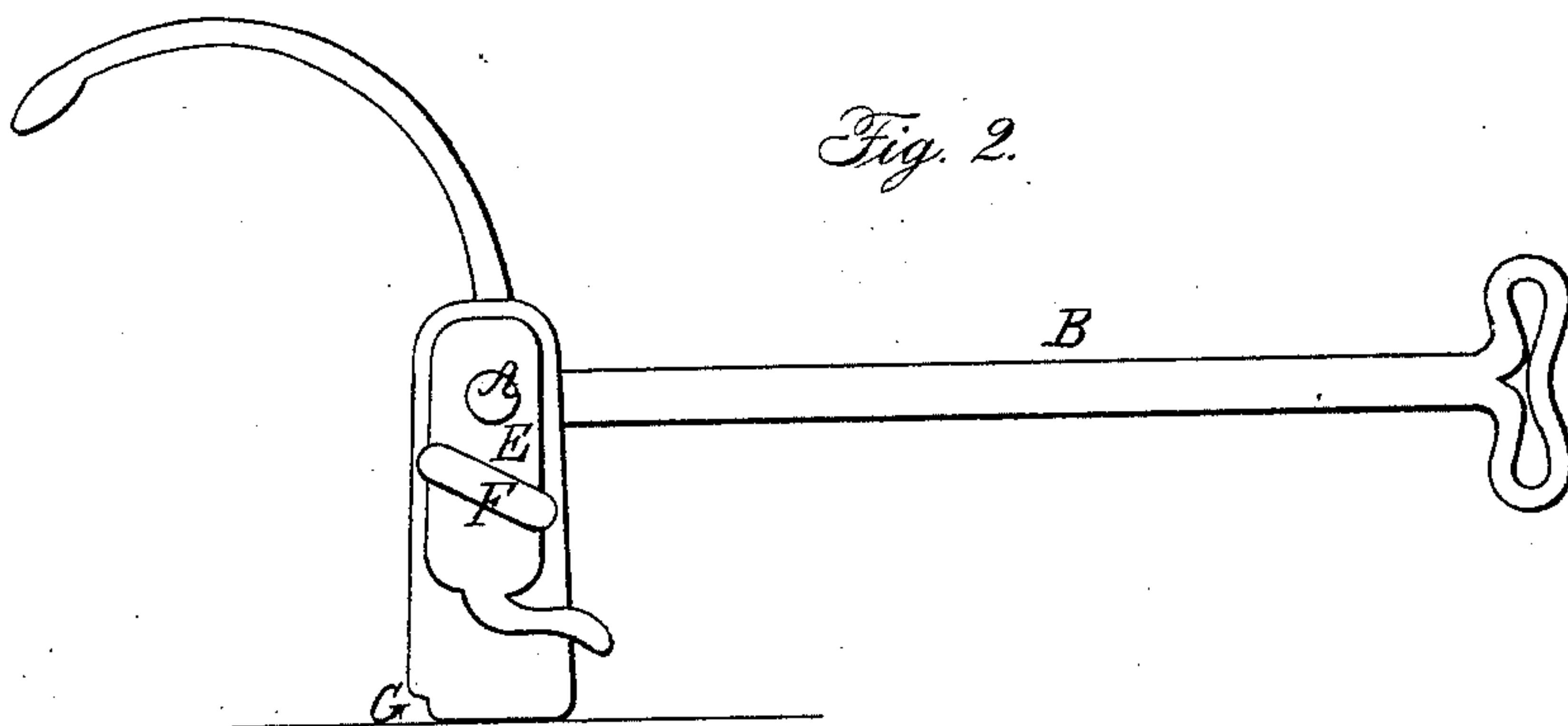


Fig. 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. BAZEMORE, OF BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CULTIVATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **11,593**, dated August 29, 1854.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. BAZEMORE, of the county of Bibb, in the State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Machine for Chopping Cotton; 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—

No. 1 is a front elevation, and No. 2 a side elevation.

The machine is constructed after the following plan: I take a rod of iron about one inch in diameter and from three to five feet in length, which may be seen at A A A, No. 1. The two ends of this rod are hammered down to three-fourths of an inch; made round, and screws cut upon them, as seen upon the dark extremities of the rod A A, until there is only a square surface of ten inches remaining near the middle of the rod, as shown by the white surface at A. I next take a thin strip of iron one-half inch in thickness, four in width, and about forty in length. Nine inches of one edge of this strip is made sharp near its middle, as seen at D, and also at C C of the other hoes. Upon the opposite edge of this strip, and for the same space, one inch and a half is cut out, as at G, No. 2. Ten inches from each end of this gap two holes are perforated, as at A and F, No. 2, the one at A being square and intended to fit upon the square surface of the rod before described under No. 1, the one at F either square or round and intended to receive a small rod, as that of No. 1, marked F. The distance between the large rod, A, and the small one, F, should be about four inches. The strip is now made to assume the form of what I term a "hoe" by being bent at right angles near the two points marked H H of No. 1, which is ten inches from the large hole, A, No. 2, and just at the gap G. This leaves a cutting-surface of nine inches, as above described, (the distance usually required between the hills of cotton,) and leaves the two sides of the hoe ten inches long to the large holes and five and a half above, the holes being ranged with each other. The hoe D, which is intended to be stationary, is ready to occupy its proper place, which is upon the square sur-

face of the rod above described, which effectually prevents it from turning around. We may next insert the rod intended for a beam, and to which the horse is to be attached or connected. It should be four or five feet in length and one inch square, as may be seen at B, No. 2, one end of which is to be inserted in a mortise near the center and middle of the square surface of the large rod, A, before described in No. 1. The other end should be turned so as to leave a suitable place for the connection of a clevis for the single-tree. We may next complete the requisite number of hoes, which are essentially the same as the one already described, with two exceptions, however. One is the holes nearest the ends are round, having screws cut within in order that they may be screwed upon the ends of the rod provided with screws, as before described. The other exception or difference consists in reducing the length of the sides of the hoes or the distance between the large hole and the upper extremity, which is now reduced from five and a half to one inch, since five and a half inches are only added to the central or stationary hoe in order to have a support for the handles; but this will be made plain by comparing the length S of the hoes C C with that of D.

Next in order we will consider the gages, which consist simply of two small bits of iron one-half inch thick, two broad, and ten long, as may be seen at E E, No. 1. One end of each of the gages is provided with holes of the same nature and aperture as that of the hoes C C. The other end is either left straight or made crooked, according to the fancy. The hoes C C are now screwed upon the rod A A A, and after them the gages E E. The small rod, F, which should be half an inch thick and of the same length as the large one, A A A, is now inserted, which renders the gages E E and the movable hoes C C all stationary, since it passes through the immovable hoe D D D D. Wooden handles, similar to those of a plow-stock, are now provided and attached to the upper extremities of the central hoe, D D D D, which have been extended for this purpose, which renders the construction of the machine complete.

To use the machine it only remains for the farmer to examine his stand of cotton and

then arrange his hoes accordingly, after which he may attach his horse and commence operating by running immediately across the rows of cotton. If on examination he should find his stand of cotton good, he can withdraw the small rod F last inserted and screw up the movable hoes C C within one inch and a half or even one inch of the stationary one; but if he should find his stand rather inferior he can, as before, withdraw the small rod and unscrew the hoes until the distance between the hoes is made sufficient to insure a stand; and if his stand of cotton should be yet more inferior, I will not desert him in his despondency, but will provide an entire new set of hoes seven inches in width, which will cut a gap two inches narrower, giving him more chances for a stand after chopping and bringing the most inferior stands of cotton before chopping within his management. Besides he can, by running these narrow hoes in the old track of the wide ones, extricate the young grass from between his hills of cotton. The distance between the gages and nearest hoes must be half the width of one of the hoes and the distance between two of the hoes. For example, if the width of the hoes be nine inches and the dis-

tance between two of them be one inch and a half, then the gages must be adjusted six inches from the outside or nearest hoes. This will so operate on the gages that in running the first through the one next the unchopped cotton will mark the place for the middle of the first hoe on the return.

The machine is known by the title of "Bazemore's Fast Cotton-Chopper," and is intended to facilitate the cultivation of cotton by assisting the farmers in chopping it, and also in enabling them to extricate the young grass from between the hills, which soon makes its appearance after chopping, all by means of horsepower, by which much manual labor and at least four hundred per cent. of actual time is saved.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The form of the hoes C and D and the arrangement of the rods A and F, by which arrangement the hoes C C are made adjustable, and yet may be held stationary.

WILLIAM T. BAZEMORE.

Witnesses:

A. H. CHAPPELL,
JAMES MYRICK.