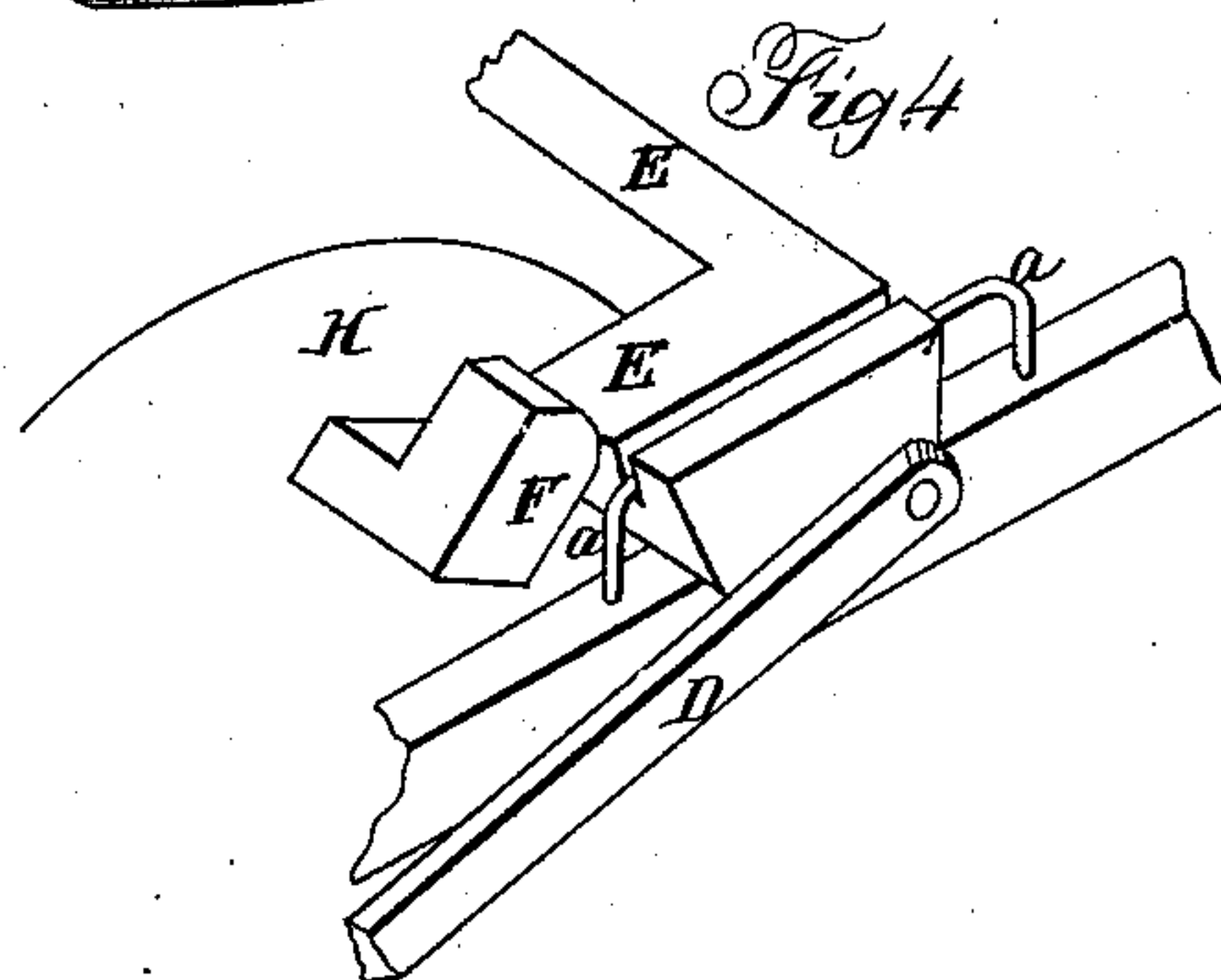
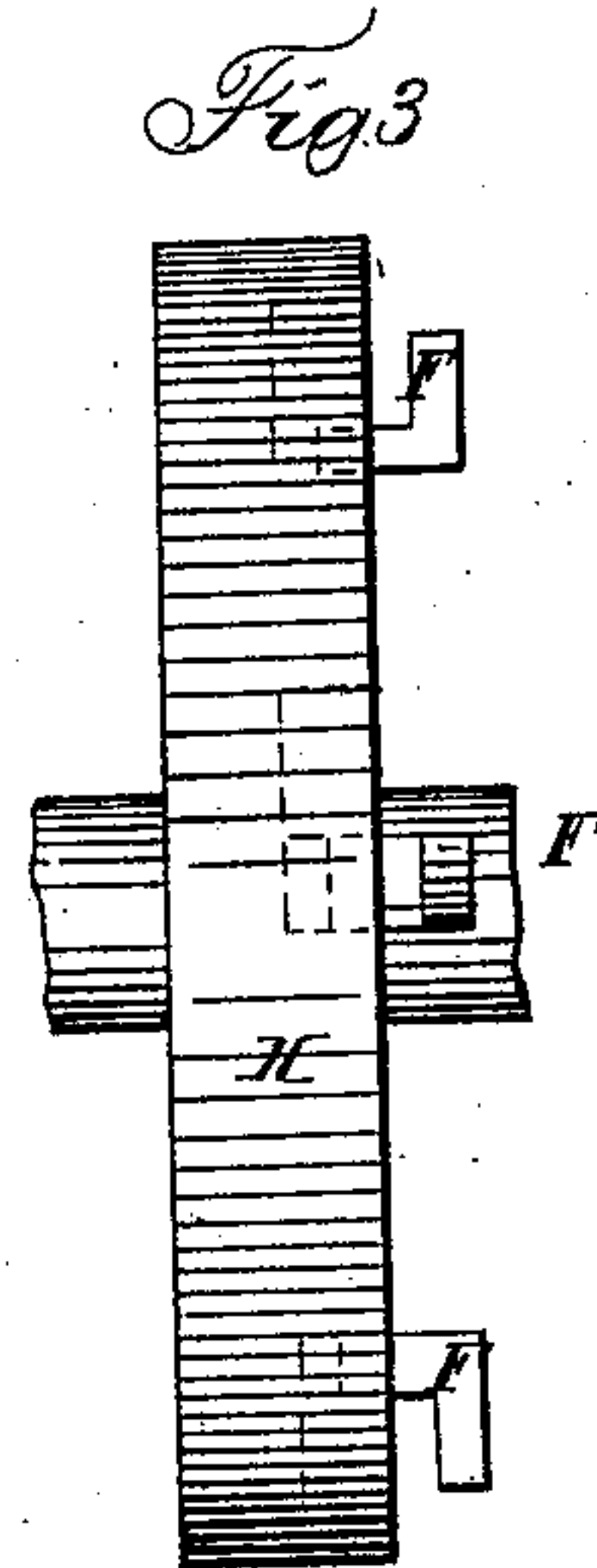
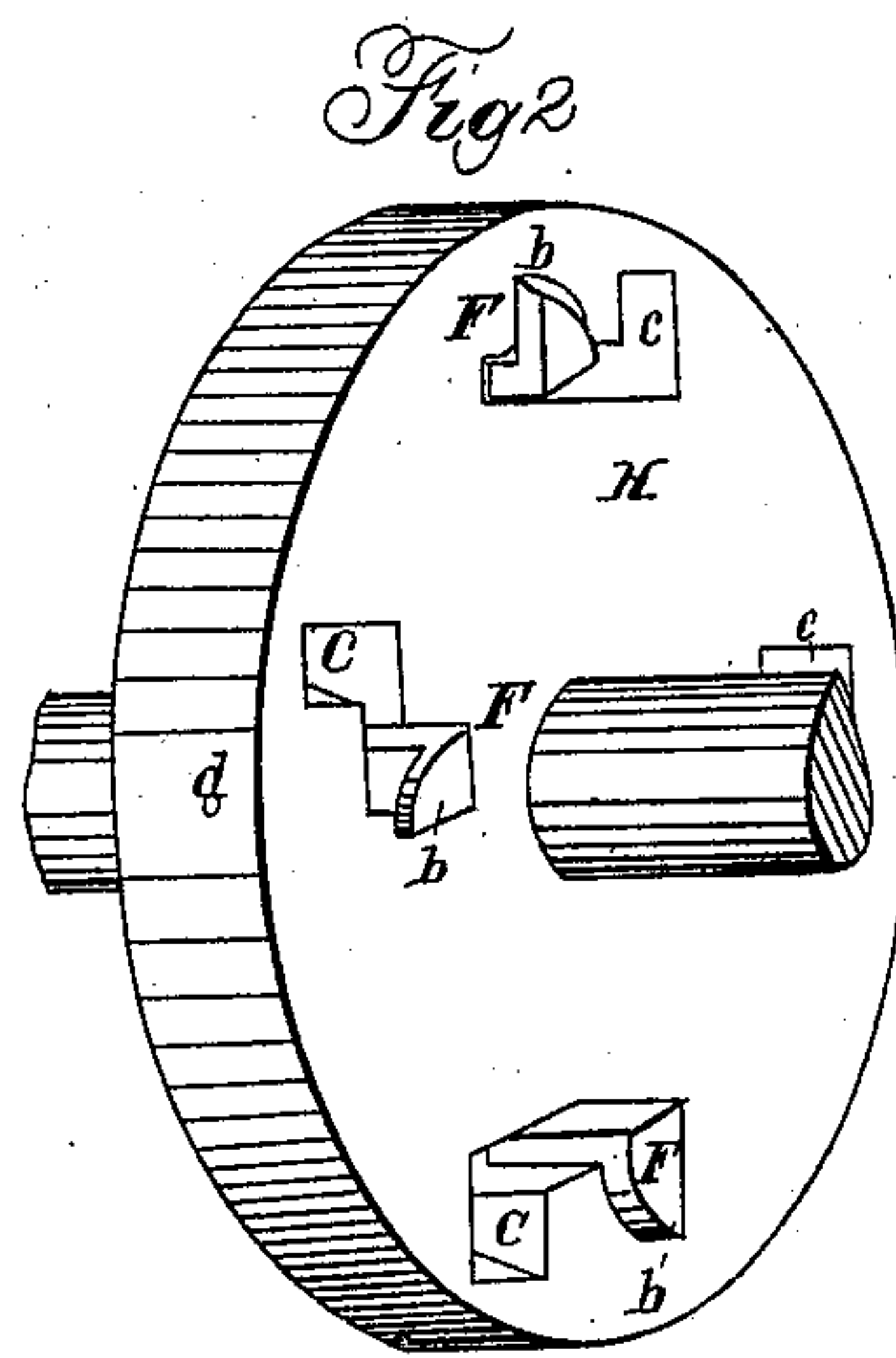
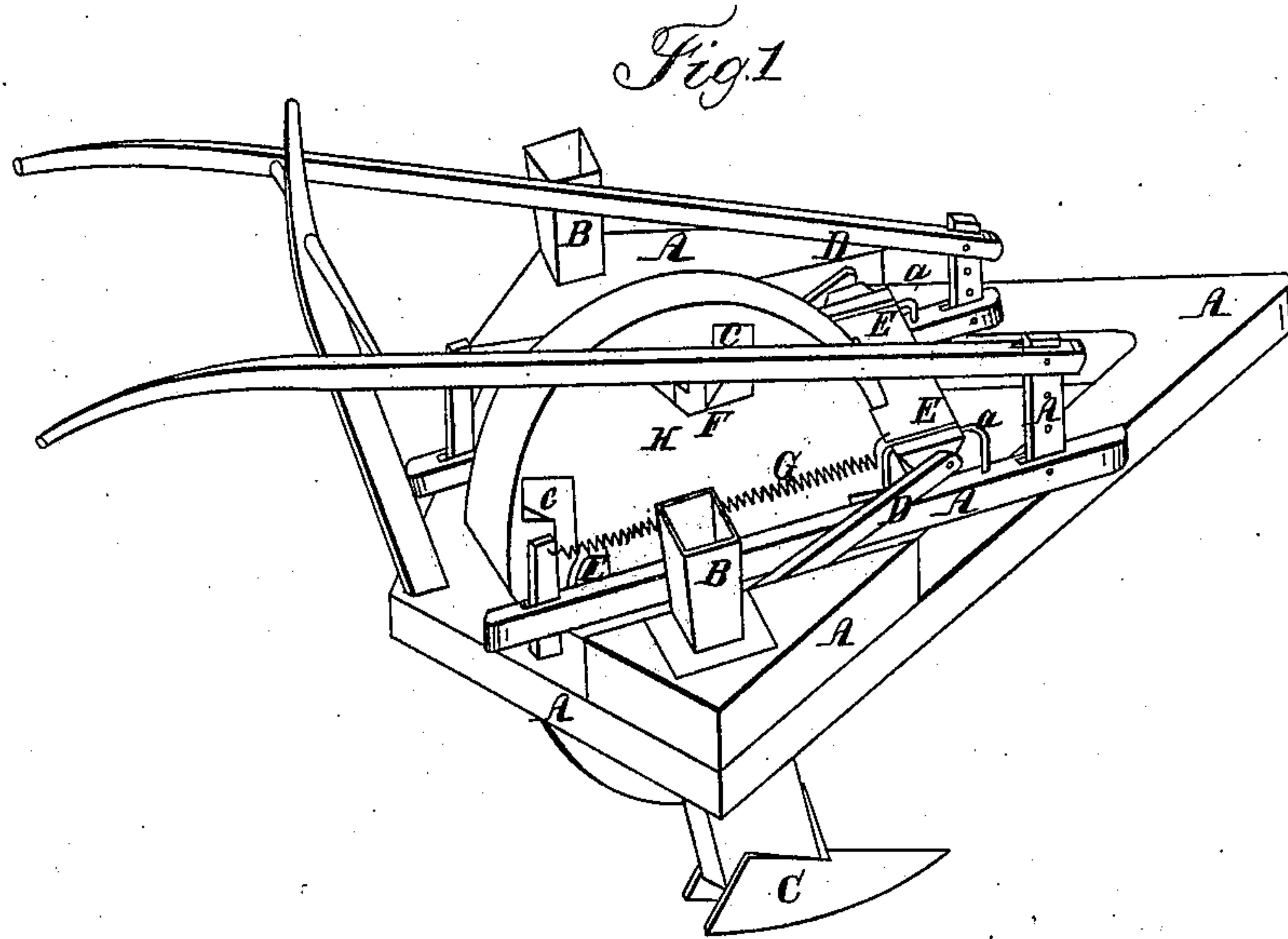


G. HALL.
Seed-Planter.

No. 15,182.

Patented June 24, 1856.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HALL, OF MORGANTOWN, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEED-PLANTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **15,182**, dated June 24, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HALL, of Morgantown, in the county of Monongalia and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Operating the Seed-Slides of Seed-Planters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the seed-planter. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of the driving-wheel to which the operating-cams are fastened. Fig. 3 represents a front view of said driving-wheel. Fig. 4 represents a detached perspective view, showing one of the cams when in operation.

I am aware that the sliding rods of seed-plinters have been operated upon by pins projecting from the sides of the driving-wheel, these pins being of different lengths, and that the position of the driving-wheel might be adjusted in such a manner that the longer pins only operated upon the sliding rods, but could not be adjusted so as to have only the smaller pins operating upon the slide-rods, thus affording only an incomplete manner of adjusting the distances for hill-planting. I would state that these arrangements materially differ from those hereinafter described.

The nature of my invention consists in so hinging the cams in the driving-wheel that any single one can be thrown out of gear without changing the position of the driving-wheel, thus affording any desired space for regulating the distances in planting.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A represents the frame of the seed-planter, bearing on each side a hopper, B, for receiving the seeds, whence they fall into the furrows made by the plows C. At the bottom of the hoppers are slide-valves for regulating the flow of the grain, as in common seed-plinters, which are operated by the connecting-rods D in the following manner: The two connecting-rods D are attached to the cross-head E, and

the cams F, which project from the side of the driving-wheel H, strike against said cross-head E, as shown in Fig. 4, where one cam is represented as coming in contact with the same. It is thus pushed forward under the guide-rods *a*, and the connecting-rods D and slides move with the same. The spiral springs G, which are attached at one end to the frame of the machine and at the other to the cross-head E, draw the latter constantly backward, and thus when it is freed from the action of the cams it is pulled backward, and in this manner a vibrating motion is imparted to the slides.

The peculiar construction of the cams F can be seen in Fig. 2. Each cam is hinged in a recess on the body of the driving-wheel H in such a manner that it can be turned on a pin, *d*, and that the part *b* can be pushed into the recess *c*, so as not to project from the sides of the driving-wheel H. When the machine is in operation the round side of the cam works against the cross-piece E, and they then assume the position as represented in Fig. 2. When it is desired to throw one or the other cam out of gear it is only necessary to push the same into its corresponding recess, thus enabling the operator to increase or decrease the distances in planting by using a smaller or greater number of cams. In a similar manner all the cams can be pushed into their recesses when it is desired to move the machine from one location to another without operating the slides and the other working parts.

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

Hinging the cams that operate the seed-slides to the face of the drive-wheel, so that they can be swung into or within recesses cut in the face of said wheel, for the purpose of adapting the machine to planting at variable distances apart, as set forth.

GEORGE HALL.

Witnesses:

ISAAC SCOTT,
JAS. CYPHERS.