

No. 834,426.

PATENTED OCT. 30, 1906.

L. WENDELIN & G. DEMMER.

STALK CUTTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

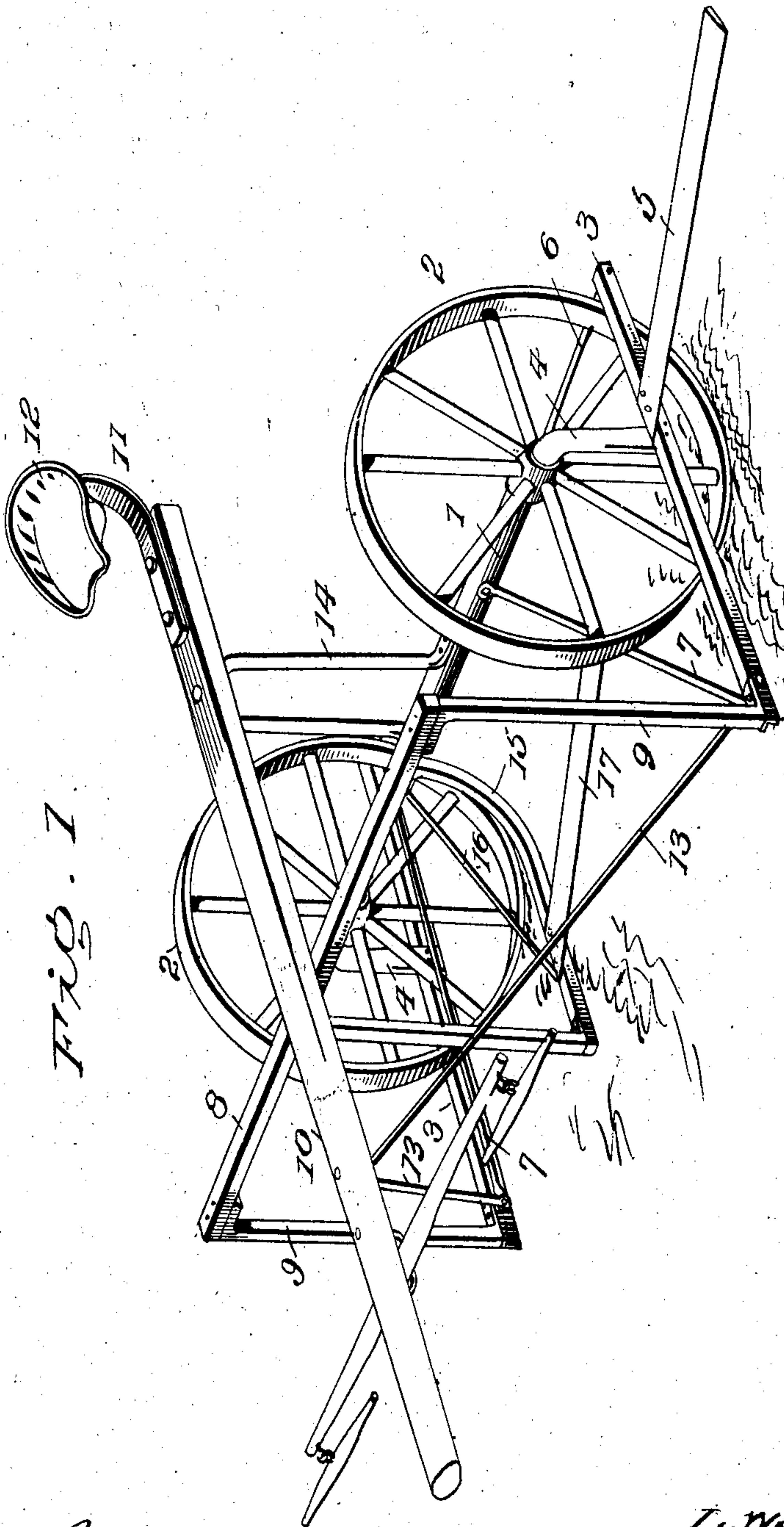


Fig. 1

Witnesses

James W. Woodson

Inventors

*L. Wendelin,
G. Demmer.*

By

Harvey, Attorneys

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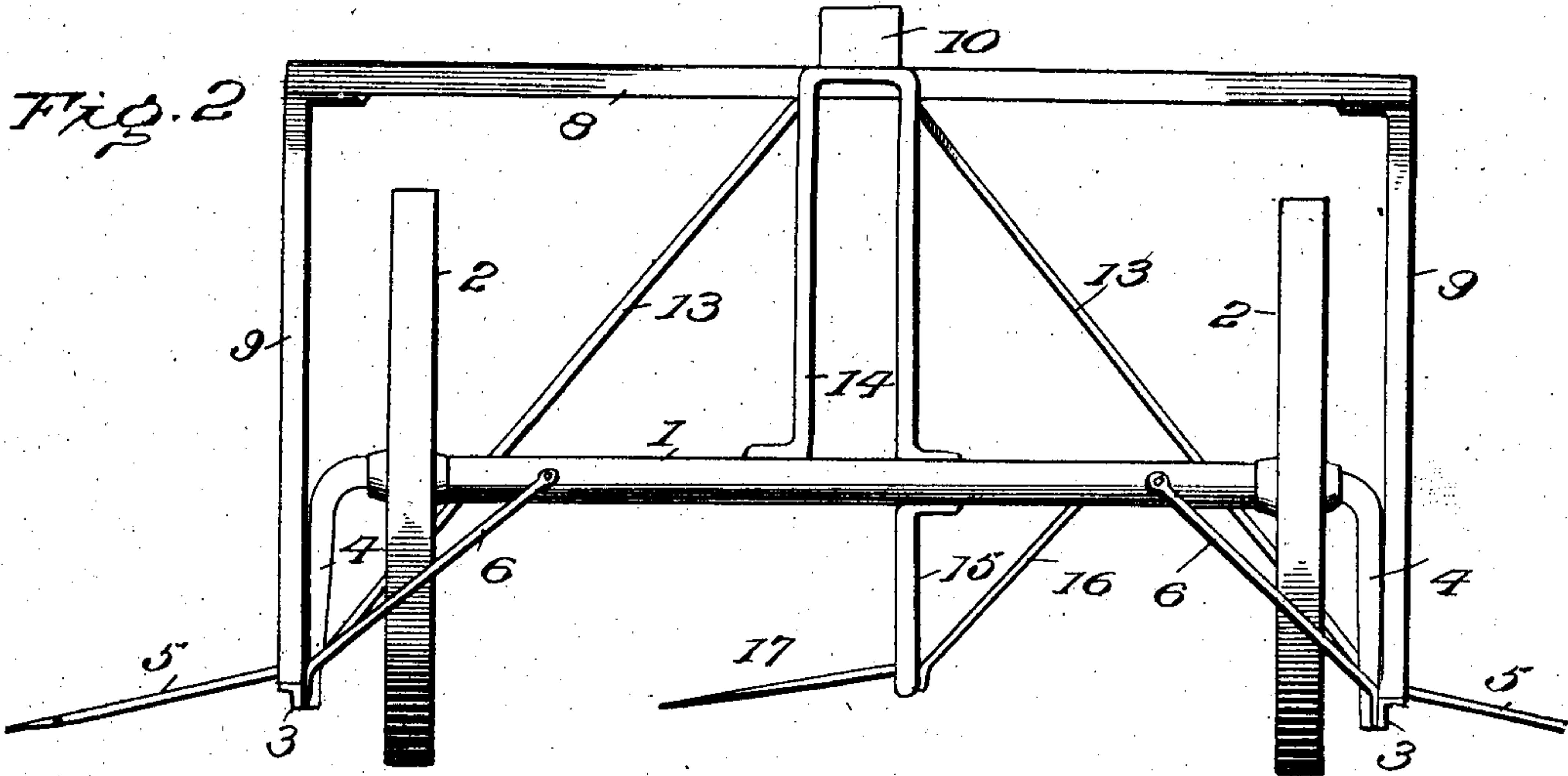


Fig. 3.

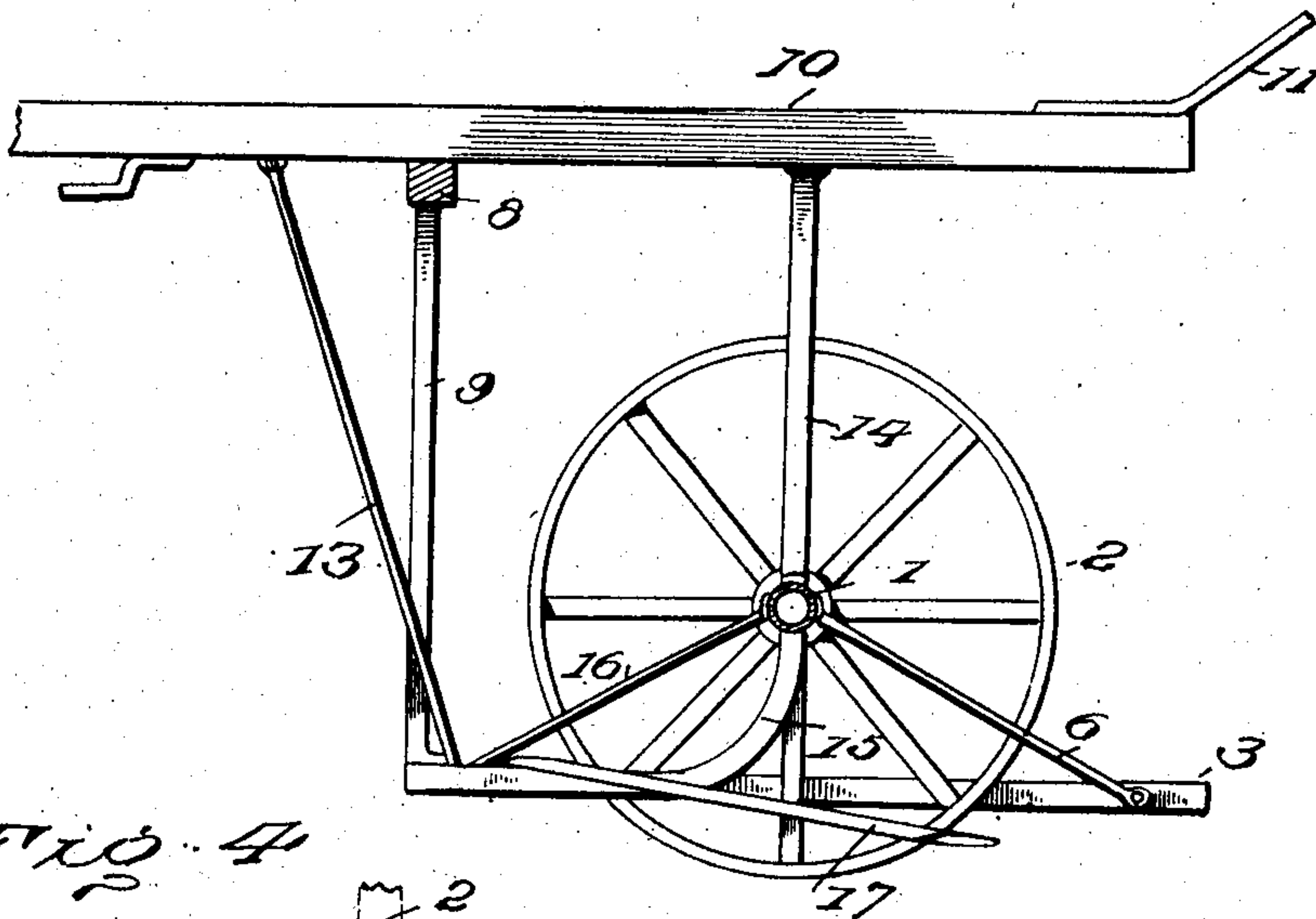
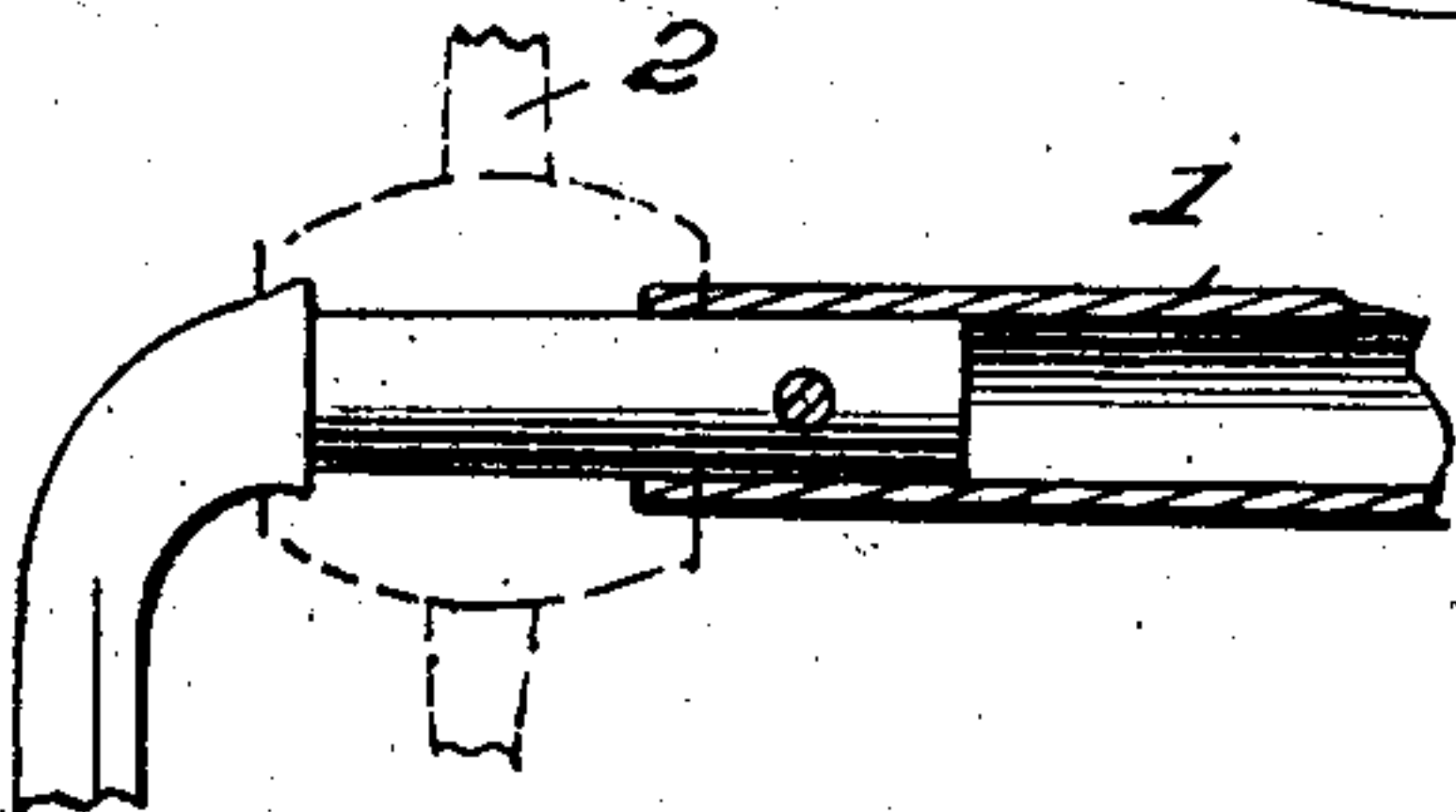


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

James W. Woodson

Inventors
L. Wendelin
G. Demmer
By *Ph. A. Mary*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAWRENCE WENDELIN AND GEORGE DEMMER, OF HERNDON, KANSAS.

STALK-CUTTER.

No. 834,426.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 30, 1906.

Application filed July 3, 1906. Serial No. 324,675.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LAWRENCE WENDELIN and GEORGE DEMMER, citizens of the United States, residing at Herndon, in the county of Rawlins and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stalk-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to field implements for use in agricultural pursuits, being designed most especially to provide an improved machine for cutting cornstalks, cane, and like stalky plants.

The improvement appertains to the general structure whereby the parts are stayed to resist strain and whereby the implement is rendered light and easy running and possesses lasting qualities and obviates frequent and expensive repairs.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings.

While the invention may be adapted to different forms and conditions by changes in the structure and minor details without departing from the spirit or essential features thereof, still the preferred embodiment is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a rear view. Fig. 3 is a vertical central section. Fig. 4 is a detail section taken through the spindle.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The machine comprises an axle 1, which is preferably tubular, although it may be of any formation. The ground-wheels 2 are loosely mounted upon axle arms or spindles let into the tubular axle or forming a part thereof. Longitudinal bars 3 are arranged at the sides of the implement exterior to the ground-wheels and in a lower plane than the axle and are connected intermediate of their ends to the axle-arms by means of hangers 4. The longitudinal bars 3 are preferably of angle-iron and support cutting-blades 5, which incline outwardly and rearwardly, so as to cut two rows of stalks at the same time. A brace 6 connects the rear end of each bar 3 with the axle 1, and a corresponding brace 7

connects the front end of each bar with the axle, the inner ends of the two braces 6 and 7 being connected to the axle, preferably by means of the same fastening. The braces 6 and 7, in conjunction with the hangers 4, fix the position of the longitudinal bars and hold the same in place.

A cross-bar 8 is connected at its ends to uprights 9, which are made fast at their lower ends to the front ends of the longitudinal bars 3. The pole or tongue 10 is connected to the cross-bar 8 and extends in the rear thereof a short distance and has the standard 11 of the seat 12 fastened thereto. Braces 13 connect the front ends of the longitudinal bars 3 with the pole or tongue in advance of the cross-bar. A frame 14 of approximately U form is interposed between the rear portion of the pole or tongue and the axle 1, said frame being formed of a strip which is doubled upon itself and has the terminal portions of its side members outwardly extended to rest upon the axle, to which they are firmly attached, the upper end of the frame being bolted or otherwise secured to the pole or tongue in the rear of the cross-bar 8.

A standard 15 is attached at its upper end to the axle 1 intermediate of its ends and curves forwardly and downwardly, a brace 16 connecting the front end of said standard with the axle. A cutter blade 17, similar to the cutter-blades 5, is attached at its front end to the lower portion of the standard 15 and inclines rearwardly and laterally, so as to cut an intermediate row of stalks by a shear action, similar to the blades 5. By having the blades 5 outwardly and rearwardly inclined in opposite directions the lateral strain upon the one tending to produce side draft is neutralized by the lateral strain upon the other. The slight tendency to side draft by the action of the intermediate cutter-blades 17 is overcome by the weight of the machine and the traction of the ground-wheels upon the ground.

It is noted that the cutter-blades are supported in such a manner as to run close to the ground and are yet firmly supported and braced. The draft by means of which the implement is drawn over the field is applied to the pole or tongue by hitching the team thereto in the accustomed manner. By having the driver's seat located in the rear of the axle the weight of the driver may be utilized to balance the machine and relieve the weight of the pole or tongue from the necks

of the animals. The provision of the three cutter-blades enables three rows of stalks to be cut at one and the same operation.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In an implement of the character set forth, the combination of an axle provided at its ends with spindles upon which ground-wheels are mounted, longitudinal bars located in a lower plane than the axle and exterior to the ground-wheels, hangers connected at their lower ends to the longitudinal bars between their ends and at their upper ends to the said spindles, braces connecting opposite ends of each longitudinal bar with the axle, cutter-blades supported by means of said longitudinal bars, and means for impelling the machine over the field.

2. In an implement of the character set forth, the combination of an axle provided at its ends with spindles upon which ground-wheels are mounted, longitudinal bars located in a lower plane than the axle and exterior to the ground-wheels, hangers connected at their lower ends to the longitudinal bars between their ends and at their upper ends to the said spindles, braces connecting opposite ends of each longitudinal bar with the axle, cutter-blades supported by means of said longitudinal bars, a cross-bar located in front of and in a higher plane than said axle, uprights connecting the extremities of the cross-bar with the front ends of the longitudinal bars, a pole having connection with the cross-bar, and braces between the front ends of the longitudinal bars and the said pole.

3. In an implement of the character set forth, the combination of an axle provided at its ends with spindles upon which ground-wheels are mounted, longitudinal bars located in a lower plane than the axle and exterior to the ground-wheels, hangers connected at their lower ends to the longitudinal bars between their ends and at their upper ends to the said spindles, braces connecting opposite ends of each longitudinal bar with the axle, cutter-blades supported by means

of said longitudinal bars, a cross-bar located in front of and in a higher plane than said axle, uprights connecting the extremities of the cross-bar with the front ends of the longitudinal bars, a pole having connection with the cross-bar and extended in the rear thereof, braces between the front ends of the longitudinal bars and said pole and having connection with the latter in advance of the cross-bar and connection between the axle and the rear portion of the pole, and a seat supported upon the rear end of the said pole.

4. In an implement of the character set forth, the combination of an axle provided at its ends with spindles upon which ground-wheels are mounted, longitudinal bars located in a lower plane than the axle and exterior to the ground-wheels, hangers connected at their lower ends to the longitudinal bars between their ends and at their upper ends to the said spindles, braces connecting opposite ends of each longitudinal bar with the axle, cutter-blades supported by means of said longitudinal bars, a cross-bar located in front of and in a higher plane than said axle, uprights connecting the extremities of the cross-bar with the front ends of the longitudinal bars, a pole having connection with the cross-bar and extended in the rear thereof, braces between the front ends of the longitudinal bars and said pole and having connection with the latter in advance of the cross-bar and connection between the axle and the rear portion of the pole, a seat supported upon the rear end of the said pole, a standard attached to the axle intermediate of the ends thereof and curved forwardly and downwardly, a brace connecting the front end of said standard with the axle, and a cutter-blade fast to the lower portion of the standard and inclined rearwardly and laterally.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

LAWRENCE WENDELIN. [L. s.]

GEORGE DEMMER. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

F. H. DRATH,

BARNEY LIPPOLD.