

W. HOUSE.
Corn-Planters.

No. 143,905.

Patented Oct. 21, 1873.

FIG. 1.

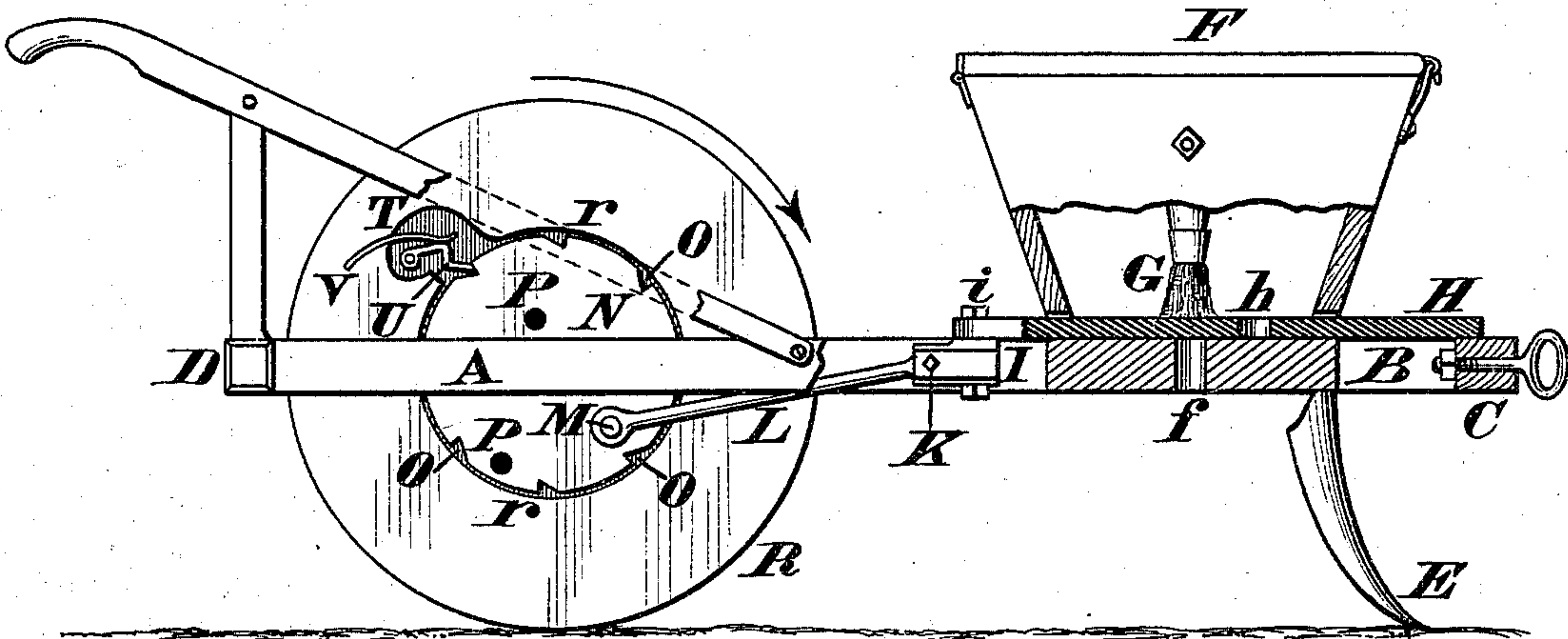


FIG. 2.

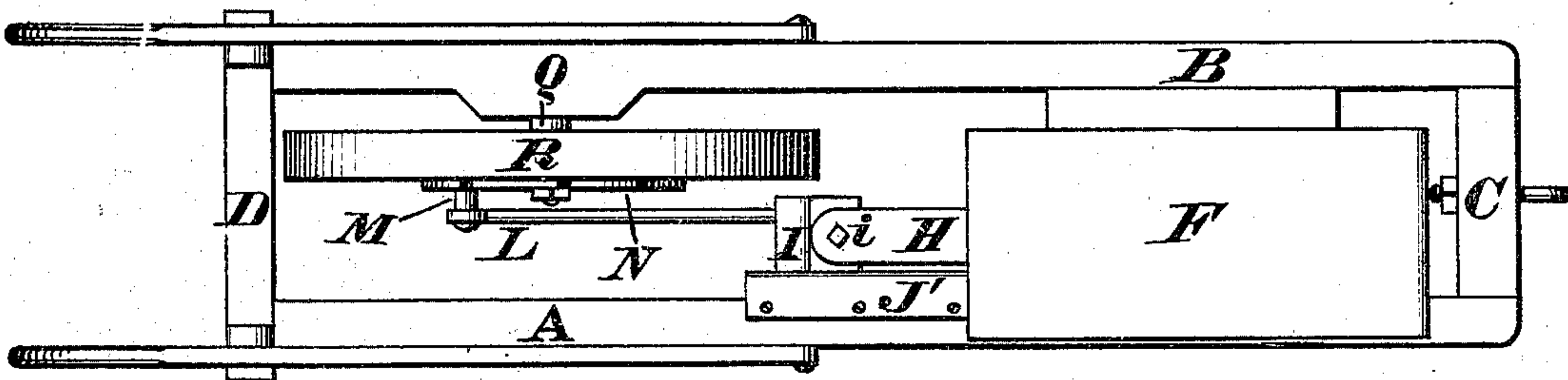


FIG. 3.

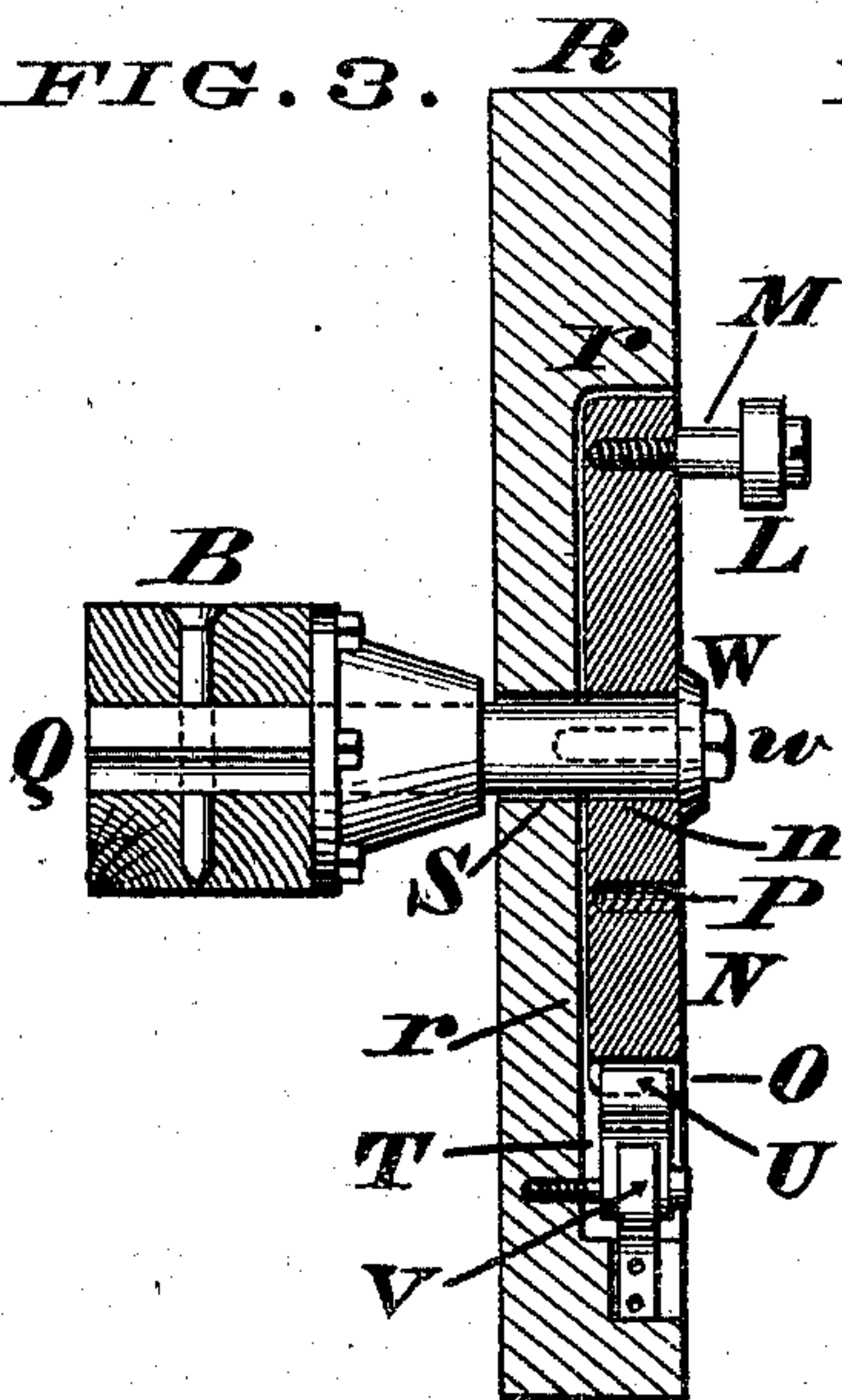


FIG. 4.

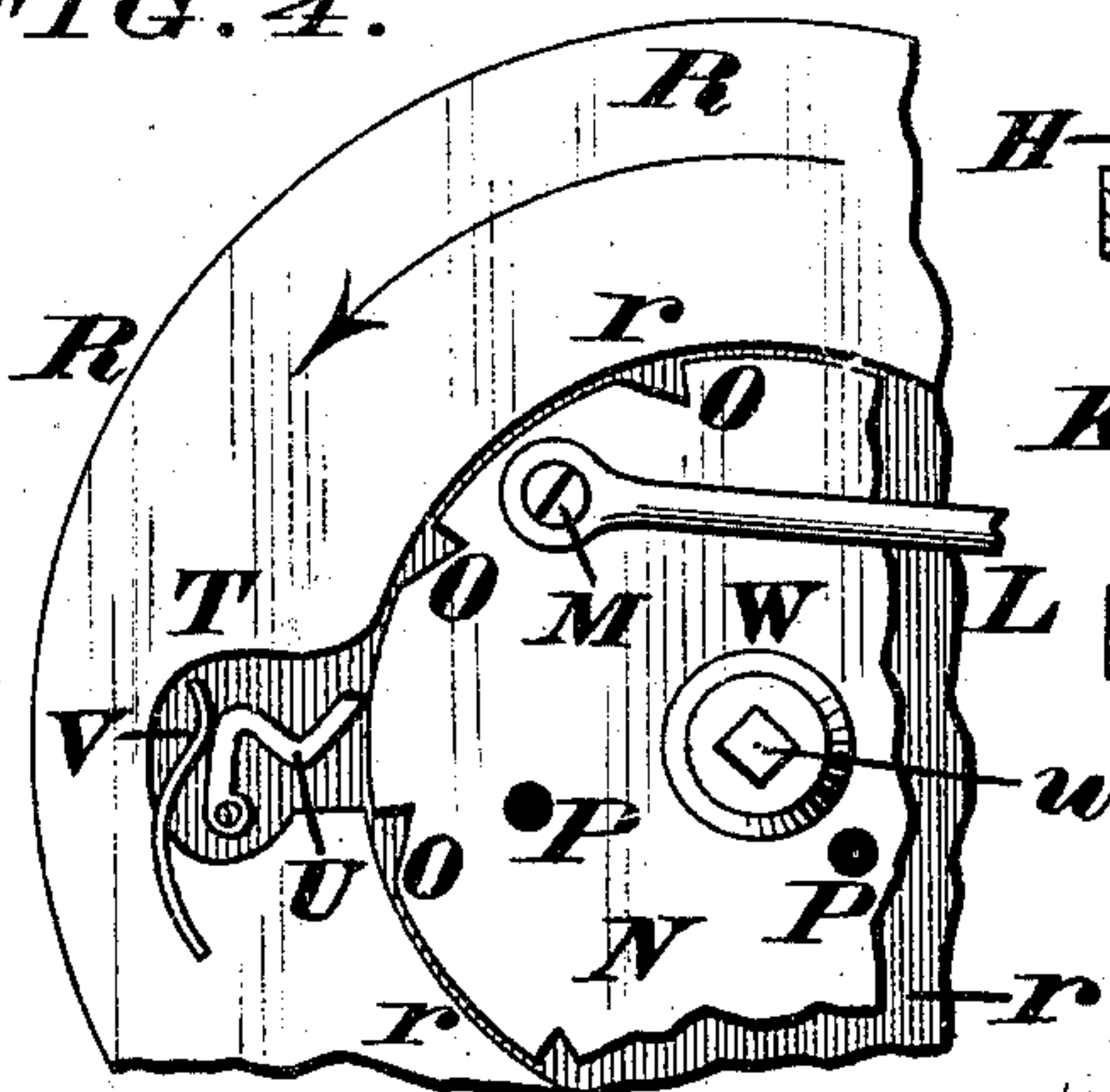
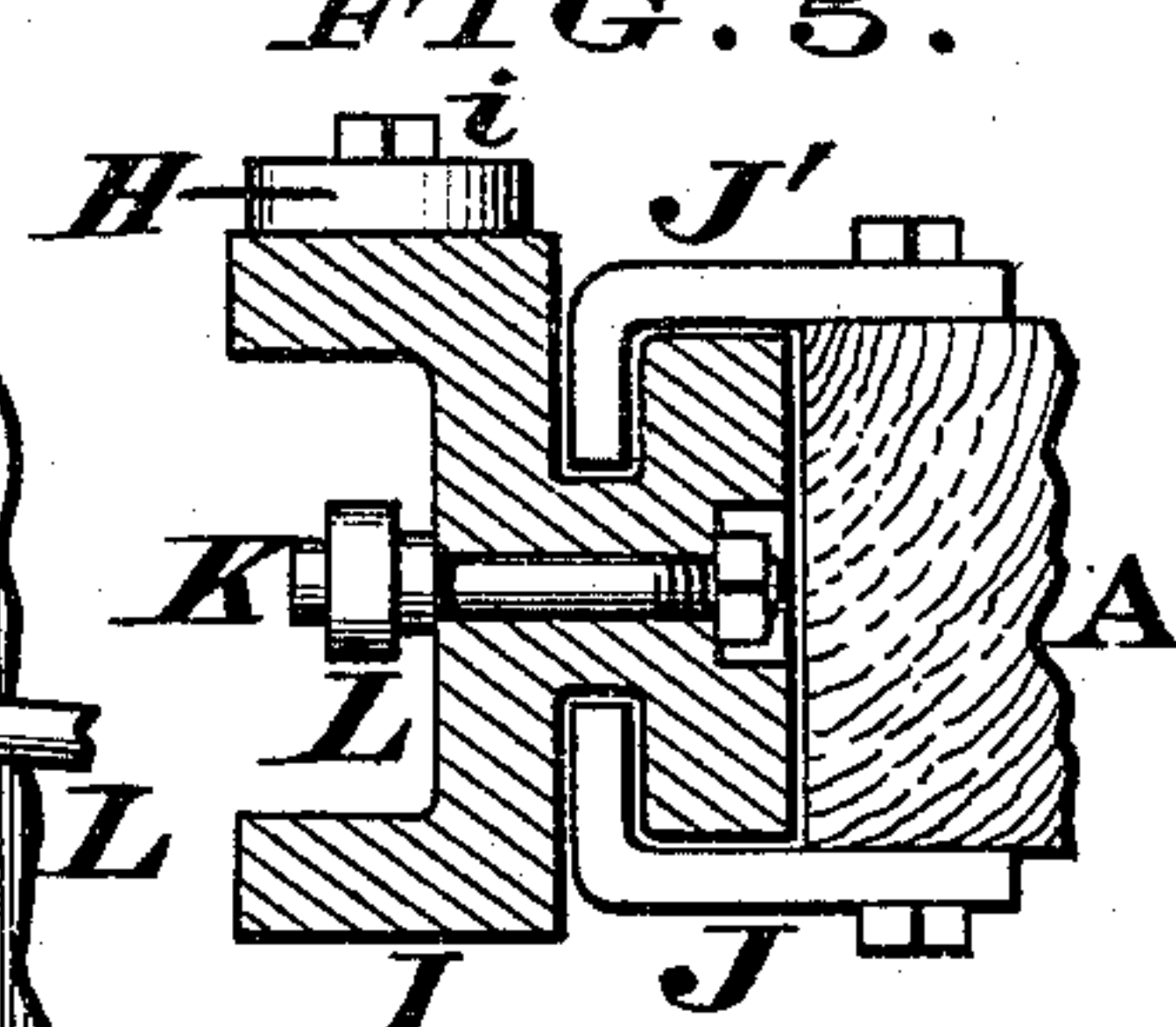


FIG. 5.



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WILLIAM HOUSE, OF AURORA, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORN-PLANTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **143,905**, dated October 21, 1873; application filed September 4, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HOUSE, of Aurora, Dearborn county, Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corn-Planters, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to that class of corn-planters in which the required amount of the grain is discharged from the hopper by the action of a perforated slide, which receives its reciprocating motion from a ground-wheel supporting the rear end of the implement; and my improvement relates more particularly to an arrangement of devices whereby the seed-slide will be rendered inoperative during any retrograde movement of the implement, which devices will be hereinafter fully described.

In addition to the above-described improvement, I have also devised a method of graduating the stroke of the seed-slide, so as to cause it to discharge the grain a greater or less distance apart, as will presently appear.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a corn-planter embodying my improvements, a portion of one of the side beams being broken away, and the hopper with its accessories shown in section. Fig. 2 is a plan of the implement. Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section through the ground-wheel and its attachments. Fig. 4 is an elevation of a portion of the ground-wheel on an enlarged scale; and Fig. 5 is an enlarged vertical section through the cross-head, to which the seed-slide is secured.

A B represent the side beams, C D the front and rear beams, and E the furrowing-share, of a corn-planter. Secured near the front end of the implement is a hopper, F, having an opening, *f*, in its bottom, and being provided with an ordinary cut-off brush, G. Adapted to reciprocate longitudinally within said hopper is a seed-slide, H, having one or more customary perforations or cells, *h*, for containing grain. The rear end of this seed-slide is connected, by bolt *i*, to a cross-head, I, which is confined to a rectilinear path by guides J J', that are secured, respectively, to the under and upper sides of the beam A. This cross-head is provided with a pivot-bolt, K, to which is connected one end of a pitman, L, whose other end takes hold of a wrist-pin, M, that engages with a disk, N. The disk N has a central aperture,

n, a series of circumferential ratchet-shaped notches, O, and a number of screw-threaded openings, P, within either of which latter the wrist-pin M is engaged. These screw-threaded apertures P are arranged at different distances from the center of the disk N, for a purpose which will presently appear. The disk N is seated within a cavity or recess, *r*, of the ground-wheel R, whose central aperture S enables said wheel to be journaled upon a stud-shaft, Q, that projects inwardly from the side beam B of the implement. Both the disk N and wheel R rotate freely upon said stud-shaft, which is immovably fixed to the beam. A cavity, T, which communicates with the recess *r*, has pivoted within it a pawl, U, that is adapted to engage with the notches O of disk N. This pawl is forced inwardly, or toward the disk, by the stress of a spring, V, whose confined end may be secured to the ground-wheel R in any suitable manner. A washer, W, and nut *w* maintain the disk N and wheel R in their proper position upon the stud-shaft Q.

When it is desired to drop the grains of corn in hills that are comparatively near each other the wrist-pin M is engaged in the aperture P nearest the center of the disk N, so as to impart a short stroke to the seed-slide H. As the implement is drawn across the field the ground-wheel R rotates in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1, and in so doing the pawl U is engaged with one of the notches O, and consequently the disk N rotates in unison with said ground-wheel. This rotation of the disk N reciprocates the seed-slide H, and the grain is discharged from the hopper F through opening *f*, in the usual manner.

If it be necessary to have the hills farther apart, the wrist-pin M is engaged in one of the outer apertures P, and the stroke of the seed-slide increased accordingly.

When the implement is run back for any purpose whatever the ground-wheel R rotates in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 4, and, as this act causes the pawl U to rotate around the periphery of the disk N without engaging with its notches O, no revolution of said disk occurs, and therefore the seed-slide remains at rest.

From the above description it will be readily understood that my seed-delivering mechanism

is operative only when the planter is being drawn forward across the field; but the moment the implement is arrested or reversed the feeding mechanism is instantly and automatically rendered inoperative, and on this account no waste of grain can occur.

I claim as my invention—

In combination with the reciprocating seed-slide H *h* and recessed ground-wheel R *r* S of a corn-planter, the pitman L M, rotating disk

N *n* O, one or more apertures, P, stud-shaft Q, pawl U, and spring V, when arranged with reference to each other and adapted to operate in the manner herein explained.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

WILLIAM HOUSE.

Attest:

H. BARRICKLON,
R. C. WILBER.