

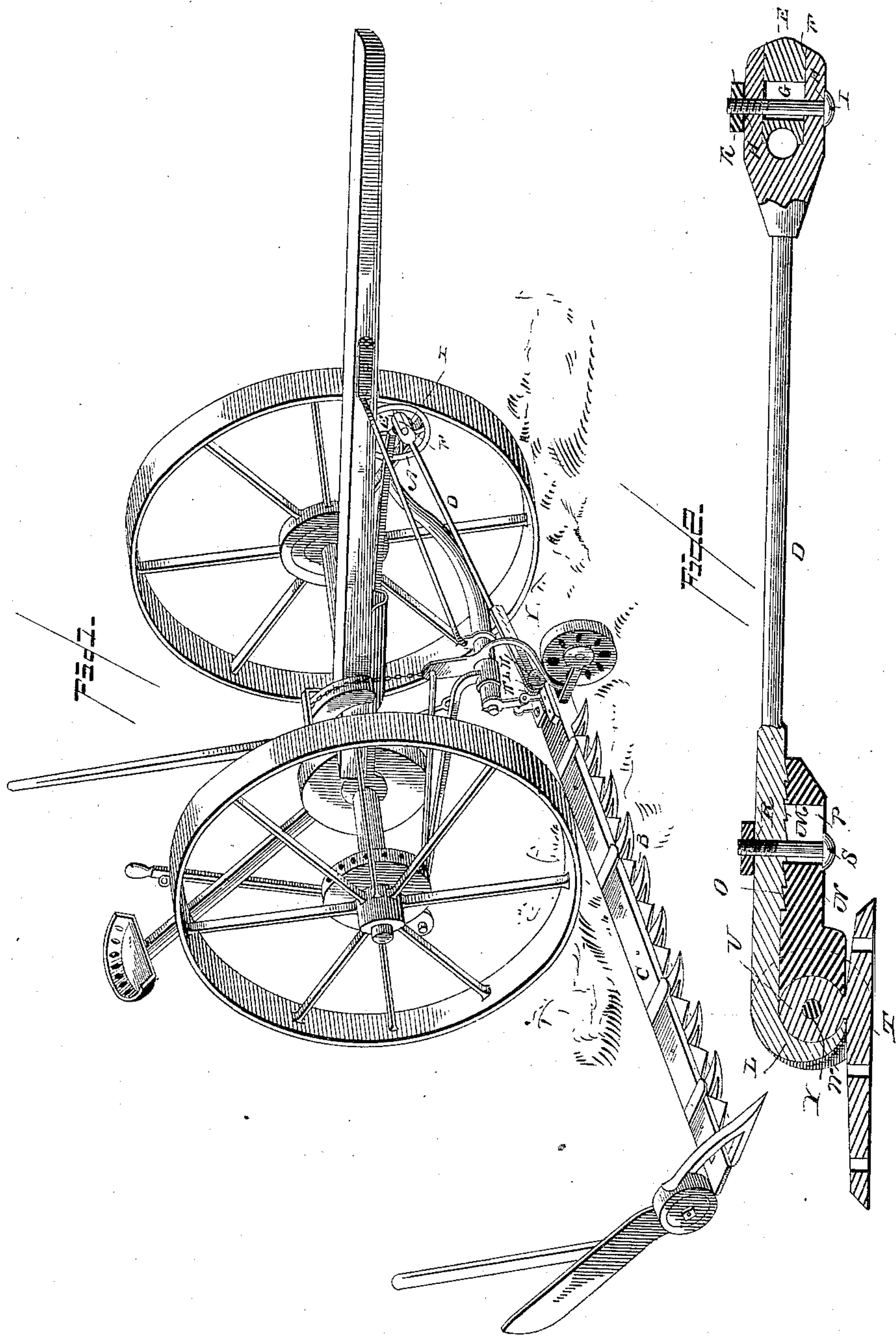
(No Model.)

J. WALKER & H. T. CAULK.

SICKLE DRIVER ATTACHMENT FOR MOWING MACHINES.

No. 334,828.

Patented Jan. 26, 1886.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES WALKER AND HENRY T. CAULK, OF IANTHA, MISSOURI.

## SICKLE - DRIVER ATTACHMENT FOR MOWING - MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,828, dated January 26, 1886.

Application filed October 17, 1885. Serial No. 180,195. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JAMES WALKER and HENRY T. CAULK, citizens of the United States, residing at Iantha, in the county of Barton and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sickle-Driver Attachments for Mowing-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention is an improved pitman or cutter-bar driver for mowing-machines; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices, that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

15 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of parts of a mowing-machine with our improved pitman attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the pitman.

A represents the crank or driving-wheel of an ordinary mowing-machine.

25 B represents the finger-bar, and C represents the cutter-bar or sickle, that reciprocates on the finger-bar in the usual way; and D represents our improved pitman for connecting the crank-wheel and the cutter-bar. This pitman has one end bifurcated, as at E, where it is attached to the wrist-pin of the crank-wheel, and in this bifurcated end of the pitman is fitted a gib or block, F, which is provided with a longitudinal vertical slot, G. The bifurcated ends of the pitman have vertical aligned openings H, through which and 35 through the slot G in the gib passes a bolt or key, I, which is provided with a nut, K, on its threaded end. The other extremity of the pitman is curved downwardly, as at L, to form a segment of a circle on its under side; and the under side of the pitman, near the 40 downturned extremity, is provided with a series of ratchet-teeth, M.

45 N represents a movable block or gib, which is provided on its upper side with a series of ratchet-teeth, O, that engage with the teeth M of the pitman, and has also a vertical longitudinal slot, P. An opening, R, is made in the pitman, above the teeth M, and a bolt, S, passes through said opening and through the 50 slot P of the gib O, to secure the latter to the pitman.

T represents a metallic block or bracket, which is screwed or bolted to the inner end of the cutter-bar, and is provided with a circular eye, U. This eye fits between the downturned 55 end L of the pitman and the gib N. A bolt, V, passes transversely through an opening in the center of the eye, and on the ends of this bolt are fastened washers W, that bear on opposite sides of the end of the pitman and the 60 gib N, to prevent lateral vibration or movement of the parts of the joint.

It will be seen that by providing a cutter-bar with an upwardly-projecting eye, which is secured on the under outer end of the pit- 65 man, the latter exerts a constantly downward pressure on the cutter-bar as it reciprocates, thus keeping the cutter-bar at all times bearing firmly on the upper side of the finger-bar, and thus strain on the cutter-bar is prevented 70 and no tendency is exerted to cause the cutter-bar to rise above the finger-bar, as is the case when the end of the pitman is connected directly to the end of the cutter-bar in the 75 usual way.

The gibs F and N are both movable in the same direction at both ends of the pitman, to take up the wear, and thus the latter is maintained constantly of the same length. Where 80 only one gib is employed, the distance between the center of the wrist-pin and the center of the sickle-eye is either increased or decreased slightly as the gib is moved to take up the wear, and the pitman is thereby strained or compressed longitudinally, causing it to break 85 or bend, and making much additional friction on the bearings.

We do not desire to limit ourselves to the construction described herein, as it is evident that many modifications may be made therein 90 without departing from the spirit of our invention.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. The combination of the eye, the pitman 95 having the downturned end and the ratchet-teeth, the gib N, having the ratchet-teeth engaging with the teeth of the pitman, said gib bearing against the eye to secure the latter between it and the downturned end of the pit- 100 man, the bolt or key S, to secure the gib N to the pitman, and the gib F, in the other end of

the pitman, the gibs N and F being movable in the same direction, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the eye, the pitman  
5 having the downturned end and the ratchet-teeth, and the gib having the ratchet-teeth engaging with the teeth of the pitman, said gib bearing against the eye to secure the latter  
10 between it and the downturned end of the pitman, and the bolt or key to secure the gib to the pitman, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES WALKER.  
HENRY T. CAULK.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. BROCK,  
URBIN E. QUIREY.