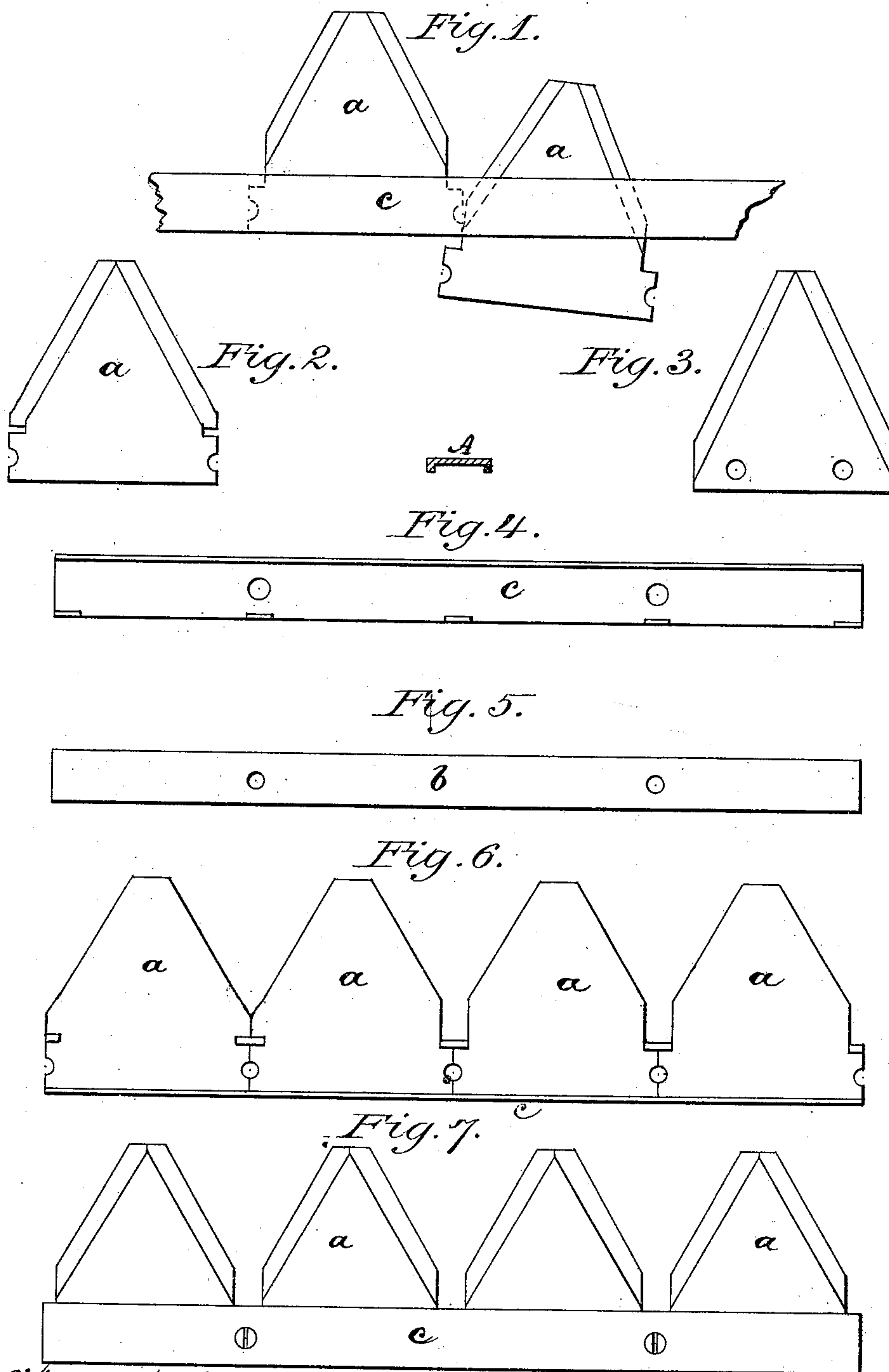


(Model.)

J. MONTROSS.
Cutter Bar for Harvesters.

No. 230,887.

Patented Aug. 10, 1880.



Witnesses:

Wm. Mason
V. D. Master

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MONTROSS, OF CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

CUTTER-BAR FOR HARVESTERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,887, dated August 10, 1880.

Application filed April 15, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MONTROSS, of Canastota, Madison county, in the State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in
5 Cutters and Cutter-Bars for Harvesters, of which the following is a specification.

The purpose of my invention is to furnish a strong, simple, and easily-constructed cutter-bar with the least practicable change in the
10 cutter-sections, and securely and conveniently attaching and detaching them readily in practical use without separating the cap from the bar, so that the cutters shall be immovably secured in place with a minimum amount of
15 screws.

The construction is as follows, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows two of the cutter-sections and the cutter-bars; Fig. 2, a section of the cutter
20 detached; Fig. 3, an ordinary cutter-section; Fig. 4, the cap or upper section of a compound cutter-bar; Fig. 5, the lower section of the same; Fig. 6, under side of cutter-sections and cap combined; Fig. 7, upper side of the same.

25 The cutters are designated by letter *a*, the lower section-bar by *b*, the cap by *c*. The cutters *a* are secured between the upper and lower sections of a compound bar, and are held immovably in place by screwing the up-
30 per cap, *c*, securely down upon the lower part, *b*, of the cutter-bar, which requires a less number of screws or bolts than any other device with which I am acquainted.

The outline of a section of the cutter, which
35 is a plane or flat plate, is seen in Fig. 2, its cutting-edges being chamfered off for that purpose. Its shape is closely analogous to the ordinary cutter, Fig. 3, but without any holes punched therein, and with a rectangular notch
40 in its lateral edge, at the base of the cutting-edge, and a semicircular notch in rear thereof, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

The lower main section or bar, *b*, is straight

and of an equal rectangular figure the length of the cutter, having screw-threaded holes 45 therein at proper intervals along its entire length. (See Fig. 5.)

The cap *c* is channeled on its under side, with flanges projecting down from its front and rear edges, as shown in cross-section A, Fig. 50 4. It has countersunk holes in it opposite those in lower bar, *b*, for the bolts or screws that unite them to pass through. Sections of the front flange of this cap are removed flush with the surface of the channel, to permit the
55 cutter *a* to rest upon it, the parts of the flange left forming studs that project up into the rectangular notches aforesaid in the edges of the cutter-sections, the rear edges of which bear against the rear flange of the cap, which
60 serves as a support to hold them firmly in place, aided by the front projection entering the lateral notch in the cutter *a* at that point, by which it is securely affixed to the cutter-bar when the cap is screwed down upon the bar *b*. 65

The base of the cutters being a straight plane and of ordinary configuration, can be made with equal facility and cheapness, and, when attached, can be more easily removed. By turning back one or two screws two or more
70 cutters can be slipped out by springing up the cap the thickness of the cutter-plate, without removing it, as must be done with other compound cutter-bars.

Having thus described my improvement in
75 attaching cutters to cutter-bars, I claim—

The compound cutter-bar consisting of the recessed cap *c*, plane surface *a*, and base-bar
80 *b*, constructed, arranged, and combined as and for the purposes described.

Witness my hand this 19th day of February, 1880.

JOHN MONTROSS.

In presence of—

WINSLOW MASON,
R. S. LOBDELL.