G. TAYLOR.

Corn Planter

No. 20,024. Patented Apr. 20, 1858.

Fig. 1.

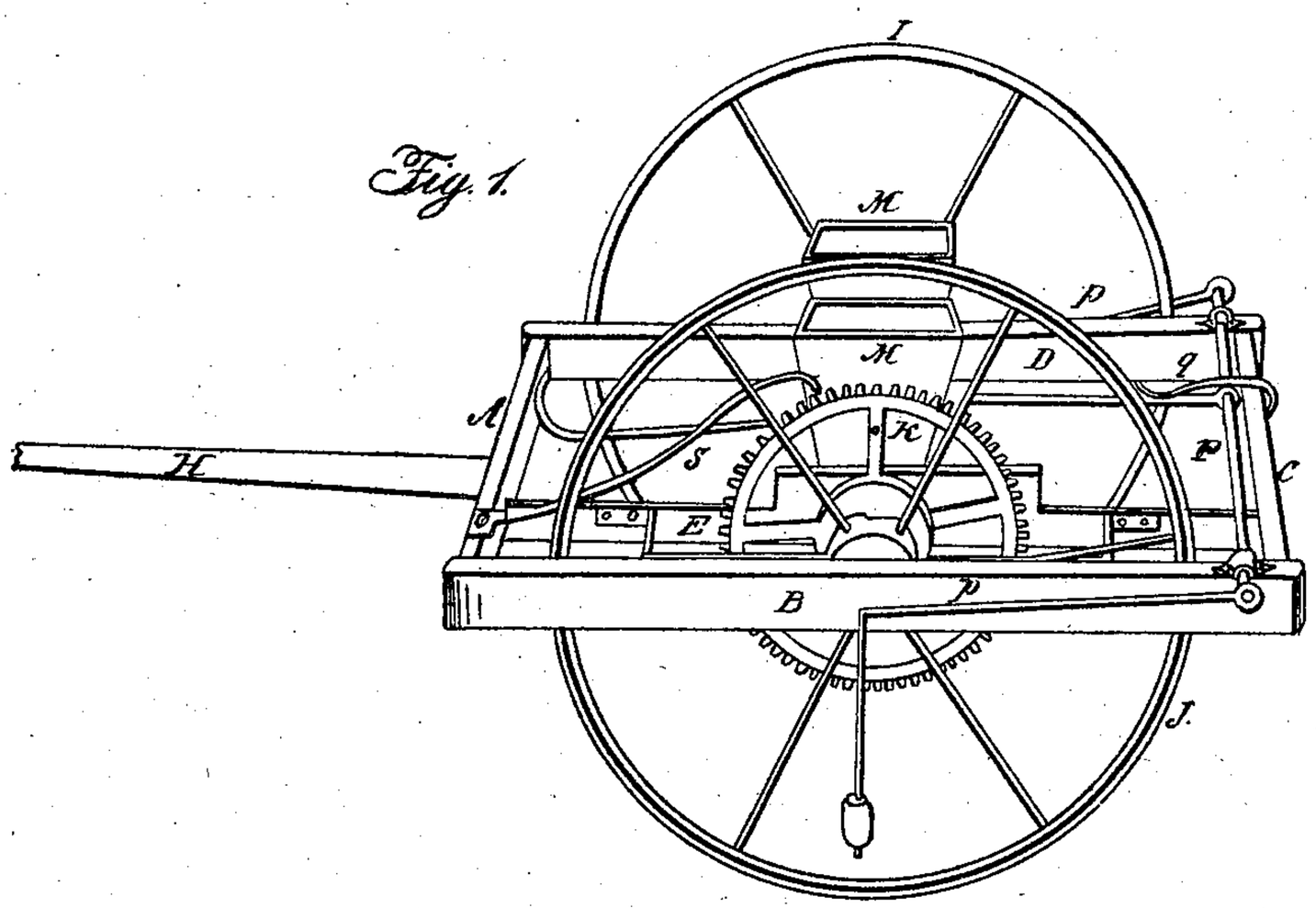
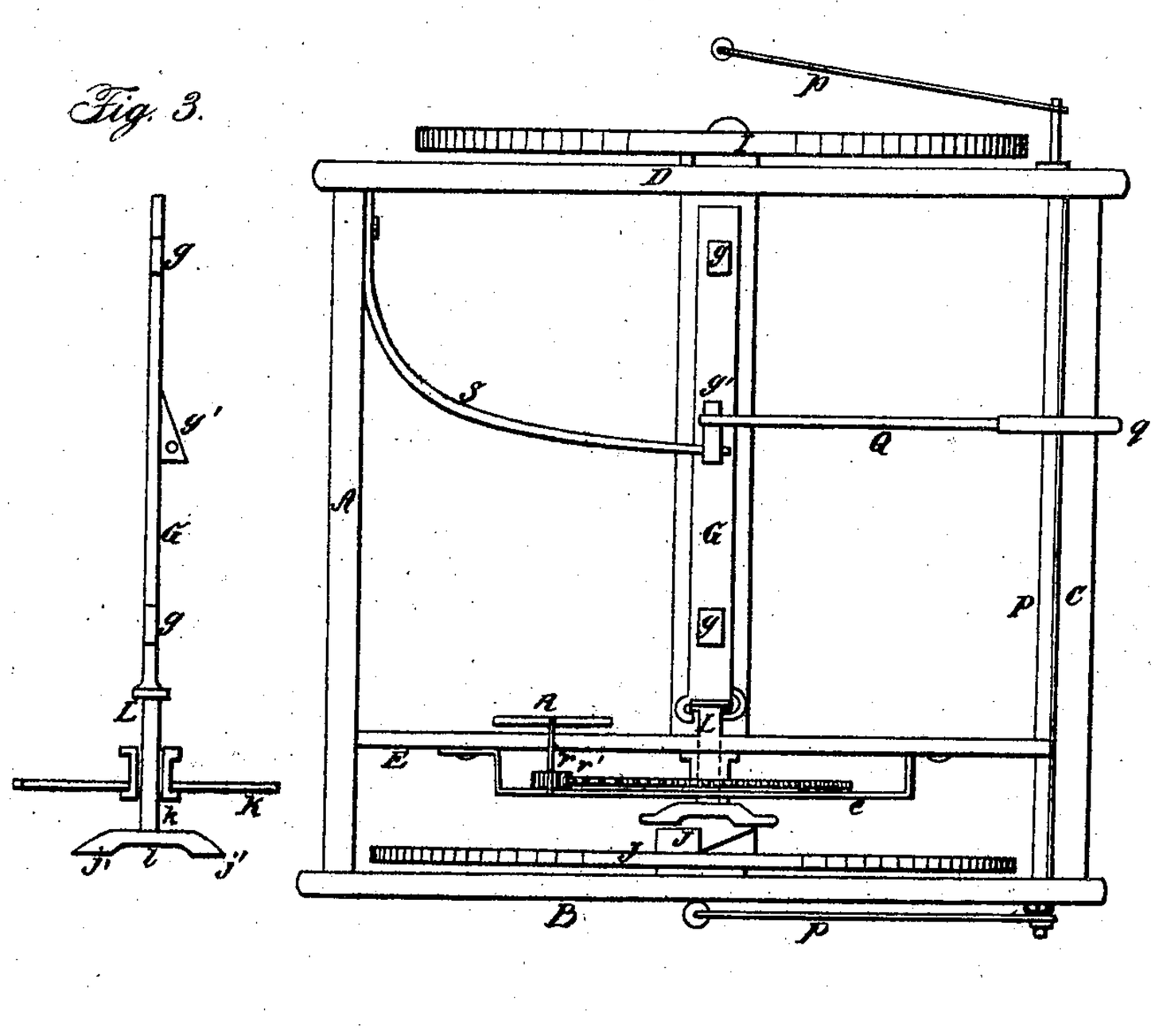


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE TAYLOR, OF RICHMOND, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND JOHN W. FREE, OF LAPORTE, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORN-PLANTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **20,024**, dated April 20, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE TAYLOR, of the city of Richmond, in the county of Wayne and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corn-Planting 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 accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in a contrivance by means of which the machine may be corrected or made to plant opposite to work already done without the necessity, as heretofore, of stopping the machine and slipping the wheel backward or forward; also, in a peculiar marking arrangement, by means of which the markers being suddenly thrust into the earth are as suddenly drawn out again, so as to leave a perfect impression, as if a stick had been thrust into the earth by the hand and drawn directly back, leaving the impression perfect and not dragged to one side.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of slide G, shaft L, wheel K, sleeve or hub *k*, and the follower *l*.

A B C D E constitute the frame-work of the machine, which is borne upon wheels I J. Wheels I J revolve upon spindles attached to the bars D B, respectively.

J′ is a peculiarly-shaped cam upon the hub of wheel J.

F is a piece of timber placed transversely upon the machine and secured to the lower sides or edges of D E. It receives upon it seed-boxes M M. The slide G also rests upon its upper surface.

G is a sliding bar, working through seed-boxes M M. It has two holes, *g g*, for the delivery of seed and the inclined plane *g′*. Upon one end there are two hooks that clasp the collar upon the inner end of shaft L.

H is the pole or tongue.

K is a toothed wheel with a long hub, *k*, reaching from bar E to bracket *e*.

k is the hub of wheel K. It forms a sort of sleeve, through which shaft L may slide endwise.

L is a round shaft, sliding endwise through hub *k*, but having a feather working in a slot in hub *k*, by means of which it is held in any position or moved backward or forward, as desired.

On the inner end of shaft L is a collar, which is clasped by the hooked ends of bar G.

Upon the outer ends of shaft L is the T-shaped follower *l* with inclined planes *j′ j′*, which are so situated as to adapt themselves to the surfaces or inclines of cam *j*, against which they act.

In slide G are escapes *g g*, through which the grain is discharged from the bottoms of boxes M M.

M M are seed-boxes, sufficiently represented in the drawings.

P is a shaft secured in proper boxings in the frame-work of the machine. It has spring-arms *p p*, whose ends bend down or become pendent, and are weighted so as to secure more certain action. Their use is to mark opposite the place of planting or keep a kind of register, whereby the operator may know to an absolute certainty if the machine performs its work correctly. The weights should be placed low down, so as to leave their impression upon the ground.

Q is another arm to shaft P, and which operates shaft P and weighted arms *p p* by contact with inclined plane *g′* upon slide G.

q is a spring securing greater certainty of action in the marking arrangement.

Arms *p p* should be so placed as to mark just half-way between the rows, and should be directly opposite the discharge of the seed or one space before or behind. The parts of this marking device are so related to each other that when the arms *p p* are let fall the weights only come to the ground by means of the springing of said arms *p p*. The elasticity of these arms cause them instantly to rebound, leaving no time to drag in the earth while they ascend.

R is a hand-wheel upon shaft *r*, which is borne in proper supports upon bars E *e*. Upon shaft *r* is also pinion *r′*, which actuates wheel K. By means of the hand-wheel R the driver has the discharge of the seed completely under his control as to time. Should the machine deposit the seed ahead of the planting in the previous rows a turn of the hand-wheel R toward him will correct it and make it plant properly. Should it plant behind its former work, a turn of the wheel R from him will correct it. This device should not be confounded

with contrivances for regulating the length of distance between the "hulls."

S is a spring, which presses slide G in the direction of wheel J, thereby causing inclined planes *j' j'* to bear upon and follow the surfaces of cam *j*.

Operation: After the machine is driven to the field the corn is placed in the seed-boxes, and, things being in readiness, it is driven across the field, planting the corn in two rows at proper distances apart each way. When the opposite side of the field is reached the distribution is arrested, the machine turned round to a proper position to start upon another set of rows, and driven till the pendent point of one of the arms *p p* is exactly over a register-mark made while planting the previous rows. The machine is made to deposit seed at this point by removing catch S from wheel K, and turning hand-wheel R forward, and is thus properly adjusted for registering with the work already performed. Spring *s* is now replaced upon wheel K, and the machine driven on as before, observing, however, that the arm *p*, which is traversing the tally-marks of the last planting, must pass exactly into these tally-marks. Should it gain on them, it is corrected by turning hand-wheel R forward. Should it lose, wheel R must be turned backward. Thus it will be seen that when the machine is planting out of line, crosswise, or transversely of the direction of planting it may be corrected or made to plant in check without the trouble of stopping the machine and turning one of the burthen-wheels.

The machine is adjustable while in operation.

Now, I do not claim any particular method for the distribution of the grain; but I do hereby disclaim the method herein shown, and all other methods of distribution, for I hold that what is strictly my invention is applicable to many or most methods or devices for distribution now in use. Neither do I claim the devices herein shown for operating the distributing apparatus by means of inclined planes *j' j'*, held in contact with cam *j* by means of a spring, *s*, as this contrivance is already before the public. Nor yet do I broadly claim the use of either springs or weights for operating the marking contrivance; but

I do claim as new and useful and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of parts *j' j' l*, shaft L, and wheel K with slide G, for purpose of correcting the machine and making it plant in line with work already done.

2. The weighted spring-arm *p p*, operated as shown, in combination with the devices herein shown for correcting the machine, when said spring-arms are so situated as to mark midway between the rows of planting.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

Attest:
JOHN FINLEY,
WM. WRIGHT.