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Nº 13828

Patented Nov 20, 1855

Fig: 1.

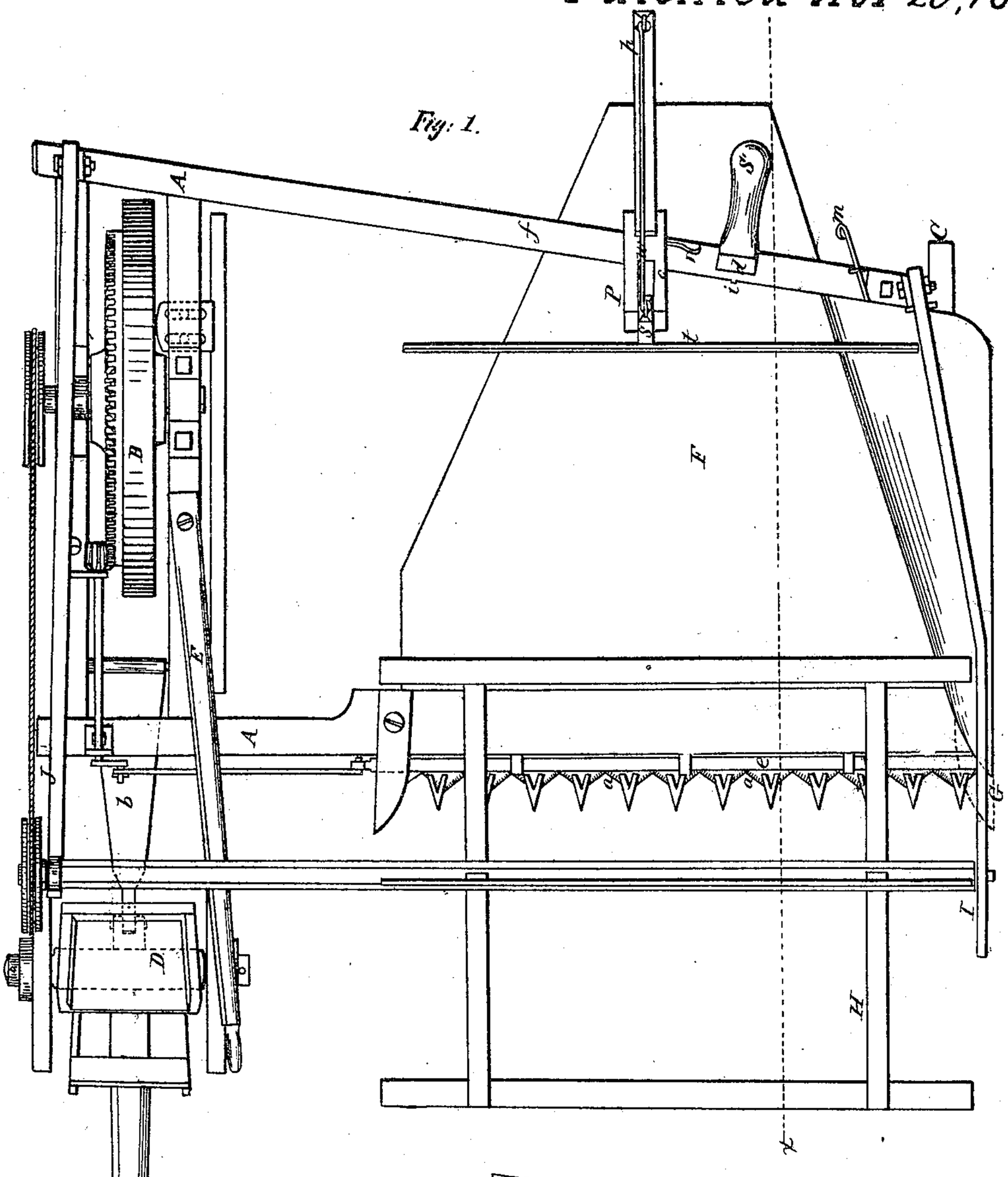

Fig: 3.

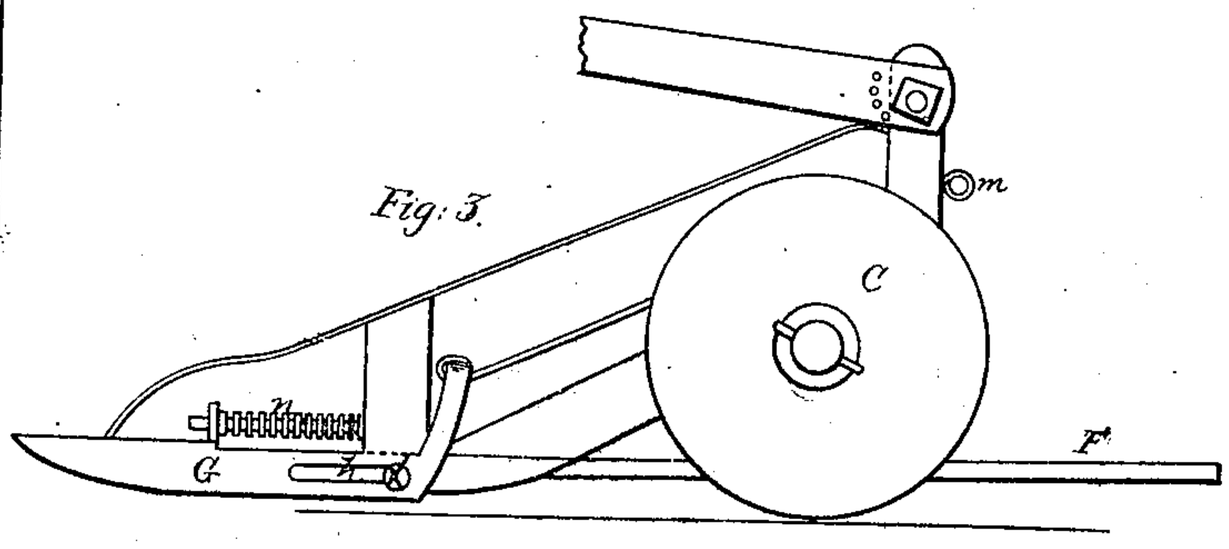

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Fig: 2.

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Fig: 4.

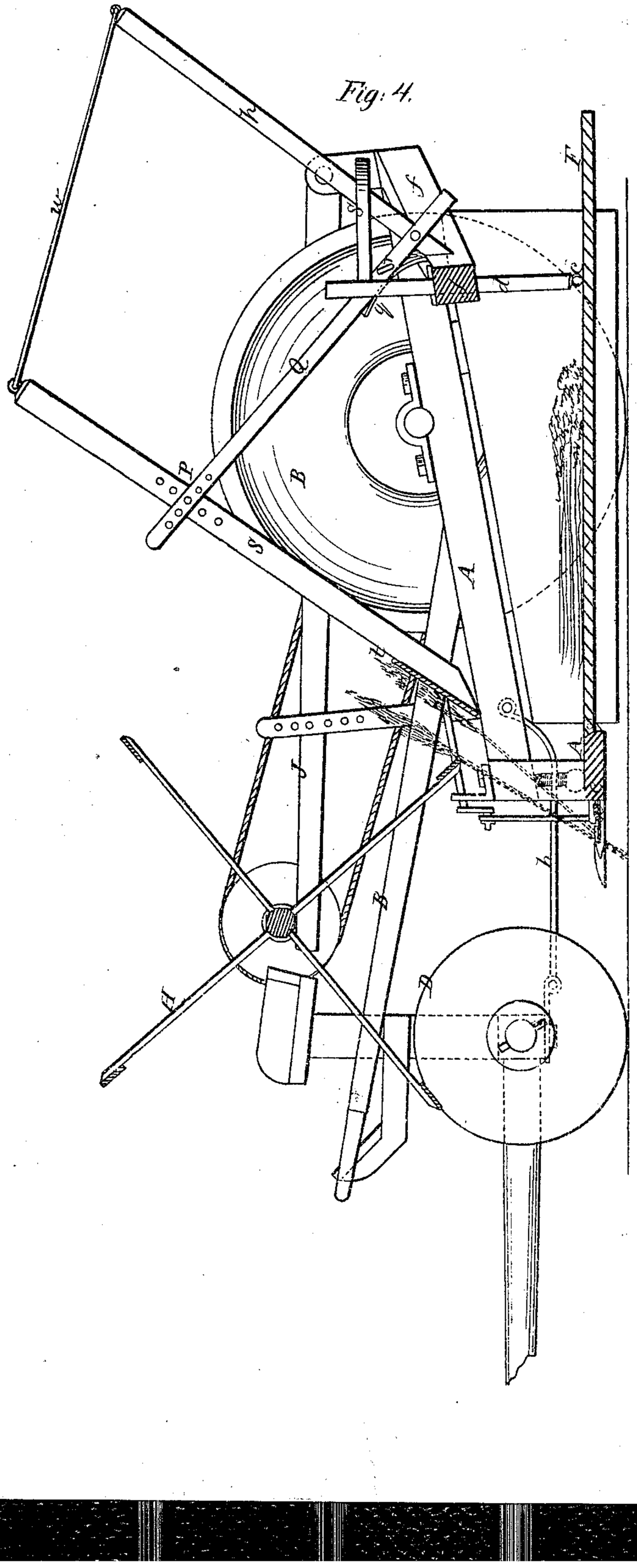

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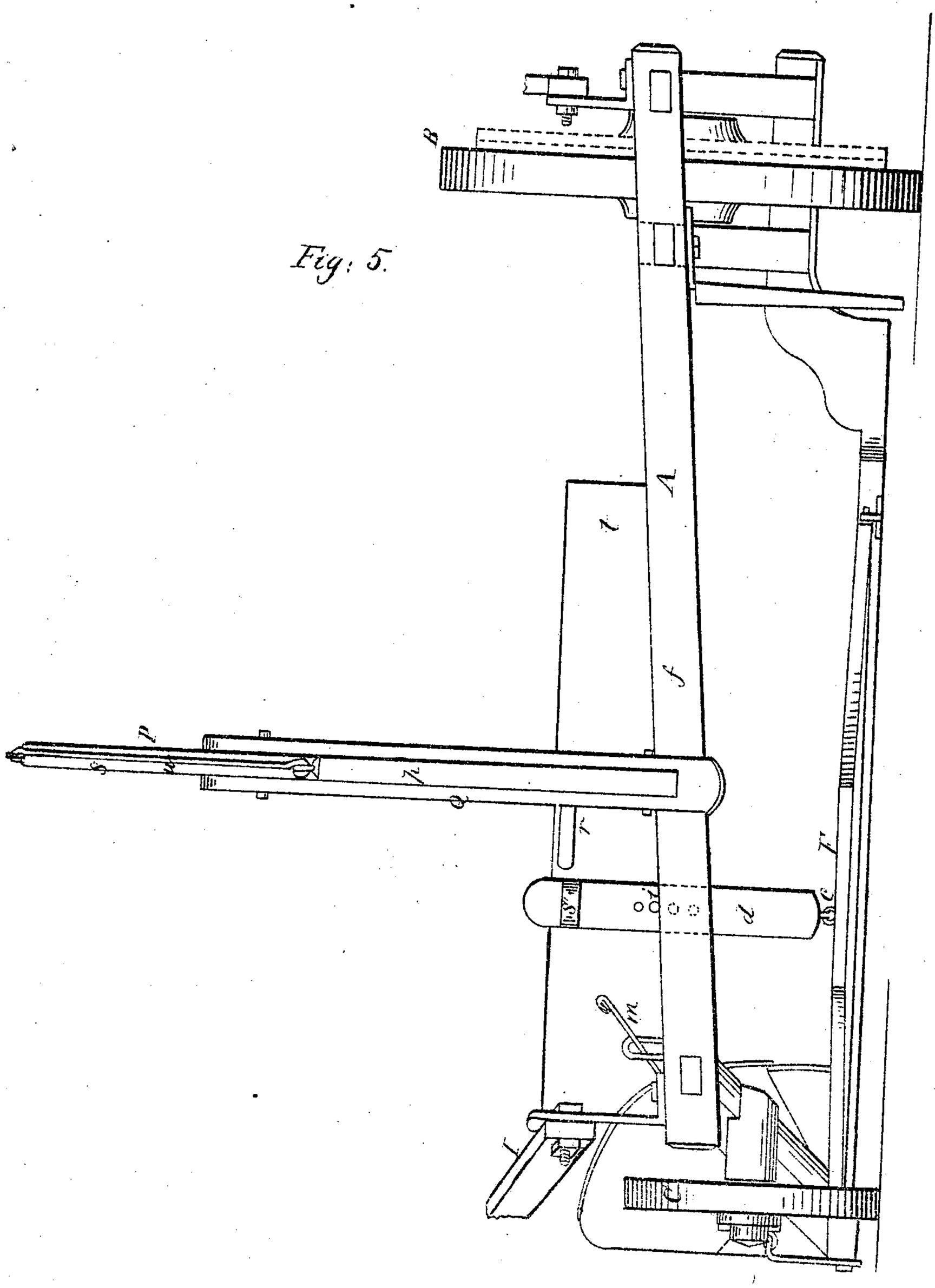
Fig: 5.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JNO. REILY, OF HART PRAIRIE, WISCONSIN.

IMPROVEMENT IN HARVESTING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **13,828**, dated November 20, 1855.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN REILY, of Hart Prairie, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Harvesting-Machines; 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, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the machine. Fig. 2 is an end elevation, showing cutter-guard drawn back for turning. Fig. 3 is a similar view, showing said guard projecting. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a rear elevation.

Similar characters of reference in the several figures denote the same part of the machine.

The nature of my invention consists, first, in constructing and arranging the cutter-guard so as to be capable of retraction during the turning of the machine from the raker's seat to prevent the beating down of the standing grain, which always obtains by the protrusion of said guard at such time; second, in the construction and arrangement of a grain-guard operated by the raker so as to receive the grain during the raking operation and keep it from the rake, in order that the removal of grain from the platform may be finished before another supply falls on it.

The details of construction and operation of these several improvements will be understood from the following description and reference to the drawings, where the several parts are thus represented:

A is the frame, supported on wheels B and C, the former giving motion to the cutter-bar *a*. These parts, being well known, need not be particularly described.

D is the driver's carriage, connected with frame A by curved bar *b*; E, lever by which the driver lifts the cutters for the passage of obstacles; F, platform hinged to front bar, *e*, and regulated in inclination by bar *d*, attached to platform by link *c*, and, passing through a mortise in rear bar, *f*, of frame A, it is held in any required position by a pin, *i*; G, guard on side of machine, having a slot, *h*, movable upon a pin, *l*, so that the guard may be drawn back into the position of Fig. 2 by power applied to rod *m*, the spring *n* causing the protrusion of said guard, as in Fig. 3, when rod *m* is released; H, reel hung on arms I and J; P, grain-guard, consisting of an oblique standard, *p*, arising from the rear bar of the frame, to lower portion of which is jointed an arm, Q, having a tendency toward the standard by reason of a spring, *q*. Upon one side of the arm Q, is a stud, *r*, by power applied to which the said arm is inclined forward. To the upper end of the arm Q is jointed the handle *s* of guard-board *t*, the upper end of this handle *s* being connected with the top of standard *p* by rod *w*.

The operation of these several improvements is as follows: The swinging platform enables it to be adjusted to incline backward, no matter what be the inclination of the ground passed over, and at the same time enables the machine to run over an obstacle without lifting the wheels. The retraction of the guard G by the raker enables the machine to turn close upon the standing grain, as when the guard is immovable it is necessary for the machine to back before turning, to prevent the beating down of the grain by the guard. The grain-guard board *t* is thrown forward in the position shown in Fig. 4 as the raker leans forward to remove the grain from the platform, his foot pressing upon stud *r*. During the raking, the newly-cut grain falls against the board *t*, as shown in red lines in Fig. 4. As the raker rises after cleaning the platform the spring *q* carries the board *t* into position of Fig. 2, the grain resting on it falling upon the platform. In this manner the falling grain does not interfere with the rake, which is thus permitted to remove the cut grain from the platform before a new supply falls. It should be stated that the raker sits astride of seat S′.

What I claim as new and of my own invention is—

1. The retracting guard G, in combination with the spring *n* and rod *m*, when constructed, arranged, and operated from the raker's seat in the manner and for the purposes specified, and not otherwise.

2. The grain-guard P, when constructed, arranged, and operated in the manner and for the purposes specified, and not otherwise.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name before two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN REILY.

Witnesses:

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD,

THOS. R. MARKILLIE.