(No Model.)

H. H. SPEARS.

CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

No. 278,286. Patented May 22, 1883.

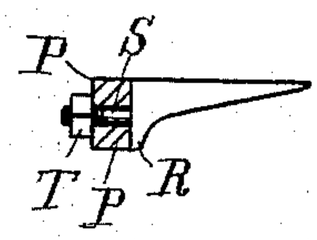

Fig. 3.

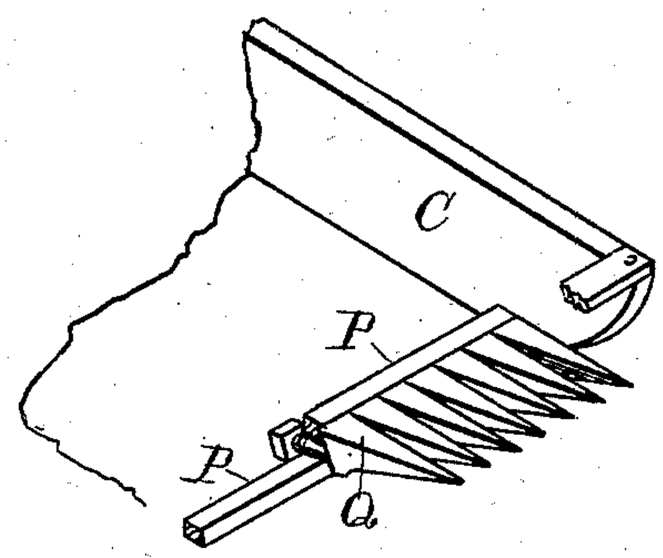

Fig. 2.

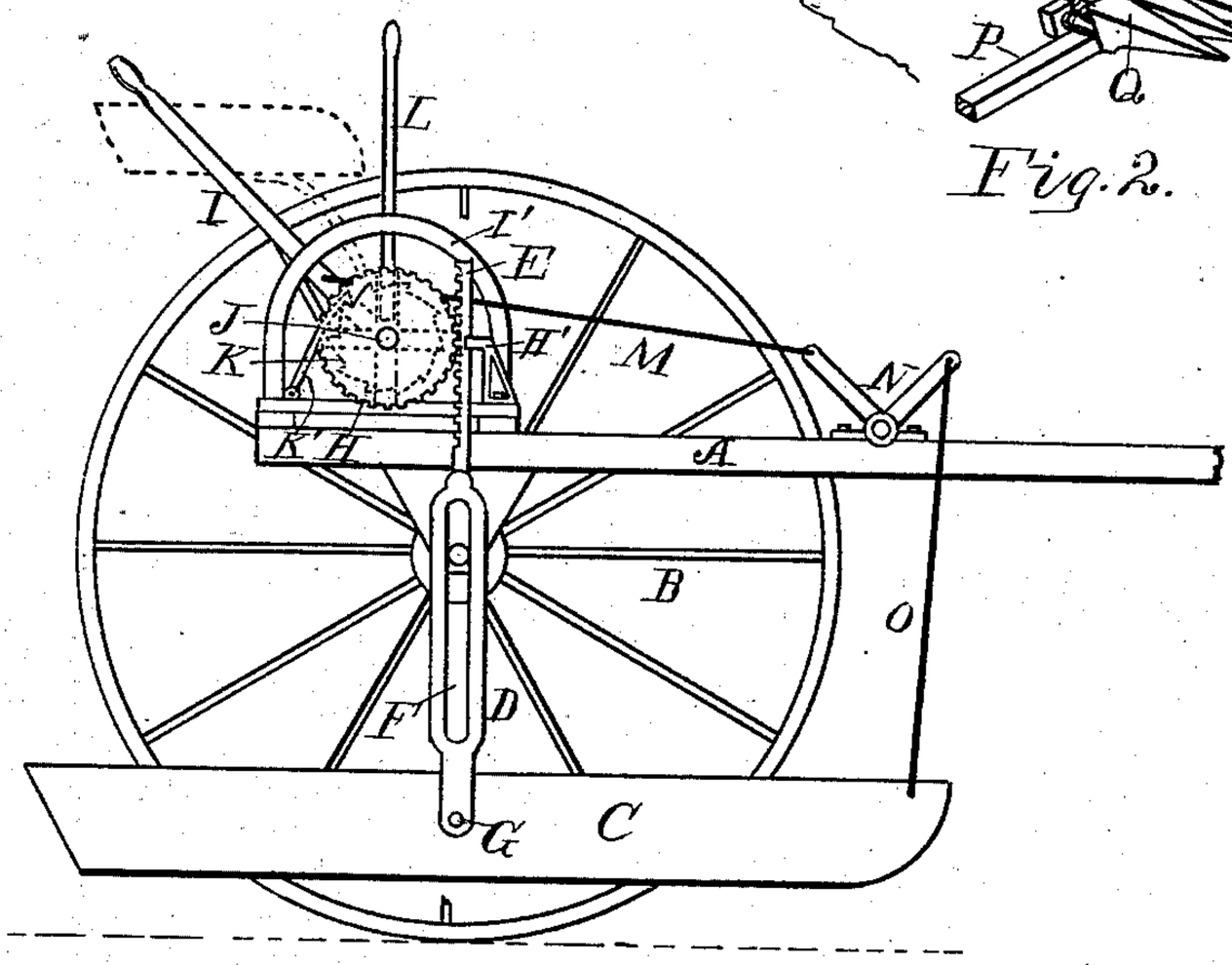

Fig. 1.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY H. SPEARS, OF PARIS, KENTUCKY.

CLOVER-SEED STRIPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 278,286, dated May 22, 1883.

Application filed January 18, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY H. SPEARS, of Paris, in the State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Clover-Seed Strippers, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved clover-seed stripper. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of the forward end of the body carrying the stripping-teeth; and Fig. 3 is a side view, partly in section, of the tooth-bar and tooth.

The object of my invention is, first, to provide a simple and efficient means for raising or lowering and inclining the bed or body of a clover-harvester or seed-stripper; and, second, an improved form of tooth-bar and shank for securing the tooth thereto.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the frame, made in any suitable manner and mounted on wheels B.

The body C is designed to have on its forward end the teeth for stripping or heading clover, as shown more fully in Fig. 2. The body C is suspended beneath the axle by means of two arms or levers, D. Each lever is provided with a slot, F, through which the axle passes, and the upper end is provided with a rack-bar, E, which engages with a pinion, H, on the cross-shaft J. The lower end of the arm or lever D, is hinged to the body C, as shown at G.

H represents the pinion or wheel rigidly secured to the cross-shaft J.

I is a lever, hinged to the cross-shaft J and provided on its side with a pawl, (not shown,) which engages with notches in the side of the arch I′. Attached to this lever I is a rod, M, whose opposite end is connected with the bell-crank lever N. The opposite limb of the bell-crank lever has a rod, O, attached thereto, and the lower end of this rod is in turn secured to the forward end of the body C. By drawing back the lever I the forward end of the body is raised, and by throwing the lever forward the front end of the body is lowered.

Centrally on the shaft J is a ratchet-wheel, K, rigidly secured thereto. A pawl, K′, hinged to the frame on the rear side of the ratchet-wheel, acts thereon, so that when the shaft containing the pinion or wheel H is turned so as to elevate the body C the pawl holds it in the desired position. The wheel K, containing the pawl, is provided with oppositely-disposed sockets to receive the end of the lever L, as shown. It will be observed that the arm D is hinged to the body C, and since the slot F keeps the arm to the axle, and the upper end plays into the pinion H, a guard, H′, is placed on the forward side of the rack-bar E, so as to keep the bar E and arm D vertical at all times.

P represents the tooth-bar, formed of two parts, parallel with each other, and placed a sufficient distance apart, one above the other, to permit the shanks of the teeth to pass between. This bar may be made stationary to the body C, or constructed so that it may be partially revolved or raised and lowered, as described in a former patent issued to me.

The teeth Q are long and tapering, with the upper side flat, as shown. The sides are inclined, forming a triangular shape in cross-section at a point forward of the heel R, so that the forward end of the hook is pointed. The hilt S is screw-threaded and projects through between the bars P, and is provided with a nut, T, so that the tooth may be firmly secured to the bars. The heel R is square in cross-section to prevent the tooth from turning.

The operation will be readily understood from the description and drawings. The forward end of the body C is suspended by the rod O and operated by the lever I. The rear end of the body hangs on the arms D and is adjusted by the lever L and the ratchet-wheel H and rack-bar E. The teeth may be readily removed and replaced, and when secured in position are not liable to be disarranged or lost.

What I claim as new is—

1. The arm D, slotted for the wheel-axle to pass through, and having rack E, the body C, pivoted to said arm D, the pinion H, shaft J, lever I, having a side pawl, the arch I′, rods M and O, and bell-crank N, all combined and operating as described, whereby said body may be raised or lowered bodily as well as tilted, substantially as described.

2. The two parallel bars P P, as shown, in combination with the teeth Q, flat on the upper side and triangular in cross-section, having the square heel R and tapering point, and the hilt S, and nut T, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in presence of witnesses.

HENRY H. SPEARS.

Witnesses:
JOHN S. SMITH,
RUSSELL MANN.