

(No Model.)

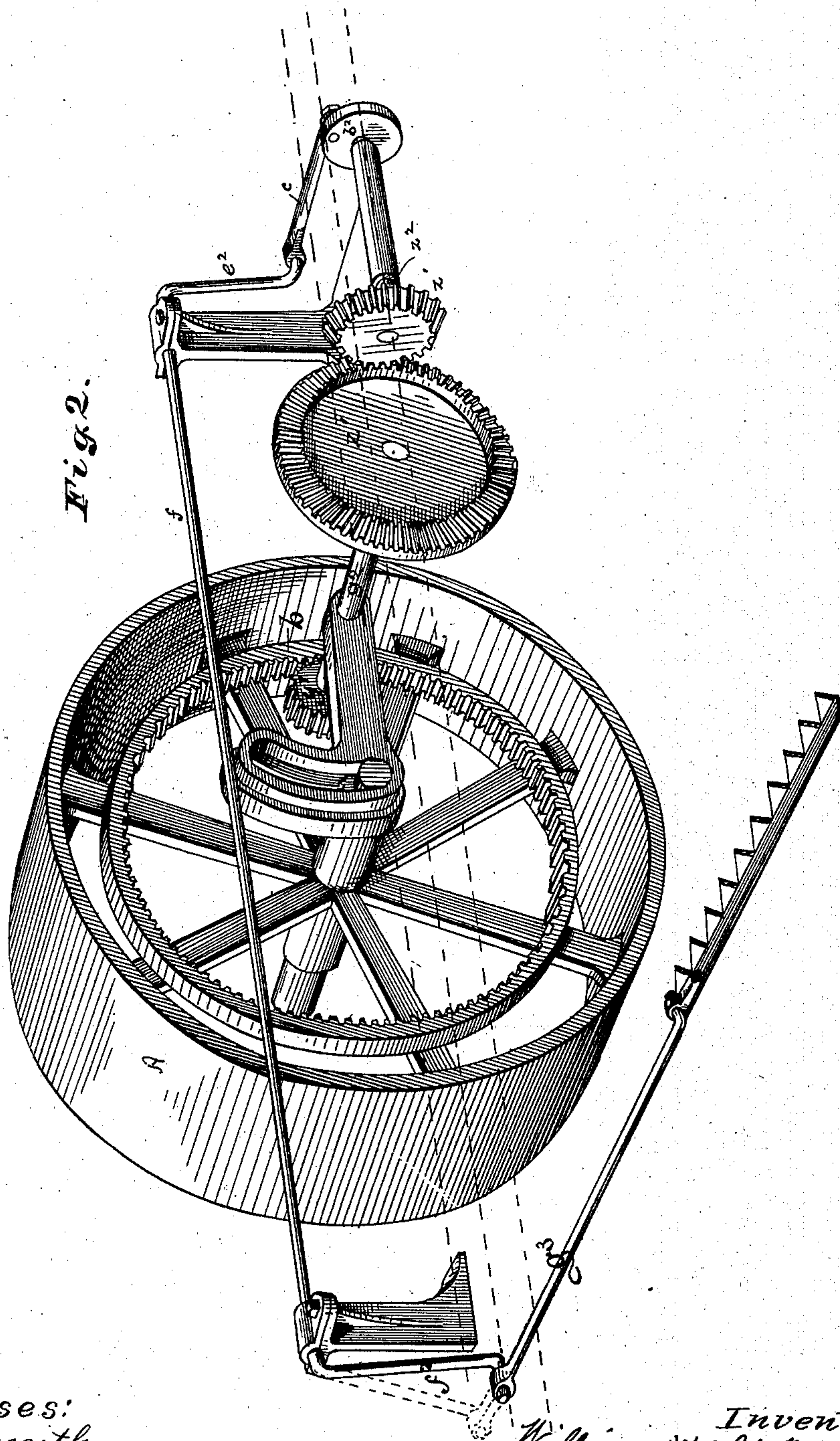
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W. N. WHITELEY & W. BAYLEY.

HARVESTER.

No. 322,229.

Patented July 14, 1885.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM N. WHITELEY AND WILLIAM BAYLEY, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

HARVESTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 322,229, dated July 14, 1885.

Application filed July 25, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM N. WHITELEY and WILLIAM BAYLEY, of Springfield, in Clark county, in the State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Harvesters; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and accurate description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

10 Figure 1 is a plan view of our machine. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the operative mechanism divested of its supporting-frame.

This invention relates to means for driving the sickle of the cutting apparatus from the 15 pinion-shaft driven by the main wheel, the binding apparatus being also driven from the same pinion-shaft; and it consists in a counter-shaft having at one end a pinion in mesh with the driving-pinion on said pinion-shaft, 20 and at the other end a crank, and a rock-shaft at one end connected with and oscillated by said crank, and at the other end connected with the sickle by a pitman, whereby motion is transmitted from the pinion-shaft forward to- 25 ward the front of the frame and then backward by way of the rock-shaft to the sickle.

The main frame t^2 surrounds and is supported by the main wheel A. Said wheel is provided with an internal gear-ring, b , which 30 meshes with and drives the pinion g' on the pinion-shaft g^2 . Said pinion-shaft also bears the bevel-gear y' , which on one side drives the pinion i^2 and on the other the pinion z' . The former transmits power to the binding mechanism, and the latter transmits power to the 35 sickle.

The mechanism whereby the binding apparatus is driven does not form a part of this invention, and for that reason does not require 40 any further description herein.

The pinion z' is at one end of a short crank-shaft, z^2 , upon the opposite end of which there is a crank, b^2 , and this is connected by a rod,

c^2 , with the arm e^2 of the rock-shaft f , which is laid in boxes above the plane of the pinion-shaft g^2 , and extends backward over the inner side bar of the frame t^2 to the rear end of the main frame, when the crank-arm f^2 , which is a part of or is attached to said rock-shaft f , so as to oscillate with it, descends to the plane 50 of the sickle, and is there connected to the heel of the cutter-bar by means of the pitman g^3 . By these means the revolution of the crank-shaft z^2 causes the rocking or oscillation of the rock-shaft f , whereby motion is transmitted from the same pinion-shaft to both 55 binder and cutter without interference.

Having described our invention, what we claim as new is—

1. In a rear-cut harvesting-machine, the 60 sickle-actuating mechanism consisting of a main wheel and a main frame surrounding and mounted thereon, a pinion, g' , bevel-gear y' , crank-wheel b^2 , pitman c^2 , rocking crank-shaft f , provided with cranks $e^2 f^2$, and pitman g^3 , 65 all located on the frame at the inner side of the wheel, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with a main frame surrounding and supported by a main wheel, of a pinion-shaft, g^2 , supported by said main 70 frame, actuated by said main wheel, and provided with a bevel-wheel, y' , at its outer end, a counter-shaft, z^2 , actuated by said bevel-wheel and provided with the crank-wheel b^2 at the front end of said frame, the rock-shaft 75 f , having the cranks $e^2 f^2$ at each end, respectively, the connecting-rod c^2 , and pitman g^3 , whereby motion may be transmitted forward from the driving-wheel and then backward at the same side of said driving-wheel, for the 80 purpose set forth.

WILLIAM N. WHITELEY.
WILLIAM BAYLEY.

In presence of—

F. B. FURNISS,
SOL J. HOUCK.