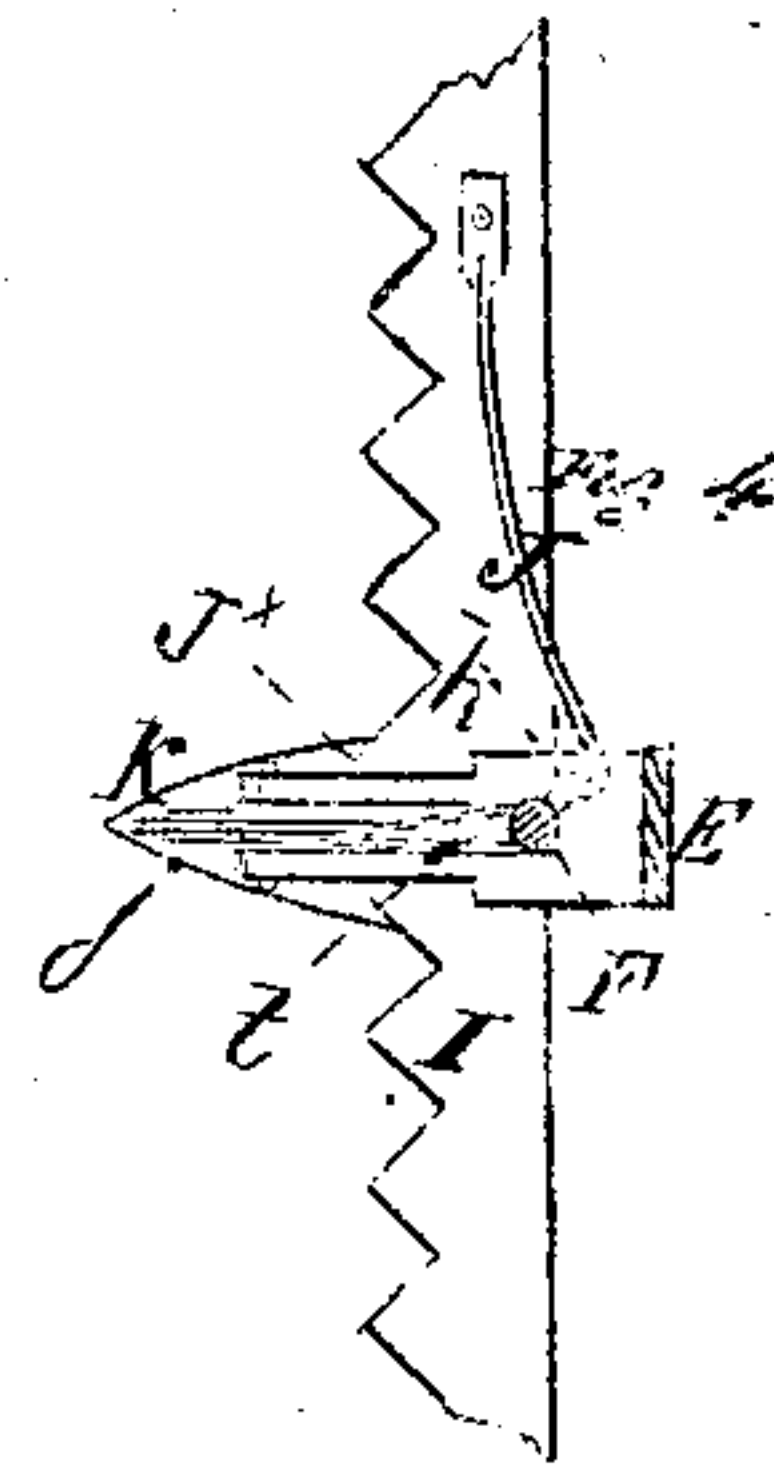
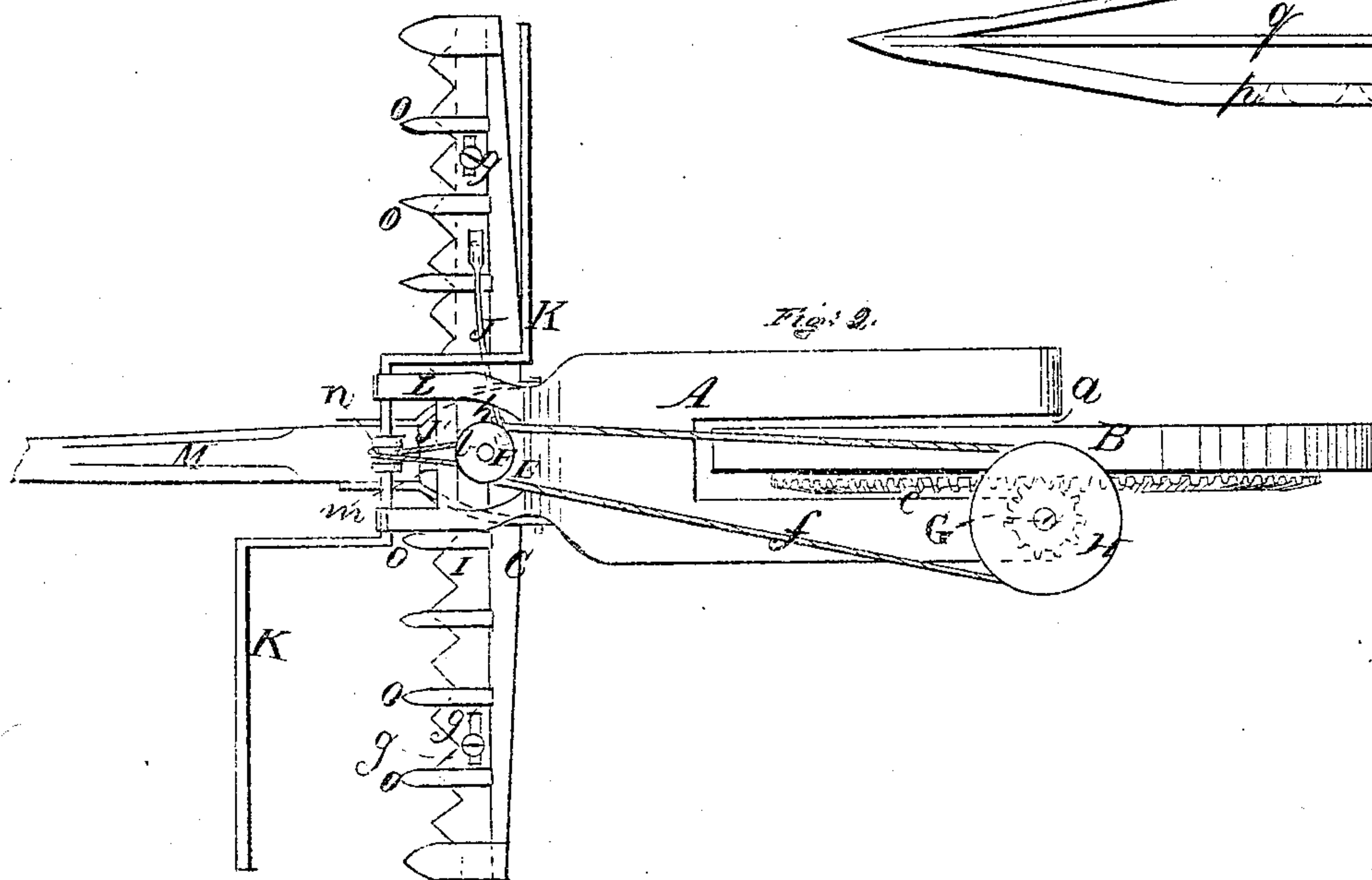
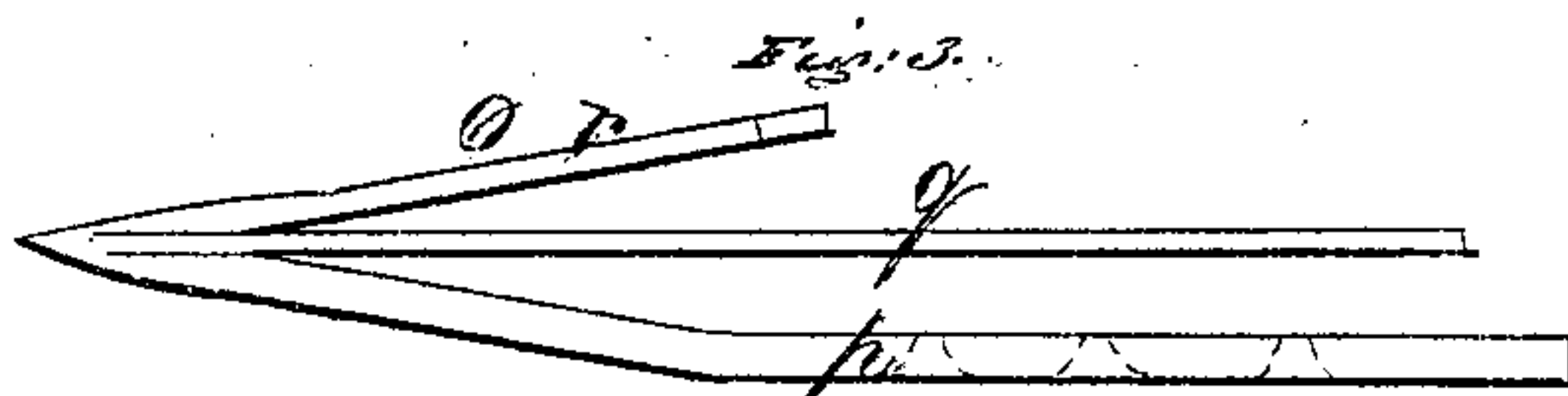
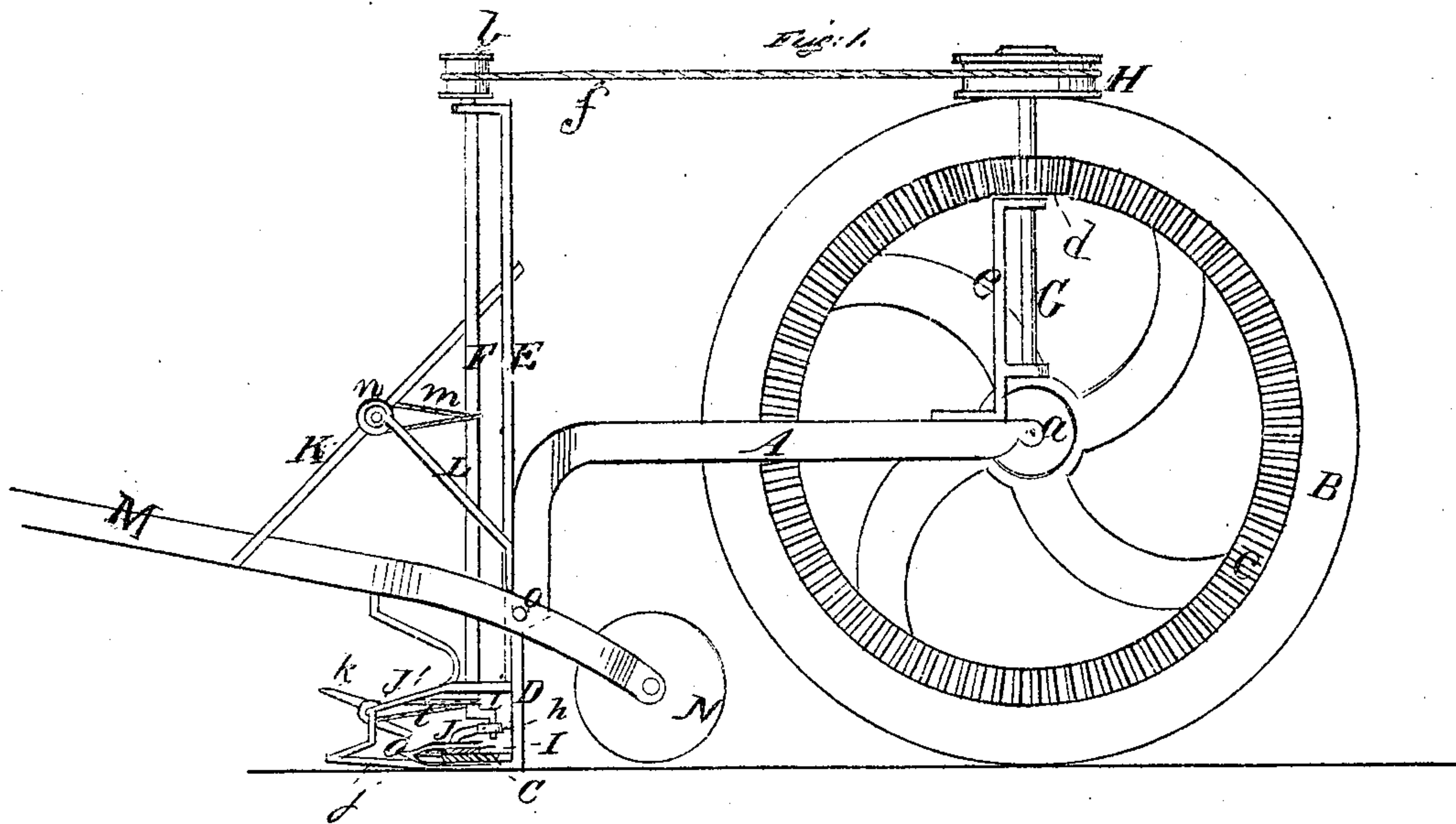


# H. Pease. Mower.

N<sup>o</sup> 14,078.

Patented Jan. 8. 1856.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY PEASE, OF BROCKPORT, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND JAS. ROBY.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MOWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 14,078, dated January 8, 1856.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY PEASE, of Brockport, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Mowing-Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a detached and enlarged side view of one of the fingers. Fig. 4 is a detached plan view of a portion of the sickle.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents a cast-iron plate, which forms the frame of the machine. The front end of this plate is curved or projects downward a short distance, and forms a right angle with the other part, which is in a horizontal position. The horizontal part of the plate A is slotted longitudinally to receive a driving-wheel, B, the axis *a* of which works in bearings at the back end of the plate.

C represents the finger-bar, which is attached at its center to a vertical plate, D. The upper end of the plate D is secured to the vertical part of the plate A. (See Fig. 1.)

E is a vertical upright, which is secured to the front end of the plate D. The upper and lower ends of this upright have horizontal projections attached, which form bearings for a shaft, F, which has a pulley, *b*, on its upper end.

One side of the rim of the driving-wheel B is provided with teeth *c*, in which a pinion, *d*, gears, said pinion being on a vertical shaft, G, which works in proper bearings attached to an upright, *e*, on the plate A. The upper end of the shaft G has a pulley, H, upon it, around which a belt, *f*, passes, said belt also passing around the pulley *b* on the shaft F.

I represents the sickle, which is formed of a steel plate and works upon the finger-bar C, the sickle being kept in proper position by

guide-pins *g*, which pass through slots *g'* in the sickle and into the finger-bar. (See Fig. 2.)

J is a pitman formed of a steel strip or plate, one end of which is permanently attached to the sickle I. The other or opposite end has a spring loop or eye, *h*, formed on it, in which a crank, *i*, at the lower end of the shaft F is fitted.

To the lower horizontal projection on the upright E there is attached a slotted arm, J', which is curved, as shown in Fig. 1, and attached to a projection, *j*, on the finger-bar C. In this slotted arm a rotating knife, *k*, is fitted, said knife being driven by a belt, *l*, from the shaft, F, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4.

K represents a reel, which is formed of a bent rod, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The center portion of this rod works in bearings on a plate or frame, L, attached to the front end of the plate A. The reel K is driven by a belt, *m*, which passes around the shaft F, and around a pulley, *n*, on the reel K, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

M represents the tongue or draft-pole, which is attached by pivots *o* to the lower part of the vertical portion of the plate A. The inner end of the tongue or pole has a roller, N, secured to it.

O represents the fingers, which are of skeleton form, as shown clearly in Fig. 3. The finger-bar C is fitted between the two plates *p q* of the fingers, and the cutters of the sickles work underneath the top plates, *r*. The fingers O are secured to the finger-bar by screws or bolts which pass through the plates *p q*.

By the above improvement in the construction of mowers the sickle is placed at or near the center of the line of draft—that is, as the machine is drawn along the resistance of the sickle will be equal each side of the tongue or draft-pole, and consequently all side draft is avoided. By having the pitman J formed of a spring-plate no connecting-link is required, and the use of a cutter-bar to stiffen the sickle is not required. By having the roller N attached to the back end of the tongue or draft-pole the sickle is elevated when the machine is backed or turned by the action of the team, and thereby a self-acting device is obtained for raising and lowering the sickle. The knife *k*

and arm J' divide and cut the grass, so that it will pass each side of the driving-wheel.

The fingers, by their construction, are rendered light and durable and the reel, constructed as shown, works effectively and with but little power.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The slotted arm J' and rotating knife k, arranged substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

HENRY PEASE.

Witnesses :

AUSTIN HARMON,  
HORACE CLARK.