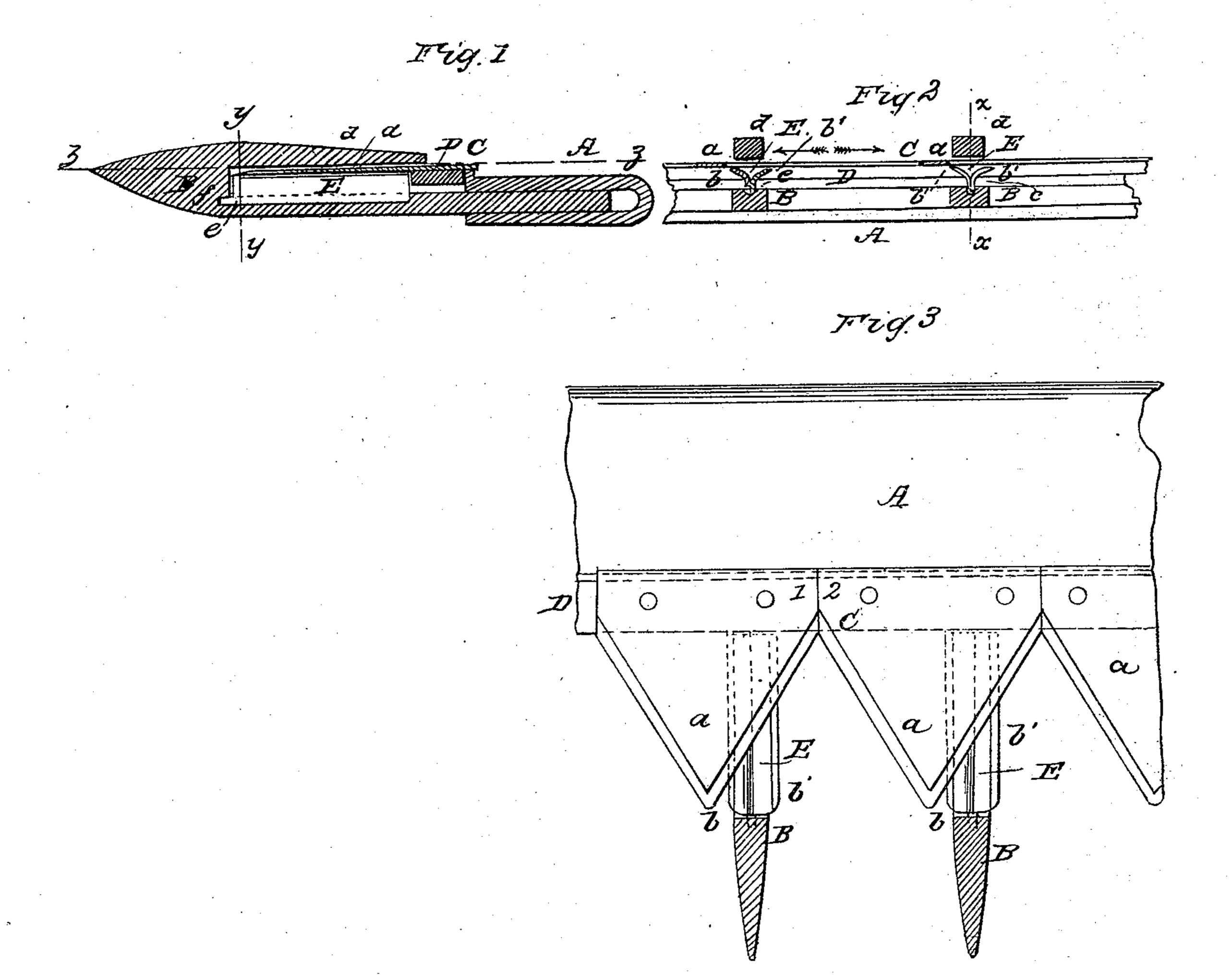
No. 15,334.

Patented July 15, 1856.



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CARLOS W. GLOVER, OF ROXBURY, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVED CUTTING DEVICE FOR HARVESTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 15,334, dated July 15, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARLOS W. GLOVER, of Roxbury, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Sickles or Cutting Devices of Harvesting-Machines; 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 transverse section of my improvement, x x, Fig. 2, showing the plane of section. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same, y y, Fig. 1, showing the plane of section. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the same, z z, Fig. 1, showing the plane of section.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts in the several figures.

V-shaped or double cutter within each finger, and over which cutters the ordinary sickle works, the parts being arranged and operating as will be hereinafter fully shown and described, whereby the sickle is made to cut much more effectually than those in present use, and without the danger of being clogged or choked by the grass or grain.

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

proceed to describe it.

A represents a finger-bar, to which fingers B are attached, and C represents a sickle having the usual saw-shaped teeth, a, attached to a bar, D. The above parts are constructed in the usual way, and therefore do not require a

minute description.

Within each finger B there is placed a rocking cutter, E. These cutters are of V form or shape, as shown clearly in Fig. 2, and have the cutting-edges bb', one at each side of its upper part. The cutters E may be made of steel plate bent in the required form. The cutters E are fitted in grooves or recesses c, made in the lower parts of the usual slots in the fingers, and a sufficient space is allowed between the

upper ends of the cutters E and the lower edges of the projecting lips or arms d of the fingers to receive the sickle-teeth a and allow them to work back and forth therein. (See Figs. 1 and 2.) The front ends of the cutters E, at their lower parts, have each a short projection, e, attached, and these projections fit in recesses fin the fingers. (See Fig. 1.) A reciprocating motion is given the sickle C in any proper manner, and as the teeth a of the sickle work back and forth over the cutters E the edges b b' of said cutters will bear alternately against the cutting-edges of the teeth a. For instance, when the sickle is moving in the direction of the black arrow, Fig. 2, the cutting-edge b will bear against the cutting-edge 1 of the teeth a. and when moving in the opposite direction, as indicated by the red arrow, the cutting-edge b^{\prime} of the cutters E will bear against the cuttingedge 2 of the teeth a. The cutting-edges of the teeth a and cutters E act similar to a pair of shears, and as the cutters E rock or oscillate back and forth they are, by the action of the sickle C upon them, bound or pressed against the teeth a, so that the cutting-edges of the teeth and cutters will work snugly together and cut the grain or grass in a perfect and expeditious manner.

By the above improvement the sickle cannot become choked or clogged, as the grain or grass cannot pass between the cutting-edges of the teeth a and cutters E, owing to their close working, or in consequence of being at

all times closely in contact.

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

The oscillating or rocking cutters E, placed within the fingers B, and used in connection with the sickle C, substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

CARLOS W. GLOVER.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM O. GLOVER,
CYRUS S. WETMORE.