

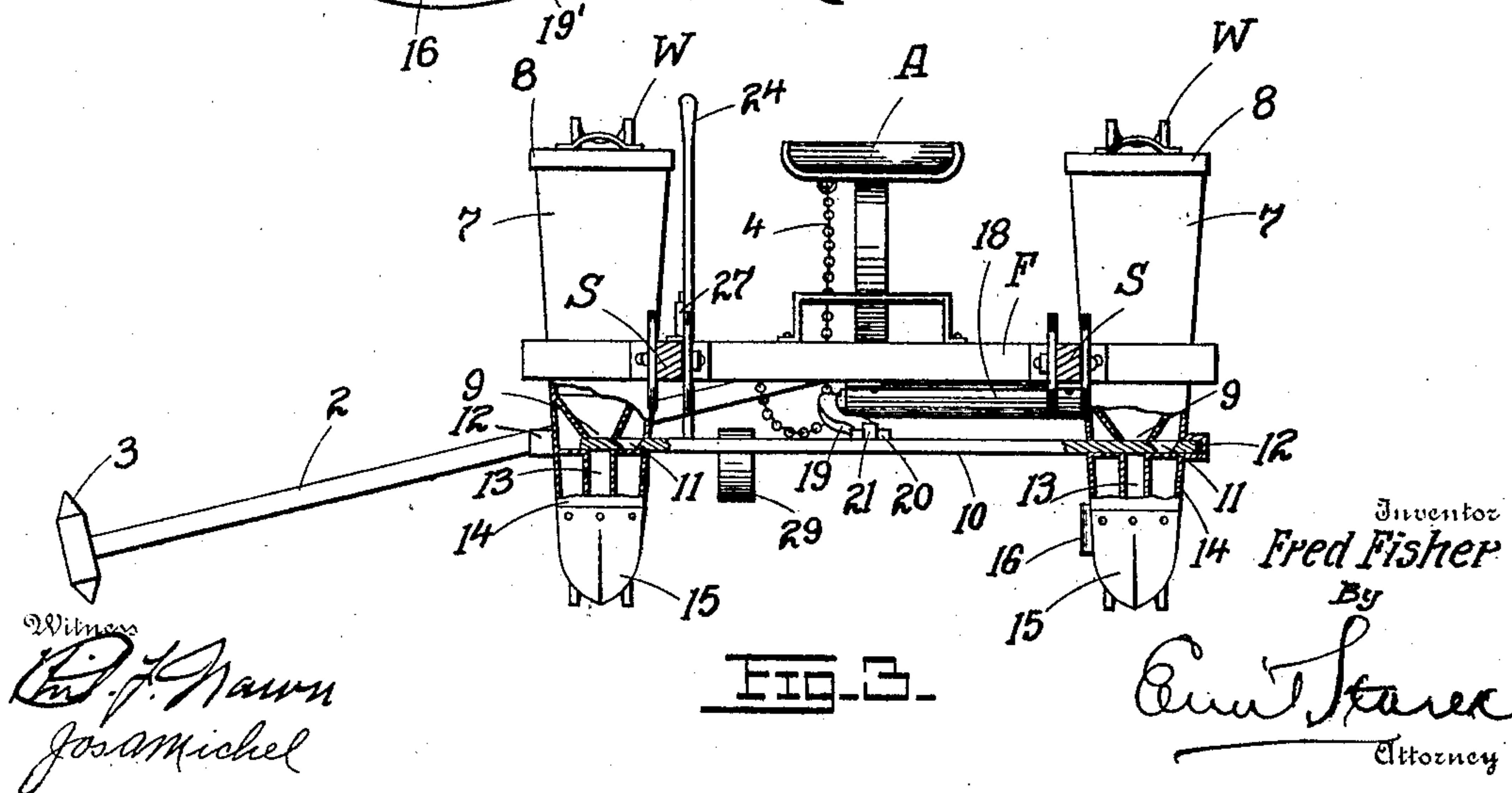
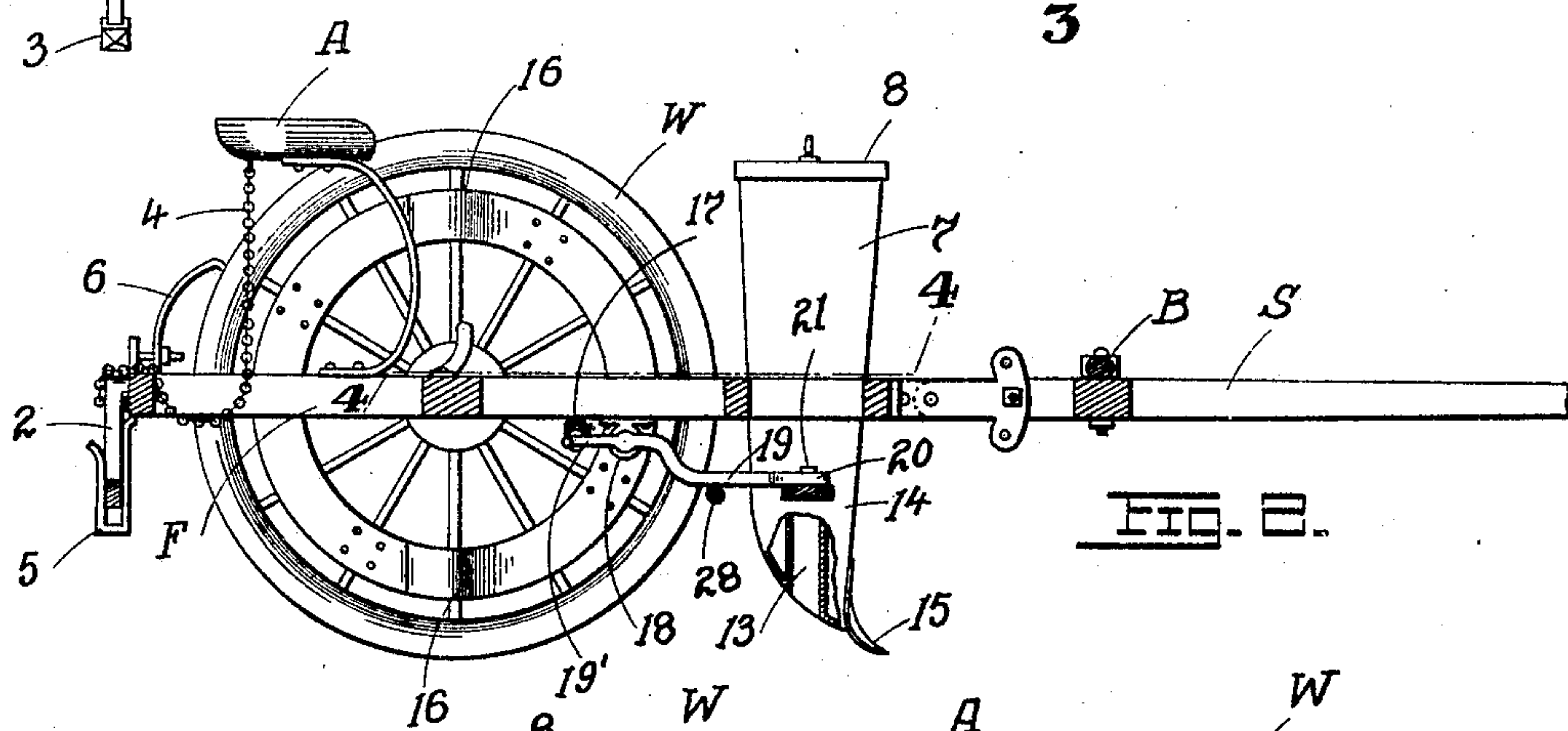
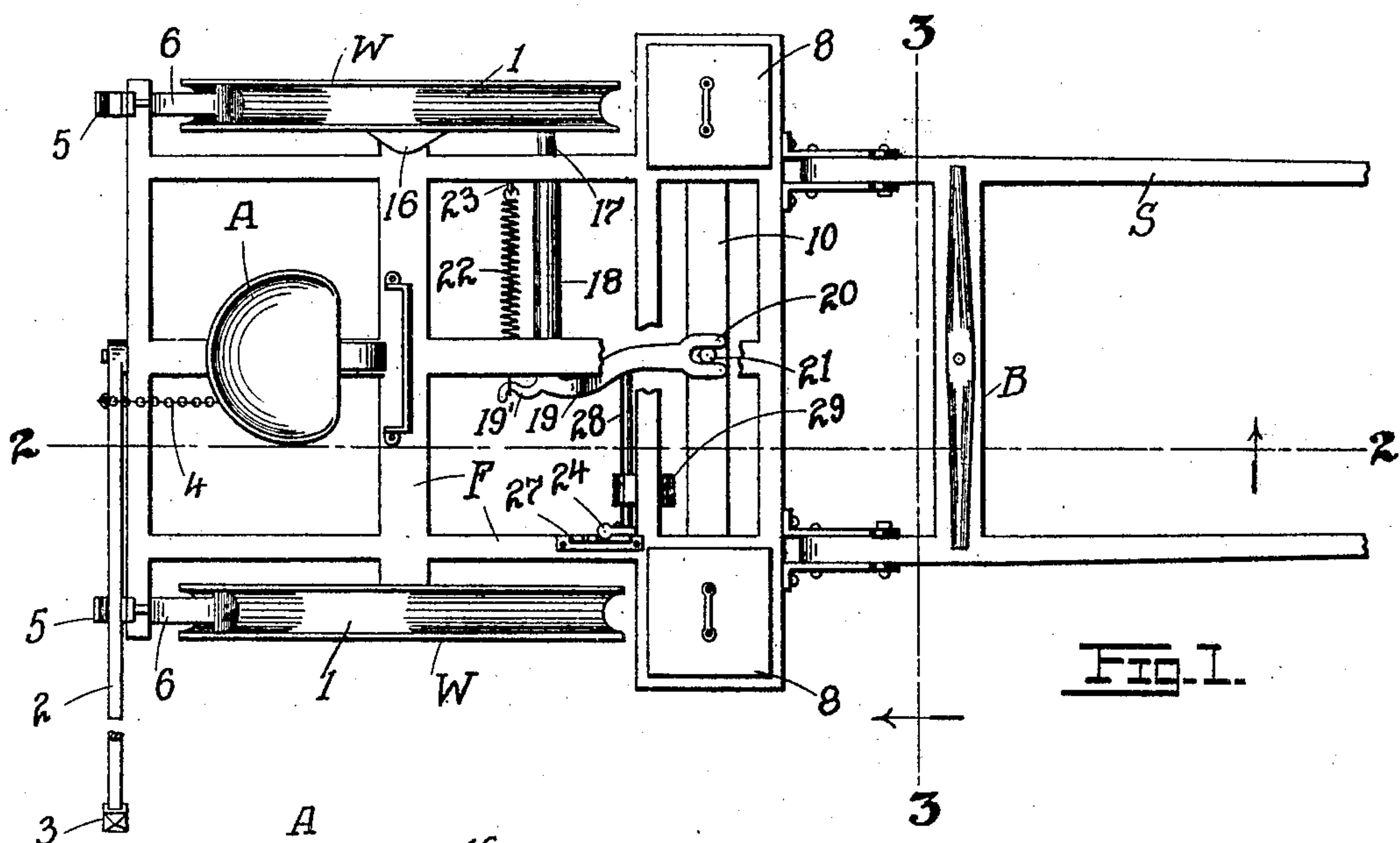
No. 799,461.

PATENTED SEPT. 12, 1905.

F. FISHER.
CORN PLANTER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 7, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



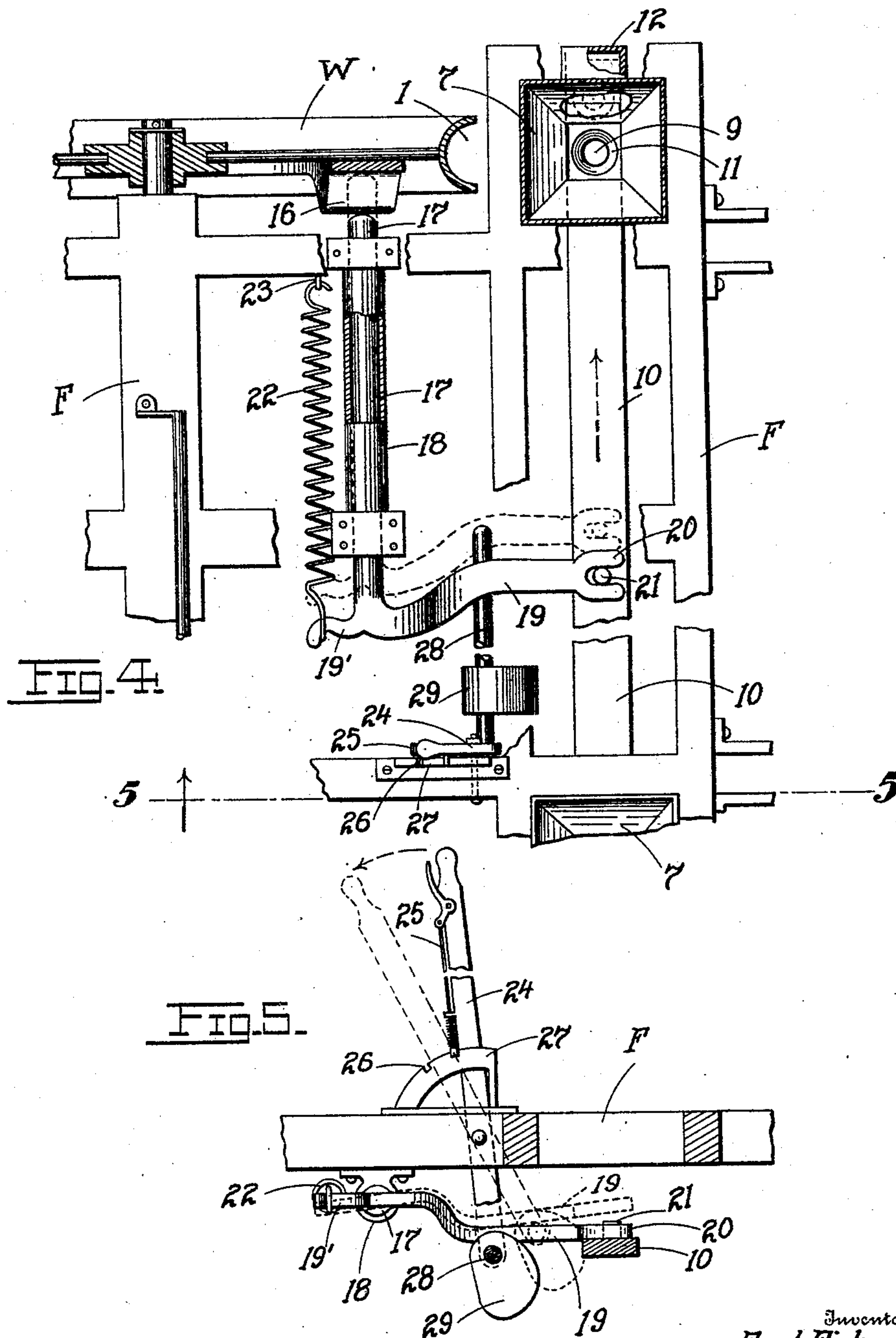
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED FISHER, OF IRONTON, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF THREE-FOURTHS TO CHARLES MADLINGER AND ONE-FOURTH TO CHARLES DOWNEY, OF IRONTON, MISSOURI.

CORN-PLANTER.

No. 799,461.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 12, 1905.

Application filed June 7, 1905. Serial No. 264,131.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED FISHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ironton, in the county of Iron and State of Missouri, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corn-Planters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

10 My invention has relation to improvements in corn-planters; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out the claim.

15 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan of the corn-planter. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a part vertical transverse section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged horizontal
20 section on line 4 4 of Fig. 2, parts being broken away; and Fig. 5 is a vertical section on line 5 5 of Fig. 4.

The object of my invention is to construct a corn-planter which can be drawn by a single animal; one which shall be light, readily
25 drawn over the field; one which is simple in construction, positive and reliable in its operation; one specially adapted for "drilling" corn, and one possessing further and other
30 advantages better apparent from a detailed description of the invention, which is as follows:

Referring to the drawings, F represents the frame of the machine, S the shafts, and B
35 the swingletree to which the draft-animal is attached. The wheels W are provided with peripheral grooves 1 for a purpose presently to appear. Mounted to swing pivotally in the rear of the frame is an arm 2, the free
40 end thereof carrying a marker 3 for marking the next line or furrow in which the corn is to be planted. The arm is swung first on one side of the machine and then on the other, according to the direction the machine is be-
45 ing drawn, the marker extending on each side of the machine a distance equal to the distance between the wheels W, the nearest wheel to the line previously marked being made to travel over said line with each return
50 trip of the machine over the field. The arm 2 is lifted, by means of a chain 4, by the driver seated on the seat A. When in its marking

position, the arm 2 swings into a depending U-shaped clip or bracket 5 to impart rigidity to said arm. Secured to the frame in any
55 mechanical manner are the resilient scrapers 6, which clean the dirt from the peripheries of the wheels. Located on each side of the machine directly in front of each wheel W is a flaring hopper 7, closed by a lid 8, for hold-
60 ing the grains of corn to be planted. The hopper has a discharge mouth or opening 9, which is alternately opened and closed by a reciprocating cut-off or plate 10, provided at each end with a conical opening 11, adapted
65 at stated intervals to register with the opening 9, the inclined walls of said opening 11 serving to give the upper edge of the opening a shearing effect, thereby preventing the jamming and breaking of the grains of corn
70 between the walls of the opening 11 and the edge of the opening 9. The opposite ends of the reciprocating cut-off or plate 10 project beyond the walls of the hoppers proper, being received by the casings 12. The corn after
75 it passes the opening 11 descends uninterrupted through a central chute or tube 13 of the hopper extension 14, the latter being provided at its front or advancing wall with a share 15, which forms the furrow in the
80 ground into which the corn falls with each reciprocation of the cut-off 10. The moment the corn is deposited the earth is closed over it by the inclined walls of the peripheral
85 grooves 1 of the wheels W.

The manner of imparting reciprocation to the plate 10 is as follows: Formed along the inner face of one of the wheels W, adjacent to the periphery thereof, are a series of cam or wedge
90 formations 16, which in the rotation of the wheel strike or impinge against the end of a reciprocating bar 17, loosely confined in a sleeve 18 of the frame, the opposite end of the bar being provided with an arm 19, dis-
95 posed substantially at right angles thereto and extending forward, the free end of the arm terminating in a fork 20, which loosely embraces a pin 21 on the cut-off 10. The rear end of the arm 19 has an extension 19',
100 to which is secured one end of a retracting-spring 22, the opposite end of the spring being secured to an eye 23 on the frame. The successive engagements of the cams 16 with the adjacent end of the bar 17 force the lat-

ter away from the wheel carrying the cams, and the moment the latter have passed off the bar the spring 22 retracts it toward the wheel, thus reciprocating it laterally as the machine is drawn along the field and planting the corn. The plate 10 can be disconnected from the influence of the arm 19 by the following mechanism: Pivoted at one side of the machine is a locking-lever 24, provided with a spring-pawl 25, engaging the notches 26 of a curved segment 27, the lower or short arm of the lever extending a suitable distance below the platform of the frame F and to a point below the normal position of the arm 19. Projecting beneath the arm 19 from the lever 24 is an arm or rod 28, and when the lever is tripped rearward to the dotted position shown in Fig. 5 the rod 28 raises the arm 19 and correspondingly rocks the bar 17 in its sleeve 18 and disengages the forked end 20 from the pin 21 of the cut-off 10, leaving the latter unaffected by the reciprocations of the bar 17. At the same time a cam 29, carried by the rod 28, becomes wedged against the edge of the cut-off 10, thus locking the latter against any possible movement or reciprocation, and thus preventing the escape of the corn from the hoppers, so that by tilting the lever 24 to the dotted position indicated in Fig. 5 the machine may be drawn over the field without actuating the plate 10. By restoring the lever 24 to its first position, permitting the reengagement of the fork 20 with the pin 21, the plate 10 is again reciprocated, and the corn is released.

While I have here shown only two tripping-cams 16, I may increase said number, whereupon the delivery of the corn from the hopper will be more frequent and the grains

be planted more closely together, a result desirable, for example, when drilling corn.

I may in a measure depart from the details of construction here shown without in any wise affecting the nature or spirit of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

In a corn-planter, a frame, suitable hoppers carried thereby, depending extensions for said hoppers, shares carried by said extensions; running-wheels for the frame, suitable cam formations or enlargements on one of the wheels, a perforated reciprocating plate for controlling the discharge of the hopper contents, a spring-controlled reciprocating rocker-bar loosely mounted on the frame adapted to be struck by the cams and forced thereby in one direction, an arm projecting forward from said bar and terminating in a fork, a pin in the reciprocating plate loosely embraced by the fork, a locking-lever pivoted on the platform of the frame, a rod extending from the end of the short arm of the lever and engaging the under surface of the forked arm, whereby upon tilting of the lever in proper direction the forked arm is raised out of engagement with the pin in the reciprocating plate, and a cam on the rod carried by the lever for frictionally engaging the reciprocating plate and positively locking the same against movement, substantially as set forth.

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

FRED FISHER.

Witnesses:

EMIL STAREK,
JOS. A. MICHEL.