

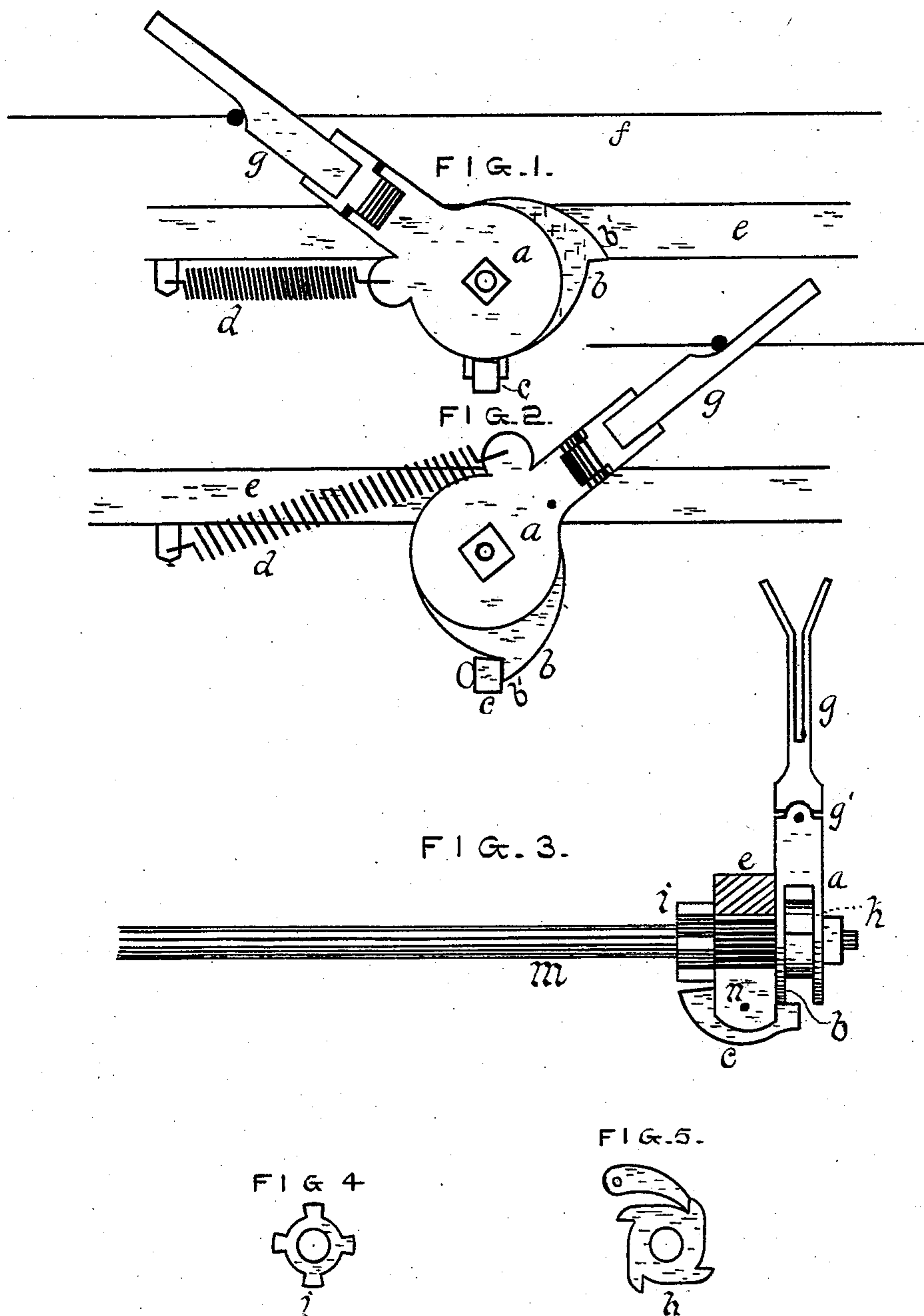
(No Model.)

L. McKINNISS & F. LITTERER.

CHECK ROWER FOR CORN PLANTERS.

No. 287,454.

Patented Oct. 30, 1883.



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LEWIS MCKINNISS AND FRED. LITTERER, OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

CHECK-ROWER FOR CORN-PLANTERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,454, dated October 30, 1883.

Application filed July 13, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEWIS MCKINNISS and FRED. LITTERER, residents of the city of Decatur, county of Macon, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Rowers for Corn-Planters, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to that class of check-rowers in which a shaft extended transversely across the planter is intermittently rotated by a forked arm provided with a pawl that engages a ratchet on said shaft, said arm being oscillated by a forward throw from the check-row cord and an automatic return.

Our invention consists in the arrangement of a lever that extends in the same direction of the shaft, and which is made to engage a projection and arrest the motion of said shaft at the completion of every stroke of the tappet by means of a cam on said tappet or arm.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is an end view of a check-rower, showing our device as a stroke is commenced; and Fig. 2 represents the same with a stroke completed. Fig. 3 is a side or front view of an end of our check-rower, and Figs. 4 and 5 show minor details thereof.

a g are parts of the bifurcated arm or tappet that is operated by the check-row wire.

b is a cam provided with projection *b'*.

c is a lever provided with a fulcrum in bracket *n*, which also supports the shaft *m*.

e is in an end piece of the check-row bar, and *d* is a spring that carries the arm back to its original position after the stroke is effected.

h is a ratchet-wheel rigid on shaft *m*. It is operated by a pawl in the oscillating tappet.

i is rigid on the shaft, and when the tappet is in the position shown in Fig. 2 lever *c* is

thrown in contact therewith. The tappet *a* works loosely on the shaft, and describes a quarter-revolution at each stroke. To give the tappet a limited side motion and avoid the liability of a bend in the wire affecting a stroke, portion *g* is hinged, as shown at *g'* in Fig. 3.

The shaft *m* is connected with the seed-slides of the planter by suitable gearing, and each stroke of the tappet effects a stroke in the seed-slides.

As shown in Fig. 2, projection *b'* acts as a limit to the stroke of the tappet, and a set-screw in *c* or some similar device may be introduced, to compensate for wear.

In operation the shaft is rotated by the tappet through the device shown in Fig. 5, and said rotation is limited to an intermittent quarter-revolution by means of the absolute lock *c i b*.

We are aware that various devices have heretofore been used to operate as a lock or stop for an intermittently-rotating shaft; but as regards simplicity and effectiveness we think the above-described arrangement to be a material improvement thereover.

We claim—

The combination of oscillating tappet *a g*, provided with eccentric *b*, lock-lever *c*, pivoted in a direction parallel with the check-row shaft, and lock-ratchet *i*, rigid on said shaft, all co-operating to effect a lock in the shaft by the positive motion of the cam, substantially as set forth.

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Attest:

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