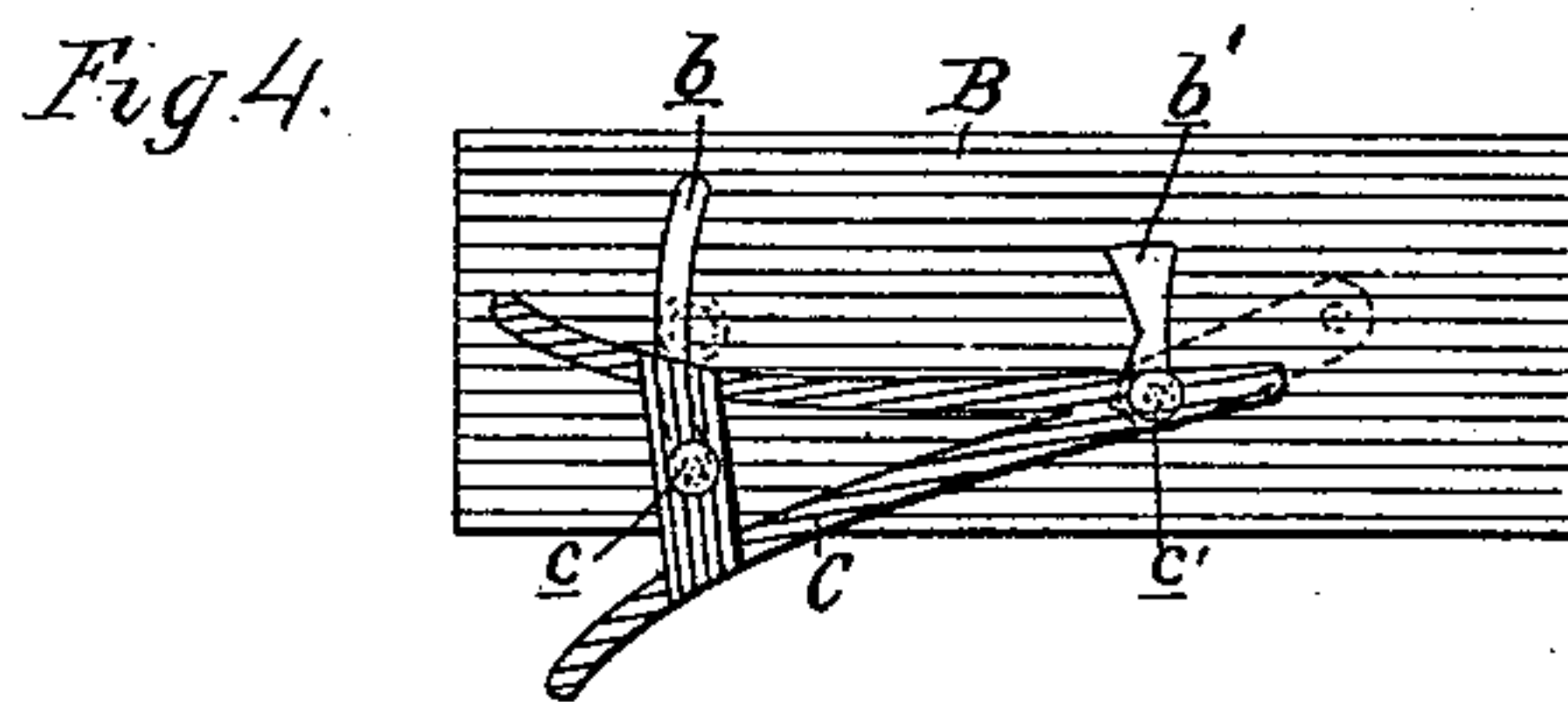
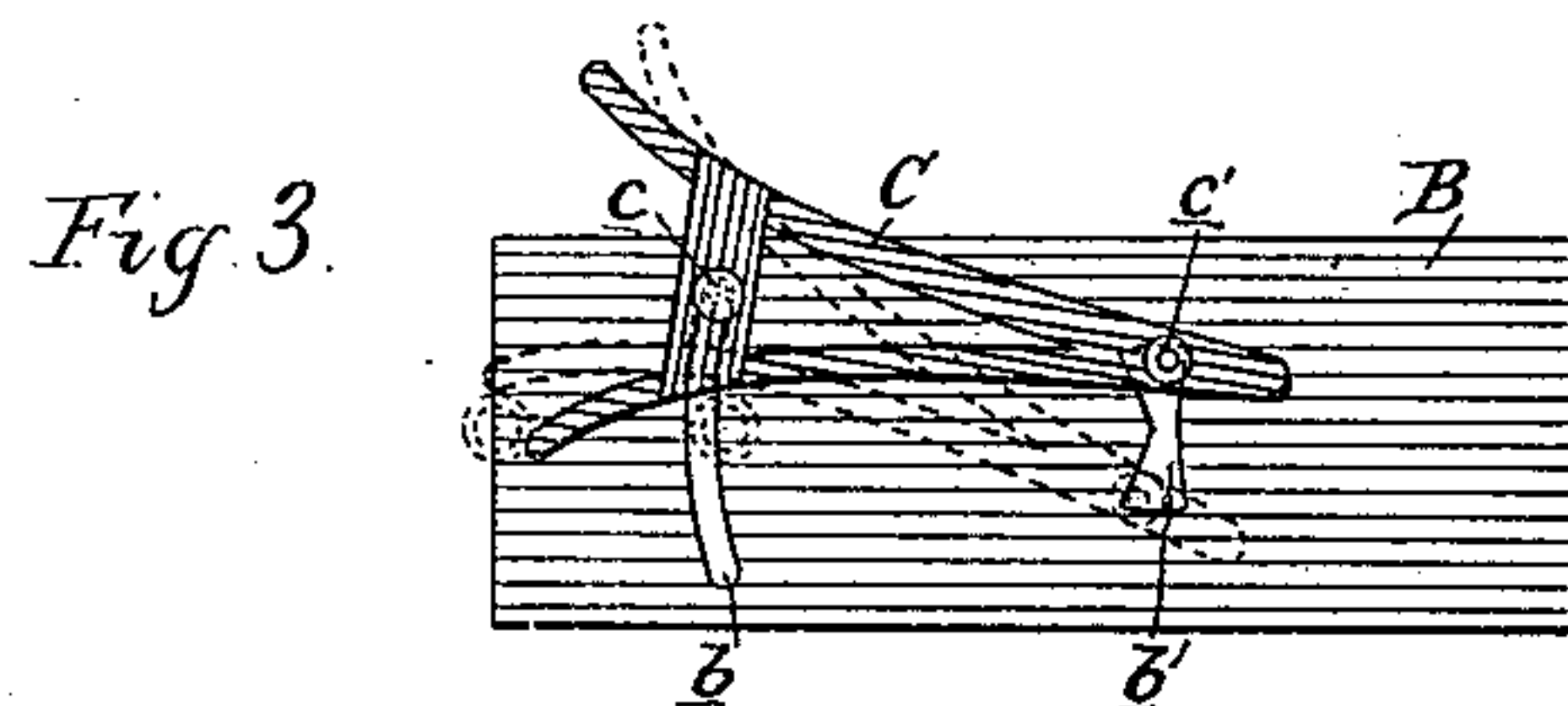
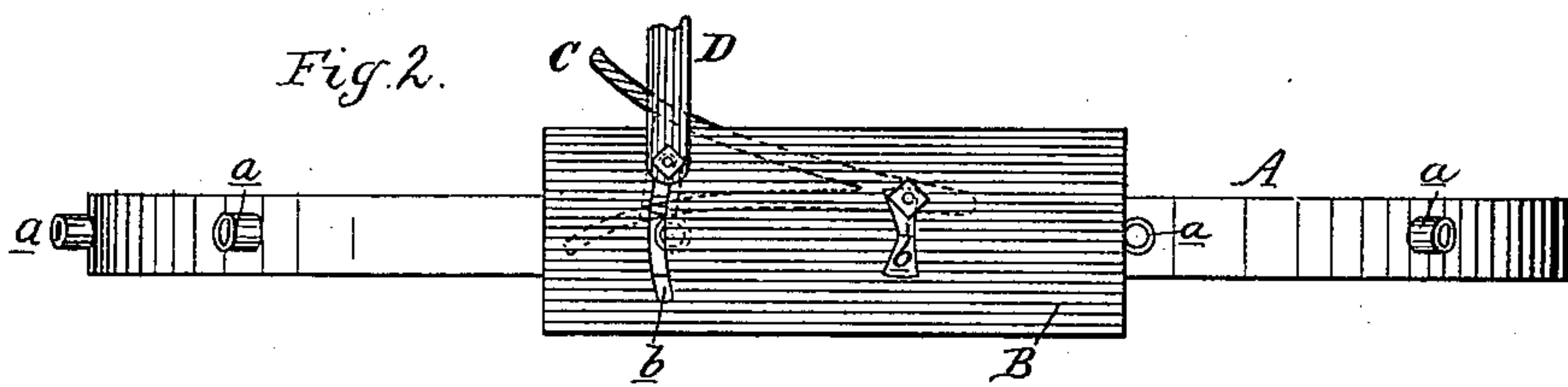
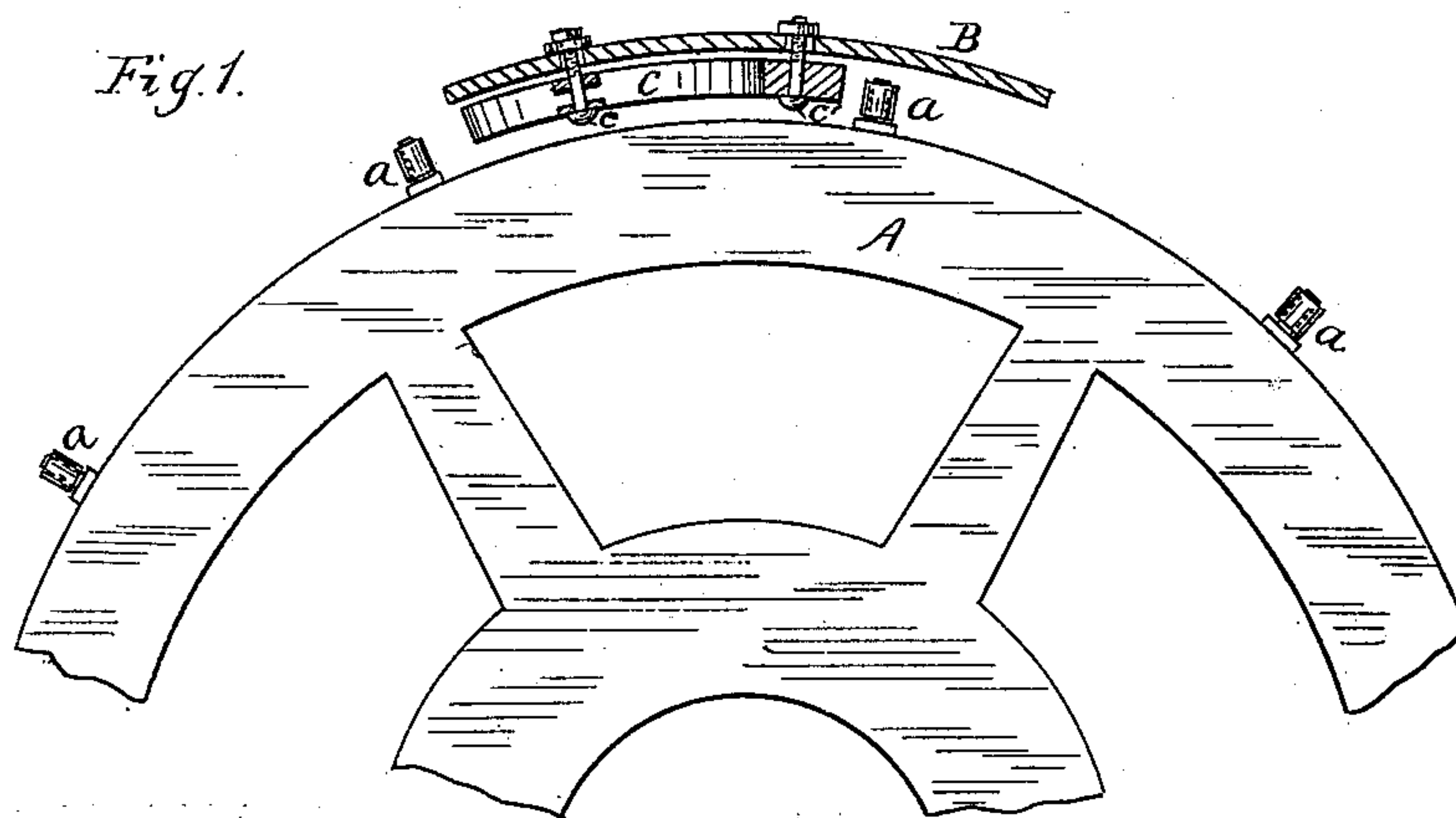


(No Model.)

J. C. SEBRING.
DEVICE FOR CONVERTING MOTION.

No. 250,846.

Patented Dec. 13, 1881.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH C. SEBRING, OF BISMARCK, KANSAS.

DEVICE FOR CONVERTING MOTION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,846, dated December 13, 1881.

Application filed November 8, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH C. SEBRING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bismarck, in the county of Wabaunsee and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Converting Motion, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to that class of mechanical movements designed to produce from the rotary motion of a wheel a series of intermittent reciprocating movements, and is particularly adapted for operating the slides of
15 seed-planters, but may be applied to various uses.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter more fully described, and then pointed
20 out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a side view, partially in section, of my improvement; Fig. 2, a plan view of the same; Fig. 3, a bottom view of a sliding lever in one position;
25 Fig. 4, a similar view in another position.

A represents a wheel designed to have a rotary motion, which may be imparted to it in any convenient way, such as being keyed fast to a revolving shaft, or, as when used on a seed-planter, attached in any convenient manner to
30 one of the supporting-wheels, so as to revolve with it. Around this wheel are set pins *a*, arranged at suitable intervals, according to the number of motions desired or the rate at which
35 the seed is to be dropped, if the device is used on a seed-planter, which pins may have friction-wheels or not, at the option of the maker. When used in a seed-planter the wheel should have the pins arranged so as to be capable of
40 being varied in number, accordingly as the seed being planted requires to be dropped closer together or wider apart.

Attached to some suitable fixed part of the machine is a plate, B, beneath which is a sliding lever, C, loosely connected to the plate B
45 by the two bolts *c c'* passing through slots *b b'* in the plate B. The sliding lever is made in the form of an elongated letter A, to the middle of the cross-bar of which is secured the lower
50 end of bolt *c*, whose upper end carries a link, D, that may be connected to the slide of a seed-

planter, or to any other thing that it is designed to give an intermittent reciprocating motion.

To explain the operation, I will suppose the sliding lever, &c., to be in the position represented in full lines in Fig. 3. As one of the
55 pins of the wheel (represented by dotted rings) passes along it gradually pushes the lever to one side until it has passed the bolt *c*, when, as the pin comes in contact with the end of the
60 fork of the lever, the latter turns on the bolt *c* as a center, thus carrying the point of the lever to the position shown in dotted lines, so that when the next pin passes along it strikes
65 on the opposite side of the sliding lever and moves it over in the other direction, as shown in Fig. 4, until after it has passed the bolt *c*, when the lever C turns on the bolt *c* and its
70 pointed end passes over to the other side of the plate, and is thus ready for the next pin on the wheel to pass on the other side of the point of the lever and move it to the position
75 shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3. From this it will be seen that the pins on the wheel pass alternately on opposite sides of the pointed end
80 of the sliding lever, and that as each pin passes the bolt *c* it so acts upon the forked end of the lever as to carry the pointed end to the other side of the plate, so that the next pin will pass
85 along the opposite side of the lever, and thus a regular intermittent reciprocating movement is imparted to the link D, and through it to
90 any device connected therewith.

To make the device operate to the best advantage, it should be constructed substantially
85 as shown in the drawings—that is to say, with a wheel having pins—and the plate and sliding lever should be curved to correspond with the circle described by the pins on the wheel, although I do not wish to limit myself to this
90 construction, as in some cases I propose to substitute for the wheel a chain or belt having pins projecting therefrom acting on the lever in the same way as the pins now act on the lever, and the chain or belt thus used I should consider
95 an equivalent for the wheel.

In another form of construction I propose to place the pins so as to project from the side of the wheel or chain, in which case the plate and lever would have to be set at right angles to
100 their present position relative to the wheel.

If preferred, the slot *b'* may be dispensed

with by using a link (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4) pivoted to the main plate, and having a slot at its opposite end, where it is connected to the bolt *c'* of the sliding lever. Any of these or other changes may be made in the construction without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I am aware that a cam connected by a single fulcrum to a seed-slide has heretofore been used in connection with a pin-wheel for giving movement to said seed-slide, and therefore I do not broadly claim such invention.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with a slotted stationary plate, of a sliding lever having two fulcrums connected with said plate and a series of pins acting alternately on opposite sides of the lever for giving it a vibrating movement, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the pin-wheel A, of the slotted stationary plate B and a sliding

lever, C, connected to said plate by two fulcrums, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the pin-wheel A, of the sliding lever C, having two fulcrums, *c* 25 *c'*, and the stationary plate B, having two slots, *b b'*, to receive said fulcrums, all constructed and arranged substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

4. The stationary slotted plate B and the lever C, having two fulcrums connecting with 30 said plate, in combination with a series of pins for operating the lever, and the link D, connected to the lever independently of the plate, for conveying power from said lever, substantially 35 as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH C. SEBRING.

Witnesses:

GEO. F. GRAHAM,

T. J. W. ROBERTSON.