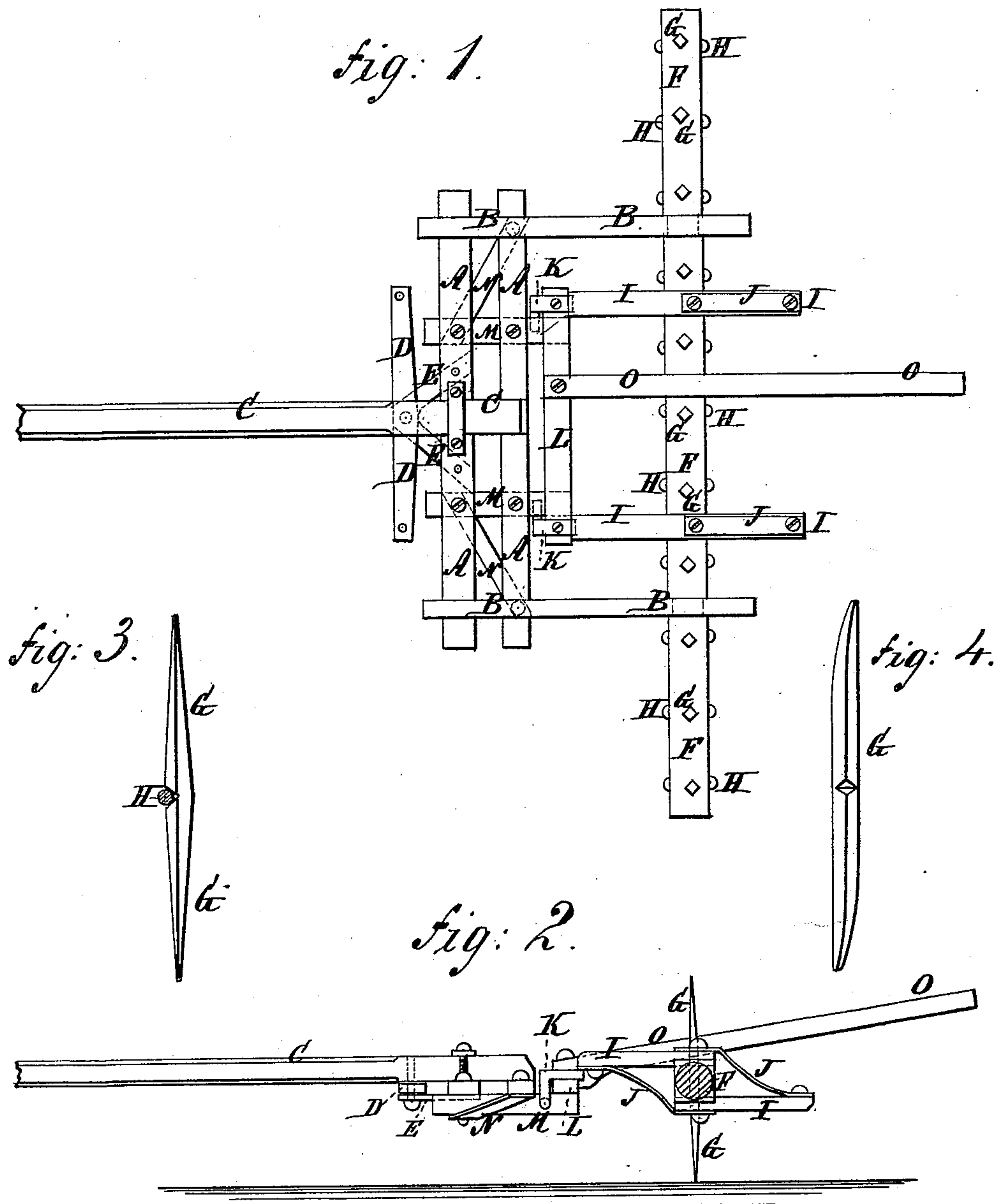


(No Model.)

H. GREBE.
STALK RAKE.

No. 246,123.

Patented Aug. 23, 1881.



WITNESSES:

A. Schehl.
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INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY GREBE, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

STALK-RAKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,123, dated August 23, 1881.

Application filed December 27, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY GREBE, of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stalk-Rakes, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of one of the rake-teeth, also showing the fastening-pin; and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish rakes for gathering cornstalks and other stalks and rubbish into windrows, to facilitate the preparation and cultivation of the land.

The cross-bars A are parallel, and are placed near each other, and the longitudinal bars B are attached at their forward ends to the end parts of the said cross-bars A.

To the middle parts of the cross-bars A is attached the tongue C, to which the double-tree D is pivoted, and which is strengthened in position by the hounds or braces E.

To the under side of the rear ends of the side or longitudinal bars, B, are attached bearings, in which the rake shaft or head F revolves.

In a row of parallel holes in the head F are inserted the middle parts of a row of metal bars, G, the end parts of which project upon the opposite sides of the said head and form two rows of teeth. The tooth-bars G are secured in place by pins H, which pass through the rake-head F at right angles with the said tooth-bars G, and in such positions as to pass through notches in the corners of the said tooth-bars G, so that any or all of the teeth G can be removed by knocking out the pins H. The teeth G are made square in cross-section, are set in the rake-head with an edge forward, and are made with the forward edge straight and the rear edge inclined forward, to adapt them to pull roots, as well as collect rubbish.

To the opposite sides of the rake-head F are attached the inner ends of two pairs of arms, I, which project in opposite directions and at right angles with the teeth G, and which are strengthened in place by braces J, attached to the rake-head F and to the outer ends of the said arms I. The outer ends of the braces J

serve as facing-plates to the ends of the stop-arms I, to prevent the said arms from being worn by contact with the angular stop-irons K, attached to the upper sides of the ends of the short cross-bar L. The forward ends of the stop-irons K are bent downward at right angles, and are hinged to the rear ends of the short longitudinal bars M, attached to the lower sides of the cross-bars A. The rear ends of the bars M project and serve as rests for the cross-bar L to support the said cross-bar against the downward pressure of the arms I.

The bars B and M are strengthened in position by the inclined braces N, attached to them by the bolts that secure the said bars B M to the cross-bars A.

To the cross-bar L is rigidly attached the forward end of a lever, O, the rear end of which projects at the rear of the rake, so that the driver can readily grasp and operate it. When the rake is at work the teeth G are held in a vertical position, so as to pull up the stalk-roots and collect the stalks and other rubbish. When a sufficient quantity of rubbish has been collected the driver raises the rear end of the lever O, which swings the stop-irons K upward and forward, releasing the stop-arms I and allowing the rake-head to revolve and discharge the collected rubbish in a windrow. As the rake-head begins to revolve the driver lowers or drops the lever O, to bring the stop-irons K into position to receive the other pair of stop-arms I and stop the rake-head with its other row of teeth in working position.

By removing the central tooth G and the second or third tooth from each end, the rake can be used for cultivating small plants growing in rows or drills.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination, with the rake-head and rest-bars in a stalk-rake, of the stop-arms I, the hinged stop-irons K, the cross-bar L, and the lever O, substantially as shown and described.

HENRY GREBE.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. GUY,
WM. H. JAMS.