(No Model.)

P. BAXENDALE.

CHECK ROW WIRE.

No. 581,805. Patented May 4, 1897.

Fig. 1.

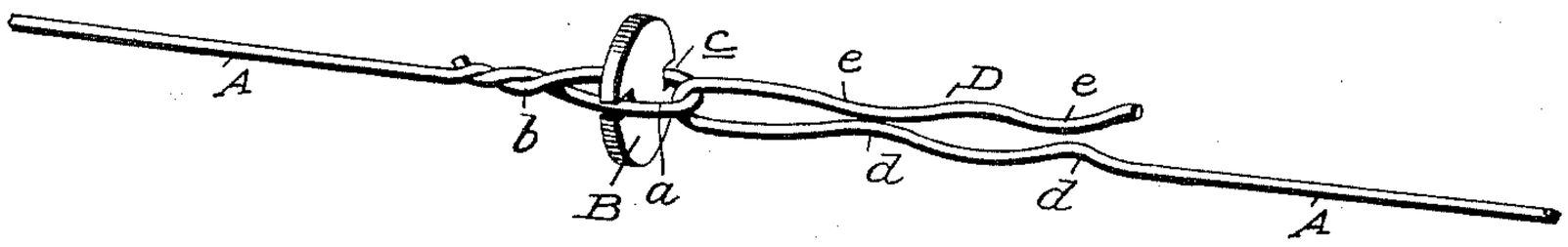
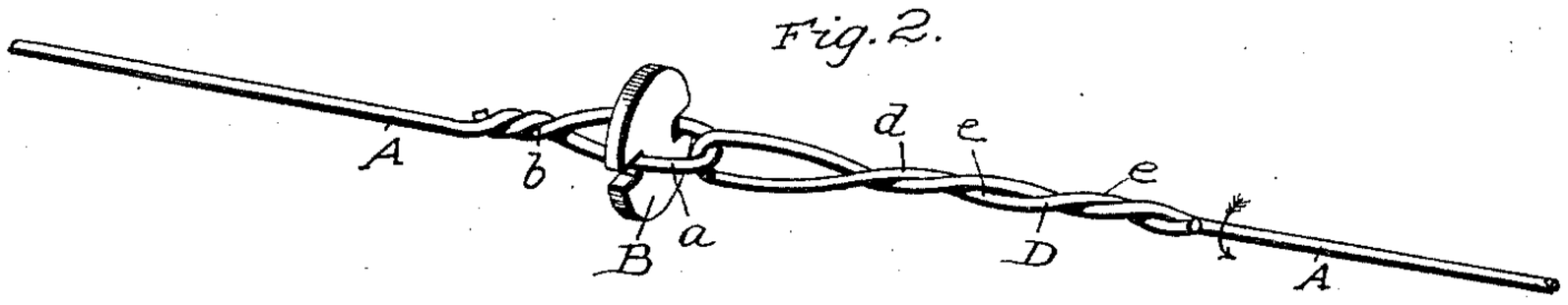


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER BAXENDALE, OF STREATOR, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO A. W. ALLEN AND E. M. DAVIS, OF SAME PLACE.

CHECK-ROW WIRE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 581,805, dated May 4, 1897.

Application filed December 24, 1896. Serial No. 616,931. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER BAXENDALE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Streator, in the county of La Salle and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Row Wires; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in check-row lines; and it has for its general object to provide a cheap and simple check-row line made up of a plurality of sections, the said sections embodying such a construction that additional sections may be readily connected when it is desired to increase the length of the line and any number of sections may be readily disconnected when it is desired to shorten the line, and this without the aid of any implement.

With the foregoing end in view the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claim when taken in conjunction with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of my improved sectional check-row line, the wire forming the loop of one section being shown in the position to which it is adjusted when the said section is to be disconnected from the other section; and Fig. 2 is a similar view with the wire forming the aforesaid loop in the position it occupies when its section is connected to the other section and the line is ready for use.

Referring by letter to the said drawings, A indicates the sections of my improved check-row line, which are formed of slightly-resilient wire of about the caliber shown. These sections A are provided at one end with a permanently-closed loop *a*, formed by twisting the end of the wire tightly about the main portion thereof, as indicated by *b*, and in said loop is arranged a stop or button B, which has notches *c* at diametrically opposite points in its edge receiving the wire forming the loop, as shown. At their opposite ends the sections A are provided with the branch D, which is bent back and rests approximately parallel to the main portion of the section. The main portions of the sections A, adjacent to the point where they are bent to form the branches D, are provided, as better shown in Fig. 1, with the two (more or less) bent or kinked portions *d*, and the branches D are also provided at points opposite the bent portions *d* with bent or kinked portions *e*, as shown. In virtue of this construction it will be seen that with the branch D in the position shown in Fig. 1 the right-hand section A may be readily disconnected from the loop *a* of the other section A and as readily connected thereto when desired. With the said branch D in the same position, when it is desired to securely connect the sections A so as to adapt the line for use in conjunction with a corn-planter it is simply necessary to move the branch D around the main portion of the section in the direction indicated by arrow in Fig. 1. When this is done, the bends *e* of the branch D will conform with the bends *d* of the main portion and the portions between the bends of the branch and main portion will conform to each other, and the branch will be securely held in its twisted relation to the main portion and will not be liable to be casually untwisted. Where, however, it is desired to disconnect the sections, it is simply necessary for the operator to grasp the end of the branch D with his thumb and forefinger and move the same around the main portion of the section A in the direction indicated by arrow in Fig. 2. This will return the branch D to the position shown in Fig. 1, and the disconnection may then be readily effected, as is obvious.

The provision of the bends or kinks in the main portions of the sections A and the branches D thereof enables the operator to very easily and quickly twist and untwist the branches D with his thumb and forefinger without the aid of any implement, and consequently enables him to conveniently add sections to or remove sections from the line to increase or diminish the length thereof as desired. The provision of such bends or kinks in the main portions and branches D of the sections does not, however, materially increase the cost of the line, which may be produced almost if not quite as cheaply as an ordinary line.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The check-row line described comprising

the plurality of sections A, having the closed loops *a*, at one end and the branches D, at their opposite ends bent into a position approximately parallel to their main portions and also having one or more bends or kinks *d*, in their main portions and one or more bends or kinks *e*, in their branches D; the said sections A, being detachably connected by passing the branch D, of one section through the loop *a*, of the next section and twisting it about the main portion of the section, and buttons or stops secured in the loops *a*, of the sections, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PETER BAXENDALE.

Witnesses:

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J. W. MILLER.