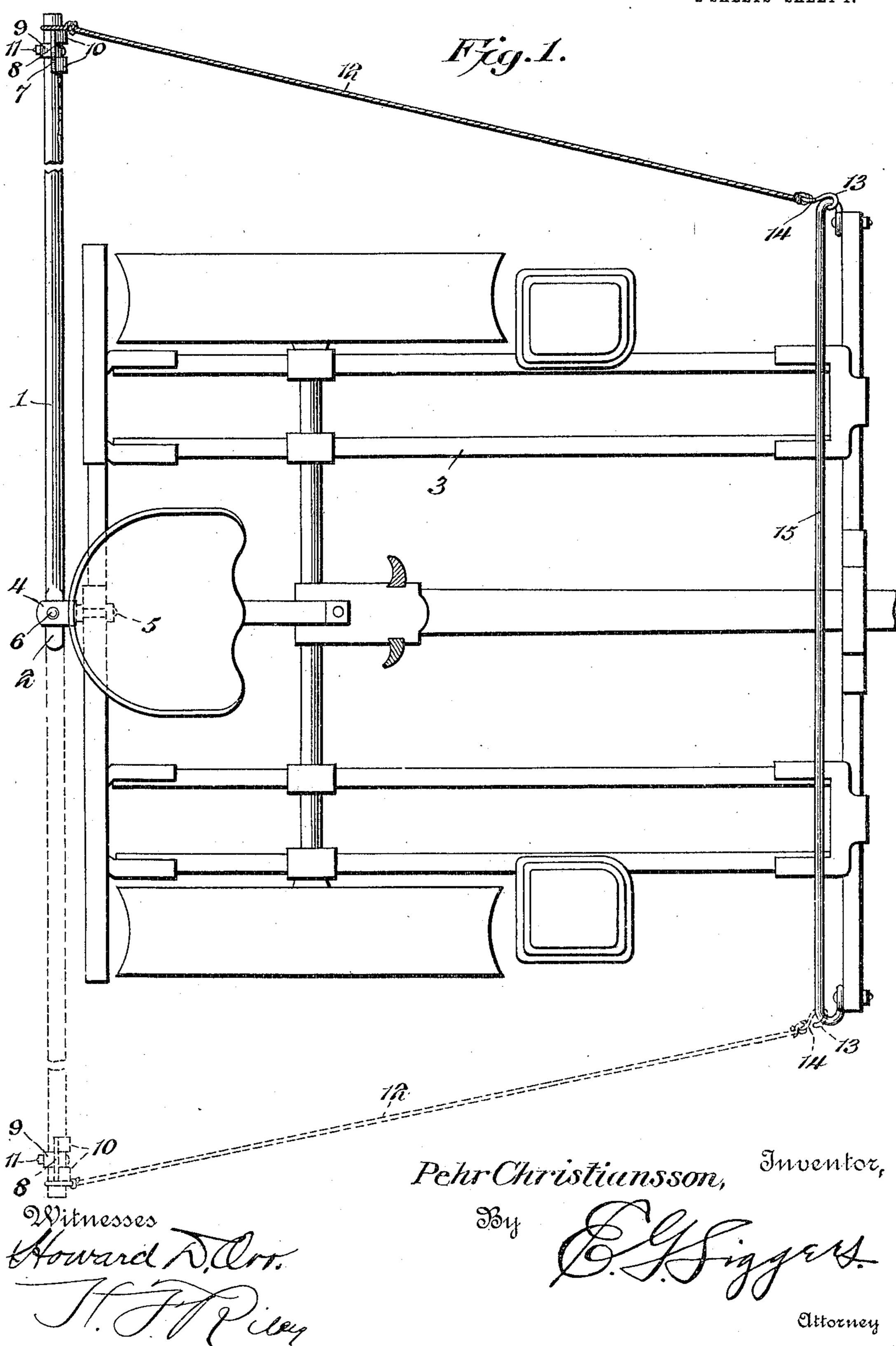
P. CHRISTIANSSON. MARKER FOR CORN PLANTERS. APPLICATION FILED JUNE 16, 1906.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PEHR CHRISTIANSSON, OF CARLOS, MINNESOTA.

MARKER FOR CORN-PLANTERS.

No. 837,386.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 4, 1906.

Application filed June 16, 1906. Serial No. 322,085.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Pehr Christiansson, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carlos, in the county of Douglas and State of 5 Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Marker for Corn-Planters, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in

markers for corn-planters.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of markers for cornplanters and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient marker adapted to be readily applied to the corn-planter and capable of 15 adjustment for marking rows of the desired width and adapted to be arranged at either side of the machine.

A further object of the invention is to provide a marker of this character which will 20 hang loose and follow the configuration of the ground, whereby the marker is capable of effective work on either level or rough

ground.

With these and other objects in view the 25 invention consists in the construction and novel combination of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that va-30 rious changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details of construction within the scope of the invention may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrific-· ing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a marker constructed in accordance with this invention and shown applied to the frame of a corn-planter. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same, the pole of the marker being ar-40 ranged in a vertical position for convenience of illustration. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the marking-blade. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view illustrating the manner 45 of mounting the inner end of the pole of the marker.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the

drawings.

1 designates a pivotally-mounted markerpole which is connected at its inner end 2 with the center of the rear end of a frame 3 of a planter, the construction of which is shown, described, and claimed in a companion appli-55 cation filed on or about July 6, 1906, Serial No. 324,982. The pole, which preferably

consists of a single piece and which is adapted to swing to either side of the frame of the planter, has its inner end 2 squared and arranged within a bifurcated head or portion 4 60 of a bolt 5, which pierces the rear end of the frame of the corn-planter and which forms a pivotal support for the marker-pole. The enlarged portion or head 4 of the bolt 5 consists of spaced sides and a connecting trans- 65 verse portion, which is formed integral with the bolt 5. The sides are pierced by a bolt 6, which passes through the inner squared end

of the marker-pole.

The bolt 5, which is arranged horizontally, 70 is adapted to permit the outer end of the marker-pole to hang loosely, and the outer end of the pole is provided with an adjustable marking-blade 7, which is adapted to be moved inwardly or outwardly on the marker- 75 pole for marking the rows the desired distance apart. The blade is adapted to mark a line. along the side of the machine in the usual. manner to form a guide for the machine in planting the next row of corn. In order to 80 make a clear and distinct mark, the blade is arranged flatwise, or in a plane coincident with the plane of the marker-pole. The blade, which is oppositely tapered to provide opposite marking portions 8, is split longitudinally 85 at opposite sides of the center. The centrallyarranged partially-severed portion 9 is bowed or curved in one direction, and the side portions 10 are bent or bowed in the opposite direction, the oppositely bowed or bent portions go forming a central transverse eye for the reception of the outer portion of the markerpole. The pole passes through the eye of the marker-blade, which is slidable on the pole and which extends from the same in opposite 95 directions, and the said marking-blade is adjustably secured to the pole by means of a bolt 11 or other suitable fastening device, which pierces the pole or the central bowed or bent portion 9, as clearly shown in Fig. 4 of 100 the drawings. The pole is provided at intervals with suitable perforations for the reception of the fastening device 11. These perforations may be of any desired number and may be any distance apart for enabling the 105 marking-blade to be arranged for marking the rows of corn the desired distance apart.

One of the tapered projecting portions of the marking-blade depends from the pole when the latter is at either side of the ma- 110 chine, and the depending tapering portions of the blade are adapted to mark the land as the

machine moves forward. When the machine is turned at the end of the row, the marker is thrown to the opposite side of the machine to arrange it in proper position for marking the 5 next line.

The outer end of the pole is supported by a flexible connection 12, consisting of a rope, cable, or other suitable means, and secured at its rear end to the outer end of the pole, and ro connected at its front end to a traveler-ring 13, which is provided with an eye 14 for the reception of the front end of the flexible connection 12. The traveler-ring 13 slides on a transversely-disposed guide 15, consisting of 15 an archedrod located at the front of the frame of the corn-planter and secured at its ends to the terminals of the front transverse bar or member of the frame. The arched rod extends upwardly a sufficient distance so that 20 when the marker-pole is swung from one side of the machine to the other the said flexible connection 12 will be carried clear of the planting mechanism in its movement from one side of the machine to the other. The flexible 25 connection 12 prevents the outer end of the pole being bent backward and at the same time does not interfere with the free upwardand-downward movement of the marker, which movement is necessary in order to en-30 able the marker to effectually operate on both rough or level land.

It will be seen that the marker is exceedingly simple and inexpensive in construction, that it is adapted to be readily applied to a 35 corn-planter, and that it is capable of effectively marking both rough and level land. Also it will be clear that the marker is adapt-

ed to be readily adjusted to vary the width of rows of corn and that it may be easily swung from one side of the machine to the other 40 without the driver leaving his seat.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by

Letters Patent, is—

1. A device of the class described compris- 45 ing a marker-pole, and a marking-blade adjustably mounted on the outer portion of the pole and having tapered portions projecting in opposite directions from the same.

2. A device of the class described compris- 5° ing a marker-pole, and a blade adjustably mounted on the marker-pole and arranged in a plane coincident with the plane of the pole, whereby the marking portion of the blade is arranged flatwise.

3. A device of the class described comprising a pole, a marking-blade split between its ends and having oppositely-bowed portions forming an eye to receive the outer portion of the pole, and means for adjustably securing 6c the blade on the pole.

4. A device of the class described comprising a pole, an oppositely-tapered markerblade having oppositely-bowed intermediate portions adjustably receiving the marker- 65

pole.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

PEHR CHRISTIANSSON.

Witnesses:

C. H. LARSON, GEO. STROMLUND.