

(No Model.)

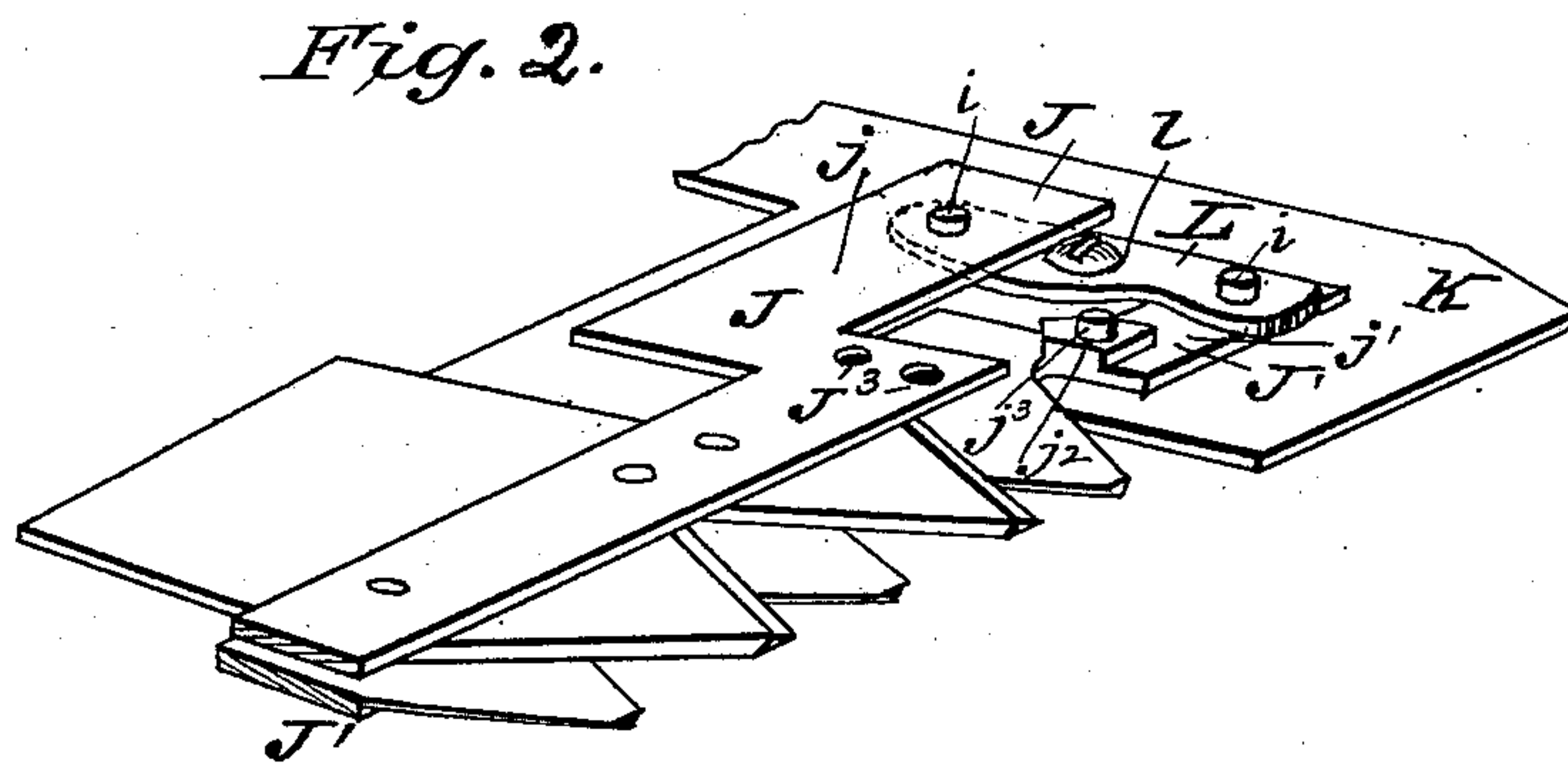
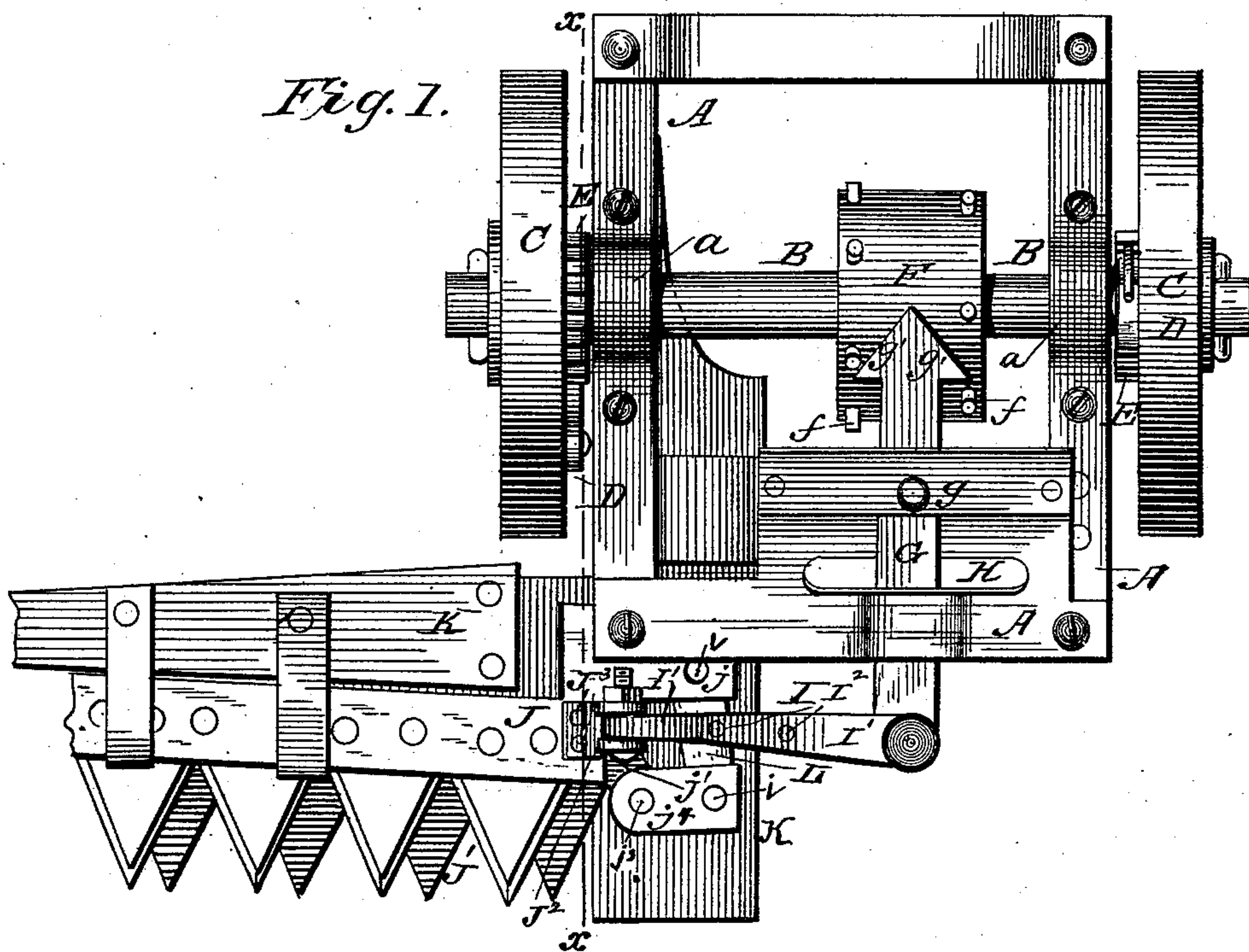
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. W. MAXWELL.

MOWING MACHINE.

No. 393,914.

Patented Dec. 4, 1888.



WITNESSES:

Fred G. Dieterich,
P. B. Turpin,

INVENTOR:

Geo. W. Maxwell,
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

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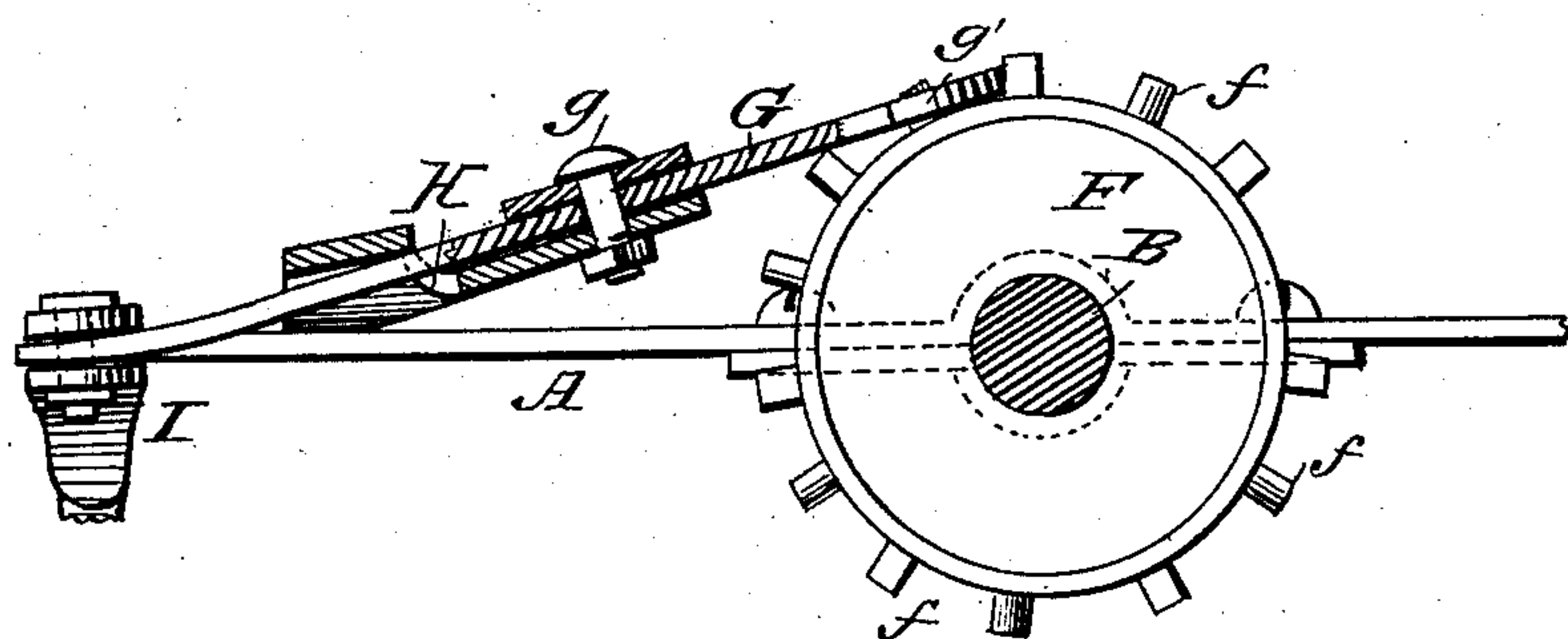
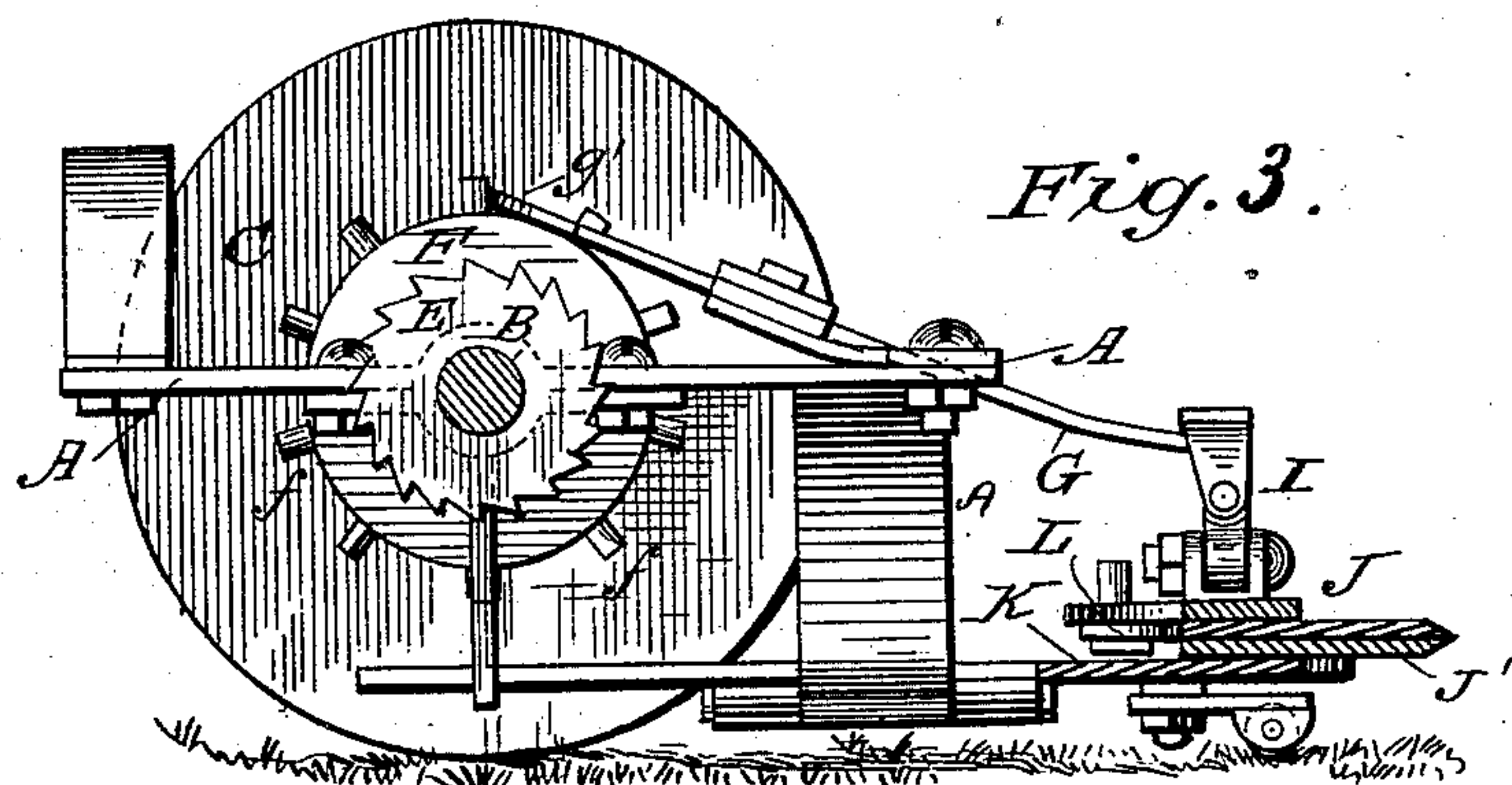
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. MAXWELL, OF HOMER, NEBRASKA.

MOWING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 393,914, dated December 4, 1888.

Application filed August 13, 1887. Serial No. 246,906. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. MAXWELL, of Homer, in the county of Dakota and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mowing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in mowing-machines; and it consists in certain features of construction and novel combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of my machine. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the inner portion of the cutting apparatus. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the machine on about line *xx* of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a detail view of my invention, part in section.

The main frame A is provided with bearings at *a* for the axle B, which in the present instance constitutes the driving-shaft. This shaft B is provided with spindles for the drive-wheels C, which have pawls D for engaging ratchet-disks E, secured on the drive-shaft, so that such wheels C may turn back freely on the shaft, but will in their forward movements turn such shaft, as will be understood.

On the shaft B, I form or secure a drum, F, having two rows of pins or projections, *f*, extended from its circumference, the pins of one row being arranged alternately with reference to the other row. These rows are sufficiently separated to receive the end of the lever G between them. Such lever is pivoted at *g* between its ends to the main frame, and has its rear end, which fits between the two rows of pins, formed with inclines *g' g'*, which are alternately engaged by the pins, which thereby serve to rock the lever as the drive-shaft is revolved.

The portion of the lever in front of its pivot extends through a slot, H, in the main frame, the walls of which slot serve to guide and brace the lever. The forward end of this rocking lever is connected by a pitman, I, with a cutter-bar, J. This pitman I is shown as constructed of sections I' I', bolted or otherwise suitably united at I² I²; but manifestly such sectional construction is not at all essential. For convenience in connecting the pitman with the cutter-bar J, I by preference provide the said bar J with a bracket, J², hav-

ing suitable ears between which the pitman may be pivoted, the bracket J² being bolted or riveted to the bar J at J³. This bar J and a second cutter-bar, J', are arranged one above the other and suitably held to the bar K. These cutter-bars J J' move reciprocally, and the motion of bar J is communicated to the other through the medium of the connecting-lever L. This lever L is pivoted between its ends at *l* on a suitable support, and has its opposite ends connected with the bars J J', so that the movement of one of said bars longitudinally will effect a like movement of the other bar, but in the reverse direction.

It will be noticed that the lever L projects under the upper bar, J, and above the under bar, J', and is arranged in approximately a horizontal plane. By this arrangement of the lever L, I so locate it with reference to the other parts as to avoid any obstruction resulting from the use of such lever, and provide a simple convenient construction for connecting the bars J J', so that the lever is permitted to operate such bars J J', while the said bars at the same time overlies each other. On the upper side of the lower cutter-bar, J', laterally to the pivot *i* of the lever L to such bar J', I provide a boss or projection, *j*², on which is formed or provided a rivet or stud, *j*³. The boss is made of the same thickness as the lever L, and when such lever is fitted on its forward pivot, *i*, the cover-plate *j*⁴ is fitted and secured on the rivets *i* and *j*³, and serves to cover the forward end of the lever, hold same in position to steady its movements, and to prevent access of anything to obstruct its motions. By this construction an even movement of cutter-bars is secured and all complicated mechanism is avoided. In order that the bars J J' may be arranged directly one above the other, and to enable the employment of a suitable length of operating-lever, I form the inner ends of bars J J' with L-shaped extensions *j j'*, and connect the lever L with such extensions, as shown, one of such extensions projecting forward and the other to the rear, as shown most clearly in Fig. 2, the proper distance to enable the two cutter-bars to be both given the desired length of stroke, pivots *i i* being provided for connecting lever L to such extensions.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

The combination of the cutter-bars $J J'$, arranged one above the other and having extensions $j j'$, the extension j' being provided with front pivot, i , and with boss j^2 , having rivet-stud j^3 , the pivoted lever L , extended at its opposite ends, respectively, over the lower

and under the upper plate and pivoted thereto, and the cover-plate j^4 , fitting on the front pivot-stud, i , and stud j^3 , all substantially as and for the purposes specified.

GEORGE W. MAXWELL.

Witnesses:

J. P. TWOHIG,

A. D. HARDIE.