

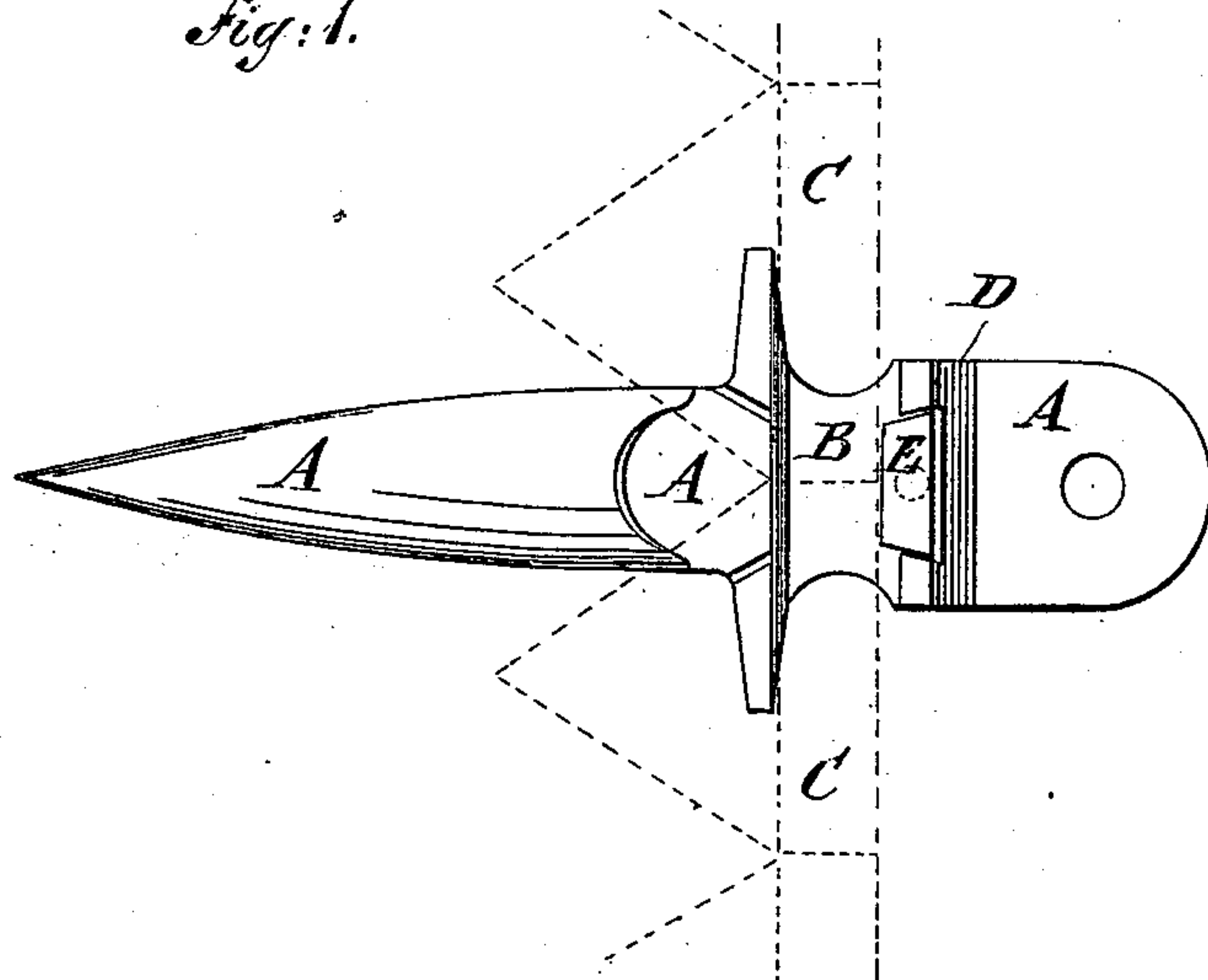
(No Model.)

C. J. JOHNSON.  
HARVESTER FINGER.

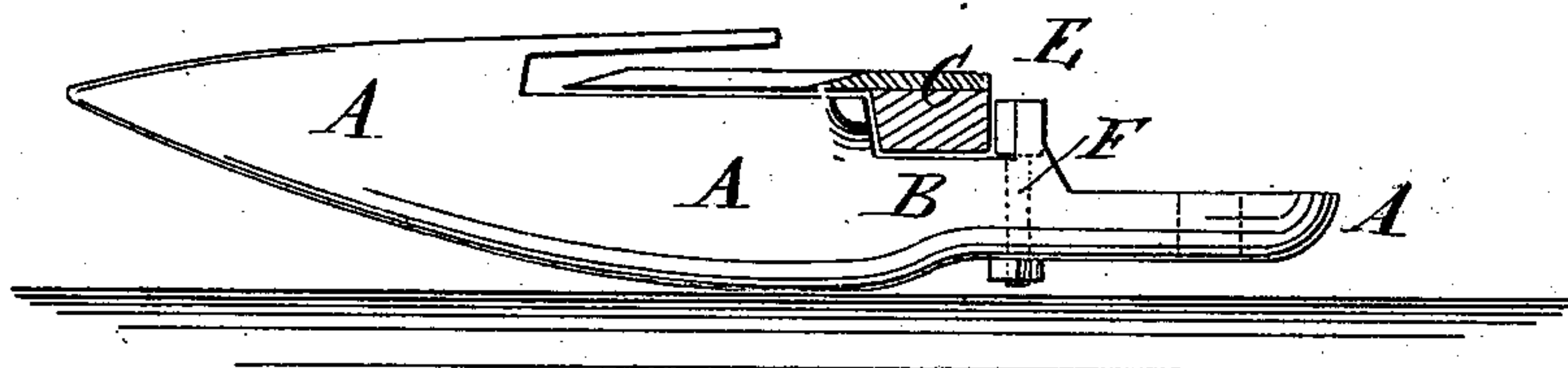
No. 251,595.

Patented Dec. 27, 1881.

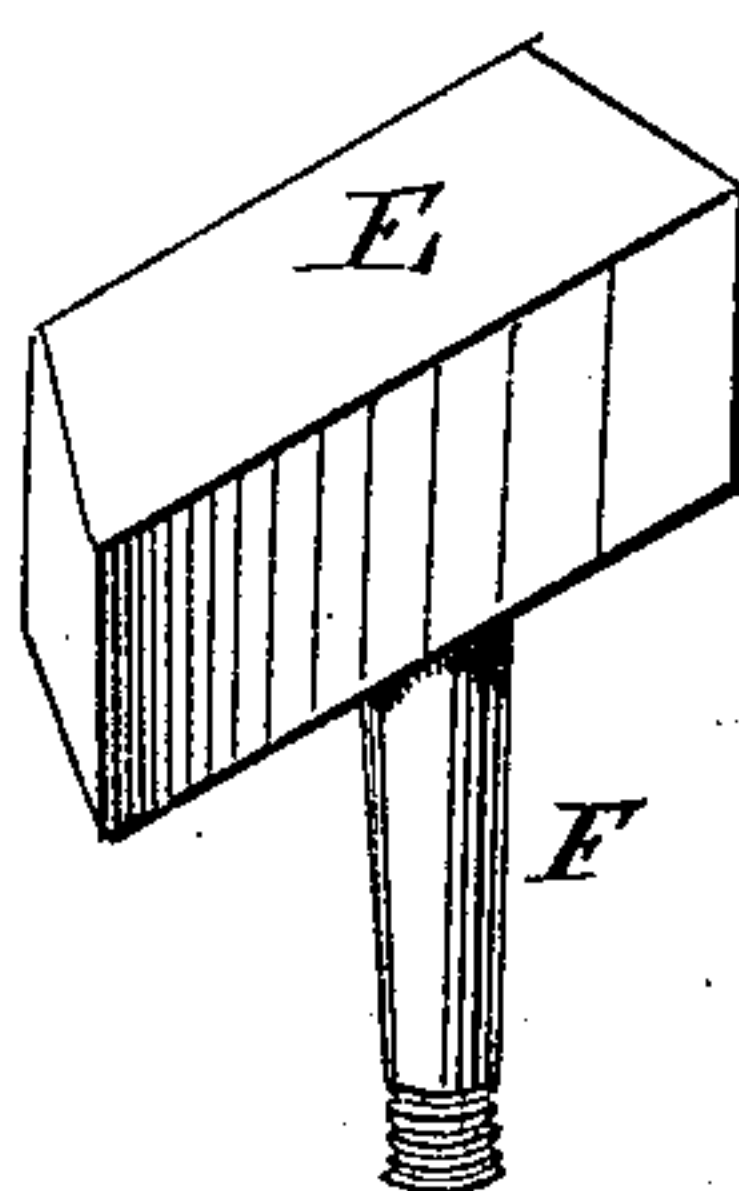
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



WITNESSES:

*Chas. Nida*  
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INVENTOR:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES JAY JOHNSON, OF LONE PINE, CALIFORNIA.

## HARVESTER-FINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 251,595, dated December 27, 1881.

Application filed June 2, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES JAY JOHNSON, of Lone Pine, in the county of Inyo and State of California, have invented a new Improvement in Harvester-Fingers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the improvement detached.

The object of this invention is to increase the durability of mowing and reaping machine fingers by reducing the wear thereof.

A represents the finger of a harvester, which is made and attached to the finger-bar in the ordinary manner.

B is the cross-groove in the upper side of the base of the finger A, in which the sickle-bar C works. The rear side of the groove B receives the friction from the rear edge of the sickle-bar C, and is very quickly worn, so that the sickle-bar will have too much play, and will be liable to become clogged, causing the breaking of some of the fingers or of some other part of the machine. To prevent this I form a recess, D, in the upper side of the finger A, at the rear side of the sickle-bar groove B, to receive a block, E, the forward side of which projects for the rear edge of the sickle-bar C to rest against, as shown in dotted lines in

Fig. 1 and in full lines in Fig. 2, so that the said block will receive the friction of the said sickle-bar.

Upon the friction-block E is formed, or to it is attached, a rod, stem, or bolt, F, which passes down through a hole in the finger A, and its lower end is riveted or has a nut screwed upon it to hold the said friction-block in place. With this construction, when the friction-blocks E become worn so as to give too much play to the sickle-bar C, the said blocks can be removed and replaced by new ones, so as to keep the cutter-bar in proper position, preventing breakages and making the fingers last much longer than they otherwise would.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to use a detachable bearing-block in the finger-slot and in rear of the sickle-bar; but

What I claim as new is—

The combination, with the grooved finger A B, receiving the sickle-bar C and having the recess D in the upper side, of the block E, projecting forwardly against the sickle-bar, and provided with an end-threaded stem, F, passing vertically through said finger and held by a nut, as described.

CHARLES JAY JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

ISAAC HARRIS,

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