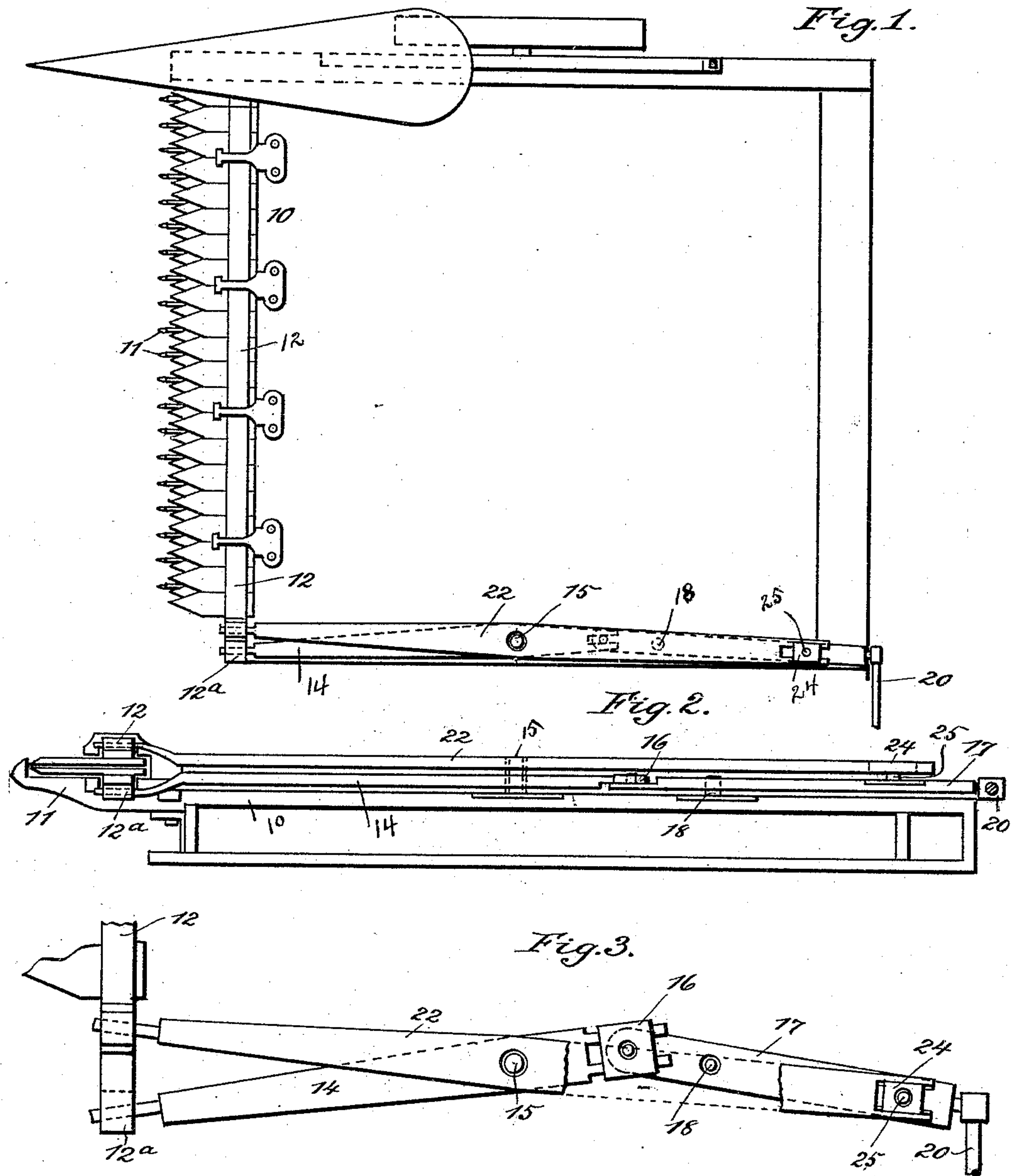


(No Model.)

C. E. PLUMTREE & L. A. A. TONNET.
DOUBLE CUTTER BAR FOR HEADERS.

No. 443,002.

Patented Dec. 16, 1890.



WITNESSES:

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CHARLES E. PLUMTREE AND LOUIS A. A. TONNET, OF SPOKANE FALLS,
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DOUBLE CUTTER-BAR FOR HEADERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 443,002, dated December 16, 1890.

Application filed September 28, 1889. Serial No. 325,361. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES E. PLUMTREE and LOUIS A. A. TONNET, both of Spokane Falls, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, have invented a new and Improved Reciprocating Double Cutter-Bar, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to headers, the main object of the invention being to provide such machines with a double cutter-bar; and to the end named the invention consists of certain novel constructions, arrangements, and combinations of elements as will be hereinafter described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of our improved double cutter-bar for headers. Fig. 2 is a side view upon an enlarged scale; and Fig. 3 is a plan view, parts being broken away.

In the drawings, 10 represents the finger-bar, which is provided with forwardly-extending fingers 11, said fingers being supported and braced by longitudinal strips in the ordinary manner—such, for instance, as illustrated in my application, Serial No. 325,360, filed concurrently with the present application.

12 and 12^a indicate respectively the upper and lower cutter-bars. The operating-lever of the lower cutter-bar 12^a is formed of the two sections or members 14 17, which are connected at their adjacent ends by means of a slide 16, that is pivoted on the member 17 and engaged by the forked end of the member 14. Near its forked end the member 14 is pivoted on a fixed pivot-pin 15, and the member 17 is pivoted near its slide 16 on a fixed pivot-pin 18, and is connected at its opposite end to the pitman or connecting-rod 20. The upper cut-

ter-bar 12 is connected to one end of a lever 22, the opposite end of which lever is forked and engages a slide 24, which is pivoted to a pivot-pin 25, carried by the lever 17, adjacent to that end of the lever 17 to which the pitman 20 is connected. The lever 22 is fulcrumed on the pivot 15, and is approximately of a length equal to the combined length of the two-part lever 14 17. The relative length of the members 14 17 and the location of their pivots are such as to give the member 14 the same throw as that of the lever 22, whereby both the upper and lower cutter-bars will be reciprocated a like extent, but in opposite directions.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with double cutter-bars, of a pitman connected with a lever and operating one of the cutter-bars, and a second lever operating the other cutter-bar and formed of two members that are united by a sliding connection, each of the members having a separate fulcrum, the said two-part lever being connected to and operated from the first-named lever.

2. In a harvesting-machine, the combination, with the cutter-bars 12 and 12^a, of a lever 14, connected to the cutter-bar 12^a, a lever 17, a slide 16, to which the lever 17 is connected, which said slide engages the lever 14, a lever 22, that is connected with the cutter-bar 12, a slide 24, carried by the lever 17 and arranged to be engaged by the lever 22, and a means for rocking the lever 17, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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