

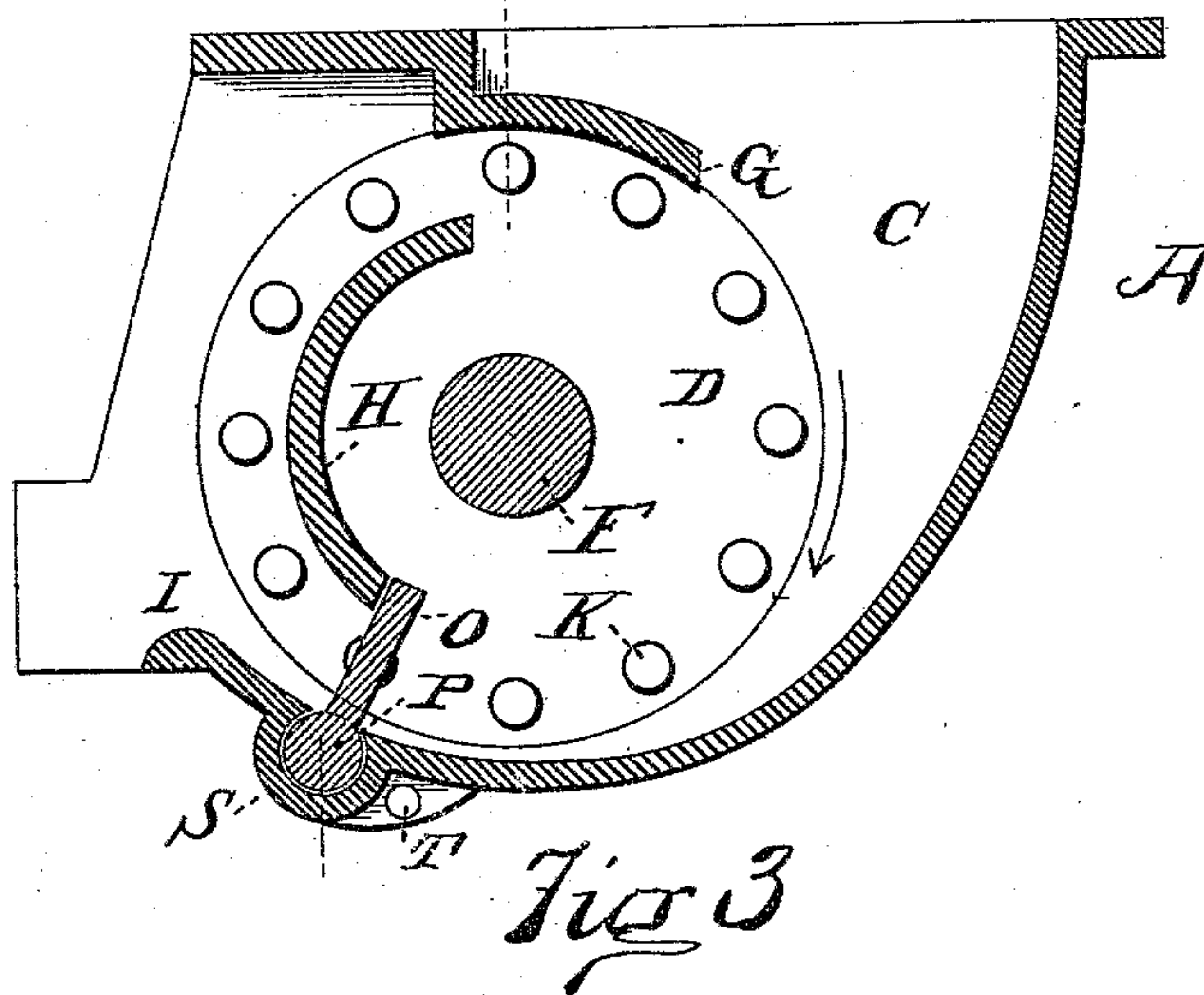
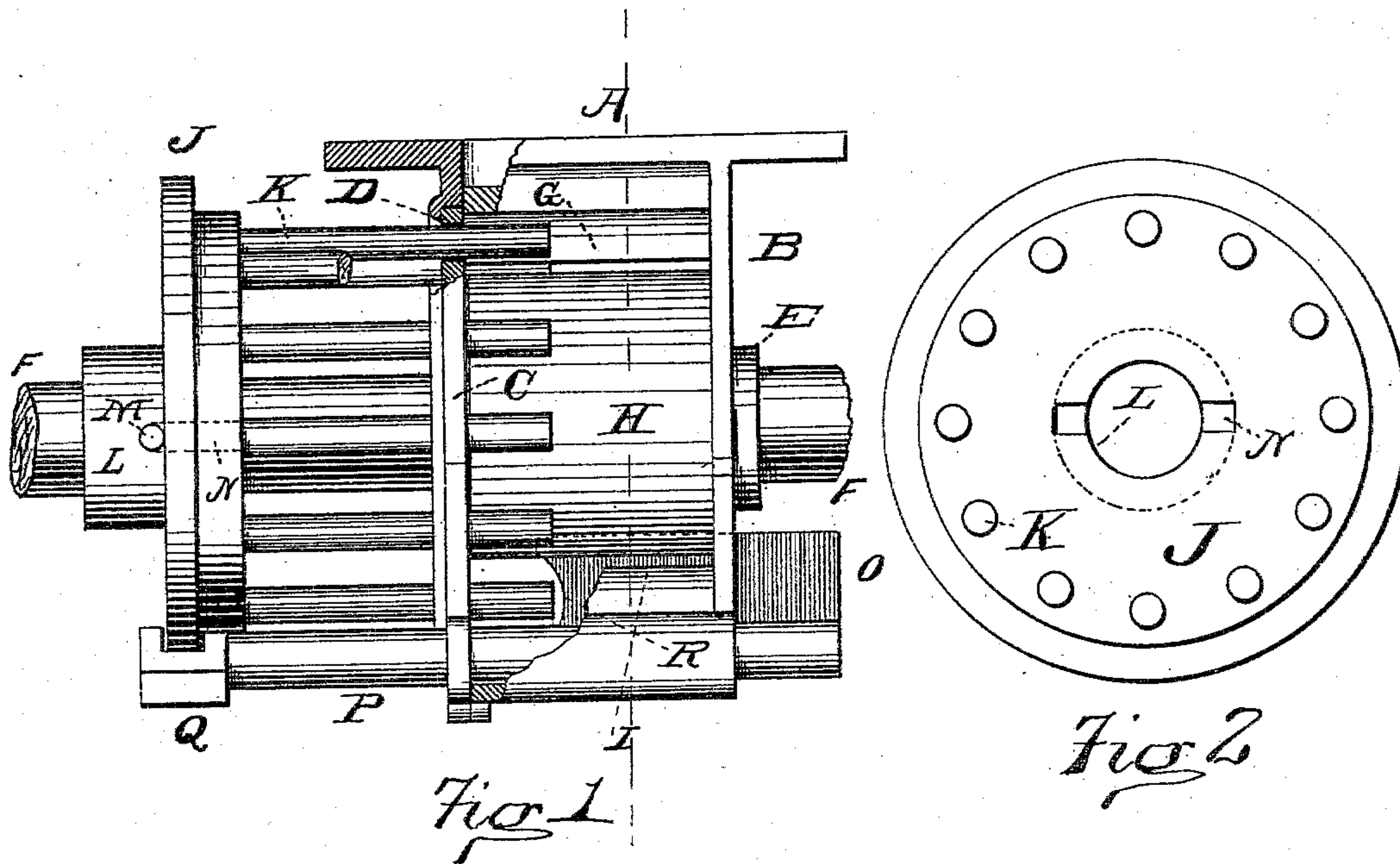
(Model.)

R. S. CARR.

SEEDER.

No. 274,460.

Patented Mar. 27, 1883.



attest:  
John Lorenz  
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Robert S. Carr, Inventor  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT S. CARR, OF HAMILTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS,  
TO THE SOHN RIDGE IMPLEMENT COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## SEEDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 274,460, dated March 27, 1883.

Application filed August 14, 1882. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT S. CARR, of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seed-  
5 ers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of seed-  
ers formed of a rotary seed-wheel inclosed in  
a seed-cup to which grain is admitted from a  
hopper, a series of the devices being generally  
10 arranged in one row upon a single actuating-  
shaft under a single hopper to form the well-  
known grain-drill.

My invention consists of certain novelties of  
structure hereinafter specified.

15 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is  
an elevation of the discharge side of the de-  
vice; Fig. 2, a face view of the seed-wheel,  
and Fig. 3 a vertical section of the device  
drawn transverse to the shaft.

20 A is the seed-cup, whose general form is as  
usual. B is one of the side walls of the cup;  
C, the opposite side wall; D, a disk fitted to  
revolve in the side wall C; E, a bearing-boss  
upon the side wall B; F, the usual cup-shaft,  
25 in this case shown as a round shaft; G, an  
apron at the top of the cup, reaching from one  
side wall to the other; H, a segmental gate  
cast to wall B and reaching across the cup to  
the inner face of disk D; I, the usual dis-  
30 charge-weir; J, a disk fastened to the shaft  
F; K, round pins fixed in disk J, and project-  
ing through holes in disk D into the seed-  
cup; L, the hub projecting outward from disk  
J; M, a pin-hole through hub L and shaft F  
35 to receive an attaching-pin; N, a mortise from  
inner face of disk J to pin-hole M, the hole M  
forming the bottom of the mortise; O, a gate  
fitted to slide through wall B into the cup and  
close the space between the bottom edge of  
40 segmental gate H and the bottom of the seed-  
cup; P, a stem to gate O, extending through  
wall C; Q, a notched head on stem P, grasp-  
ing the periphery of disk J; R, a notch in the  
inner end of gate O; S, a bearing in the bot-  
45 tom of the cup, in which slides the stem P;  
T, the usual rivet for attaching the two parts  
B C of the cup together.

The shaft F is arranged to slide longitudi-  
nally through the cup, as usual, and the usual

adjusting mechanism may be employed to ef- 50  
fect the motion. When the shaft is adjusted  
endwise the pins K become projected more or  
less into the seed-cup. The gate O follows  
such movement of the shaft and feed-pins and  
closes so much of the space under the seg- 55  
mental gate H as is not required for the pas-  
sage of the pins as they revolve in the direc-  
tion indicated by the arrow in Fig. 3. These  
pins carry the grain through the space be-  
tween the end of the gate O and the side wall 60  
C toward the discharge I. The notch R in  
the inner end of the gate O permits the end of  
the gate to contact with the disk D, and thus  
limit the further withdrawal of the pins K be-  
fore the pins are so far withdrawn as to en- 65  
danger their being withdrawn from the disk D  
entirely. The grain in the cup has free access  
to the entire surface of the pins, and the pins  
must be of a round or other non-cutting sec-  
tion to prevent damage to the grain. The 70  
apron G, extending, as it does, well back into  
the seed-cup, prevents the leakage of grain over  
the top of the segmental gate H.

The arrangement of stem P to engage the  
disk J and move the gate O yields an efficient 75  
and simple structure; but, if desired, the gate  
O may be operated from the shaft by other  
means.

When the disk J is cast the mortise N is  
formed without a separate core, and this mor- 80  
tise naturally forms between its bottom and  
the side face of disk J the pin-hole M, thus  
saving the labor of drilling this hole through  
the hub L.

While I show a round shaft F, a square one 85  
may be used without involving any modifica-  
tions of any part of the device not within the  
range of mechanical skill.

I do not claim, broadly, a feed-wheel formed  
of pins projecting through a disk into the seed- 90  
cup; nor do I claim, broadly, the combination  
of such form of seed-wheel with gates to close  
the front of the seed-cup.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, substantially as set 95  
forth, of seed-cup A, having apron G, disk D,  
shaft F, feed-wheel J K, segmental gate H,  
and gate O.

2. The combination, substantially as set forth, of seed-cup A, having apron G and segmental gate H, disk D, shaft F, feed-wheel J K, and gate O, having stem P and head Q.

5 3. The combination, substantially as set forth, of seed-cup A, having apron G and segmental gate H, disk D, shaft F, feed-wheel J K, and gate O, having notch R.

4. The combination, substantially as set forth, of shaft F, feed-wheel J K, having hub L, and mortise N M.

ROBERT S. CARR.

Witnesses:

J. W. SEE,  
JOHN LORENZ.