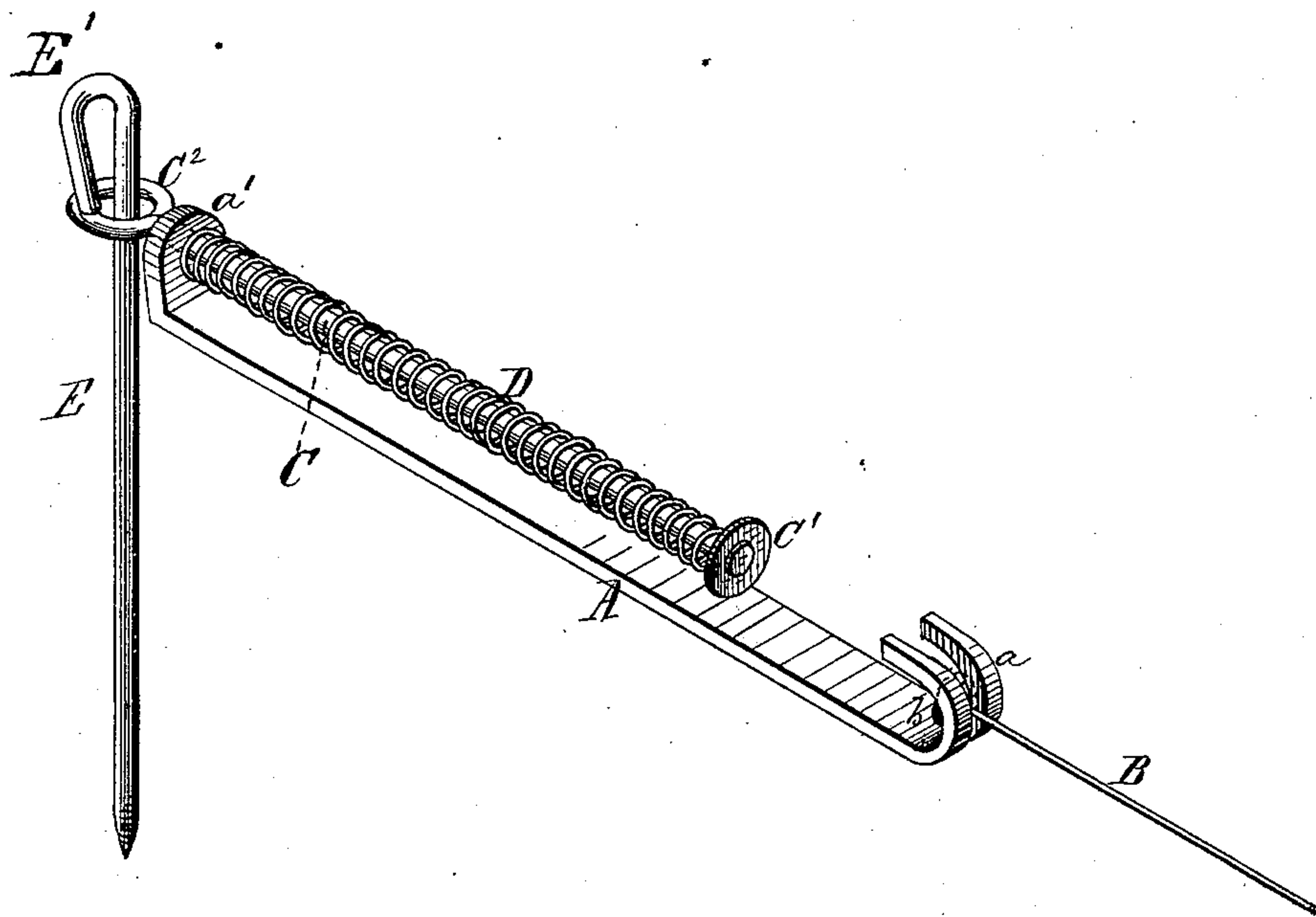


G. D. HAWORTH.  
Anchor for Check Row Lines.

No. 236,580.

Patented Jan. 11, 1881.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE D. HAWORTH, OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

## ANCHOR FOR CHECK-ROW LINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 236,580, dated January 11, 1881.

Application filed September 29, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE D. HAWORTH, of Decatur, county of Macon, State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Anchors for Check-Row Lines or Wires, of which the following is a full and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making part of the same, and which represents a perspective view of an anchor embracing my improvements.

The invention relates to a novel construction of the anchor for relieving the check-row line or wire of its rigidity, and permitting the machine or planter operated upon thereby to vary or change its course slightly from a right line without straining the check-line, while at the same time holding the latter with a regular or uniform tension; and it consists in the interposition of a spring or a yielding arm or claw-bar between the end of the check-row line or wire and the fixed stake or anchor, as hereinafter explained.

In the accompanying drawing, A represents a flat bar of metal, forked at one end, and bent into the form of a hook or claw, *a*, for the reception and retention of a button or knob, *b*, on the end of the check-row line or wire B, as shown. The opposite end of bar A is bent at a right angle, forming a lug or upright, *a'*, which is perforated to receive a sliding rod, C. The inner end of this rod, overhanging the bar A, is provided with a collar or button, *C'*, between which and the lug *a'* is a spring, D, surrounding the rod C, and serving, by its tension, to keep the rod drawn inward over the bar A, as shown. The outer end of rod C, projecting beyond or outside of lug *a'*, has a loop or eye, *C<sup>2</sup>*, formed upon it, through which the stake or fixed anchor E is passed and driven into the ground, leaving the rod C free to swing laterally upon it as a pivot, but prevented from escaping therefrom by a loop or head, *E'*, formed upon its upper end.

The operation of the anchor will be readily understood. It is secured in position, one upon each side of the field, and the check-row line or wire, drawn to the proper degree of tension, is stretched between them and secured to the claws *a*, as explained. When for any reason, such as the veering of the machine from a right line or an obstruction to the movement of the levers operated upon, an unusual degree of tension is exerted upon the check-row line or wire, the spring D allows the arm or claw-bar A to yield temporarily, and to slide outward on the rod C, thereby relieving the strain until the obstruction is passed or the machine resumes its former position relative to the cord or wire and permits the claw-bar to be retracted by the spring D.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. An anchor for check-row lines having a spring or yielding connection adapted to be interposed between said anchor and the check-row cord or wire.

2. The arm or claw-bar to which the check-row line or wire is attached, having a yielding connection with its fixed anchor or stake, for the purpose specified.

3. The fixed stake or anchor, in combination with the yielding arm or claw-bar to which the check-line is attached, having a pivotal connection with said stake, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with the stake or anchor E, of the rod C, spring D, and yielding arm or claw-bar A, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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