

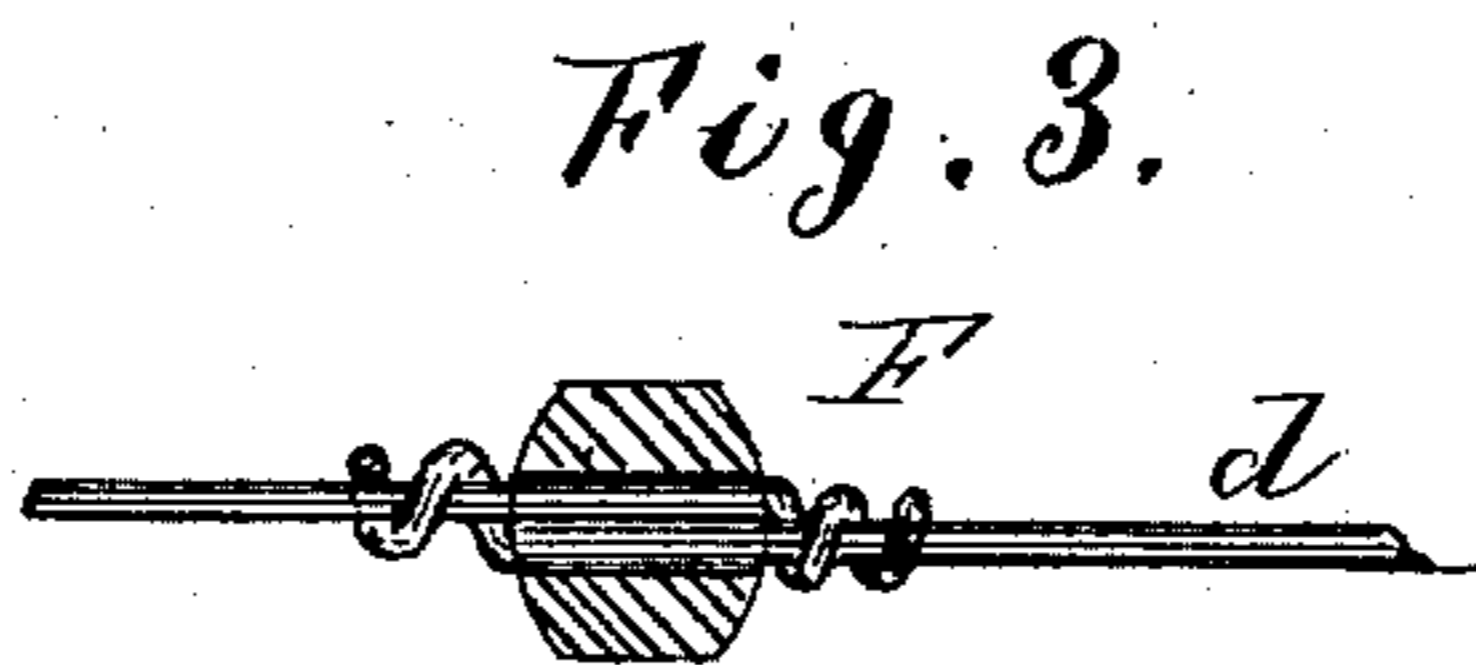
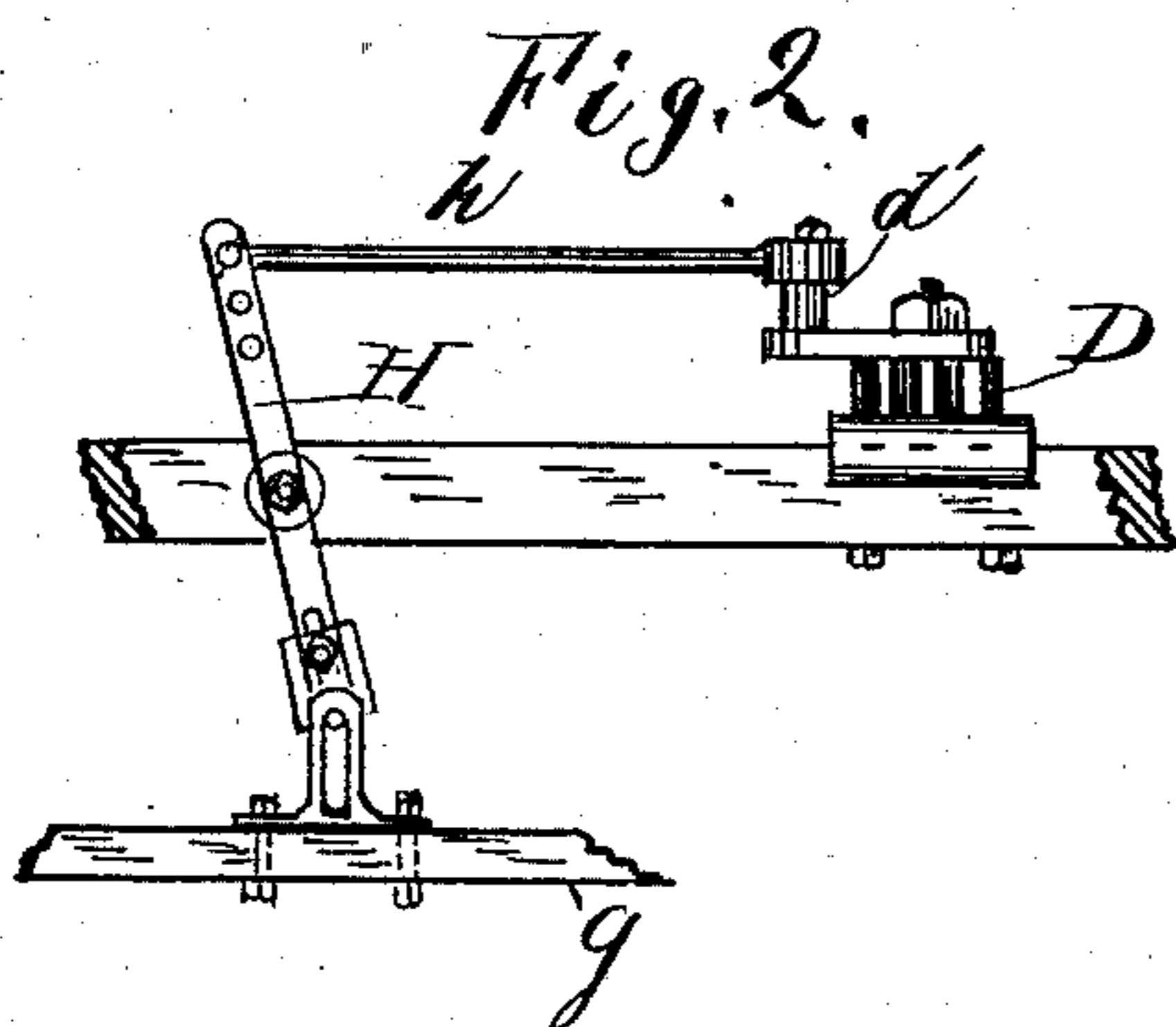
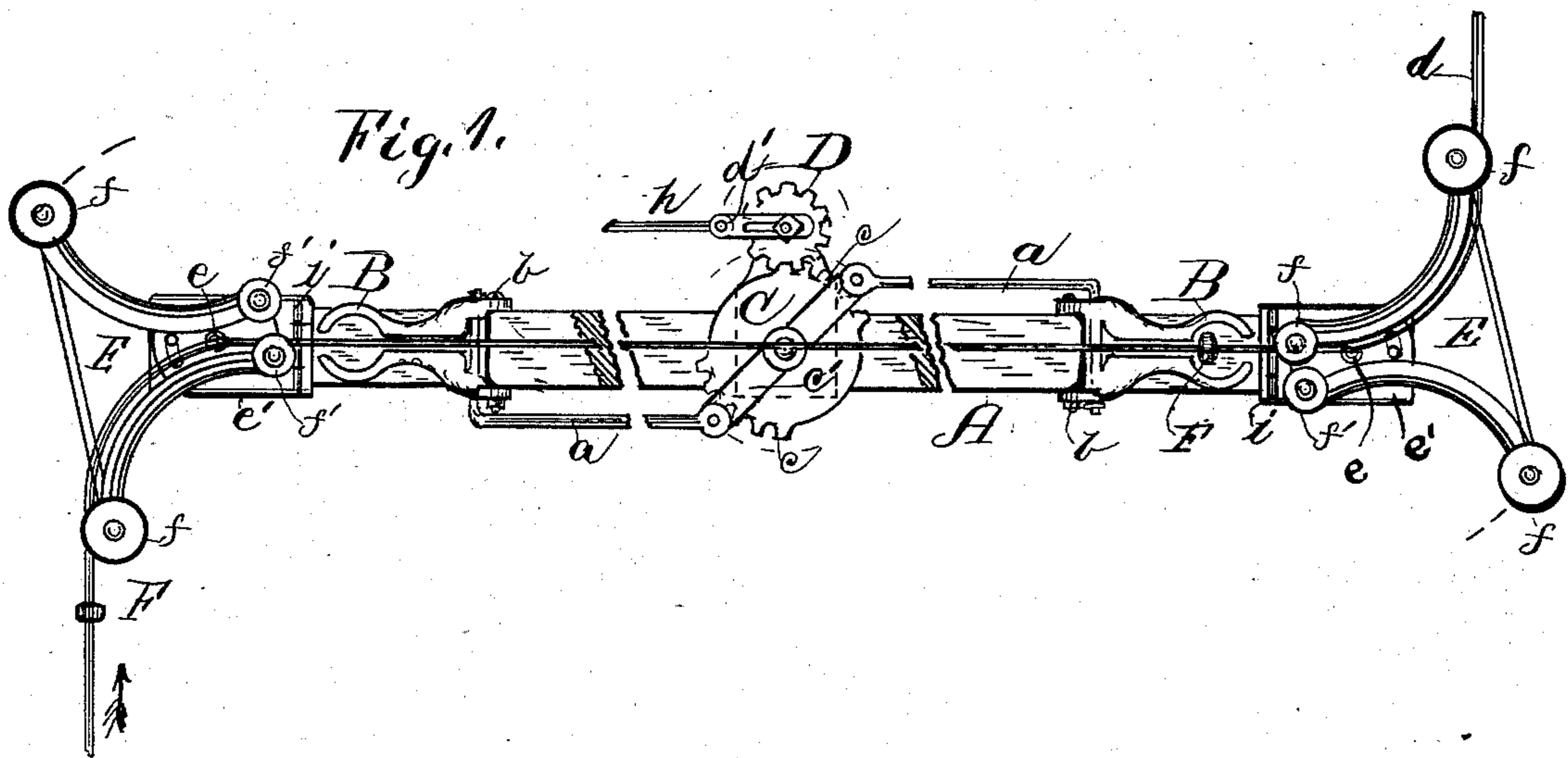
(No Model.)

J. KAYLOR & J. FISHER.

CHECK ROW ATTACHMENT FOR CORN PLANTERS.

No. 282,532.

Patented Aug. 7, 1883.



Witnesses
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CHECK-ROW ATTACHMENT FOR CORN-PLANTERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,532, dated August 7, 1883.

Application filed November 21, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN KAYLOR and JESSE FISHER, citizens of the United States, and residing, respectively, at Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Check-Row Attachments for Corn-Planters, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in that class of check-rowers in which, to operate the same, the knotted wire or cord is transferred across the planter when in use; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of that part which constitutes the center movement or mechanism; and, also, in the combination therewith of the self-adjusting guide-pulley frame located at the outer ends of the bar, for the purpose of guiding the wire on an easy curve in either direction, all of which will be hereinafter more fully described, and such as we believe to be new pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the attachment complete. Fig. 2 is a side view of the center mechanism, and illustrates the manner of connecting with the shake-bar or seed-slides. Fig. 3 represents a knot or stop in section, showing the manner of uniting the two sections of wire and thereby securing the button. Fig. 4 is an end view, showing the shape of the center hole through which the wire is passed.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A represents the bar upon which all the mechanism is mounted.

B B are vibrating arms or tappets, pivoted to the bar by bolt *b b*, and forked at their upper ends to allow the knot or stop on the wire to pass out after a stroke is finished.

C is a circular disk, the two opposite quarters of the periphery of which are divided into gear-teeth *c*, which engage with the pinion D. On the upper surface of the disk C is cast a bar, *c'*, which extends a little past the teeth, for the purpose of affording a suitable connection with the vibrating tappets B B through the medium of the rods *a a*, so that when the knot or stop on the wire comes in contact with the arm B at one side it revolves the disk one-fourth round and sets the arm B at the other side in position to engage with the

knot as it passes longitudinally with the bar. Thus the vibrating tappets or arms B B swing to and from each other when operated by the knots or stops on the wire. By this oscillating movement of the disk C the pinion D makes one half-revolution, setting the adjustable wrist-pins on the center at the terminus of each stroke.

E is a self-adjusting guide-pulley frame, pivoted at *e* to the plate *e'*, which is secured to the ends of the bar A. This frame E supports four guide-pulleys—two large ones, *f f*, at the outer extremities, and two smaller ones, *f' f'*, at the inner—which serve as guides to the wire *d* and avoid making short bends in said wire, which are so injurious both to the wire and to its accuracy of checking. The adjustment or swing of the frame E is clearly illustrated in Fig. 1. The wire coming in on the left-hand side of the figure, crossing the machine, is laid down on the right hand as the machine is drawn across the field, thus guiding the wire through the vibrating tappets or arms B B, thereby operating the shake-bar *g* (see Fig. 2) through the medium of the swinging-arm or lever H and connecting-rod *h*, which is fitted onto the crank-pin *d'* of the pinion D. The connection between the shake-bar *g* and lever H is similar to those already in use. The base-plate *e'* is hinged at *i*, so that the guide-pulley frame E may be raised and swung over onto the top of the bar, thus making the machine more compact for convenience of transportation.

The knot or stop F is made of malleable metal, with an oblong hole, *j*, a suitable size to receive two sections of wire, and is secured thereto by simply twisting each protruding end around the main wire, as shown. This forms an enlargement on each side of the knot that cannot be drawn through the oblong hole.

We are aware that bifurcated levers operated alternately by a knotted wire have been used to impart alternating motion to seed-dropping devices connected thereto; and, also, that such seed-dropping devices have been operated by the rotation of centrally-located geared wheels intermittently connected therewith; and, further, that wire-supporting devices have been constructed with a hinge, so that they could be folded inward when desired. We therefore do not claim such constructions, broadly.

What we claim is—

1. In a check-row attachment for corn-planters, the disk C, provided with cross-bar *c'*, in combination with the pinion D, connecting-rod *h*, and shaking devices, the vibrating tappets or forks B B, and the connecting-rods *a a*, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with the disk C, formed with gear-teeth on portions of its periphery, and the cross-bar *c'*, integral therewith, of the pinion D, engaging with and operated intermittently by said disk, the forks or tappets B B, and connecting-rods *a a*, and the pivoted and hinged wire-guides E, substantially as shown and described.

3. The automatically-adjusted hinged pulley-frame E, provided with separated outer pulleys, *f f*, and inner pulleys, *f' f'*, located in close proximity to each other, and the hinge *i*, whereby said frame is adapted to be folded toward the center of the machine, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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