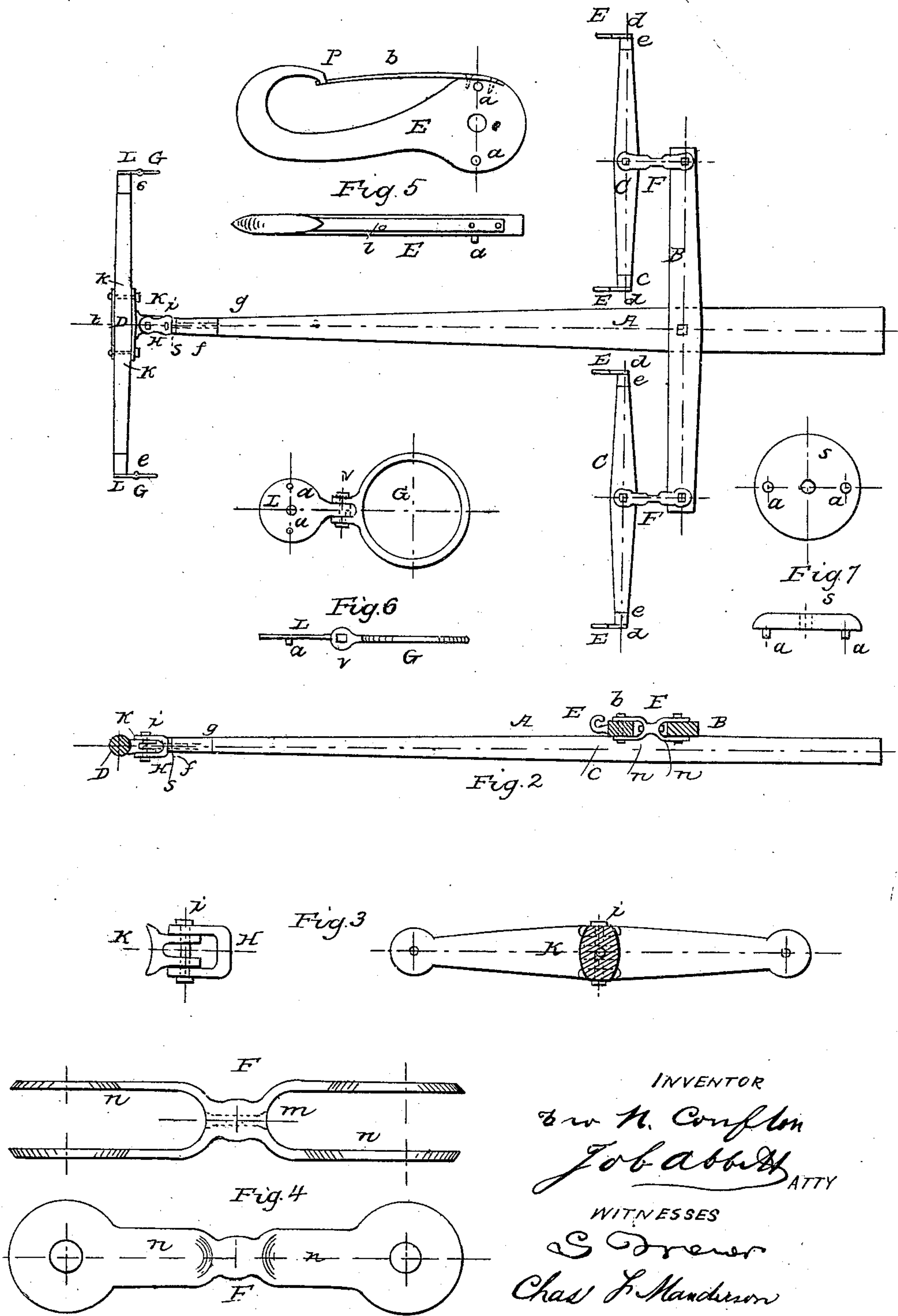


G. N. COMPTON.
Reaper Pole Attachment.

No. 73,234.

Patented Jan'y 14, 1868.



INVENTOR
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WITNESSES
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United States Patent Office.

GEORGE N. COMPTON, OF CANTON, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 73,234, dated January 14, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN POLE-ATTACHMENT.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, GEORGE N. COMPTON, of Canton, in the county of Stark, and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Reaper-Pole Attachments; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of my invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, of which drawings—

Figure 1 is a plan of a carriage-pole with my attachments,

Figure 2 is a side view of the same,

Figures 3 are views of attachments for the pole-end and yoke,

Figures 4 are views of the clevis between the cross-bar and whiffle-trees,

Figures 5 are views of the tug-hook at the ends of whiffle-trees,

Figures 6 are views of ring-pieces at the ends of the yoke, and

Figures 7 are views of the shield for the end of the pole.

The nature of my invention consists in the peculiar construction of the several metallic parts of the reaper-pole and its connections, whereby I am enabled to construct all the said metallic parts of malleable cast iron, instead of wrought iron or common cast iron, as heretofore has been the practice, by which means I increase the durability and lessen the cost of said parts, and thus add to the utility of the whole machine.

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

A is the main pole. B is the cross-bar. C C are the whiffle-trees. D is the yoke. The cross-bar B is secured to the pole A by a bolt, as shown. The whiffle-trees C C are secured to the cross-bar by the clevises F F. These clevises F F, shown in detail in fig. 4, are made of malleable cast iron, in the form there shown, and are cast with a hole, *m*, in the neck or connection between the two U's, the object of this hole being to make the neck thin, so that it can be made perfectly malleable, which it would be difficult to do were said neck solid. When it is desirable to have the whiffle-tree have a vertical rotary motion, the clevis F is cast in two pieces, *n n*, and they are connected by a rivet, which passes through the hole *m*, as seen in the side view in fig. 4. Common iron ferrules *e e* are put around the ends of the whiffle-trees C C, and the tug-hooks E are secured to the whiffle-tree C by means of the screws *d*, which pass through the hole *o* in the tug-hook E, and screw into the ends of the whiffle-tree C. The pins *a a* on the tug-hook E are inserted into holes in the ends of the whiffle-trees C, and serve to keep the tug-hook from turning around on the screw *d*. A spring, *b*, is secured to the top of the rear part of the tug-hook E, as shown in figs. 5, and is provided with a hole, *c*, which admits the pin P on the tug-hook, the object of the spring being to keep the tug from unhooking, and the pin P and hole *c* serving to keep the spring from any side motion. A ferrule, *f*, is put around the pole-end of A, and the part H is bolted on the end of the pole by means of the bolt *g*. A circular shield, S, is placed between the end of the pole A and the part H, and serves to prevent said part H from wearing out the end of the pole. This shield S, seen in detail in figs. 7, is simply a round casting, having a hole in the centre to admit the bolt *g*, and two pins, *a a*, which are inserted in holes in the end of the pole A, and keep the shield S from turning. The part K of the attachment between the pole and yoke is made in form seen in figs. 3, and is united to the part H by the bolt *i*, as shown. The part K is secured to the yoke D by small bolts *k k*, which bolts pass through the ends of the part K, the yoke D, and the irons *t*, as shown in fig. 1. If thought desirable, the part K might be cast with a bolt which should pass through the yoke D at the centre, and be bolted over an iron, *t*, on the other side. Ferrules *e e* are put around the ends of the yoke D, and the ring-pieces G are secured to the yoke D by screws, which pass through the holes *o* in the part L of the ring-piece, and screw into the end of the yoke D, the pins *a a*, on the part L of the ring-piece, serving to prevent rotation. The ring-pieces are shown in detail in figs. 6 so fully as to require no explanation.

By this construction of these several parts, I am able to cast them of malleable iron, and yet give them all needed strength, as each part is so thin as to be made perfectly malleable by the ordinary process of treating malleable iron, which could not be done were they made in heavy or thick pieces.

I do not claim as my invention the pole A, cross-bar B, whiffle-trees C C, yoke D, tug-hooks E E, springs *b b*, or the ring-pieces G, taken separately from said ring-pieces, nor the ferrules *e* or *f*; but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the part L with the pins *a a* and the ring G, the whole forming the ring-pieces L G, shown in figs. 6, in the manner and for the purpose herein specified.
2. The clevis F, composed of the two U's, united by a hollow neck, and cast either in a single piece, or in two pieces, which are connected by a bolt or rivet, in the manner and for the purpose herein specified.
3. The tongue-shield S, with pins *a a* thereon, constructed and arranged in the manner and for the purposes herein specified.

As evidence that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE N. COMPTON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. F. MANDERSON,
MADISON RAYNOLDS.