

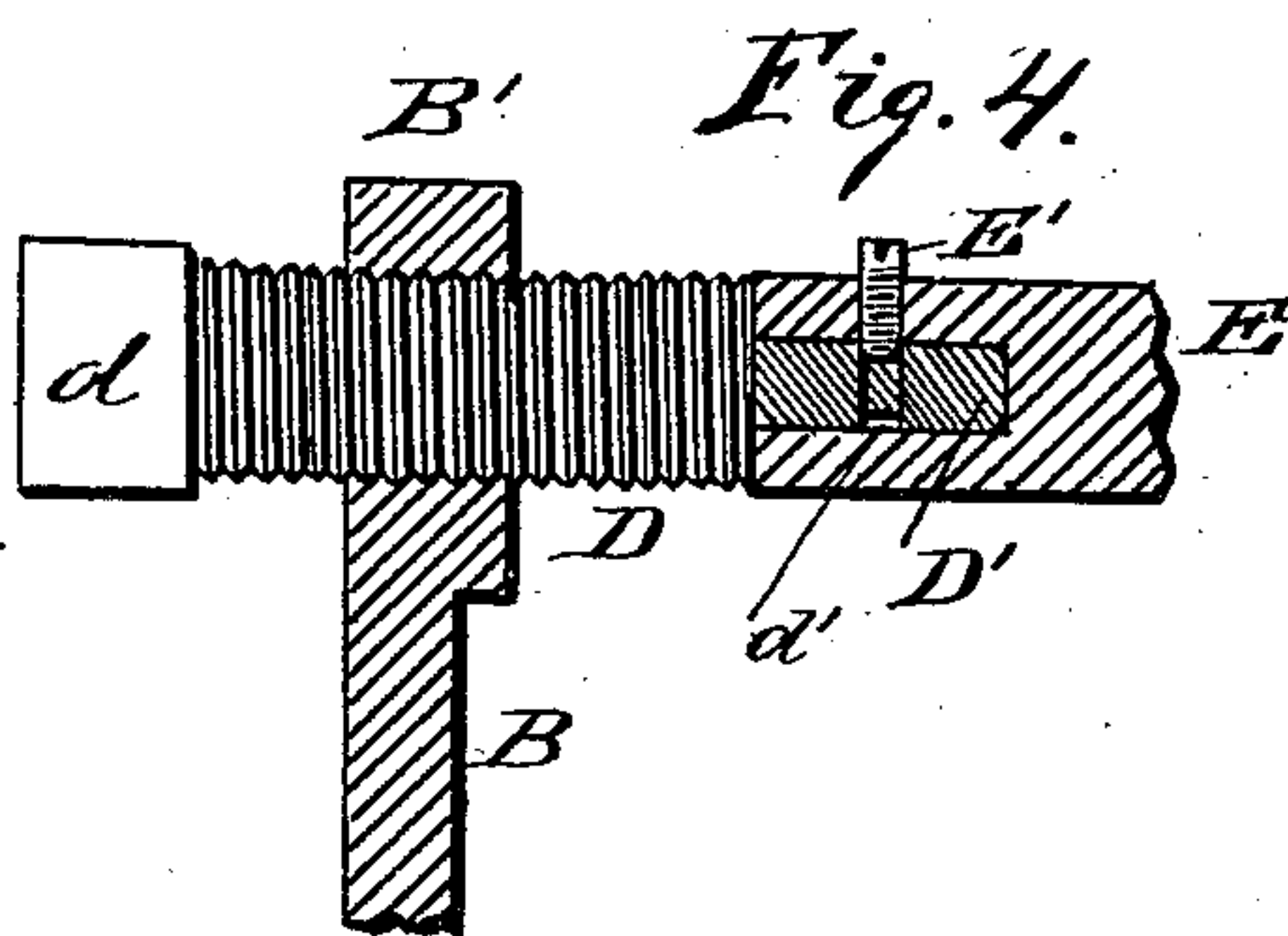
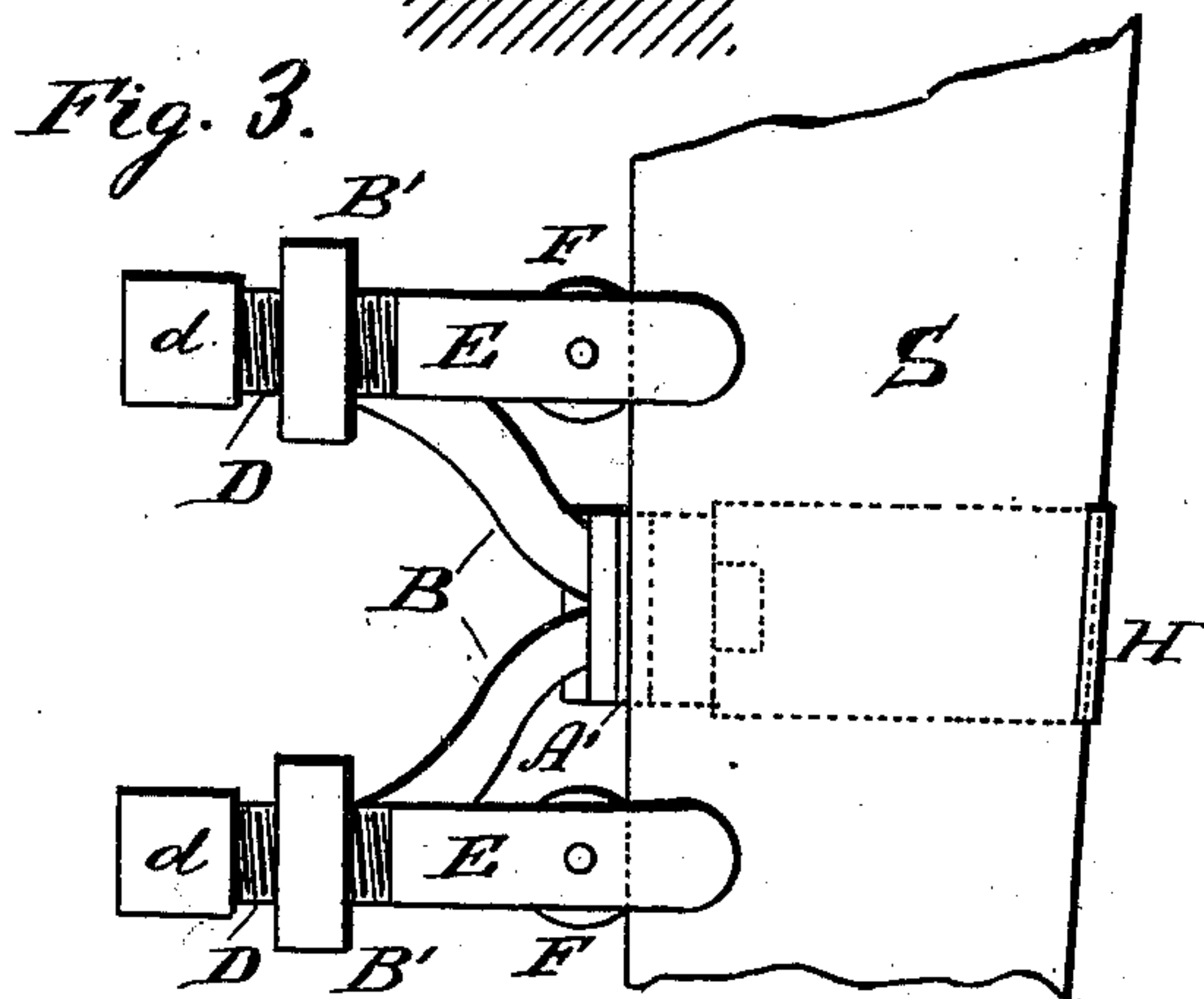
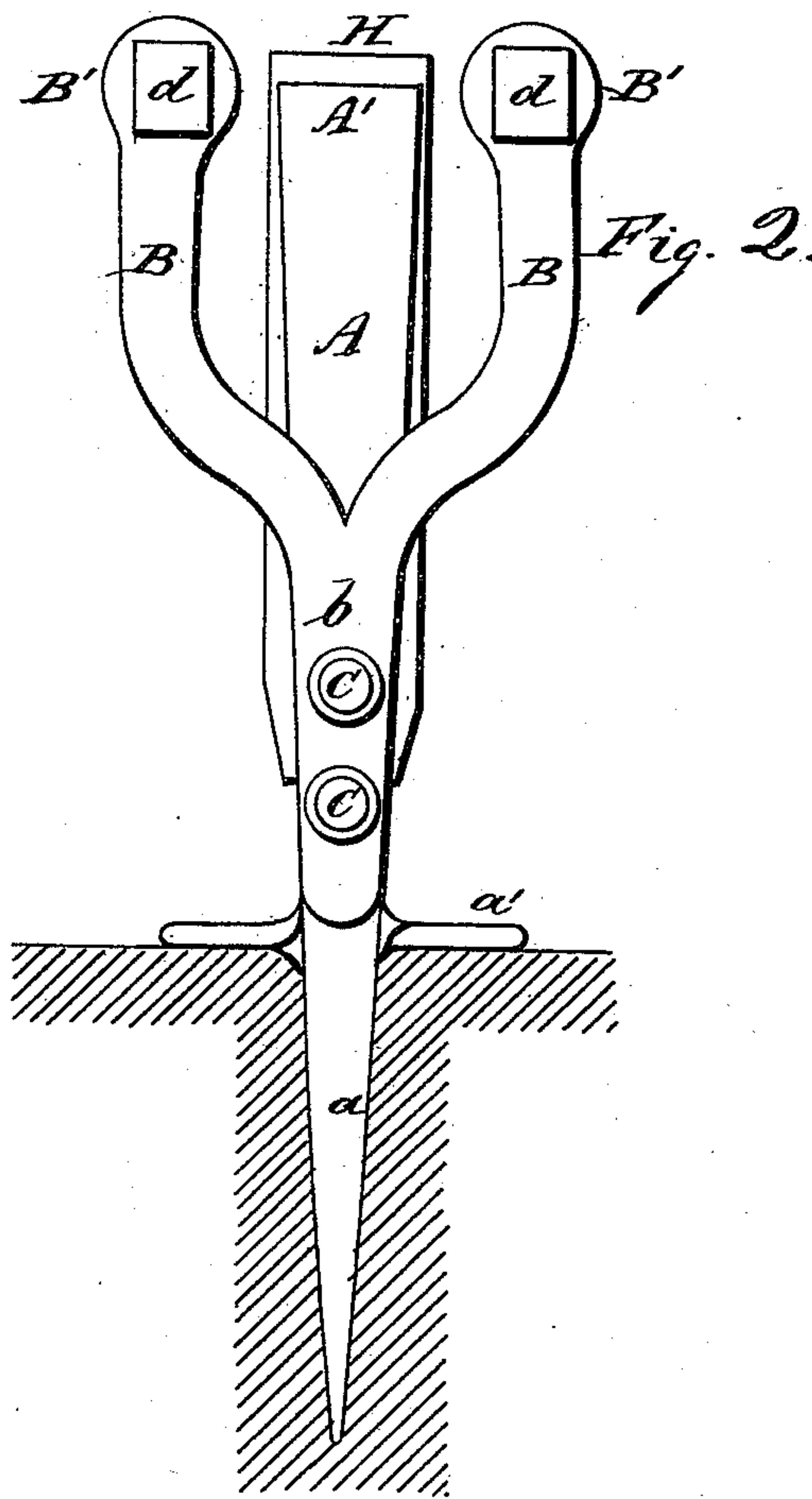
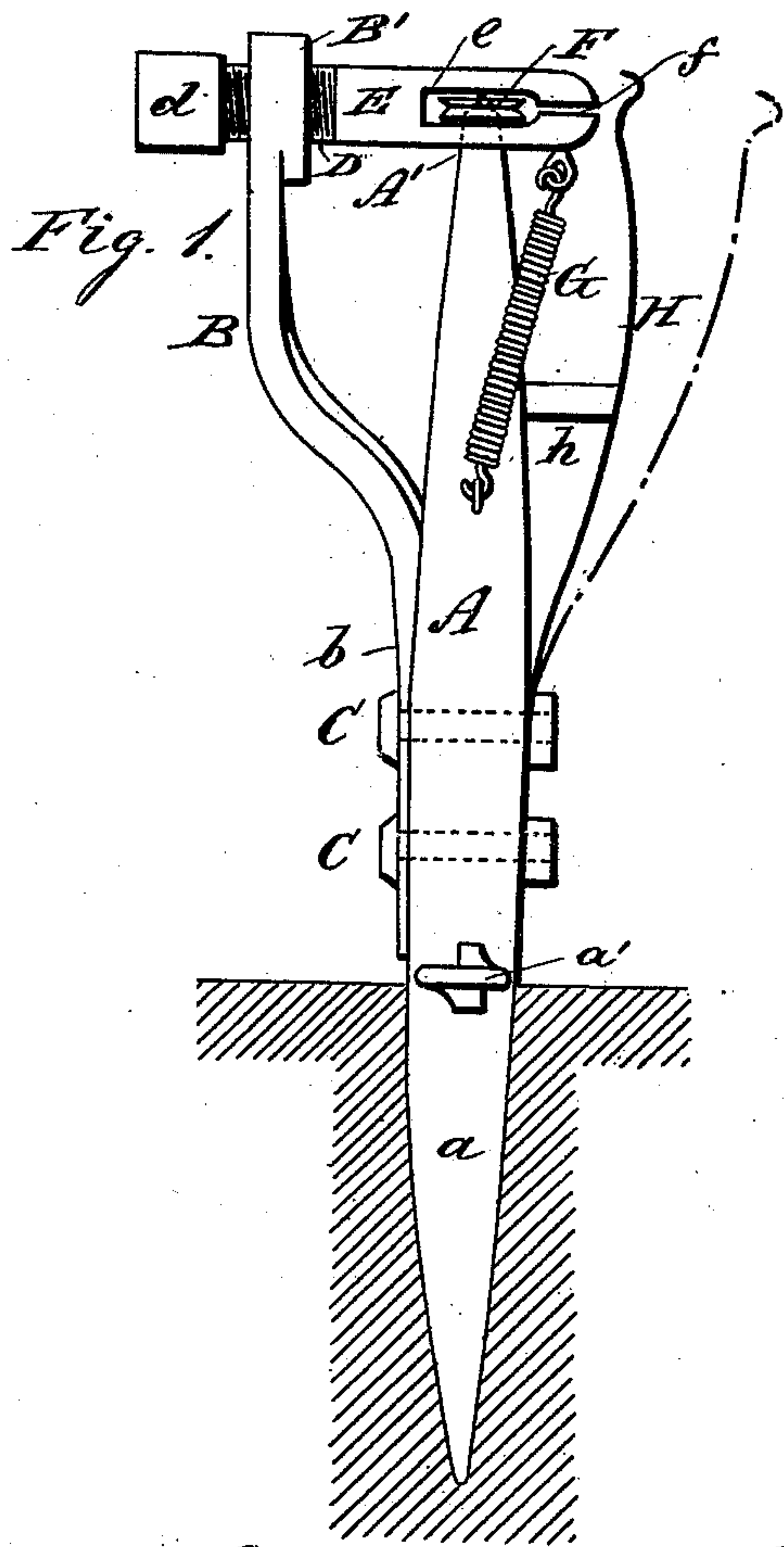
(No Model.)

J. FAUGÈRE.

MACHINE FOR SETTING AND SHARPENING SCYTHES.

No. 299,767.

Patented June 3, 1884.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEAN FAUGÈRE, OF MONTIGNAC DE LAUZIM, FRANCE.

MACHINE FOR SETTING AND SHARPENING SCYTHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,767, dated June 3, 1884.

Application filed May 1, 1884. (No model.) Patented in France June 2, 1883, No. 155,883; in Belgium November 3, 1883, No. 63,102, and in England November 5, 1883, No. 5,239.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEAN FAUGÈRE, a citizen of the Republic of France, and a resident of Montignac de Lauzim, in the said Republic of France, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Devices for Setting and Sharpening Scythes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of my invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved setting and sharpening device. Fig. 2 is a similar view taken at right angles to the view shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top view, and Fig. 4 is a detail view.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

My invention has relation to portable devices or implements adapted to be used in the field for "setting" and sharpening the blades of scythes or hand-reapers; and it consists in the construction and combination of parts of the implement, which will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, A denotes the stem or main part of the device, the top of which forms a narrow anvil, A', while its lower end forms a tapering point, *a*, by which the implement may be stuck into the ground or fastened in a block of wood whenever it is desired to use it. On opposite sides of the stem A are projections *a'*, which serve as stops to prevent the implement from being driven too far down into the ground in using it.

Fastened upon one side of the part A by means of screws or bolts C C is an arm, *b*, which is forked or bifurcated to form the two arms B B, the upper ends of which form boxes or bearings B' for the screws D, which are provided with square heads *d*, so that they may be readily turned by a wrench or key. The inner ends of the screws D have a projecting cylindrical part or tenon, D', (see Fig. 4,) without any screw-threads, but having a circular groove, *d'*. This part D' is inserted into a cylindrical bore or recess in one end of the

arm E, and is held therein by means of a small screw, E', the lower end of which projects down into the groove *d'*. From this it will be seen that the screw D is free to turn with its end or projection D' in the arm E, but that it cannot be withdrawn therefrom. There are two of these arms E, one on each side of the anvil A' and in a line therewith, and each provided with its appropriate adjusting-screw D. The arms E have a recess, *e*, provided with a narrow slot, *f*, opening up into the recess. Journaled in the recess *e* is a horizontal grooved disk, F, of copper or other suitable material, and the outer ends of the arms E are connected to the part A by means of the spring G. Thus it will be seen that the arms E may be adjusted forward and back in relation to the anvil by means of the screws D.

Fastened upon one side of the part A, preferably by the screws or bolts C C, whereby the arm *b* is fastened to the part A, is a stout spring, H, facing the anvil A'. The free end of the spring H is prevented from touching the arms E E by the stop *h*, fastened on one side of the part A.

The use of this implement is as follows: It is driven down into the ground or fastened vertically or in an upright position in some other suitable support, after which the blade of the scythe (shown at S) is inserted through the narrow slots *f* in the arms E E, with the cutting-edge bearing lightly against the grooved guide-rollers F F. This causes the edge of the scythe to rest upon the top of the anvil A', with the upper end of spring H bearing against the back part of the blade, forcing it against the grooved guide-rollers F F. Passing the blade across the anvil with one hand, the operator strikes the edge between the arms E E upon the anvil A' with a hammer held in the other hand, the spring H, in conjunction with the grooved guide-rollers F F, holding the blade in its true position. In this manner the whole length of the cutting-edge is beaten upon the anvil with absolute accuracy and in a few moments of time.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

The combination of the pointed stem A, having stops *a'* and anvil A', forked arm *b*, having bearings B' at its upper end, adjusting-screws D, arms E, connected to the adjusting-screws, and having slots *f* and recesses *c*,
5 grooved guide-rollers F, and springs G and H, the whole constructed and combined to operate substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein shown and set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I do have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of January, 1884.

JEAN FAUGÈRE.

Witnesses:

CAMILLE CHARROPPIN,
EMILE KANTER.