

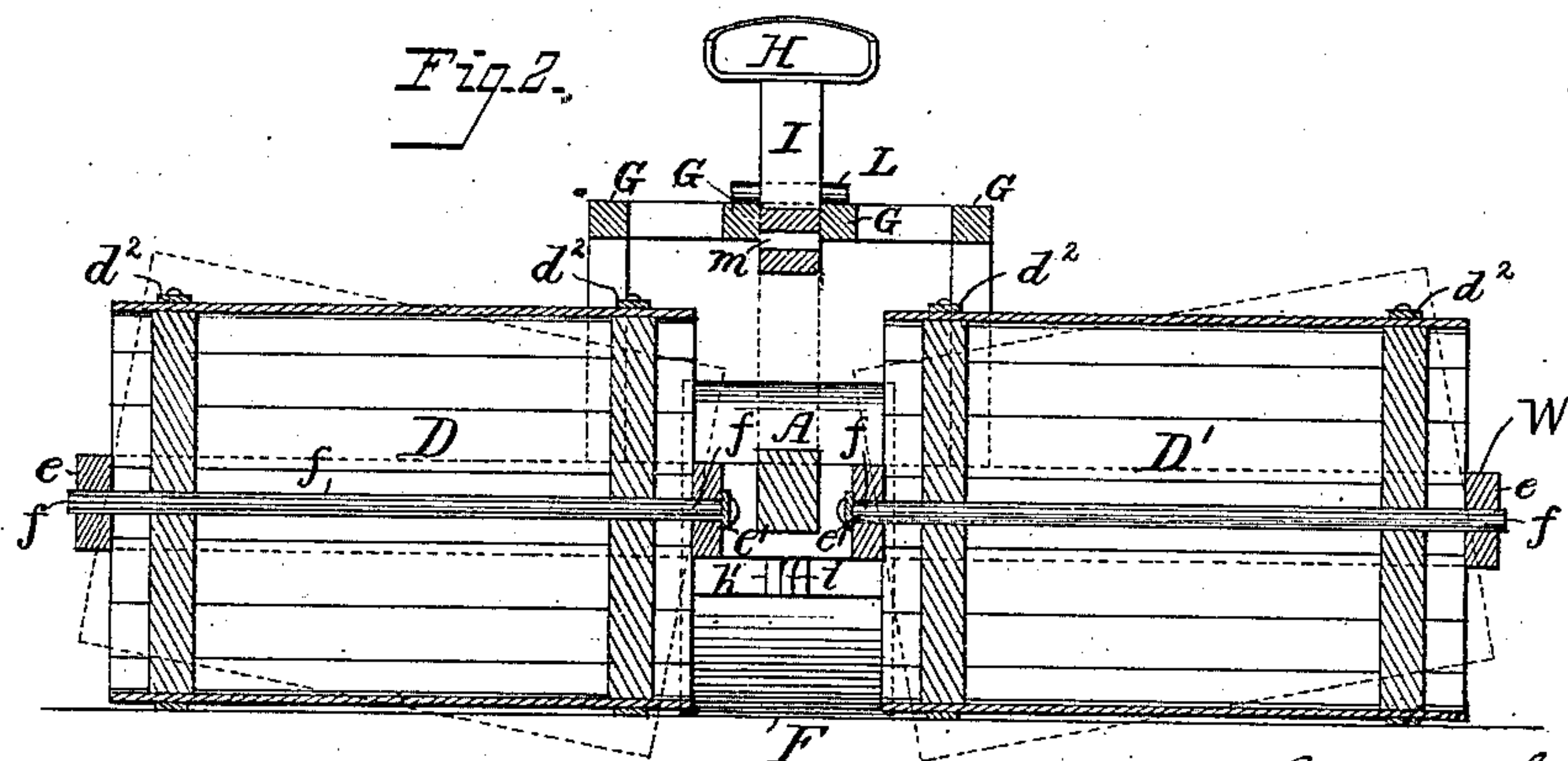
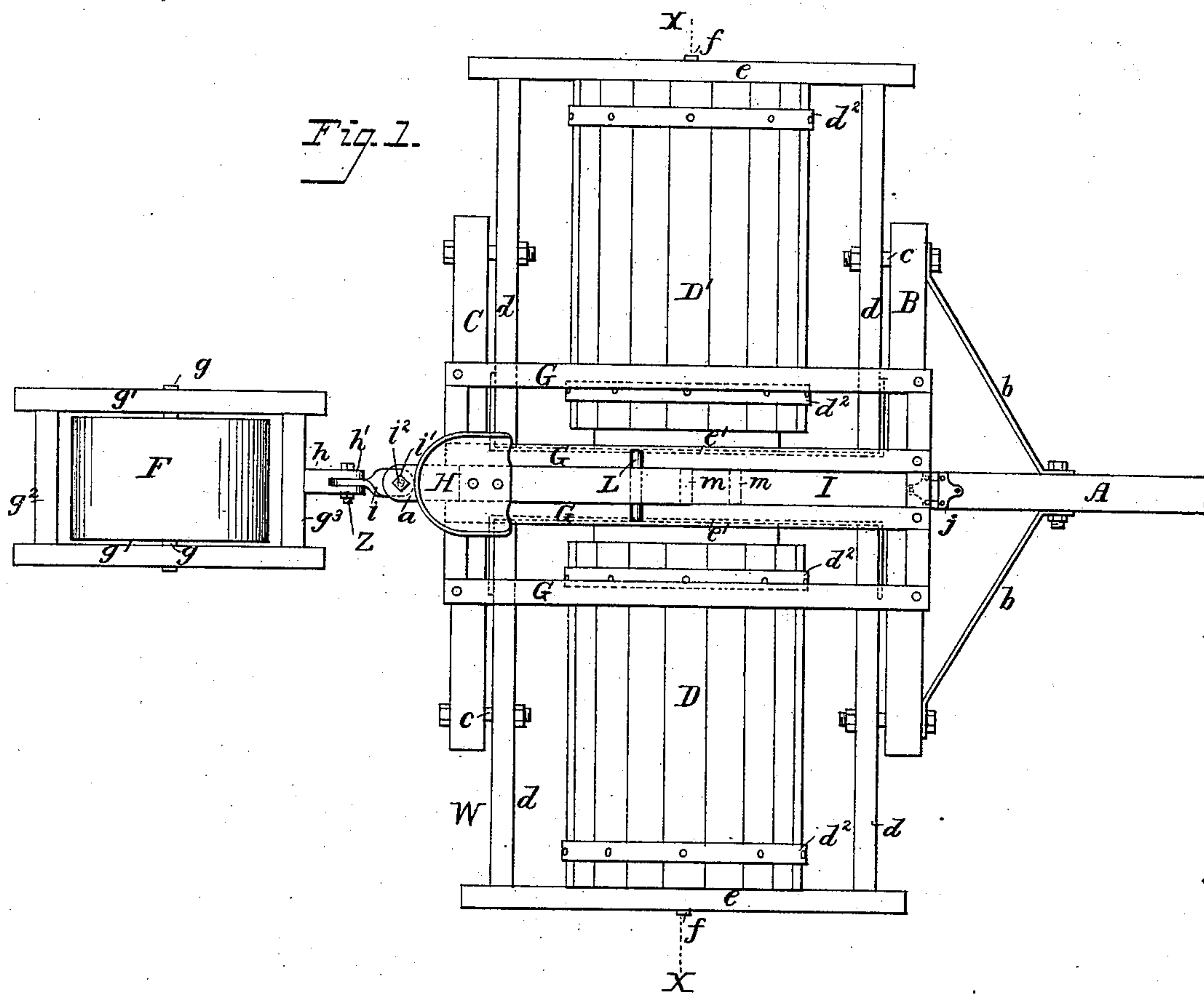
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. G. McCLAFLIN.
Land Roller.

No. 237,888.

Patented Feb. 15, 1881.



Attest
Courtney A. Cooper,
J. M. Cleary.

C. G. McClaflin
By his attorneys
Presbury & Green

(No Model.)

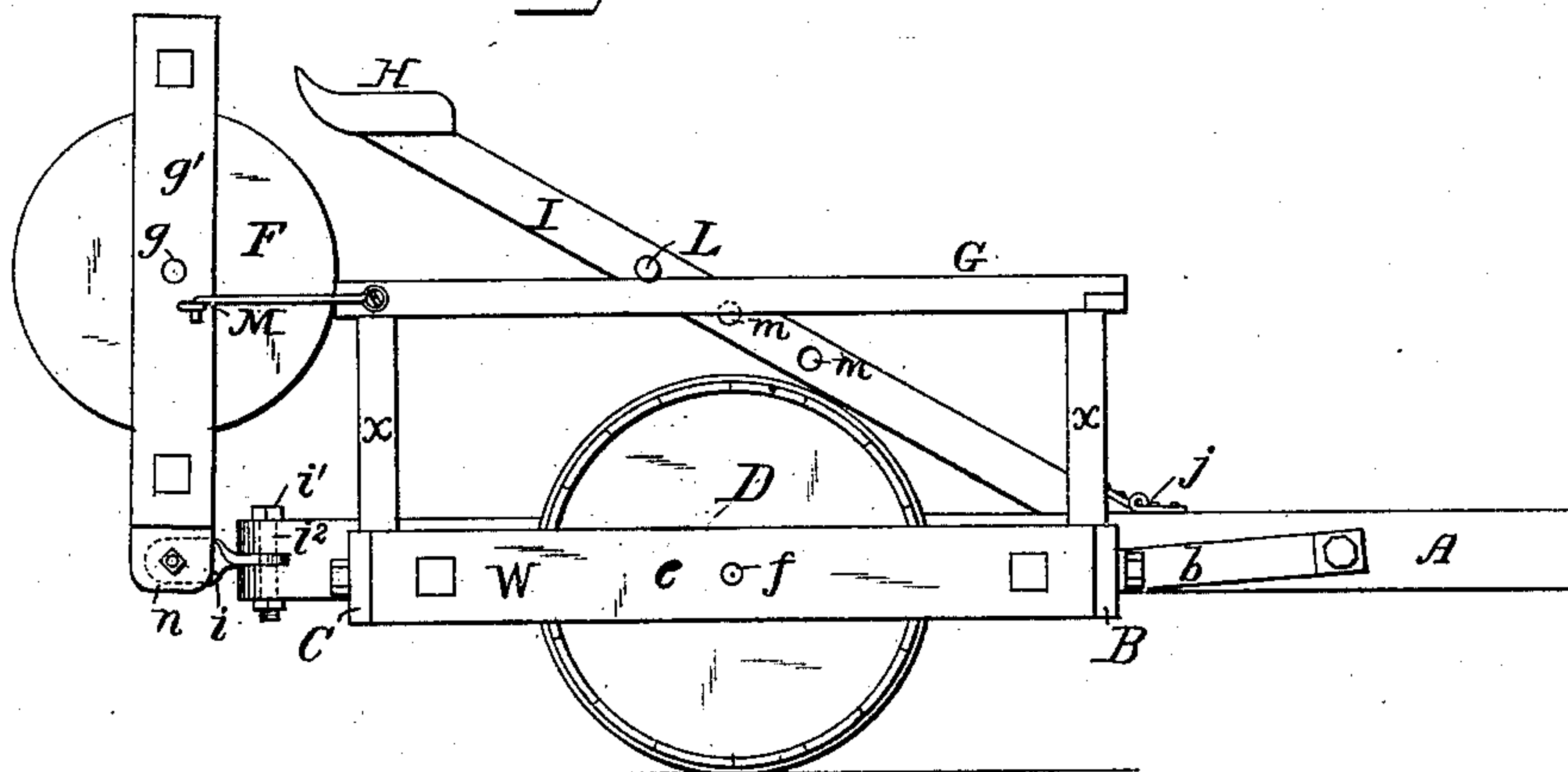
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. G. McCLAFLIN.
Land Roller.

No. 237,888.

Patented Feb. 15, 1881.

Fig. 3



Attest:
Courtney A. Cooper.
J. O. McClary.

C. G. McClaflin
By his attorneys
Presbury & Green

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES G. McCLAF LIN, OF WILLIAMSPORT, INDIANA.

LAND-ROLLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 237,888, dated February 15, 1881.

Application filed October 23, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES G. McCLAF LIN, of Williamsport, Warren county, Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Land-Rollers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is a land-roller of simple and economical construction, and capable of use in rolling land where a certain space between the rollers is to be left unrolled, as well as where the entire surface of a field is to be rolled.

The invention consists in the improved construction hereinafter fully described.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved land-roller. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on the line X X, Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 illustrates a side elevation of a modification.

A represents the tongue of the roller, to which are secured the front and rear cross-bars, B C. The bar B is braced in front to the tongue by braces *b b*.

The main rollers D D' are each supported in a frame, W, consisting of front and rear bars, *d d*, and side bars, *e e'*, the inner side bar, *e'*, being preferably a metallic strip having its ends bent over the adjacent ends of the bars *d d*, as shown by full and dotted lines, Fig. 1.

The rollers D D' are preferably made of wood, with metallic hoops *d²*, and are each provided with two journals, *f f*, which have their bearings in perforations in the end bars, *e e'*. The roller-frames are set between the cross-bars B C, and pivoted thereto by pivots *c*, passing through said cross-bars at a point near the ends of the latter, and through the bars *d d*, at or near the centers of said bars.

F represents a rear roller, supported by pivots *g* within a frame consisting of two side bars, *g' g'*, and two cross-bars, *g² g³*. From the bar *g³* projects an arm, *h*, preferably formed with a slot, *h'*, within which is pivoted one end of a metallic strip, *i*, by a pivot, Z, the other end of said strip being attached to the rear end, *a*, of the tongue (which projects slightly beyond the rear cross-bar, C) by a pin, *i*, passing through a perforation, *i²*, of the tongue.

Instead of the strip *i*, I may use any fastening device which permits of a ready detachment of the rear roller.

G represents a seat-frame, supported by standards *x* upon the main frame of the roller.

The seat H is secured to one end of a bar,

I, the opposite end of said bar being hinged to the tongue A by a hinge, *j*, and the bar is supported by a cross-pin, L, passing through one of a series of perforations, *m*, of the bar, the ends of the pin bearing on adjacent parts of the seat-frame.

It is evident that the seat may be adjusted to different heights by changing the pin L to the different perforations.

I do not limit myself to any particular form of seat-frame; but the frame shown in the drawings is well adapted for use with my improved roller.

When in operation the main rollers, with their frames, readily accommodate themselves to any irregularities of the soil by means of their pivotal supports. The rear roller, F, follows the main rollers and rolls the space left unrolled between said rollers.

When a field is to be rolled after corn or other grain has been planted, and it is desired to roll the unsown ground without injuring the planted rows, the pin *i* connecting the rear roller with the tongue is removed, thus permitting the detachment of the rear roller. The main rollers then straddle the row and the ground is rolled without injury to the rows.

Instead of detaching the rear roller, it may be raised and supported upon the seat-frame or main frame by a staple-and-hook connection, M, as shown in Fig. 3, or by any equivalent means.

By the construction of main frame described great strength and durability are obtained, and at the same time the roller may be manufactured at a small cost.

Without claiming, broadly, the combination of a main frame and pivoted roller-frames,

I claim—

The combination, in a land-roller, of the main frame, consisting of the tongue A and cross-bars B C, attached rigidly thereto, pivoted side-roller frames, detachable rear-roller frame, pivoted to be turned up above the main frame, and an adjustable seat carried on a bar, I, supported upon a seat-frame, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES GORDON McCLAF LIN.

Witnesses:

H. D. THOMAS,
J. H. BENSON.