

No. 609,337.

Patented Aug. 16, 1898.

W. E. EVERITT.

MACHINE FOR SPREADING PARIS GREEN, &c.

(Application filed July 2, 1896.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig 1

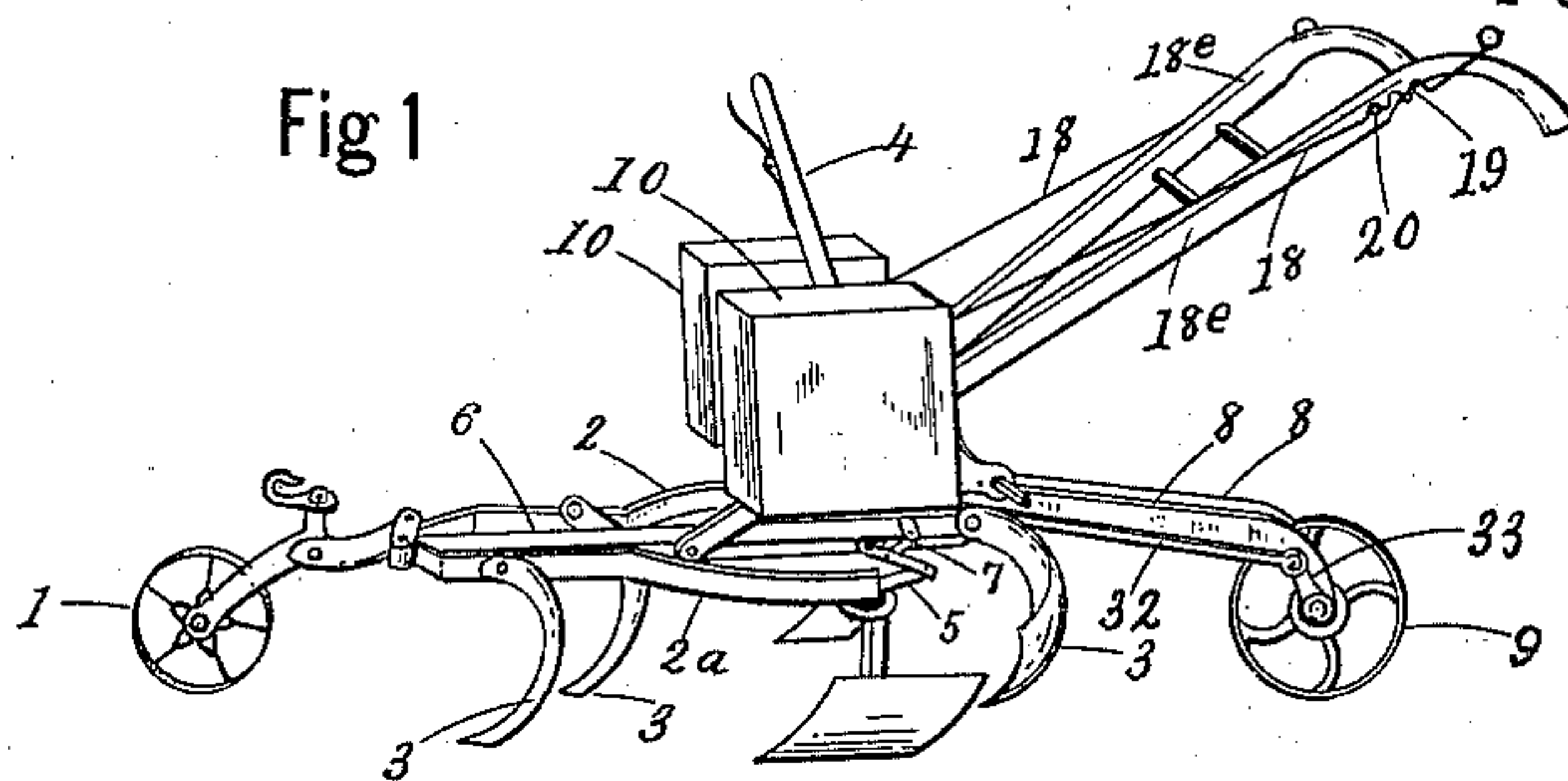


Fig.2

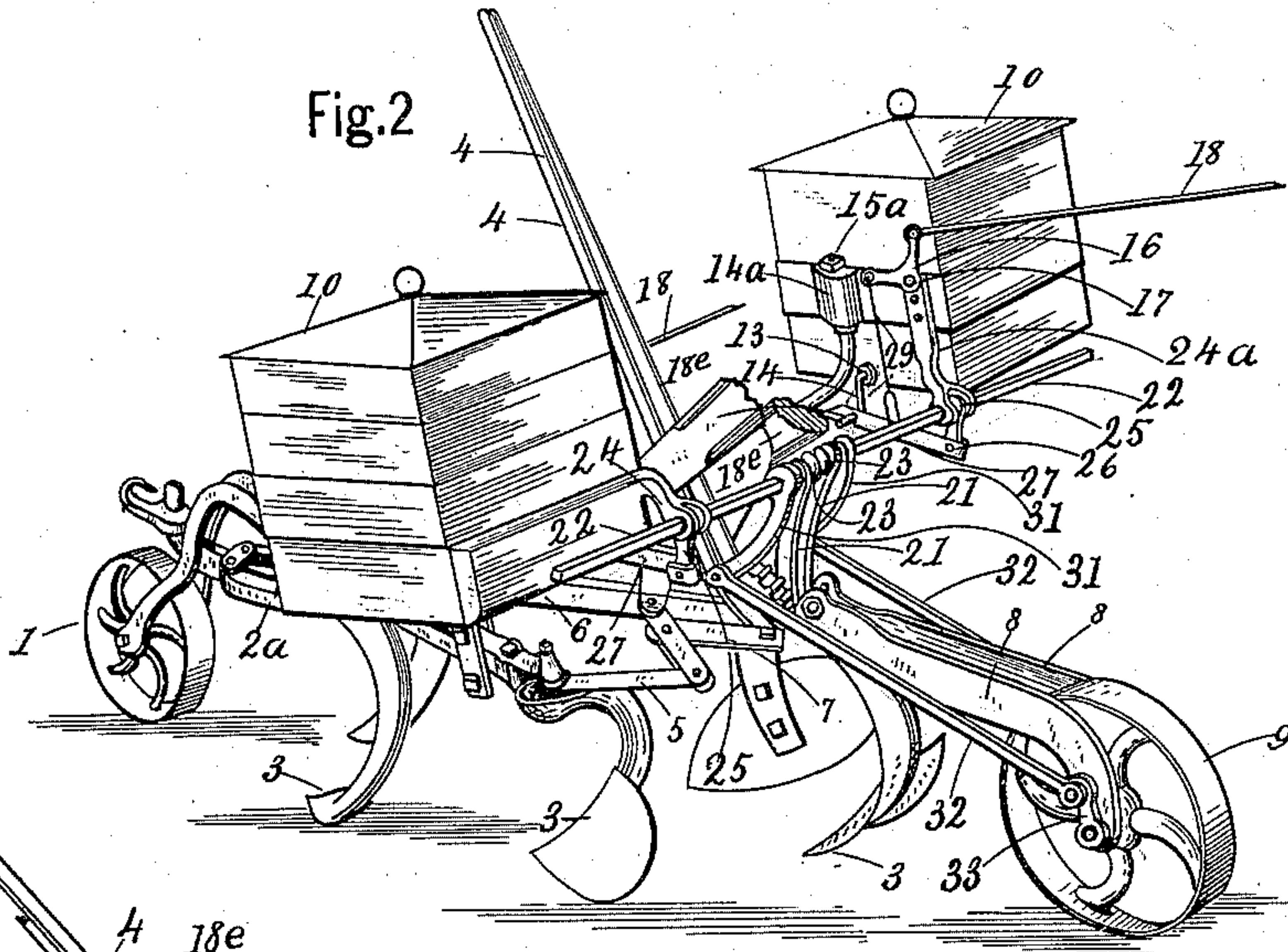


Fig.3

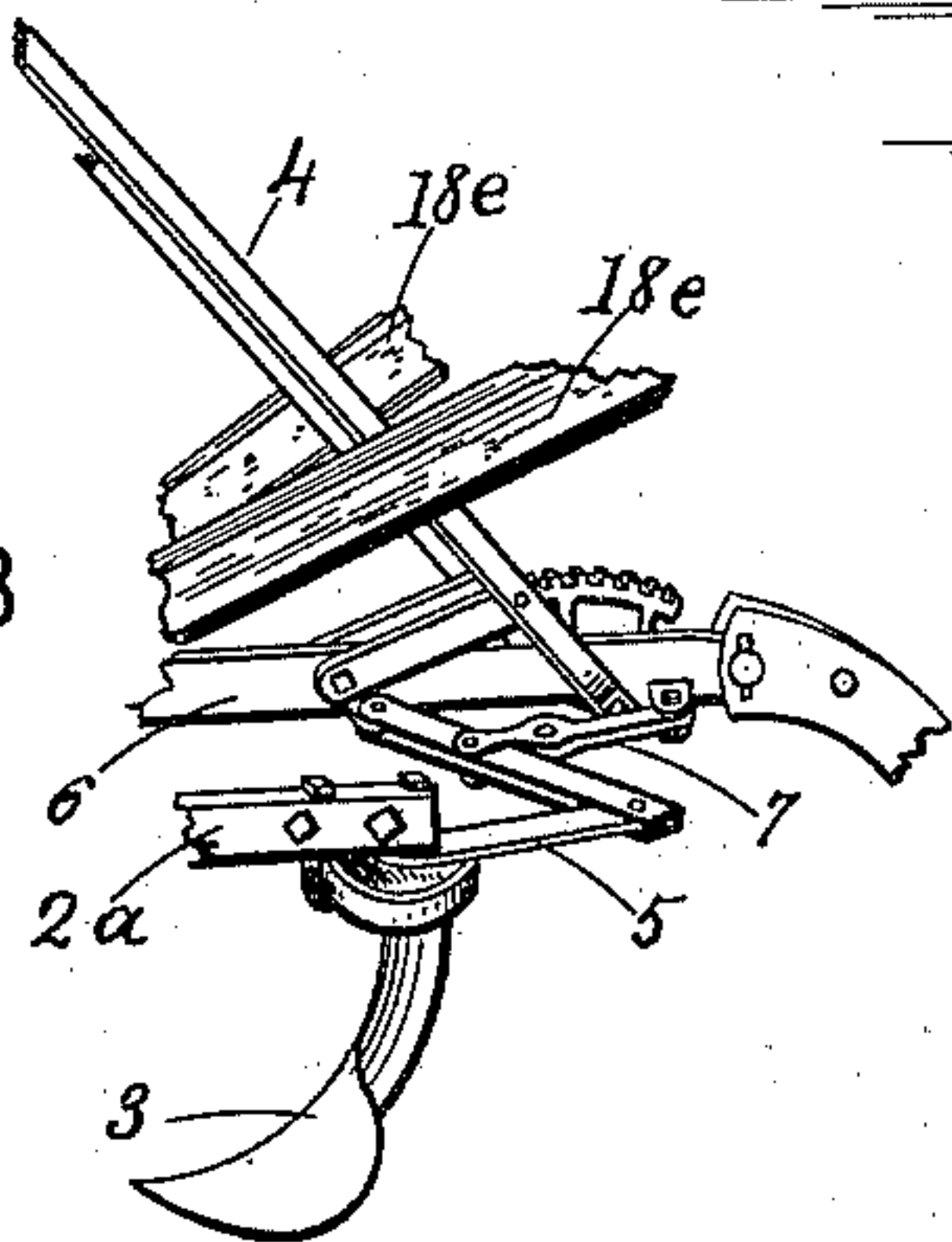
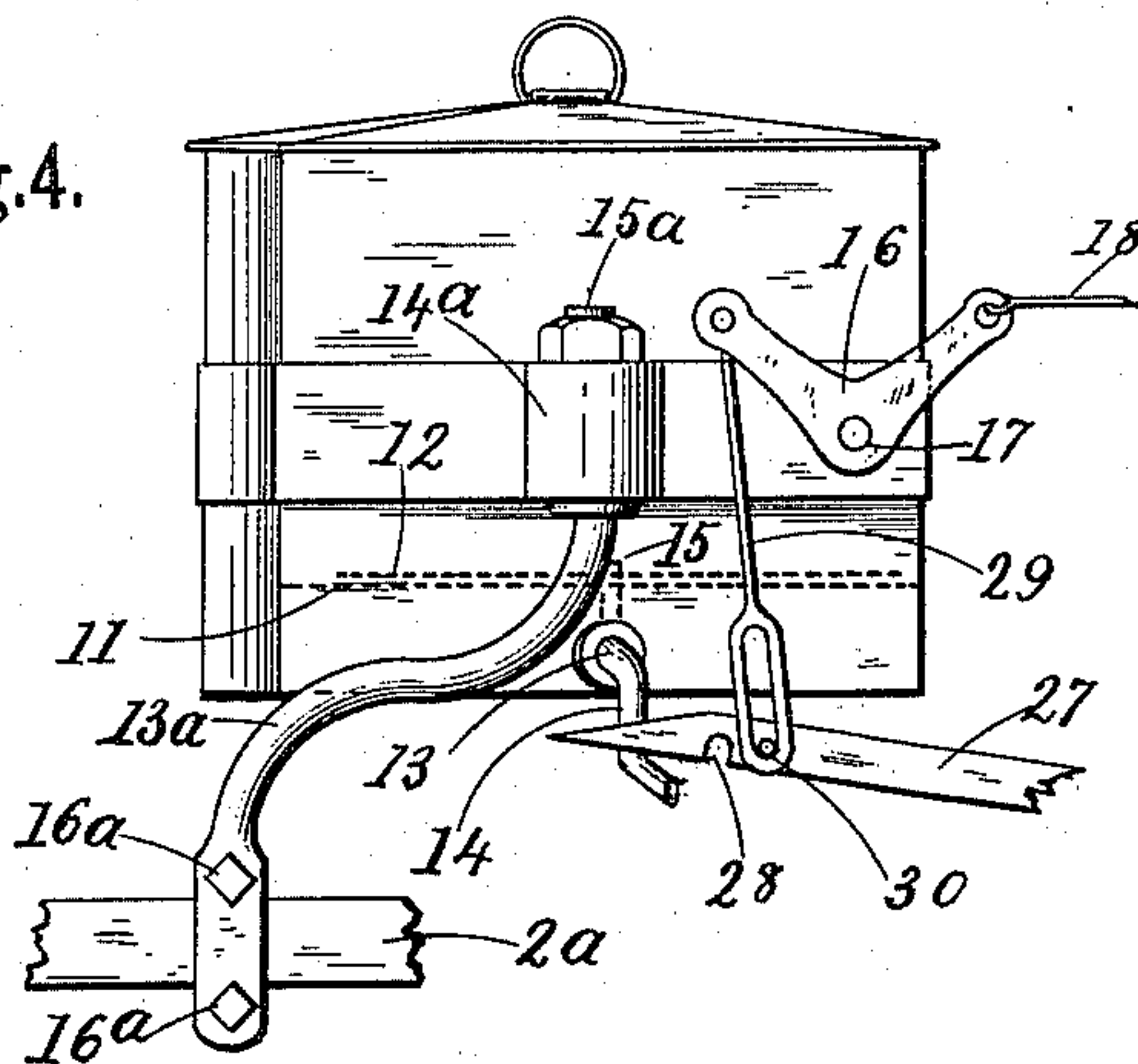


Fig.4.



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Fig. 5.

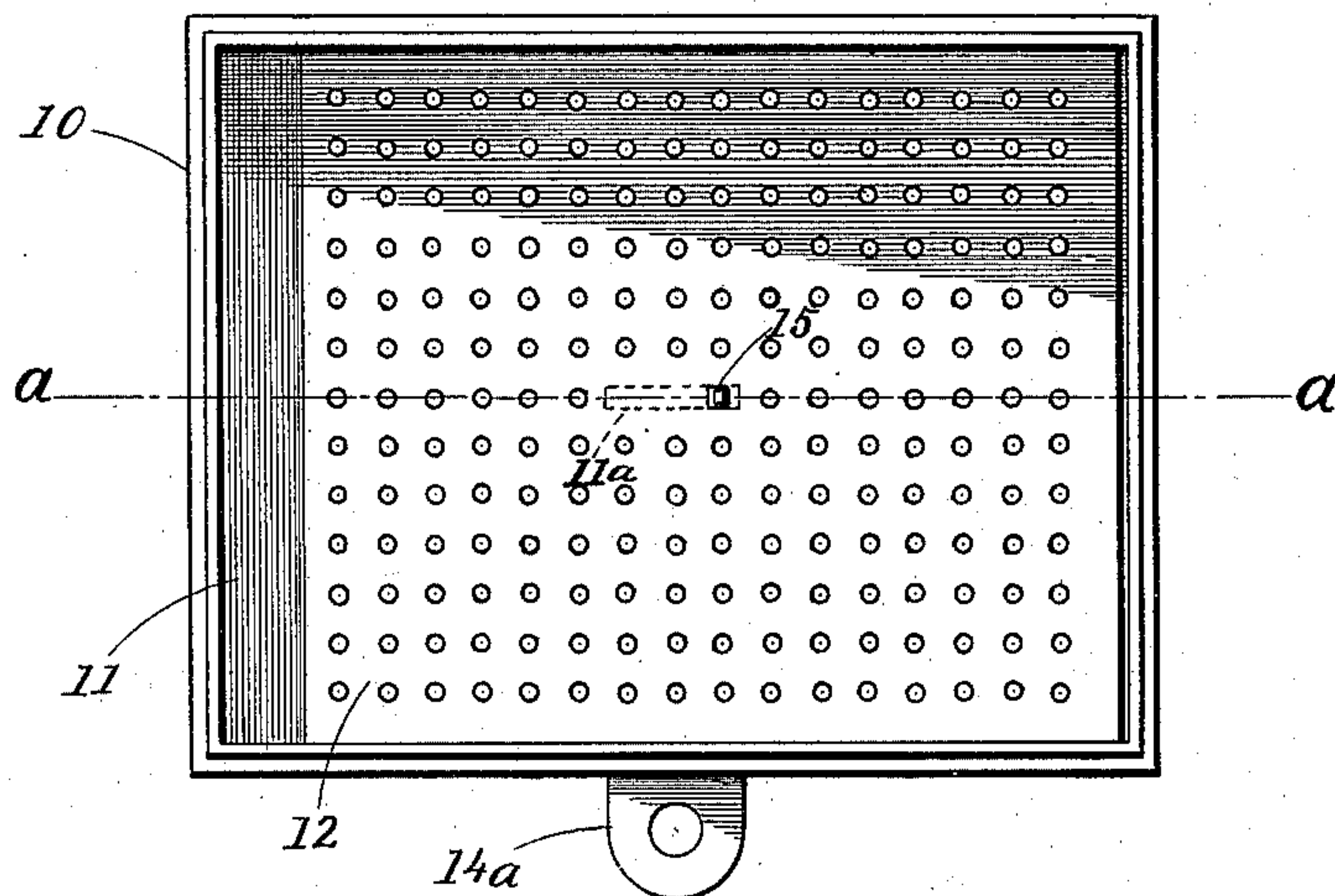
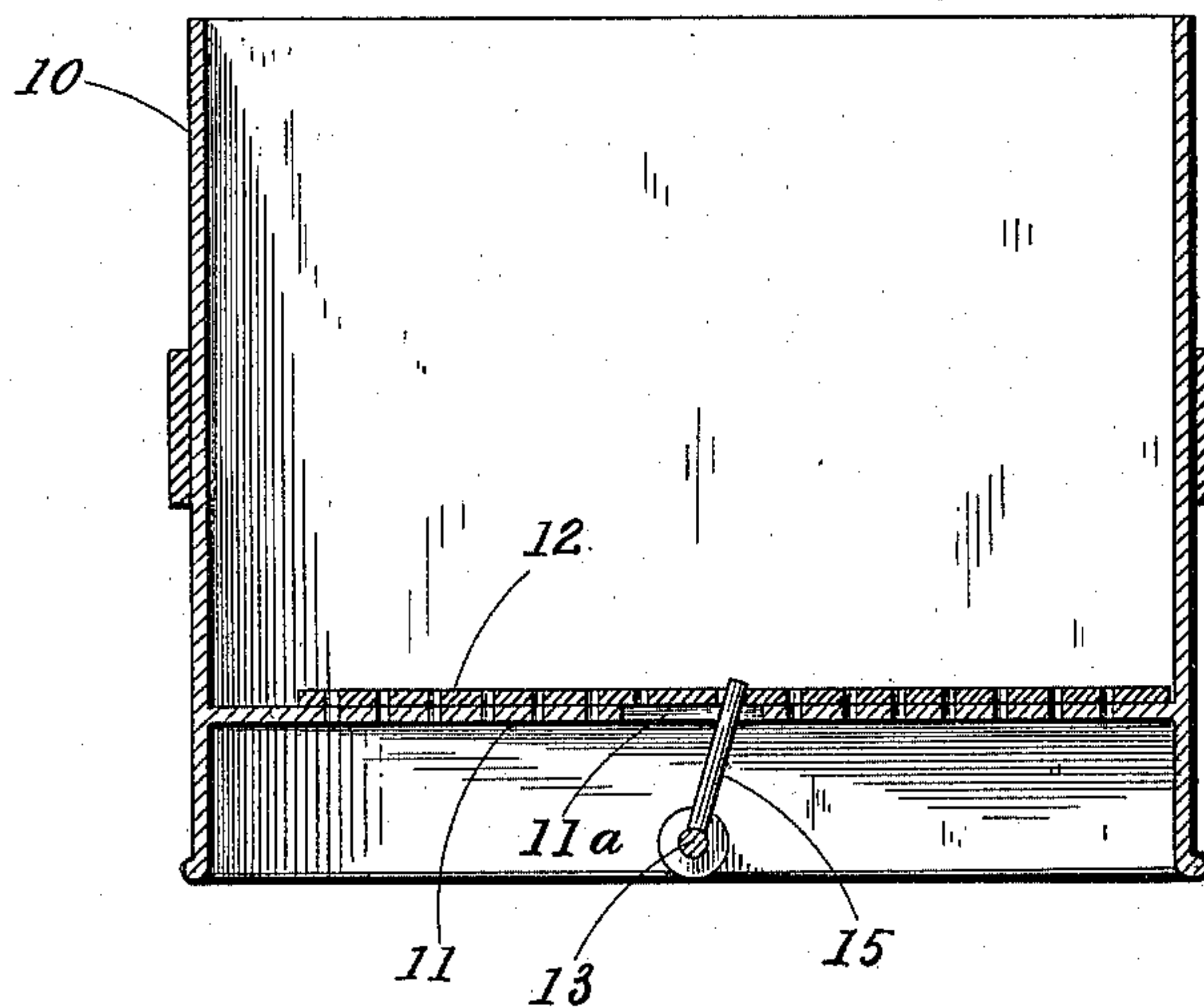


Fig. 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER E. EVERITT, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## MACHINE FOR SPREADING PARIS-GREEN, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 609,337, dated August 16, 1898.

Application filed July 2, 1896. Serial No. 597,890. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALTER E. EVERITT, a citizen of the United States, residing in Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Spreading Plaster, Paris-Green, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists in certain improvements upon the machine for which Letters Patent of the United States No. 538,483 were granted to me on the 30th day of April, 1895, and it relates to means whereby the vessels carrying the material to be distributed may be readily adjusted either toward or from each other without interfering with the proper operation of the distributing mechanism.

This invention further relates to certain details of construction, all of which will be fully and clearly hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side perspective elevation of the machine complete. Fig. 2 represents an enlarged perspective view taken at the rear of the machine, a large portion of both handles being removed to show the mechanism beyond them. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of a portion of the mechanism employed for moving the distributing vessels toward or from each other. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the distributing vessels, showing a part of the mechanism for actuating the crank-arm that operates the mechanism for imparting the to-and-fro sliding motion to the perforated plates. Fig. 5 represents a plan view of one of the distributing vessels, the cover being removed to expose the perforated bottom and plate and their operating parts. Fig. 6 represents a vertical central section on or about line *a a*, Fig. 5.

Referring to the drawings in detail, 1 represents the forward wheel of a cultivator, 2 and 2<sup>a</sup> the forward pivoted side frame-bars, and 3 the cultivator-teeth, all of which are of well-known construction.

The frame-bars 2 and 2<sup>a</sup> are made to swing toward or from each other in the usual way by means of the levers 4 and toggle-joints 5, one being located on one side of the longitudinal central supporting-beam 6 and the other on the opposite side, so that when the

levers 4 are operated (each of which is connected with its toggle-joint by means of a link 7) the side frame-bars may be moved either in toward the bar 6 or away from it. The rear wheel 9 is journaled at the back of the machine, between the supporting-bars 8. The frame above described is constructed of the usual material, (cast and wrought iron,) and all being old and well-known a more minute description here is not required.

The distributing vessels or hoppers are constructed of tin or other suitable material and are each indicated by the numerals 10, one being a duplicate of the other. They are each provided with a perforated bottom 11, (indicated in Fig. 4 by dotted lines,) and located immediately above the perforated bottom is a perforated plate 12, made slightly shorter than said bottom. The distributing vessels are secured and supported on the machine by means of curved or bent rods 13<sup>a</sup>, the upper ends of which pass through a lug 14<sup>a</sup> on the distributing vessel and are secured by a nut 15<sup>a</sup>, and the lower ends of said curved bars are rigidly secured, one to each pivoted frame-bar 2 and 2<sup>a</sup>, by bolts 16<sup>a</sup>, (see Fig. 4,) so that as these frame-bars may be moved or adjusted toward or from each other the distributing vessels will also be thus adjusted.

Extending through from side to side is a shaft 13, having a crank-arm 14 projecting from one end thereof. (See Figs. 2 and 4.) Rigidly secured to the upper side of the said shaft 13 are one or more upward-extending pieces 15. (See Fig. 4, where this shaft and portions 15 are indicated by dotted lines.) These portions 15 extend up through small rectangular openings in the perforated bottom 11, one being shown at 11<sup>a</sup> in Figs. 5 and 6, and then up through openings in the perforated plate, formed just large enough to receive and allow them to operate therein, the construction being such that every time the crank is reciprocated a backward-and-forward oscillating movement is imparted to the plate 12.

A bell-crank 16 is pivoted to the side of each distributing vessel by a pin 17. (See Figs. 2 and 4.) Pivoted to the upper arm of each of said bell-cranks is a small rod 18, which extends up to the handles 18<sup>e</sup> and is provided



with a series of serpentine bends or half-loops 19, (see Fig. 1,) either of which can be put over the pin 20 (shown in said Fig. 1) to hold the rod 18 in the position to which it is adjusted.

5 The object of the above-described construction will appear farther on.

Rigidly secured to the frame of the machine are two substantially upright arms 21, through the tops of which the round portions of two  
10 substantially square bars 22 pass, so as to be capable of a slight rotation therein. The heads of square bars 22 consist of enlarged and rounded portions 23, which are set close or nearly together, so that one can turn or  
15 rotate slightly on or against the other. The opposite ends of these square bars 22 also pass through round holes in the forked brackets or holding-pieces 24 and 24<sup>a</sup>, which are rigidly secured to the distributing ves-  
20 sels, so that said bars can be turned either way therein.

Between the forks of the holding portions 24 and 24<sup>a</sup> is rigidly secured to each of the square bars 22 a downward-extending arm  
25 25, to the lower ends of which are pivoted by pins 26 the crank-arm-operating bars 27. (Shown in Figs. 2 and 4.)

In the under side of each crank-operating bar 27 is an opening 28, (see Fig. 4,) adapted  
30 to fit over the crank-pin of the crank-arm 14, or be removed out of engagement therewith, as in Fig. 4. To the lower arm of the bell-crank 16 is pivoted a slotted connecting-bar 29, the slotted portion of which passes over a  
35 pin 30 (see Fig. 4) on the pivoted bars 27, so that by operating the rod 18, as hereinbefore described, either or both of the crank-operating arms 27 may be held either in engage-  
40 ment or out of engagement with the crank-pins on the crank-arms 14.

As the frame-bars support the distributing vessels and also the cultivator-teeth, any ad-  
45 justment of the said bars toward or from each other will also adjust the distributing vessels and the teeth, and the vessels thus distribute the material directly in the path of the teeth at any and all points of adjust-  
ment.

I claim as my invention—

50 1. In a machine for spreading plaster, paris-green, &c., the combination with the machine, its frame and the distributing vessels provided with perforated bottoms, of a perforated plate secured above each of said perfo-  
55 rated bottoms and capable of an oscillating to-and-fro movement, a shaft mounted in

each of said distributing vessels below the perforated bottom thereof and provided with a crank-arm at one end thereof, an arm extend-  
60 ing upward from said shaft through an elongated slot in the perforated bottom and into operative engagement with the perforated plate, crank-operating arms actuated by the  
65 wheel of the machine, and provided with slots adapted to fit over the crank-pins of the crank-arms of the shafts, and mechanism operated from the handles of the machine for connect-  
ing or disconnecting the said slots to or from said crank-pins, as set forth.

2. In a machine for spreading plaster, paris-  
70 green, &c., the combination with the distributing vessels mounted on said machine and capable of an adjustment toward or from each other, of toggle-joint mechanism for adjust-  
75 ing said vessels in their relation to each other, perforated plates in the distributing vessels, shafts and cranks for oscillating said plates, operating-arms detachably connected to said  
80 cranks, shafts operated by the running-gear of the machine, for actuating the operating-arms, forked supporting portions projecting from the vessels and controlling the operat-  
85 ing-arms for moving them along the gear-operated shafts and thus preserving the proper relation between the operating-arms and the  
90 cranks at any adjustment of the distributing vessels, and mechanism controlled from the handles of the machine for connecting or dis-  
connecting either one or both of the operat-  
95 ing-arms to or from the cranks, and thus providing means for oscillating either one or  
both of the perforated plates, or rendering both passive, while the machine is traveling.

3. In a machine for spreading plaster, paris-  
95 green, &c., the combination with the distributing vessels provided with perforated bottoms, of a perforated plate mounted in each of said vessels above the perforated bottom, so as to  
100 be capable of a to-and-fro movement, mechanism actuated by the running-gear for imparting the said to-and-fro movement, and mechanism controlled from the handles for  
105 disconnecting the said operating mechanism from one or both of the said perforated plates and thus preventing the oscillation of one or  
both of said plates while the machine is trav-  
eling.

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