

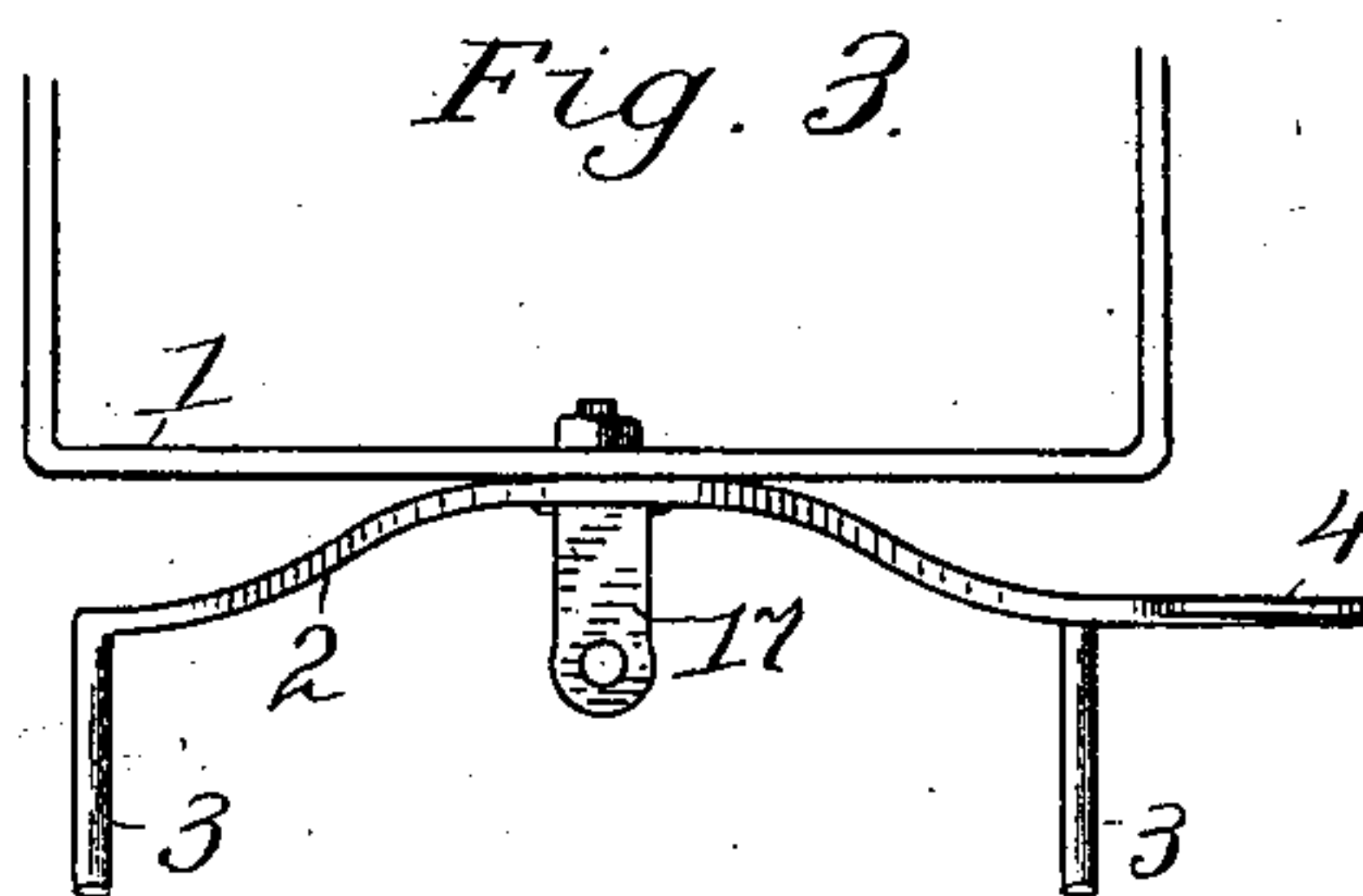
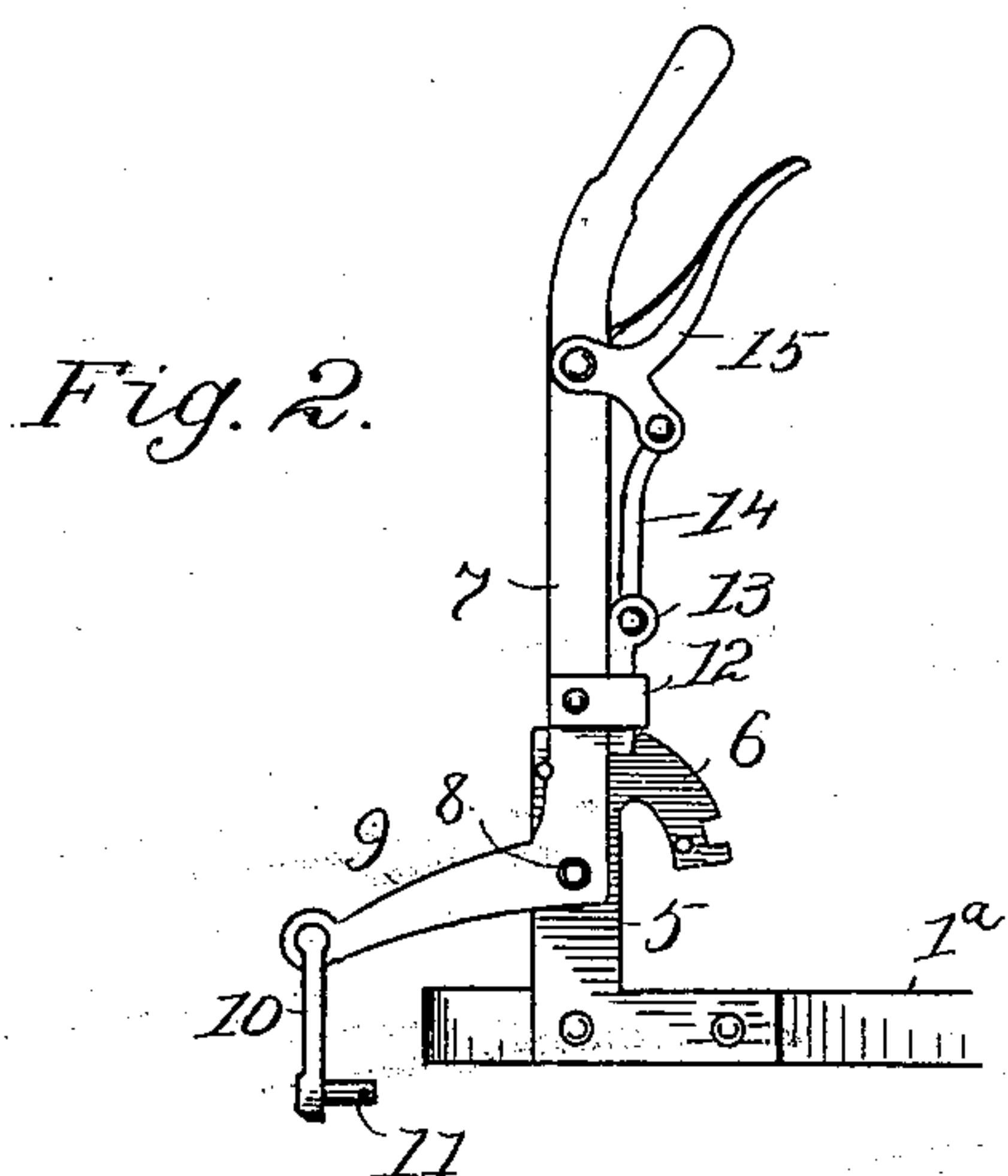
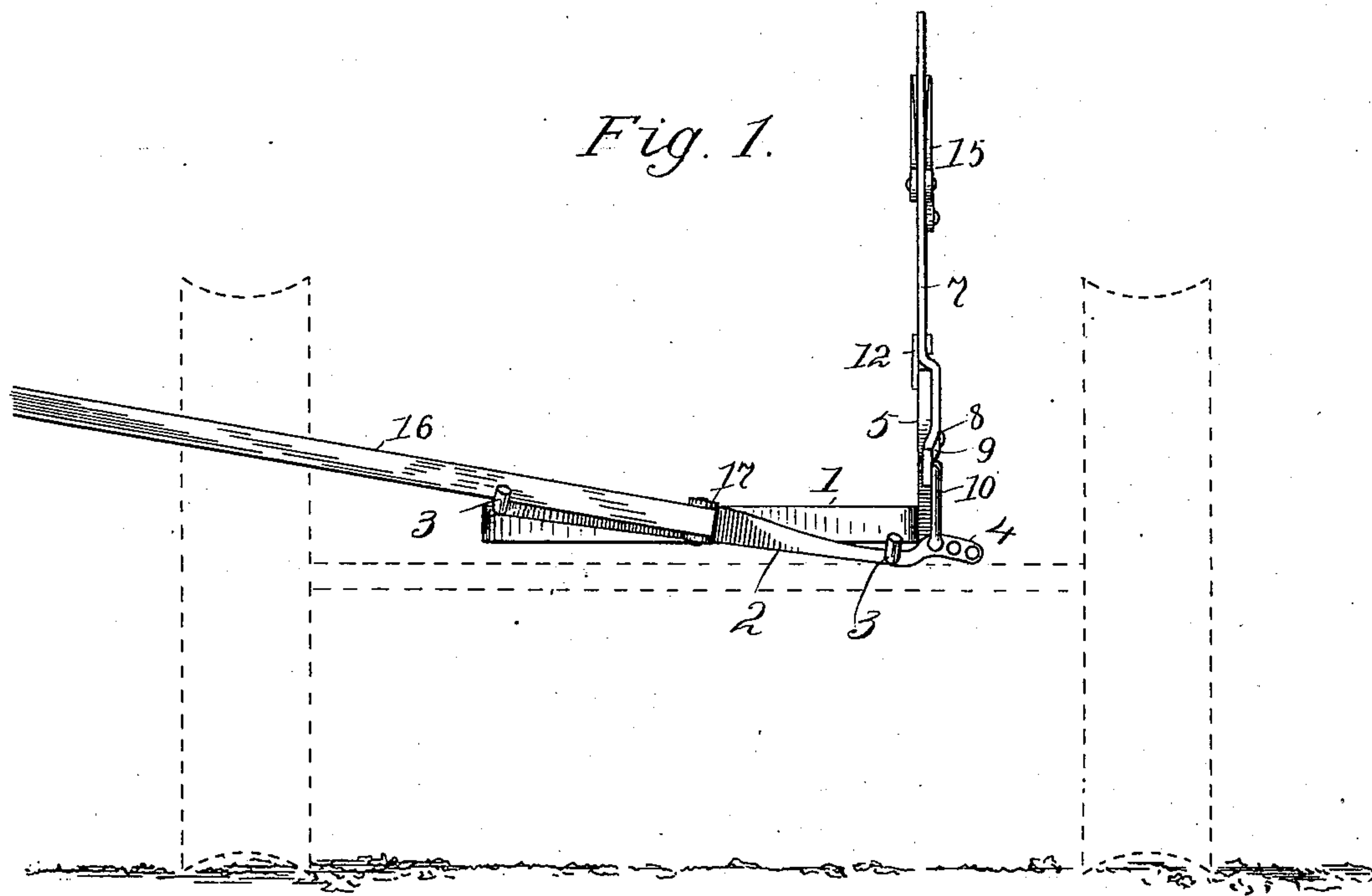
No. 658,714.

Patented Sept. 25, 1900.

A. E. NEWMAN & E. JAMES.  
LIFTER FOR MARKER BARS OF CORN PLANTERS.

(Application filed Aug. 8, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AURELIUS E. NEWMAN AND ELIOTT JAMES, OF OSPUR, ILLINOIS.

## LIFTER FOR MARKER-BARS OF CORN-PLANTERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 658,714, dated September 25, 1900.

Application filed August 8, 1900. Serial No. 26,207. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, AURELIUS E. NEWMAN and ELIOTT JAMES, of Ospur, in the county of De Witt and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Lifter for Marker-Bars of Corn-Planters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention provides improved means for raising the marker clear of the ground and holding it raised while turning the planter around. It is exemplified in the structure hereinafter described, and it is defined in the appended claims.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a rear elevation of the rear end of a planter-frame, showing our invention attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the lock-lever used to tilt the bar-lifter and hold the marker-bar raised. Fig. 3 is a plan of the bar-lifter.

The rear cross-bar of a planter-frame is shown at 1, and at 2 is shown the lifter for the marker-bar 16. The lifter comprises a bar pivoted to the center of the rear cross-bar of the planter, extended in opposite directions from the pivot and provided at or near its ends with rearward-extending fingers 3. At one end the lifter-bar extends beyond a finger 3, as shown at 4, and this extension provides a connection for the link of the lock-lever. The extension 4 is preferably provided with a plurality of holes at different distances from the pivot of the lifter-bar, so that the lifter may be applied to planters having frames of different widths. A marker-bar swivel 17 forms the pivot for the lifter-bar, and the marker-bar extends from the swivel in a direction to rest on a finger 3 when such finger is raised.

A bracket 5 is fastened to a side bar 1<sup>a</sup> of the planter-frame, near the rear end thereof. It extends upward from the frame and it has at its upper end an arc-formed rack 6. A lock-lever 7 is fulcrumed at 8 on bracket 5, and it has a rearward-extended arm 9. A clip 12 on the lock-lever forms a housing for a slidable bolt 13, which engages the notches of the rack 6, and a link 14 connects the bolt with a spring hand-lever 15 on the upper end of the lock-lever. A link 10 is pivotally connected with the rear end of arm 9 of the lock-lever, and it has a hooked end 11, which piv-

otally connects with extension 4 of the lifter-bar 2. There are two notches in the rack 6, and the lock-lever has two positions corresponding with the notches. When the lock-lever is upright, the extension 4 of the lifter-bar is forced downward below the planter-frame and the opposite end of the lifter is correspondingly raised, as shown in Fig. 1. When the lock-lever is thrown forward, so that the bolt 12 engages the lower notch of the rack 6, the extension 4 is raised above the planter-frame and the opposite end of the lifter-bar is lowered.

In Fig. 1 the marker-bar is shown raised preparatory to turning the planter around. After the planter is turned around the operator dismounts from the planter to attend to the check-row wire, and while dismounted he swings the marker-bar over to the opposite side of the planter. If the planter is used to drill the corn, the marker-bar may be thrown over after turning the planter without dismounting from the seat; but in any case the marker touches the ground before the bar 16 encounters a finger of the lifter, and the planter crosses the field with a finger 3 under the marker-bar, but not interfering with its operation. When the opposite end of the field is reached, the lock-lever is pushed to its forward position, the end 4 of the lifter raised, the adjacent finger 3 raises the marker-bar, and the conditions are then as shown in Fig. 1, except that the marker-bar is on the opposite side of the planter. This operation is repeated as the planting proceeds, and the lever is shifted once only at each turn of the planter. The effect of the operation is always to lift the marker clear of the ground to facilitate turning, and as one finger is raised in lifting the marker the other finger is lowered to a position out of the way of the marker-bar after the marker is thrown over.

We claim—

1. A tilting marker-bar lifter pivoted between its ends near the transverse center of the rear end of the planter, fingers on the ends of the lifter extending under the marker-bar alternately, and means for tilting the lifter, substantially as described.

2. A marker-bar lifter comprising a cross-bar pivoted on the rear end of a planter-frame approximately coincident with the swivel of



the marker-bar, fingers on the ends of the cross-bar extending rearward therefrom and into the path of swing of the marker-bar and a lock-lever to tilt the lifter and hold it tilted, 5 substantially as described.

3. In a marker-bar lifter, the combination of a cross-bar pivoted between its ends on the rear cross-bar of the planter-frame and having on its ends rearward-extended fingers, 10 a lock-lever on a side of the planter, a rearward-extended arm for the lever, and a link

connecting the rearward extension of the lock-lever with a sidewise extension of the cross-bar, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we sign our names 15 in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AURELIUS E. NEWMAN.  
ELIOTT JAMES.

Witnesses:

ROSA VOELCKER,  
CHARLES E. PEEBLES.