

THOMAS BRETT.

Improvement in Spring Seats for Harvesters.

No. 124,113.

Patented Feb. 27, 1872.

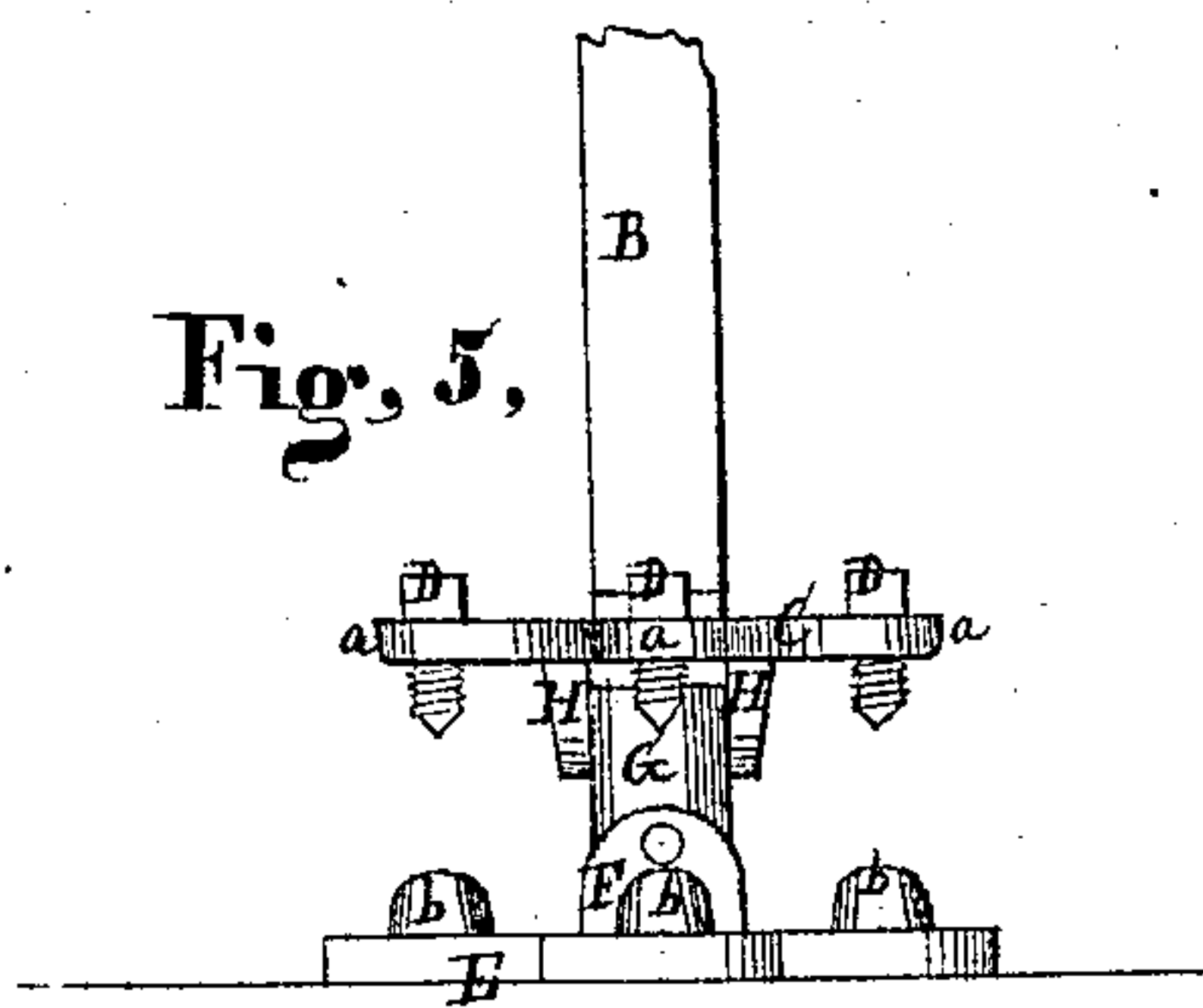
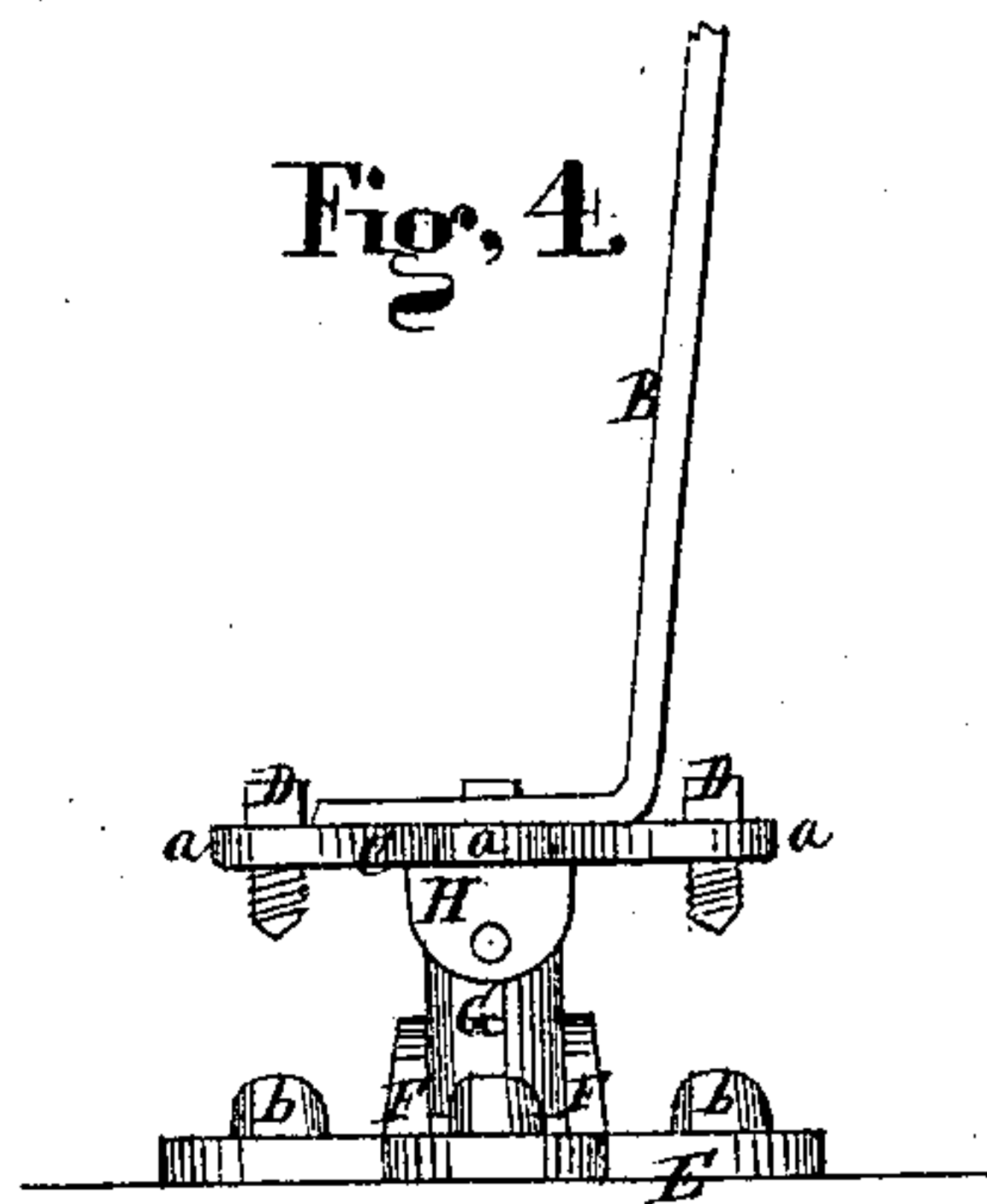
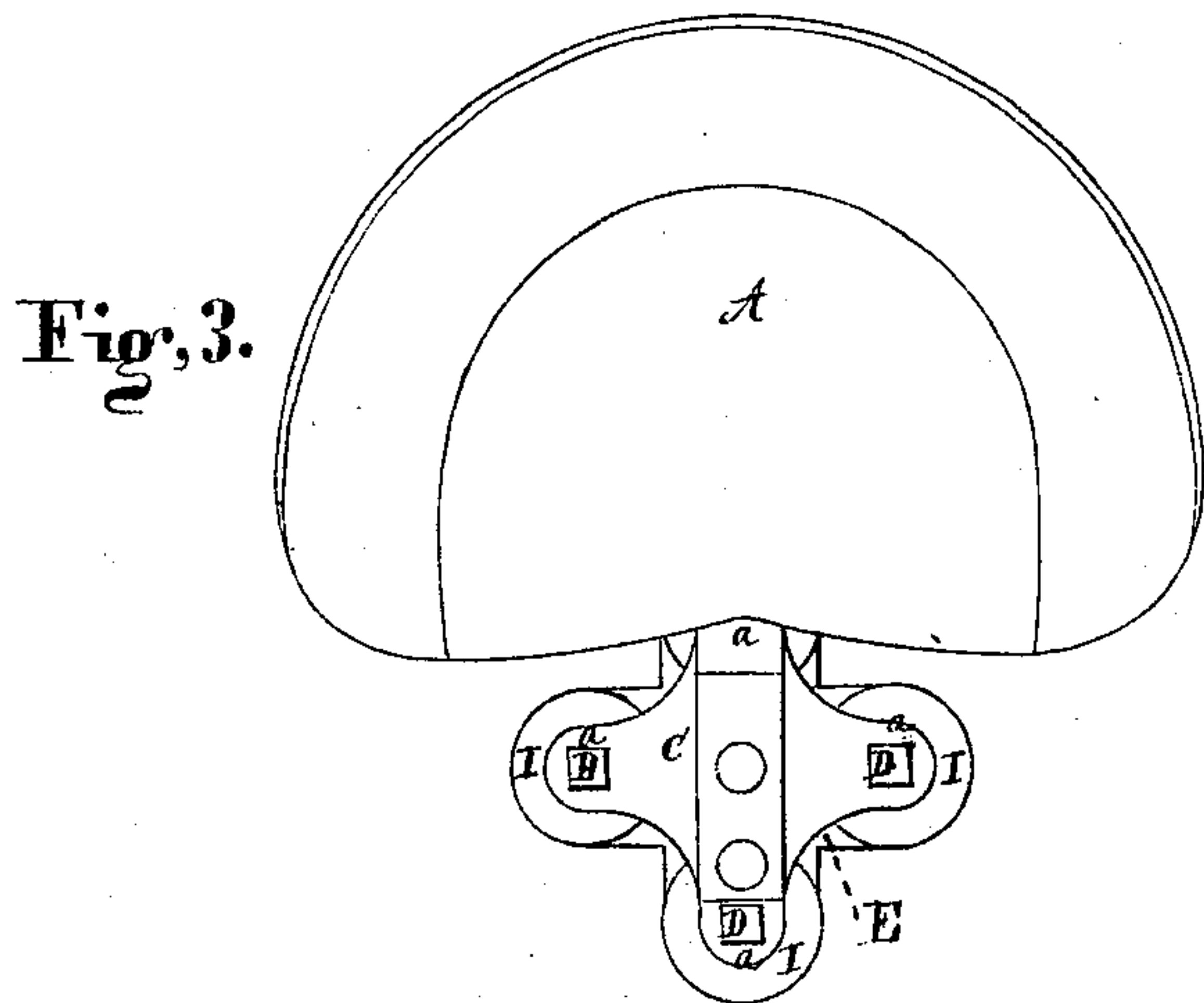
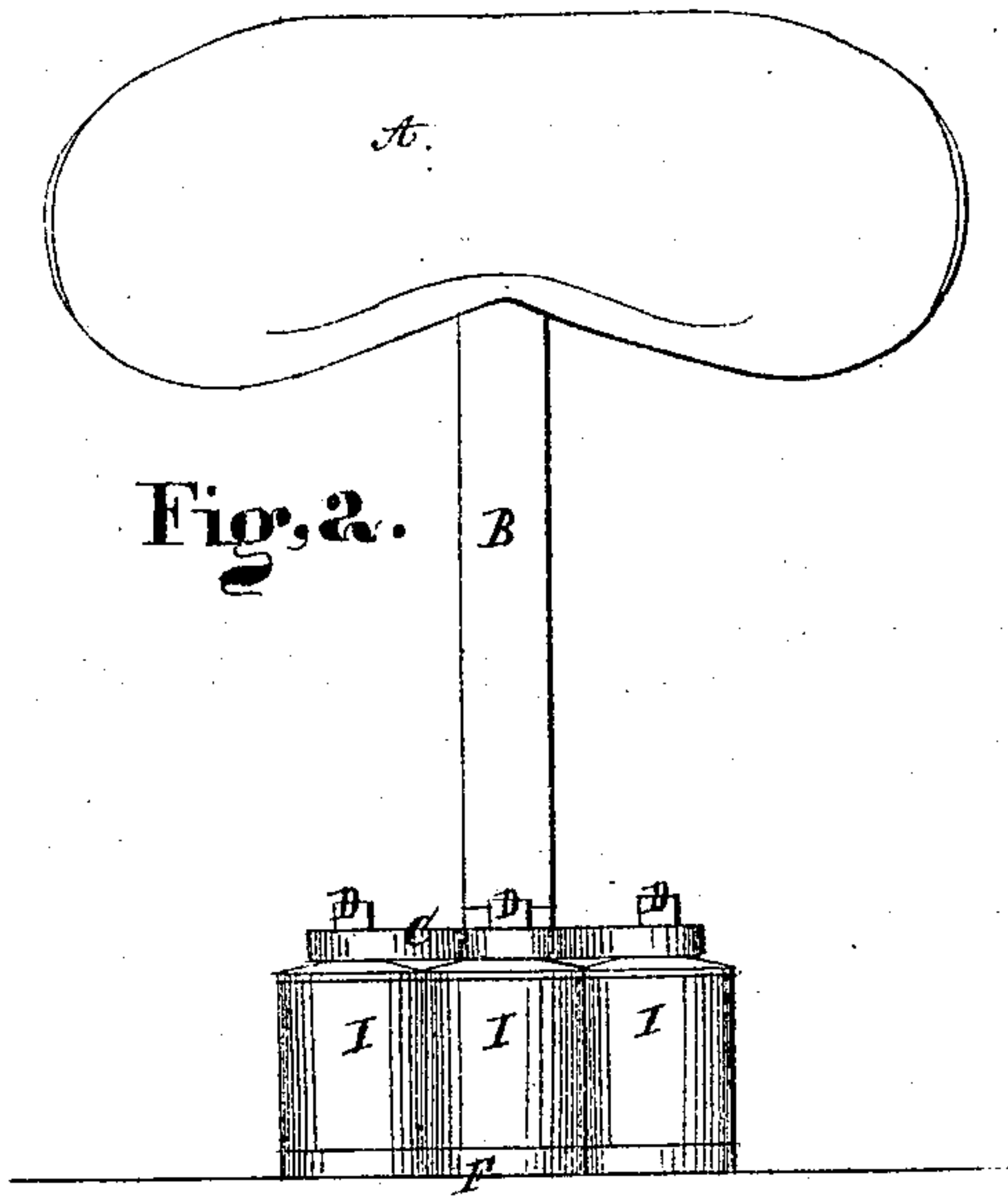
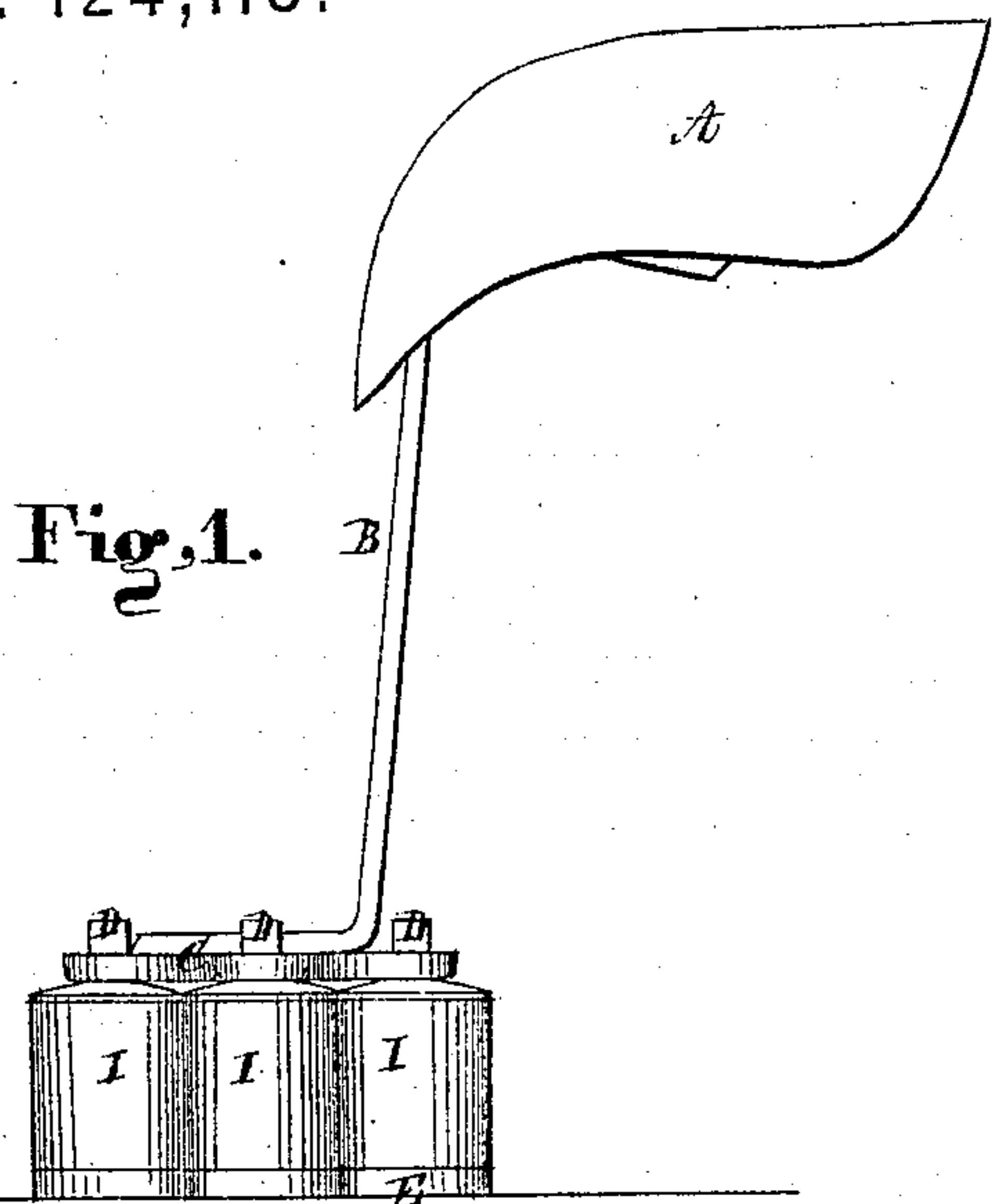


Fig. 6.

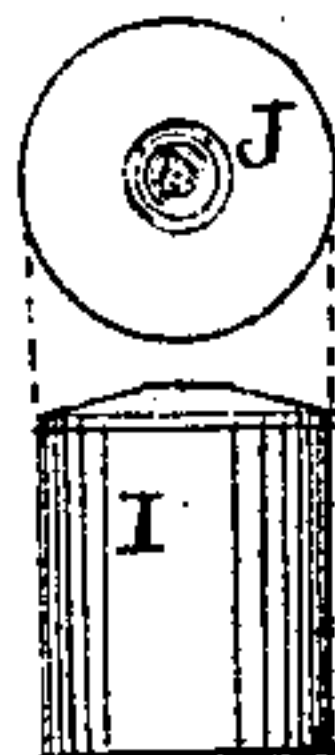


Fig. 7.

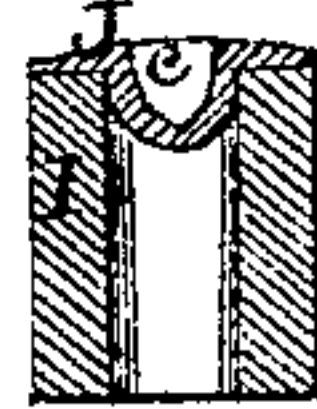


Fig. 8.



Witnesses.

J. H. Burridge.
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Attorps

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124,113

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS BRET, OF GENEVA, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPRING-SEATS FOR HARVESTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 124,113, dated February 27, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS BRET, of Geneva, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and Improved Harvester-Seat; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and complete description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of the same.

SPECIFICATION.

Figure 1 is a side view of the harvester-seat. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same. Fig. 3 is a top view. Figs. 4 and 5 are views having the springs detached. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are detached sections.

Like letters of reference denote like parts in the different views.

The object of this invention is to provide an easy, durable, and universal spring movement to the seat used on a harvester, so that the driver can be enabled to ride on the machine in an easy and secure manner, the seat being supported on a standard having its foot or lower end fixed to a plate hinged to a pivoted stud secured to the floor of the machine, said plate being supported on four sides by rubber springs, substantially in the manner as follows:

A represents the seat, secured to the top of the standard B; whereas the foot of the standard is fixed to a stay or plate, C, having four radial projecting lugs or ears, *a*, Fig. 3, in which are fitted adjusting-screws D, the purpose of which will presently be shown. E, Figs. 4 and 5, is also a stay or plate, corresponding in shape to the stay C, but a little larger. Said stay E is bolted to the floor of the machine. In the middle of the stay is a pair of lugs or ears, F, Fig. 4, between which is pivoted a stud, G, so that it may have a vibratory movement therein. To the upper end of the stud G is pivoted in like manner the stay C referred to, said stay C being provided with ears or lugs H, between the cheeks of which the stud is pivoted, as shown in the drawing, Figs. 4 and 5, by which means the stay is allowed a vibratory movement transversely to that obtained by the stud G. Connecting the seat to the standard by means of a link or hook-and-eye connection, (which has been done,) is objectionable, as the seat is subject to lateral and longitudinal sway, and

in sudden jars or jolts this sway or thrust is borne wholly by the springs, which are thus liable to be displaced or broken, since they are not braced against horizontal and longitudinal strain. With my improvement this objection is avoided by means of the coupling formed by the stud G pivoted to the lugs H F of the plates C E. This coupling retains the seat upon a central point of motion, which prevents any lateral strain upon the springs, but at the same time the seat is permitted to have an easy rolling or swaying motion upon the springs I, the coupling at G being the center of motion. Between each of the projecting ears *a* of the two stays C E is interposed a rubber block or spring, I, Figs. 1 and 2, a detached view of which is shown in Fig. 6, of which Fig. 7 is a transverse vertical section. Said springs I are retained in position between the ears by means of ribs *b* on the stay E, which project into the ends of the springs, thereby preventing the lower ends from being displaced. The upper ends of the springs are retained in place by the adjusting-screws D, above referred to. The ends of the springs are covered with caps J, Figs. 6 and 7, having a central dent, *c*, dropped into the end of the springs, and into the dents the ends of the adjusting-screws are lodged, thereby keeping the springs in place. The position of the springs, in relation to the stays C E, is shown in Figs. 1 and 2. By means of the springs interposed between the two stays the seat is kept in an erect and proper position for being set upon—that is to say, in the position shown in the drawing, Figs. 1 and 2.

Now, as the machine may toss or sway about while in use, it will be obvious that the several springs I will adjust themselves to the pressure of the seat and the operator seated thereon. Should the movement of the machine be such as to throw the weight of the seat forward, the front springs will receive the weight with an easy elastic resistance; or to the rear, then the rear springs will be imposed upon in like manner; and should the weight be thrown at either side, then the side springs will receive the weight, as the case may be. In whichever way the machine may incline the seat by its unsteady movement, the springs will be in place to resist any violent movement of the seat, and enable the operator to preserve his place there-

on with ease and security as he can retain his balance on the seat though the motion of the machine may be very irregular and rough.

More or less tension can be given to the springs by means of the adjusting-screws D, as the weight of the operator may require; or some one or more of them may have more or less tension than others, in the event the machine should run on the hill-side, so that the seat, or the weight thereon, may be balanced in respect to its gravity without reference to the machine being one-sided.

This arrangement of the springs allows the seat to readily adjust itself in any direction, forming, as it were, a universal-spring attachment of the seat to the floor of the machine; hence the seat is very easy to ride on, and per-

fectly secure, as the operator cannot be thrown off from it by sudden lurches of the machine.

Claims.

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

1. The plate C and adjusting-screws D, in combination with the caps J and springs I, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The seat A, standard B, and plate C, in combination with the stud G, pivoted to the lugs H F of the plates C E, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

THOS. BRETT.

Witnesses:

J. H. BURRIDGE,
S. E. WRIGHT.