

(No Model.)

J. A. STONE.
CORN HARVESTER.

No. 592,618.

Patented Oct. 26, 1897.

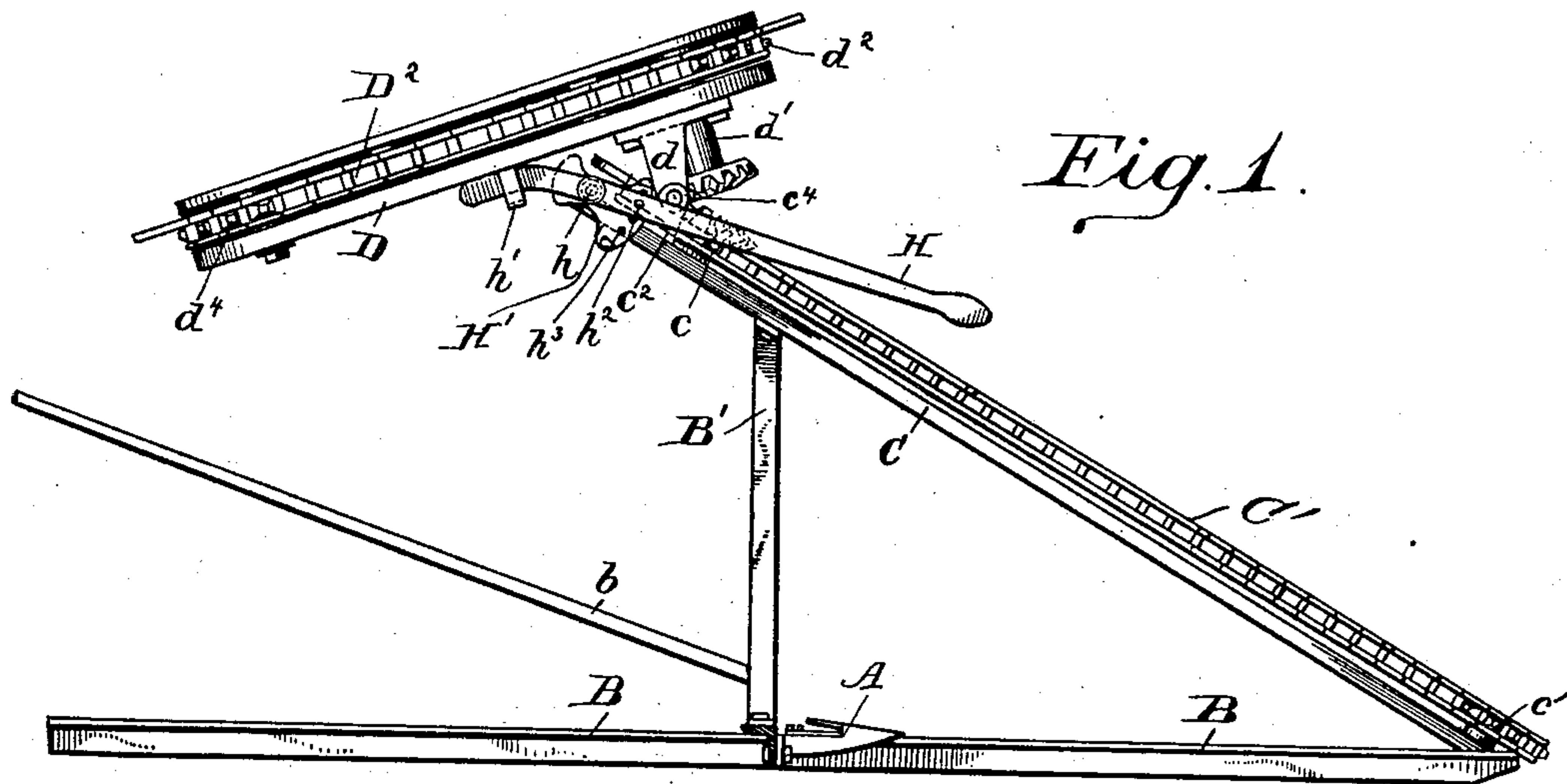


Fig. 1.

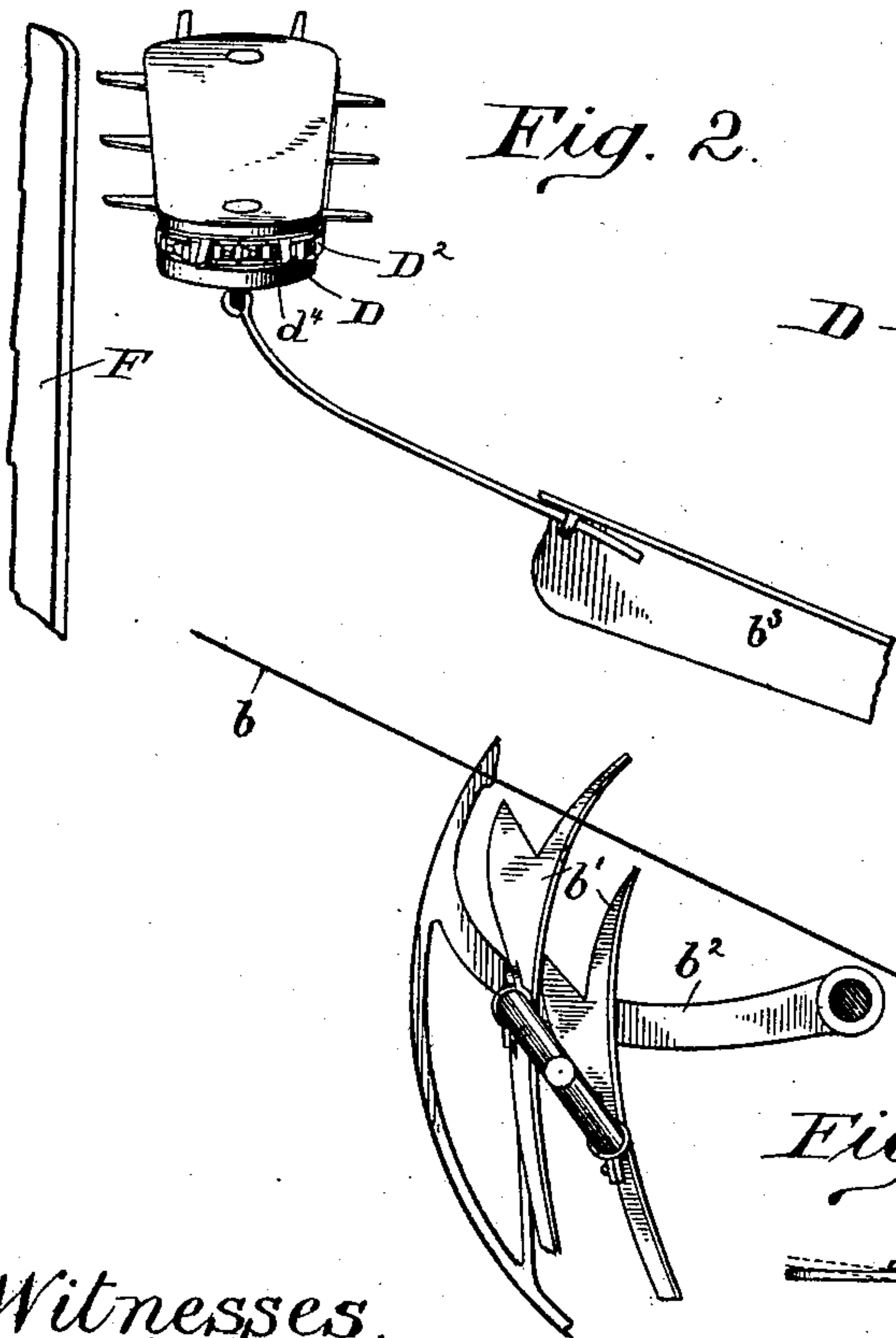


Fig. 2.

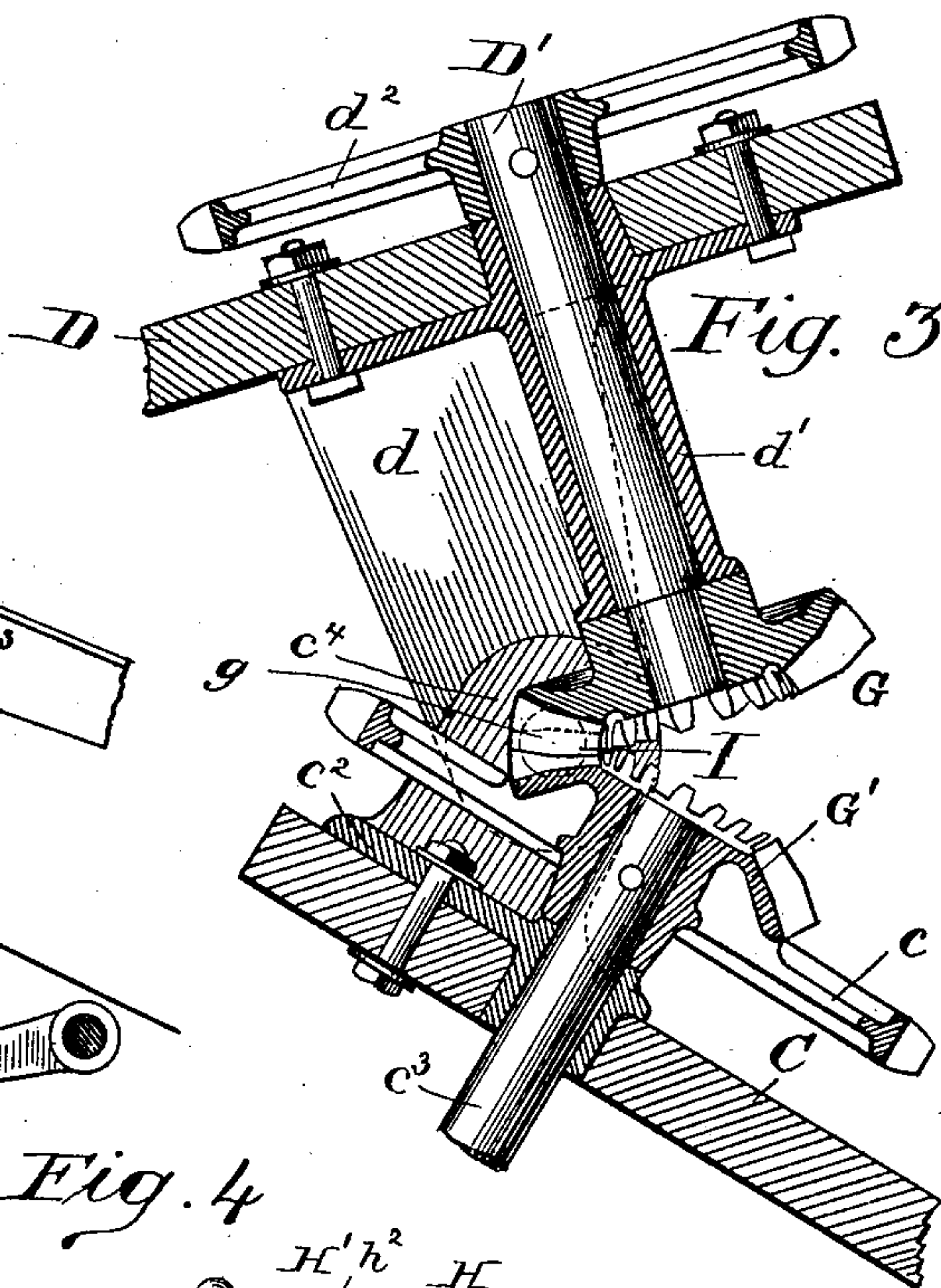
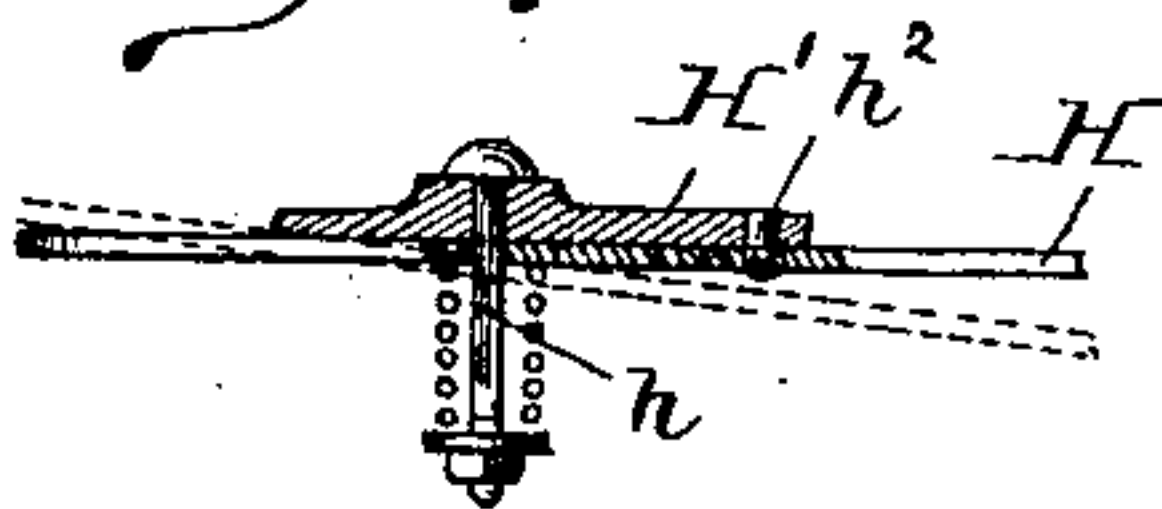


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. STONE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CORN-HARVESTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 592,618, dated October 26, 1897.

Application filed April 20, 1896. Serial No. 588,321. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. STONE, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corn-Harvesters, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation; Fig. 2, a rear elevation; Fig. 3, a sectional elevation in detail; and Fig. 4 is a detail.

My invention consists in combining with the gathering devices of a corn-harvester a prostrating-chain that is adjustable in height at its delivery end and pivoted at its receiving end for the purpose of depositing the cut stalks of corn onto the binder-table in positions in which they may be bound at about the center of their length.

The machine may be considered as mounted upon the usual main wheel or wheels and having a cutting apparatus A mounted thereon a suitable height from the ground to properly sever the stalks of corn.

B is the framework, and *b* is the binding-table, supported thereon at the rear of said cutting apparatus.

In Fig. 2 will be seen the packers *b'*, the needle *b''*, and the breastplate *b'''* of an ordinary binding attachment.

The bar B is extended forward of the cutting apparatus and supports at its front end an inclined gathering-board C, which board is further supported by the upright post B'. A gathering-chain C' is provided with teeth and carried by the sprocket-wheels *c* and *c'*, which are suitably supported upon the board C. A bracket *c''* at the upper end of the said board forms a journal-bearing for the shaft *c'''*, to which the sprocket-wheel *c* is attached and by means of which motion may be transmitted from the main gears of the harvester to the chain C' in any convenient manner. Upwardly-extending lugs *c''''* also form a part of the bracket *c''*. Pivotaly secured to the said lugs by means of the bracket *d* is the board D. A journal-bearing *d'* preferably forms a part of the bracket *d* and has journaled therein a short shaft D'. Secured to the upper end of the said shaft is the sprocket-wheel *d''*, and to the rearward end of the board

D is suitably supported a second sprocket-wheel *d'''*. Around these sprocket-wheels is thrown a chain D², adapted to move rearwardly, as does the gathering-chain C', but not in the same plane. The chain D² is also provided with teeth. A guide F, lying in a position substantially parallel with the gathering-chain, serves with it to form a passage-way for the stalks. Motion is transmitted from the gathering-chain to the conveyer-chain D² by means of the bevel-gears G and G'.

Referring to Fig. 3, it will be seen that the pivotal axis of the board D and the parts attached thereto are coincident with the center of the meshing teeth, as at I, of the bevel-gears, so that when the said board D is adjusted upon its pivotal axis the gears will not be moved out of mesh with each other. The teeth are shown as being made crowning and a little longer than is usual, so as to permit the bevel-gears to rock to a limited extent and still remain in mesh with each other.

H is a lever pivoted conveniently to the board C at *h*, its rearward extension engaging the loop *h'* upon the board D. As shown in Fig. 4, it is spring-held into engagement with its pivot, so that it may be rocked transversely and the pin *h''* may engage or be disengaged with the holes *h'''* in the quadrant H'. The construction of the lever and the quadrant in relation to each other may be considered as a preferable construction, it being plain that any convenient form of lever and quadrant may be used.

I have before used an inclined gathering-chain and a conveying-chain inclined in an opposite direction thereto, as shown in the patent granted to me December 16, 1889, and numbered 442,922, in which the two chains and their supports are pivoted as a whole at the forward end of said gathering-chain and adapted to swing at the delivery end.

The device which forms the subject-matter of this application enables me to construct my machine lighter and simpler, because the board C can be secured more firmly to the framework than if it was merely pivoted thereto. By pivoting the chain D² at its receiving end, as shown, I am enabled to deposit the cut stalks more effectively upon the binder-table in different fore-and-aft posi-

tions in order that they may be bound at or about the center of their length.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 1. In a corn-harvester a binder having a table upon which the stalks are prostrated to be bound, a stalk-passage, a stalk gathering and forwarding device acting upon the stalk in the stalk-passage and a prostrating-conveyer extending from the said stalk-passage toward
10 the said binder, having its receiving end pivoted and its delivery end vertically adjustable, substantially as described.

15 2. In a corn-harvester a binder having a table upon which the stalks are prostrated to be bound, a stalk-passage, a stalk gathering and forwarding device acting upon the stalk in the

stalk-passage, and a prostrating-conveyer extending from the said stalk-passage toward the said binder, having its receiving end pivoted and its delivery end vertically adjustable, bevel-gears for transmitting rotation from the sprocket-wheels of said gathering mechanism to the driving sprocket-wheel of said prostrating-conveyer, pivotal supports
25 for said conveyer having their pivotal axes substantially coincident with the center of the intermeshing teeth of said bevel-gears, substantially as described.

JOHN A. STONE.

Witnesses:

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