

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. PARKER.
HARVESTER.

No. 600,927.

Patented Mar. 22, 1898.

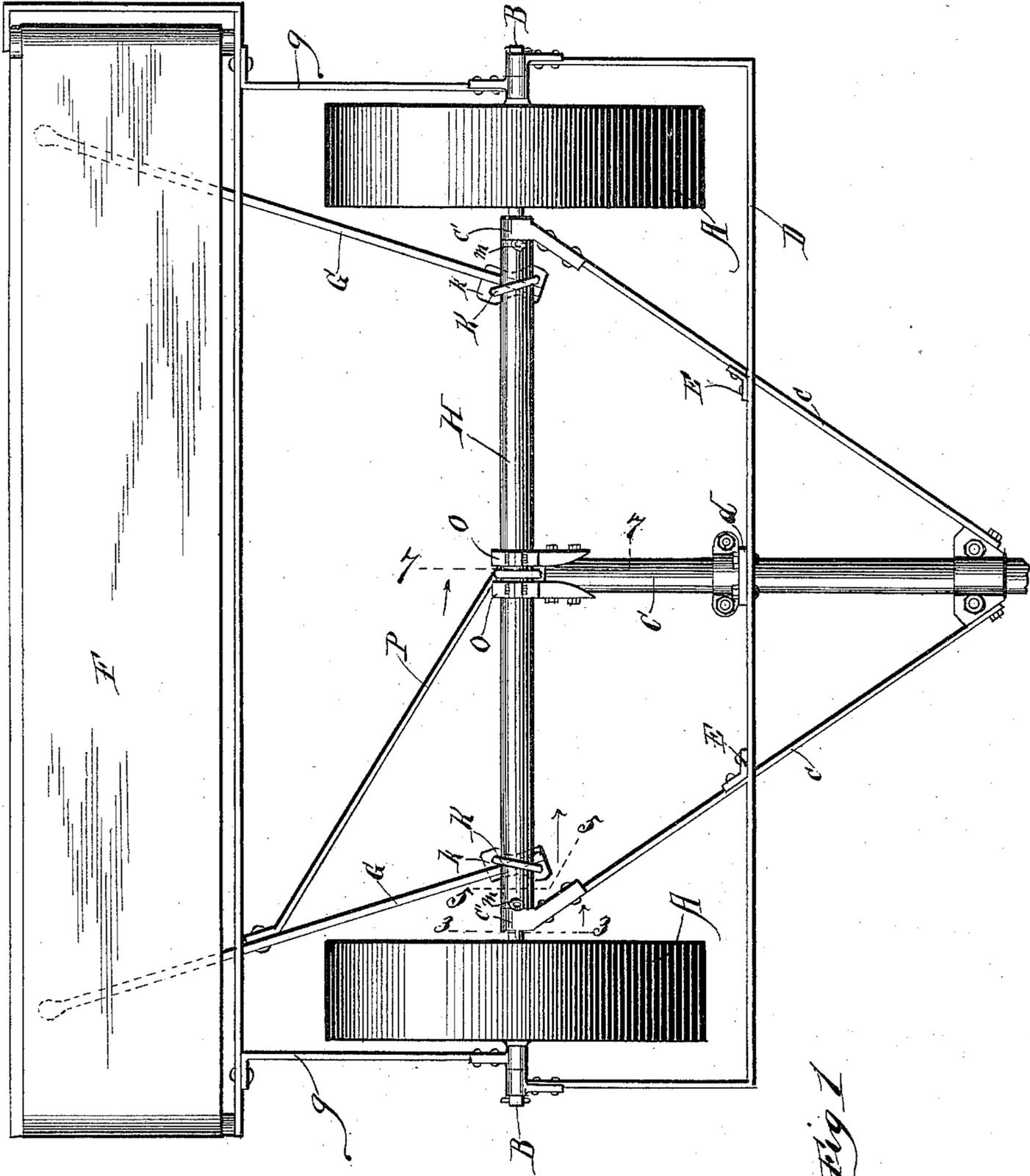


Fig 1

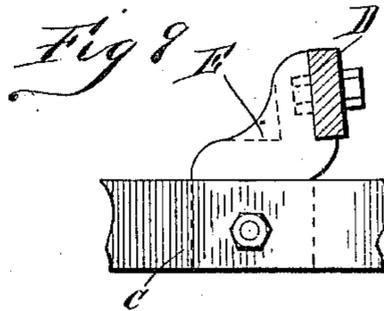
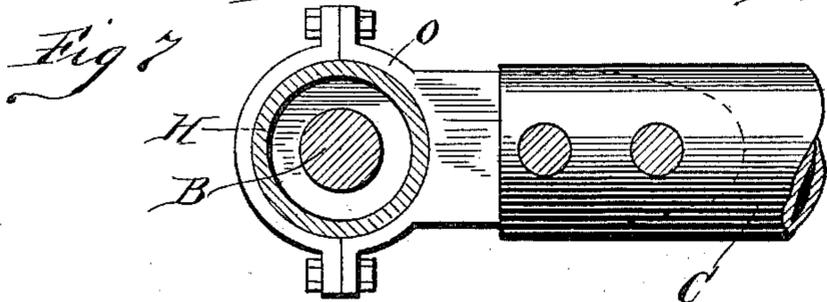
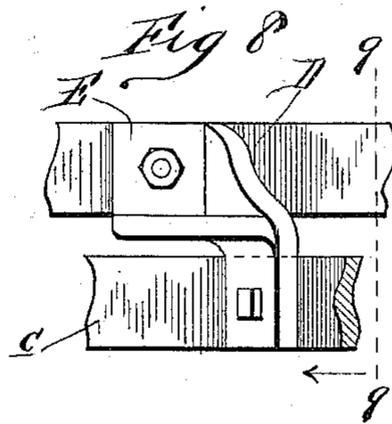
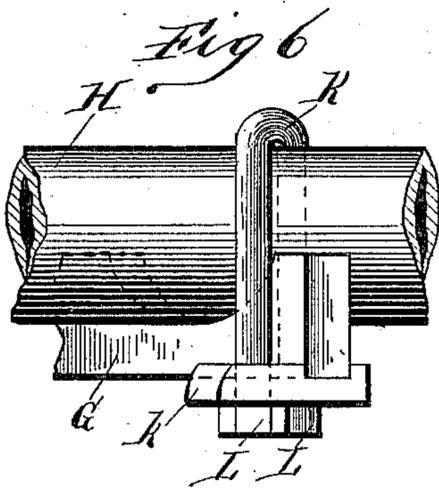
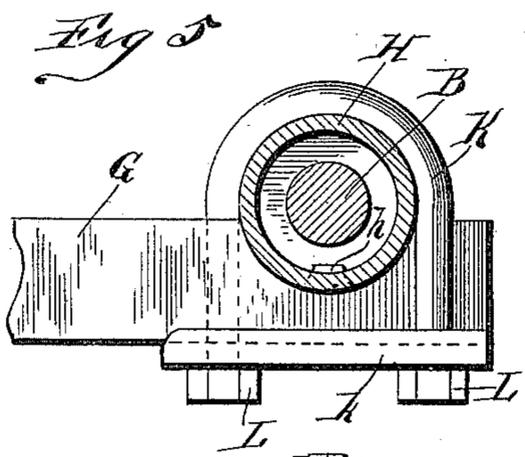
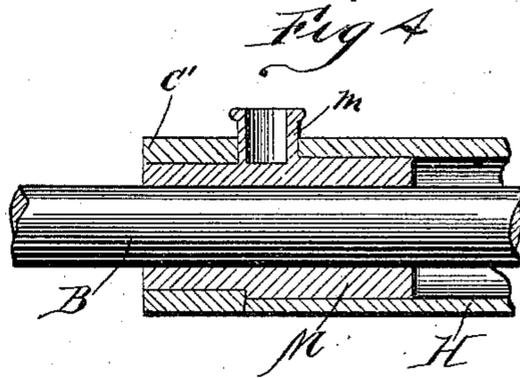
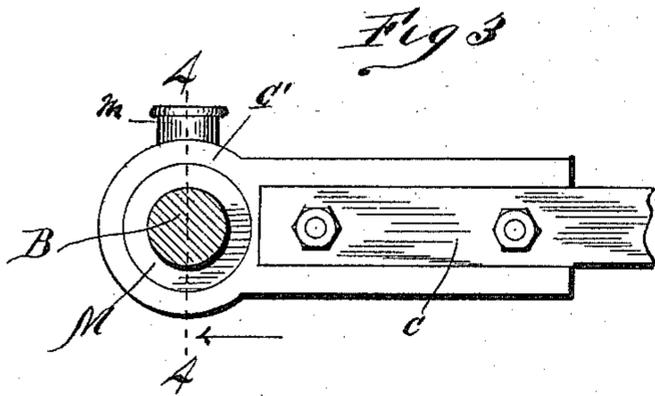
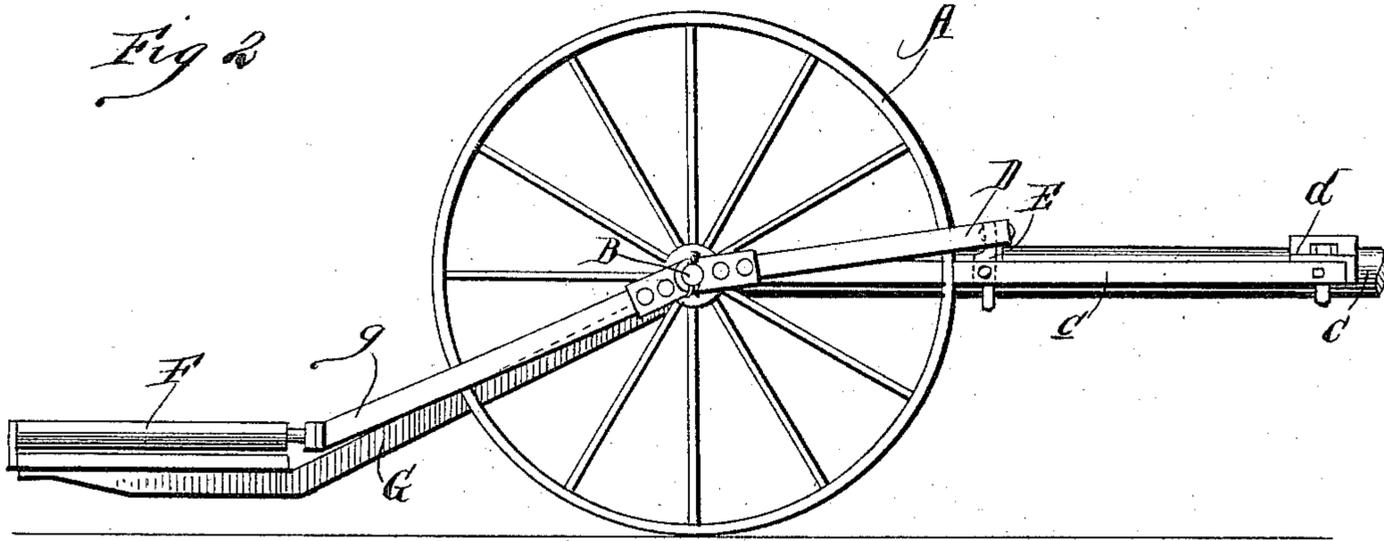
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT PARKER, OF HARVEY, ILLINOIS.

HARVESTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 600,927, dated March 22, 1898.

Application filed January 22, 1897. Serial No. 620,175. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT PARKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Harvey, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Harvesters; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to that class of harvesters which are commonly known as "headers" and which are adapted to remove the heads of the grain from the standing stems. Machines of this kind are ordinarily mounted upon two main drive-wheels and are driven from behind, a frame extending forwardly and carrying a grain-platform and the sickle-bar, both of which extend across the entire front of the machine. It is necessary that this forwardly-projecting frame and its accessories be vertically adjustable, and difficulty has arisen in so constructing machines of this character that the adjustment of this frame shall not unduly strain the main frame of the machine and shall not disturb the relation of the working mechanism. I have solved these problems by pivoting both the forwardly-projecting frame and the rear frame upon the main drive axle or shaft of the machine in the manner hereinafter fully described, so that the flexure is upon the axle as an axis.

In illustrating my invention I have not deemed it best to show anything more than a skeleton frame of the machine, and it will be understood that in practice suitable cutting and delivering mechanisms are mounted upon the frame, together with proper gearing to operate them from the main drive-shaft, and also that suitable levers are employed for tilting the forwardly-projecting frame.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view of the frame of a header, showing my improved construction. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a

detail elevation of the same parts shown in Fig 5, but viewed from a standpoint ninety degrees removed from the point of view of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a detail section on the line 7 7 of Fig. 1. Fig. 8 is a detail elevation viewed in the direction of the arrow 8, and Fig. 9 is a detail viewed from the line 9 9 of Fig. 8.

A pair of main drive-wheels are shown at A and are mounted upon a driving axle or shaft B. The pole or tongue C, by means of which power is applied, bears upon the axle B and is stayed by suitable brace-rods *c c*, leading to the axle and pivotally connected therewith by means of journal-blocks *c' c'*. The U-frame D has its ends journaled upon the ends of the axle B and extends backwardly around the drive-wheels, crossing above the pole C, to which it is rigidly secured by means of a suitable block *d*, suitable castings E E being employed to connect it also with the brace-rods *c c*.

The grain-platform F is mounted at the front of the machine and is supported by a pair of line-levers G G, which are rigidly fixed to a tube, preferably a piece of gas-pipe H, sleeved upon the central portion of the axle B and being of such length that its ends abut against the journal-blocks *c' c'*. The platform F is stayed by brace-rods *g g*, pivotally mounted upon the axle B between the journals of the U-frame D and the drive-wheels A A.

The line-levers G G are secured to the tube H by means of U-bolts K, to the ends of which are applied clips *k*, held by nuts L L, applied to the ends of the U-bolts. The line-levers are preferably flat rods, their greatest dimension in cross-section being vertical, and are applied to the under side of the tube H and are recessed, so that it may be let into them a short distance. In order to strengthen the connection between the lever and tube, the former is preferably provided with an up-standing lug *h* at the bottom of its tube-receiving recess, and the tube is suitably apertured to receive this lug.

I prefer to have the tube H bear upon the axle B only at the ends of the former, and to this end the bore of the tube exceeds the diameter of the axle, and bearing-blocks M are journaled upon the axle and fit within the

ends of the tube. These blocks are secured to the tube so as to prevent relative angular movement of the two parts by means of an upstanding lug *m*, integral with the block M 5 and entering a suitable lateral recess in the end of the tube. The lug *m* serves as a convenient support for some of the superframing of the machine, (not shown in this application,) and hence is socketed. The block M 10 is continued beyond the lug *m* and serves as a bearing for the journal-blocks *c'*, carried by the brace-rod *c*.

The hounds O O of the pole C constitute bearing-blocks and are suitably journaled 15 upon the tube H, and a brace-rod P, leading from one of the line-levers G, is rigidly secured to the tube H between these hounds by any suitable form of clip. By so disposing 20 this brace-rod, it not only strengthens the forwardly-projecting frame, but adds to the rigidity of the main frame by serving as a stay for the pole C.

In operation the grain-platform tilts upon the axle B, the tube H being rocked in the 25 operation. The construction shown provides for a distribution of the pressure applied in driving the machine throughout the entire axle and permits the forwardly-projecting portion of the machine to be tilted without

disturbing and without undue strain upon 30 that portion of the frame which is posterior to the driving-axle.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination with the drive-wheels and an axle carried thereby, of a sleeve mounted 35 upon the axle and rotatable independently of the drive-wheels, a grain-frame rigidly fixed to the sleeve, a push-pole, and a journal-block for transmitting power from the pole to the axle, and being journaled upon 40 the sleeve.

2. The combination with a pair of drive-wheels and an axle carried thereby, of a tube of great diameter and sleeved upon the axle, bearing-blocks set in the ends of the tube and 45 free to turn upon the axle, a vertically-adjustable grain-platform rigidly fixed to the tube, a driving pole or tongue journaled upon the tube, and brace-rods leading from the pole or tongue to the bearing-blocks in the 50 ends of the tube and being journaled thereon.

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

ALBERT PARKER.

Witnesses:

WM. F. BATES,

LOUIS K. GILLSON.