No. 750,943. PATENTED FEB. 2, 1904.

T. S. BROWN.

HARVESTER CUTTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 2, 1901.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

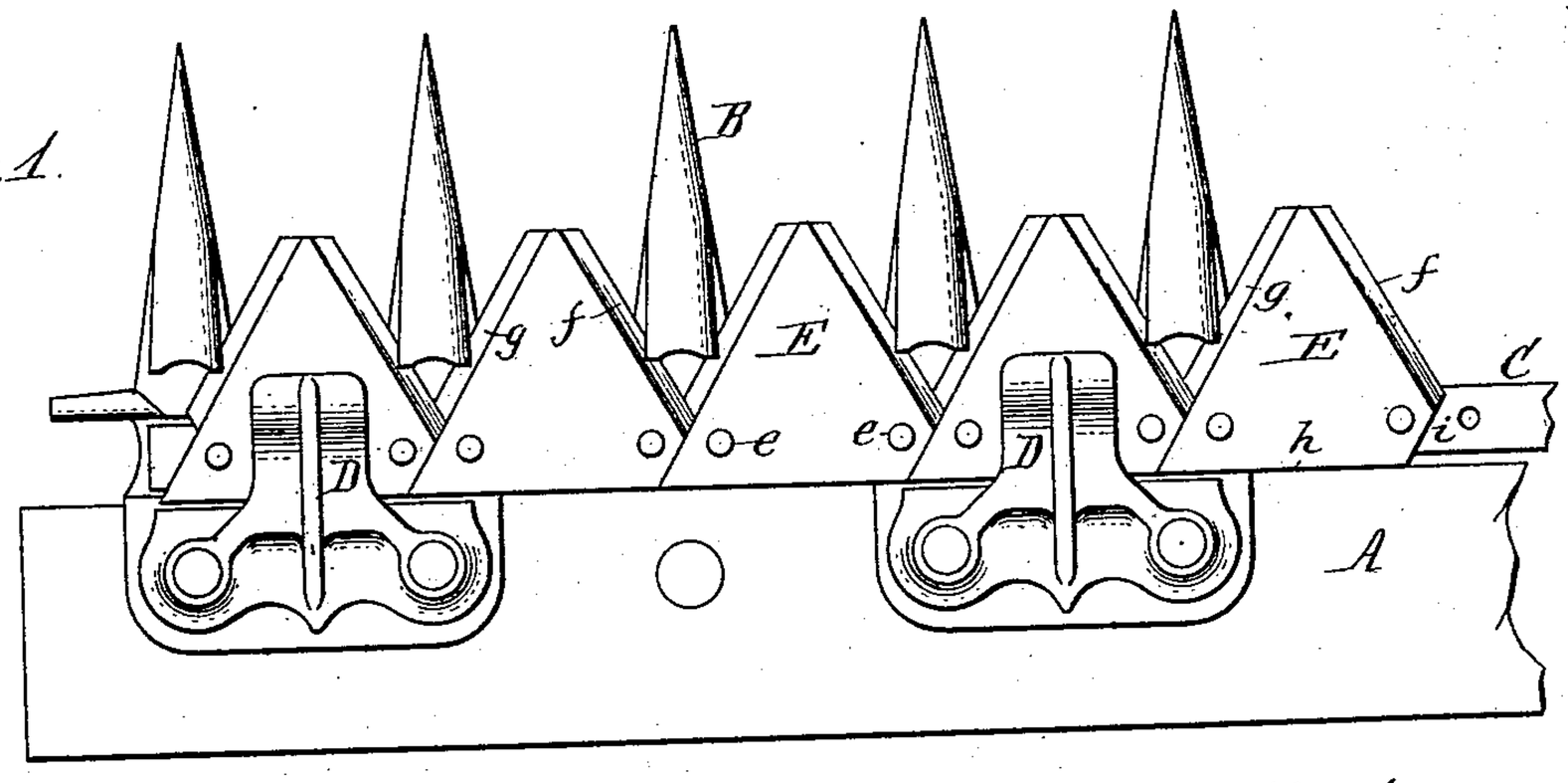

Fig. 3.

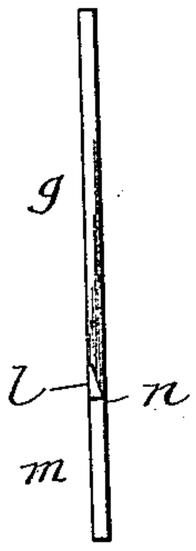

Fig. 2.

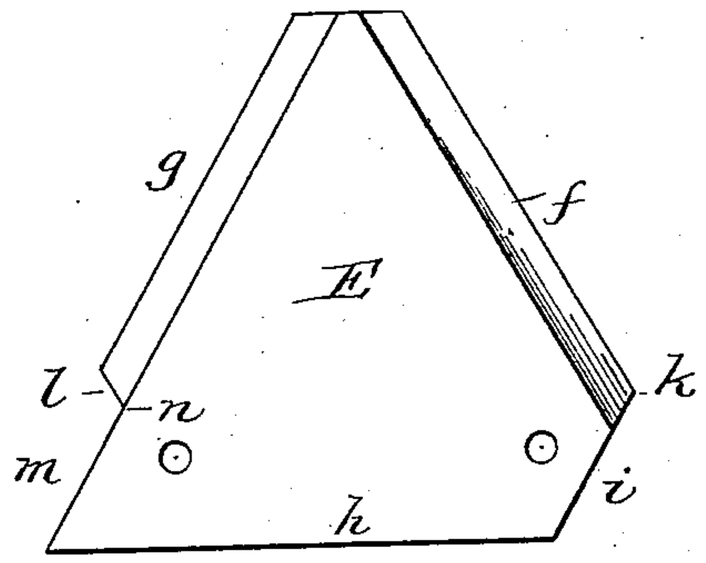

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

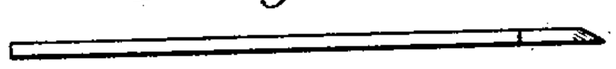

Fig. 6.

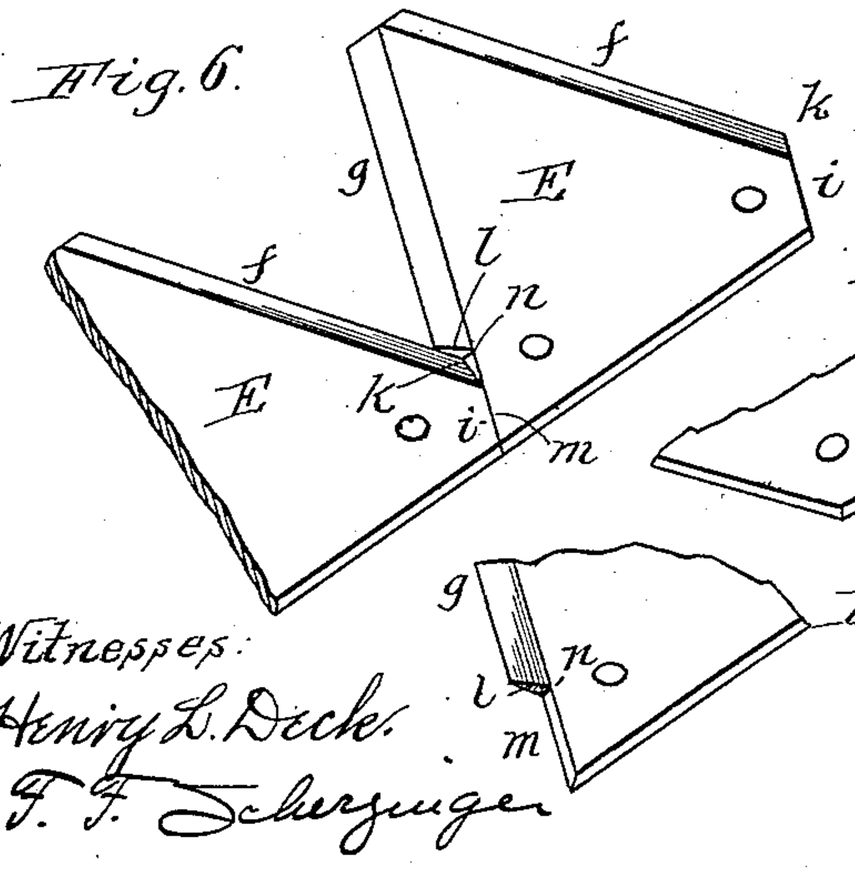

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

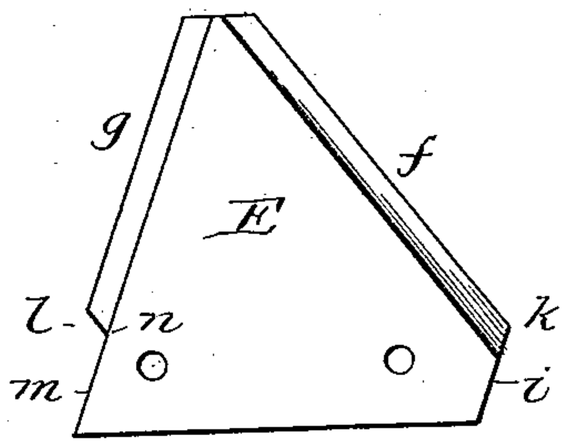

Fig. 7.

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 750,943. Patented February 2, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS S. BROWN, OF POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO ADRIANCE, PLATT & COMPANY, OF POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

HARVESTER-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 750,943, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed July 2, 1901. Serial No. 66,849. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS S. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Harvester-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the cutter blades or sections of mowers, reapers, and other harvesting-machines, and has for its object to construct the sections in such manner that an upright shoulder is formed in the angle at the junction of the blades, which shoulder faces sidewise and tends by the back-and-forth movement of the sections to dislodge blades of grass, leaves, and other matter which may have been caught under the guide-buttons extending over the sections.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of the finger-bar and cutter-bar of a mowing-machine provided with my improved sections. Fig. 2 is a detached plan view of one of the sections. Figs. 3 and 4 are side edge views of the section viewed from opposite sides. Fig. 5 is an edge view of the base or butt end of the section. Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the angular shoulder at the junction of two sections. Figs. 7 and 8 are perspective views of the side portions adjacent to the butt-end of the section. Fig. 9 is a top plan view of a section having its cutting edges arranged at unequal angles and embodying my improvement.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the finger-bar; B, the guard-fingers; C, the cutter-bar, and D the guide-buttons secured to the finger-bar. All of these parts are of any ordinary construction.

E represents the cutter sections or blades, which are secured to the cutter-bar by rivets *e* or other suitable means.

f and *g* represent the forwardly-converging beveled cutting sides of each section, and *h* represents the square base or butt-end of the same. The inner end of the beveled cutting side or edge *f* on one side of the section is connected with the butt-end of the section by a straight and square edge *i*, which is arranged parallel with the beveled cutting side or edge *g* on the opposite side of the section. This straight square edge *i* forms with the beveled cutting edge *f* a corner or salient angle *k*. The beveled cutting edge *g* on the opposite side of the section terminates at its inner end in a square shoulder *l*, which is arranged parallel with the cutting edge *f* on the opposite side of the section and which extends from the lowest part of the beveled cutting edge *g* to its highest part or the top surface of the section. The beveled cutting edge *g* is removed from this square shoulder *l* to the butt-end of the section, whereby a square edge *m* is formed, which is arranged in line with the highest part of the cutting edge *g*. The two square shoulders *l* and *m* form a retreating angle *n*, into which fits the salient angle *k* on the adjacent side of the adjoining section.

When two sections of this construction are placed side by side, with the salient angle *k* of one arranged in the retreating angle *n* of the other, as shown in Figs. 1 and 6, the slope of the beveled edge *f* in the angle *n* exposes parts of the square edges *l* and *m*. These exposed parts form an angular upright shoulder which faces to one side. The sections being secured in this position to the cutter-bar, an upright angular shoulder is formed in the angle at the junction of every two sections. In reciprocating with the cutter-bar these shoulders strike against any blades of grass, leaves, or other matter which may have lodged on the cutter mechanism, particularly such as have been caught underneath the guide-buttons, and dislodge such matter, thereby keeping the buttons and the sections clear. In Figs. 1 to 8 the angles of the two forwardly-converging beveled cutting edges *f* and *g* are alike. In Fig. 9 the two angles are unequal.

My improvement may be embodied in either form of section.

I claim as my invention—

1. A cutter-section having forwardly-converging beveled side edges, and having on one side, at the inner end of the beveled side, a straight square edge which extends from the edge of the beveled side to the butt-end of the section in a straight line parallel with the bev-

eled side on the opposite side of the section, and on the opposite side, at the inner end of the beveled side, a square edge which is arranged parallel with the opposite beveled side of the section, and a square edge which extends from the high inner end of said square edge to the butt-end of the section in line with the high part of the beveled side on the same side of the section, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a cutter-bar and cutter-sections arranged side by side on the bar and having forwardly-converging beveled sides, each section having at the base end of one of its beveled sides an angular notch which has one side arranged parallel with the opposite beveled side of the section and the other side extending in a straight line to the butt of the section, and at the base end of the opposite beveled side a straight square edge which extends from the butt-end of the section to the edge of the beveled side and is arranged parallel with the corresponding side of the notch on the opposite side of the section, the straight square edge and the adjacent end of the beveled side of one section being arranged in the notch of the adjoining section, thereby forming upright angular shoulders on the upper sides of the sections in the angles at the junctions of their beveled sides, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 24th day of June, 1901.

THOMAS S. BROWN.

Witnesses:
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