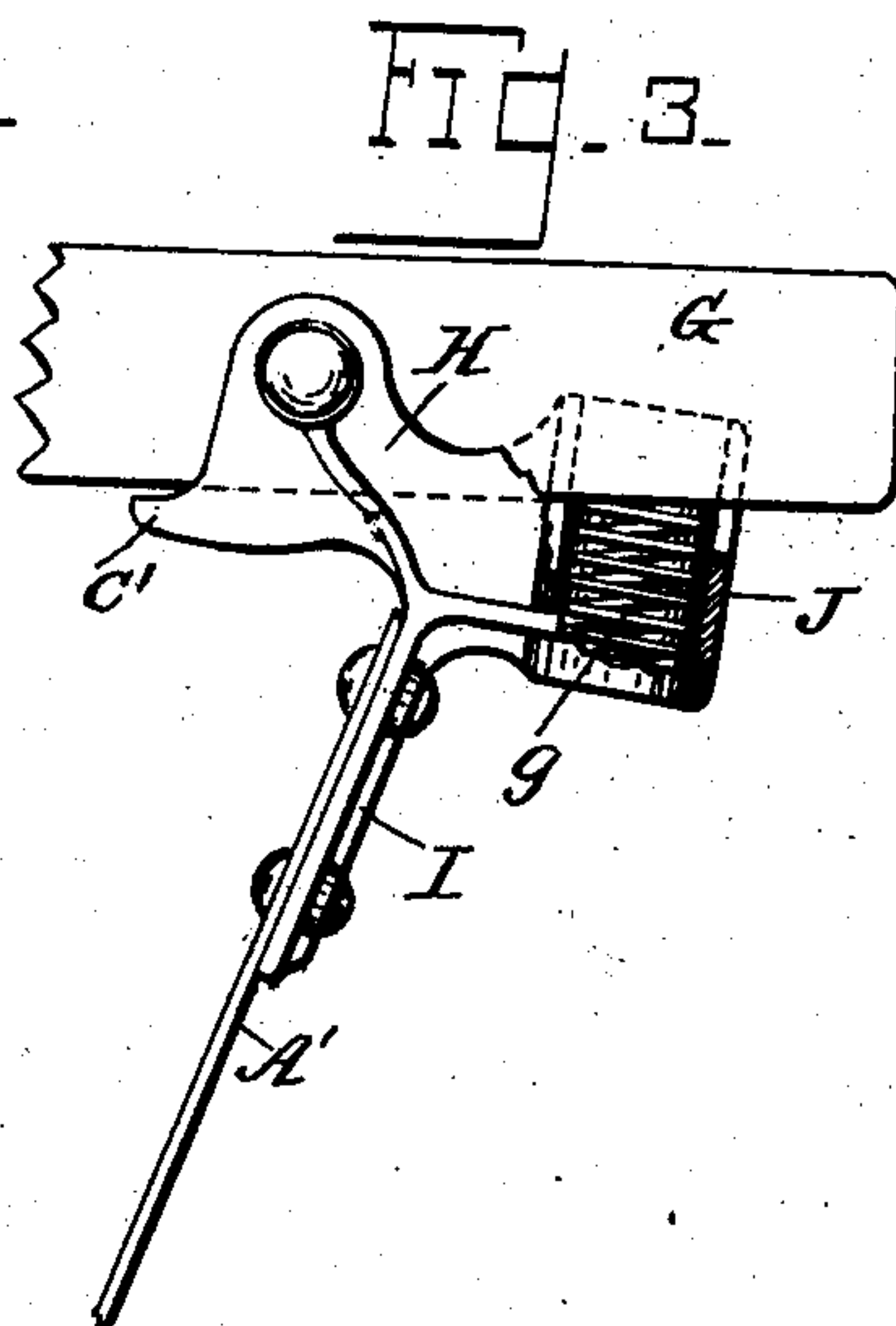
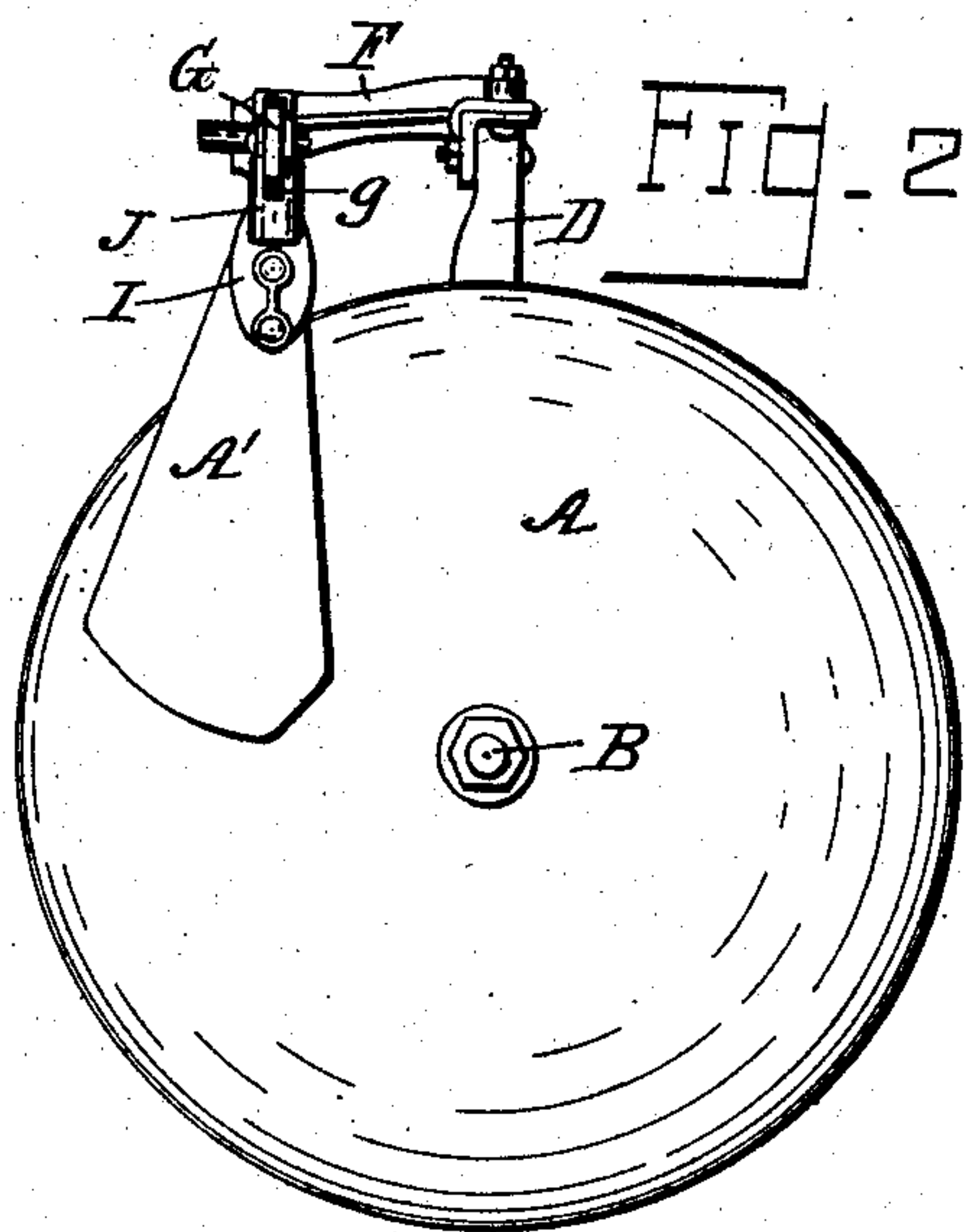
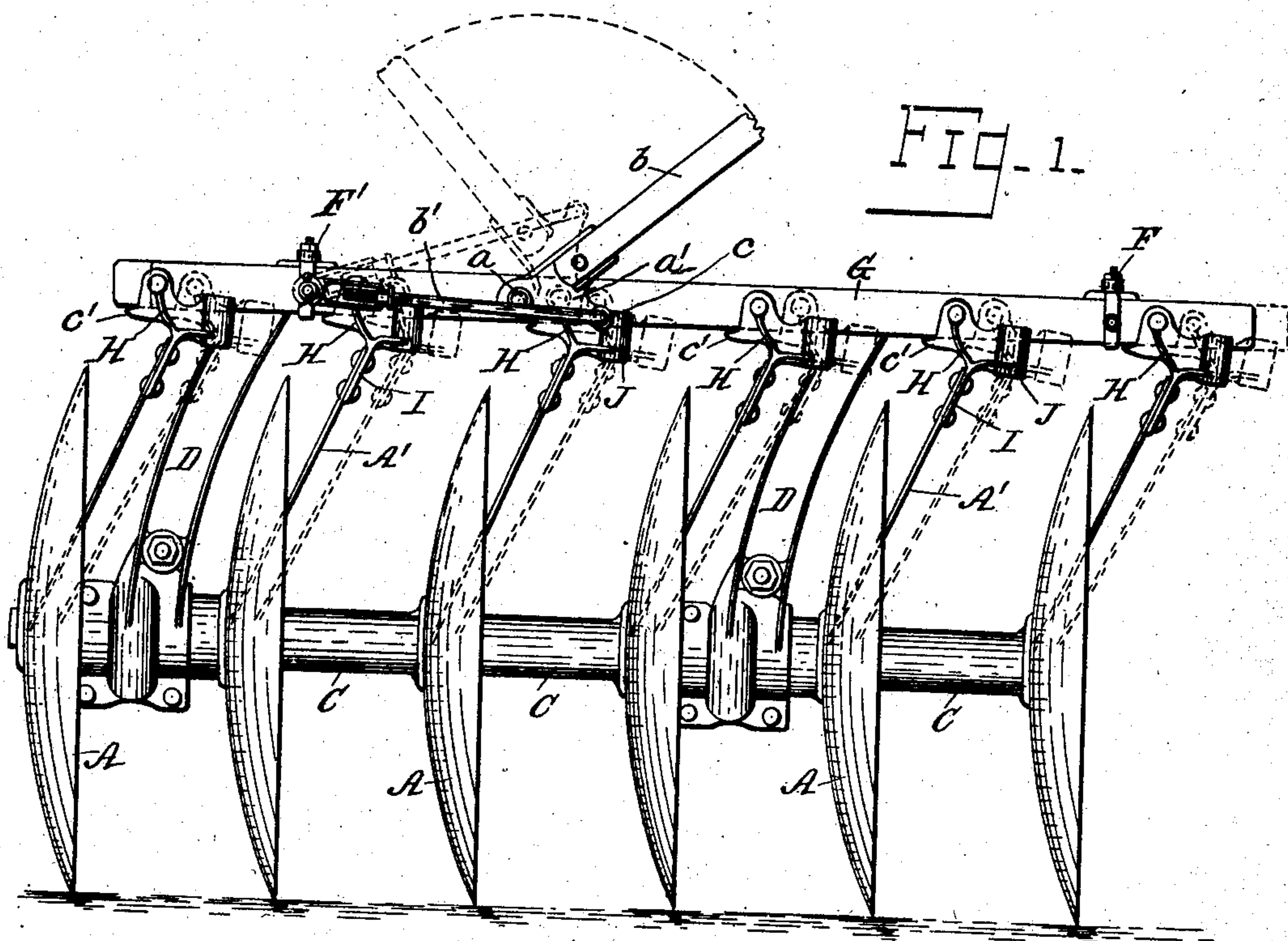


No. 827,375.

PATENTED JULY 31, 1906.

S. V. KENNEDY & C. S. SHARP.
SCRAPER FOR DISK HARROWS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 8, 1904.



WITNESSES.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SCRAPER FOR DISK HARROWS.

No. 827,375.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 31, 1906.

Application filed October 8, 1904. Serial No. 227,698.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL V. KENNEDY and CHARLES S. SHARP, citizens of the United States, residing at Auburn, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Scrapers for Disk Harrows, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to that class of scrapers for disk harrows in which the scrapers are movable toward or from the disks; and the object of our invention is to simplify and perfect the construction of such scrapers and to lessen the cost of their manufacture.

Referring to the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a rear view of a gang of disks, showing our improved scrapers attached. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same, omitting the lever; and Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view in part section.

The disks A are journaled upon an axle B and spaced by spools C in the usual manner. Standards D connect the disk gang with the gang-beam E, which has secured to it supports F F', slotted at their outer ends to carry the scraper-bar G, the slots being sufficiently large to permit a longitudinal movement of the scraper-bar.

Brackets H are pivotally mounted upon the scraper-bar G and have downwardly-projecting arms I, to which the scraper-blades A' are rigidly secured in any suitable manner. Sockets J are formed in the brackets H and are slotted at the top to admit the lower edge of the scraper-bar G. Coiled springs g are within the sockets J and contact with the bottoms thereof and with the scraper-bar G, being retained in the sockets by the scraper-bar so that while there is a certain amount of resiliency in the scraper-blades A', a more perfect and yielding contact with the disks is insured. Lips or projections c' are formed upon the brackets H and by contact with the scraper-bar G limit the movement of the brackets and scrapers toward the disks.

Pivoted upon the scraper-bar at a is a crank-arm a', having a lever b bolted to it, and a link b', hooked in an eye c and adjustably connected to the support F', so that it is apparent that when the lever b and connecting parts are in the position shown by full lines in Fig. 1 the scrapers are in operative position against the disks and are so held by

reason of the fact that the link b' is thrown below the center of the pivotal point of the crank-arm a'. The scrapers are moved out of engagement with the disks by a reverse movement of the lever, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with the disks, of a scraper-bar, scraper-carrying brackets pivoted thereon, sockets in the brackets containing springs in contact with the scraper-bar, and slots in said brackets with which the scraper-bar engages.

2. In a scraper for disk harrows, the combination of a scraper-bar, a pivoted bracket thereon carrying a scraper-blade, a socket in the bracket, a spring therein in contact with the scraper-bar on one side of the bracket's pivot, and a lip or projection on the bracket to engage with the scraper-bar on the other side of the pivot and limit the forward movement of the bracket by the action of the spring, the socket having a slot engaged by the scraper-bar.

3. In a scraper for disk harrows, the combination of a scraper-bar, a bracket pivoted thereon and carrying a scraper-blade, a socket in the bracket containing a spring, and a slot in the socket with which the scraper-bar engages to hold the spring in the socket.

4. In a scraper for disk harrows, the combination of a scraper-bar consisting of a relatively thin flat bar set vertically edgewise, a bracket pivoted to one side of the bar and carrying a scraper-blade, a socket in the bracket on one side of its pivot, a spring therein reacting against the under side of the scraper-bar, a lip or projection on the bracket on the other side of its pivot to limit the forward movement of the bracket, and a slot in the socket in which the scraper-bar engages, whereby the bracket is braced and guided in its movements.

In testimony whereof we hereunto set our hands, this 21st day of September, 1904, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

SAMUEL V. KENNEDY.
CHARLES S. SHARP.

Witnesses:

RAYMOND E. SEARLS,
H. SEYMOUR BETTS.