

(No Model.)

L. GAIRAUD.

TREE PLANTER.

No. 283,594.

Patented Aug. 21, 1883.

Fig: 1.

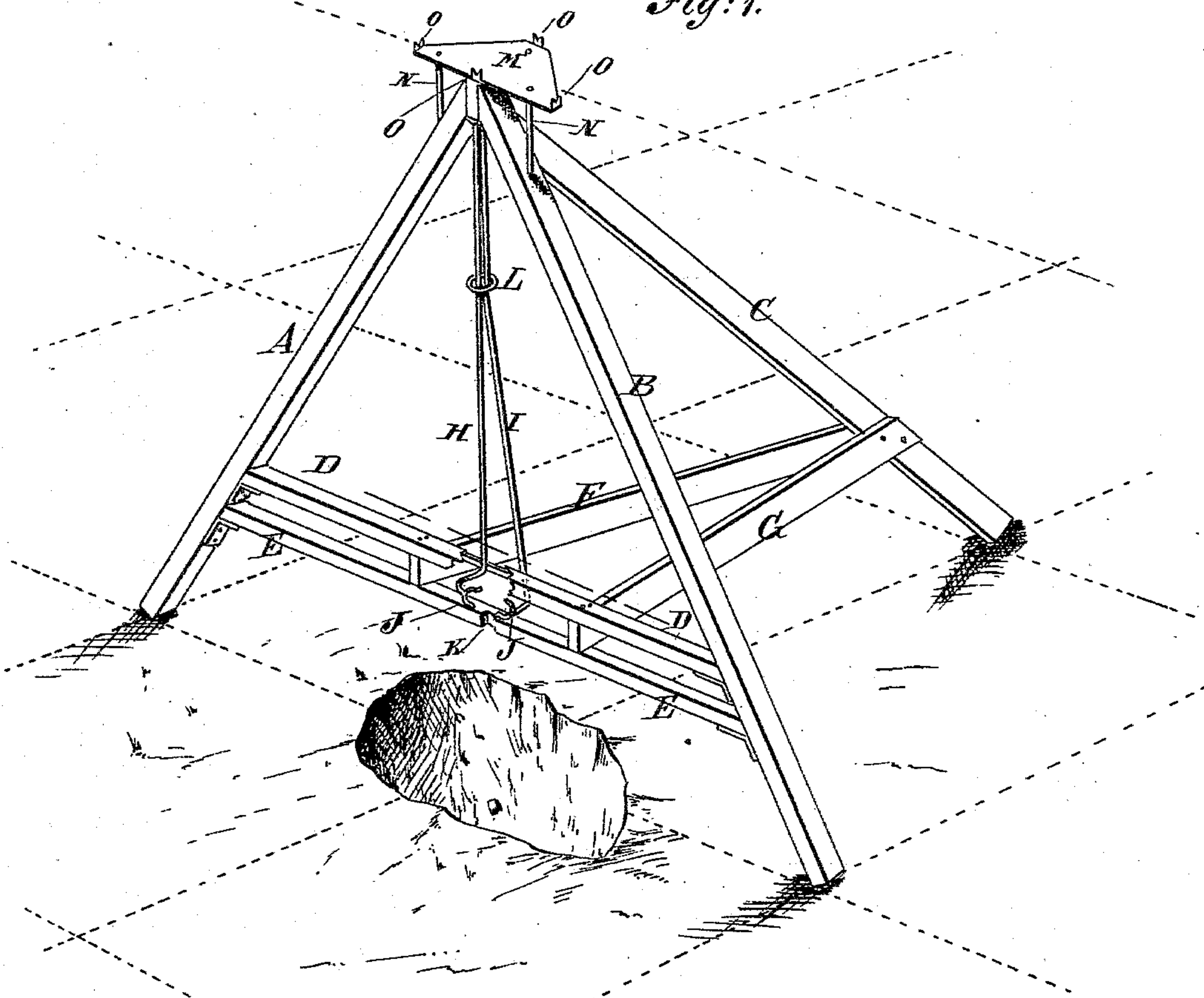
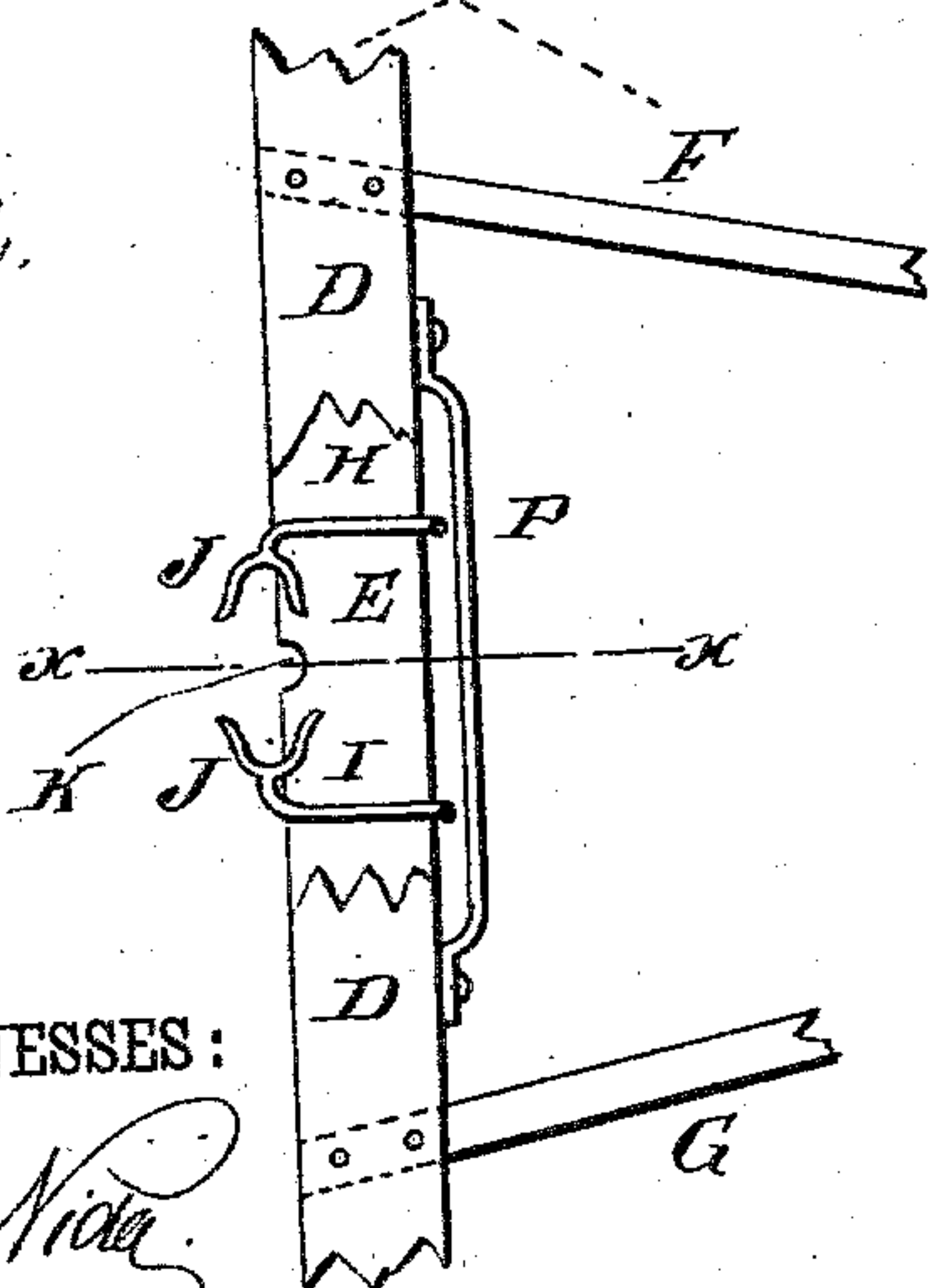


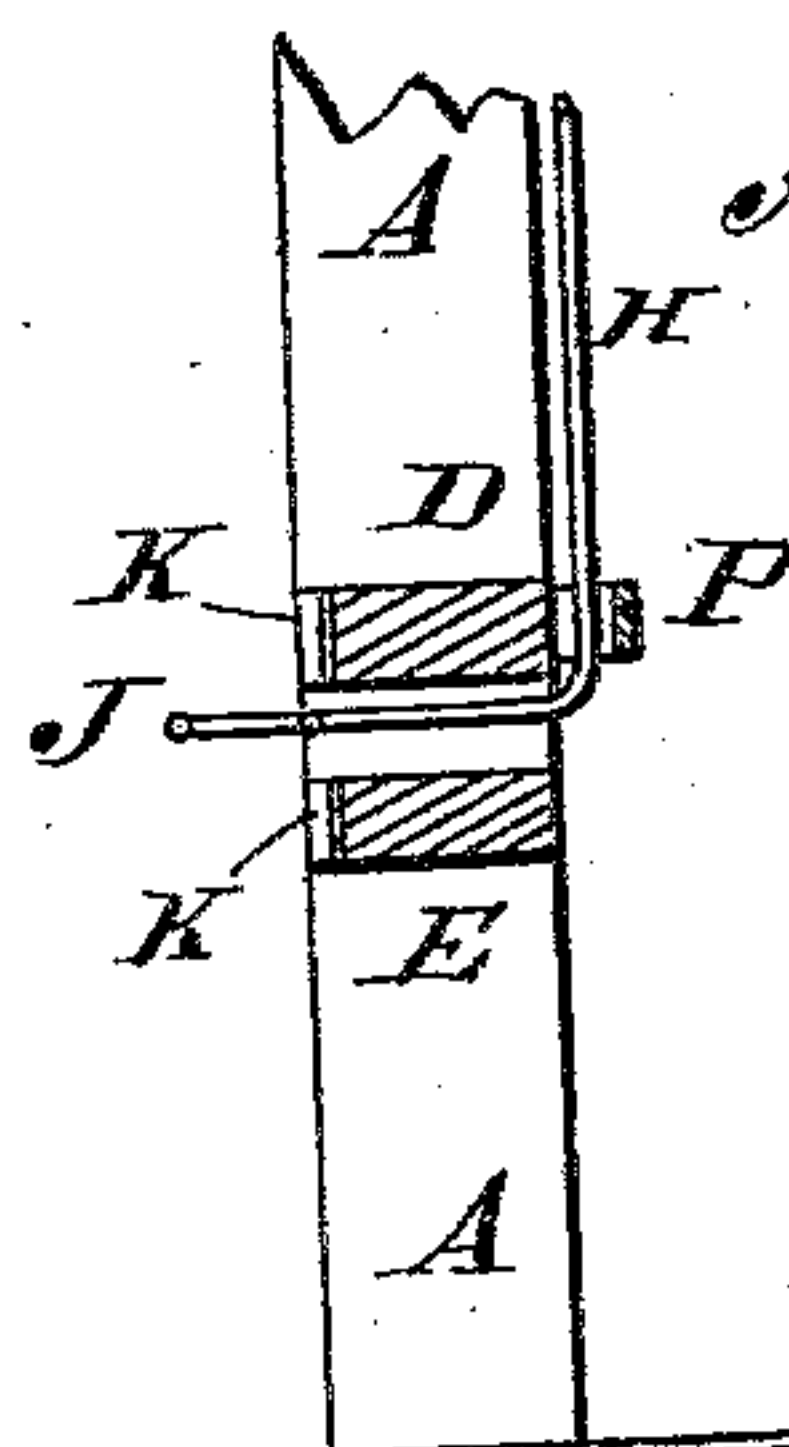
Fig: 2.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Nida
L. Sedgwick

Fig: 3.



INVENTOR:

L. Gairaud
BY *Mum & Co*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS GAIRAUD, OF SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA.

TREE-PLANTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,594, dated August 21, 1883.

Application filed March 7, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS GAIRAUD, of Santa Clara, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Tree-Planters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate
10 corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a part of the same, showing the lower parts of the holding-springs and their keeper. Fig. 3 is a sectional
15 side elevation of a part of the same, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 2.

The object of this invention is to facilitate the operation of planting trees, and also to secure accuracy in such planting.

20 The invention consists in a tree-planter constructed with three inclined bars placed in triangular positions, secured to each other at their upper ends, and connected by parallel and brace bars, and provided with hanging springs having their lower ends bent forward and provided
25 with claws, whereby a tree can be suspended in exactly the required position. To the upper end of the three inclined bars is attached a table provided with four sights, whereby the
30 planter can be adjusted from stakes at the sides of the field, as will be hereinafter fully described.

A B C represent three inclined bars of suitable length, the upper ends of which meet at
35 an angle and are secured to each other. The bars A B are placed in the same vertical plane, and the bar C in a vertical plane at right angles with the plane of the bars A B, as shown in Fig. 1.

40 To the bars A B, at a little distance from their rear ends, are attached the ends of two parallel bars, D E, which are placed one above the other and at a little distance apart.

To and between the bars D E, upon the opposite sides of and at equal distances from their
45 centers, are secured the ends of two brace-bars, F G, the other ends of which are secured to the opposite sides of the bar C at a little distance from its lower end.

50 H I are two springs, the upper ends of which

are attached to the upper ends of the bars A B C, and which pass down at the rear side of the upper bar, D, where they are kept in place by a long keeper, P, attached to the rear edge of
55 the said bar D, as shown in Fig. 2. At the lower side of the bar D the springs H I are bent forward, pass between the bars D E, and have claws J formed upon their ends to receive and hold the stem of the tree to be planted, and which is placed in notches K, formed in
60 the forward sides of the centers of the bars D E, so that the stem of the tree will be in the vertical planes of the bars A B C.

Upon the springs H I is placed a ring, L, which is slipped up to allow the lower ends of
65 the springs H I to be separated to receive the stem of a tree, and pushed down to cause the said ends to grasp and hold the tree; or the said springs can be provided with other suitable fastenings.

70 To the upper ends of the bars A B C is attached a triangular plate or table, M, in such a position that its angles will be in the vertical planes of the said bars A B C, and which is firmly secured in place by studs N, attached to
75 it near its angles, and attached at their lower ends to the said bars A B C. The table M is exactly horizontal, and to it are attached four sights, O, two in the plane of the bars A B and two in the plane of the bar C.

80 In using the planter the land is marked cross-wise by some suitable implement, the said marks being at a distance apart equal to the required distance apart of the trees. The holes
85 to receive the trees are dug at the points where the marks cross each other. The planter is then placed over the hole, with the lower ends of the bars A B upon the same line and the lower end of the bar C upon the cross-line, which will bring the notches K directly over
90 the point where the marks crossed each other. The stem of the tree is then placed between the ends of the springs H I in such a position that the roots of the said tree will be at the proper distance below the surface of the ground, and
95 is secured in place by pushing the link L downward, so that the tree will be suspended in proper position, and the soil can be packed around its roots without jamming or cramping the small roots. With this construction, by
100

using the sights O, the trees can be planted accurately, without marking the land, by means of stakes set along the sides of the field.

Having thus described my invention, I claim
5 as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A tree-planter constructed substantially as herein shown and described, and consisting of three inclined bars placed in triangular positions, secured to each other at their upper
10 ends, and connected by parallel and brace bars, and the springs H I, having their lower ends bent forward and provided with claws, as set forth.

2. In a tree-planter, the combination, with
15 the three inclined bars A B C and the parallel bars D E, having central notches, of the springs

H I, having their lower ends bent forward and provided with claws, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby a tree can be suspended in exactly the desired position, as
20 set forth.

3. In a tree-planter, the combination, with the three inclined bars A B C, of the table M and the four sights O; substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the planter can
25 be adjusted from stakes at the sides of the field, as set forth.

LOUIS GAIRAUD.

Witnesses:

W. H. WOODIS,
H. D. MARGOT.