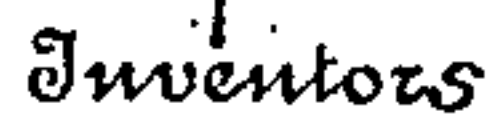


APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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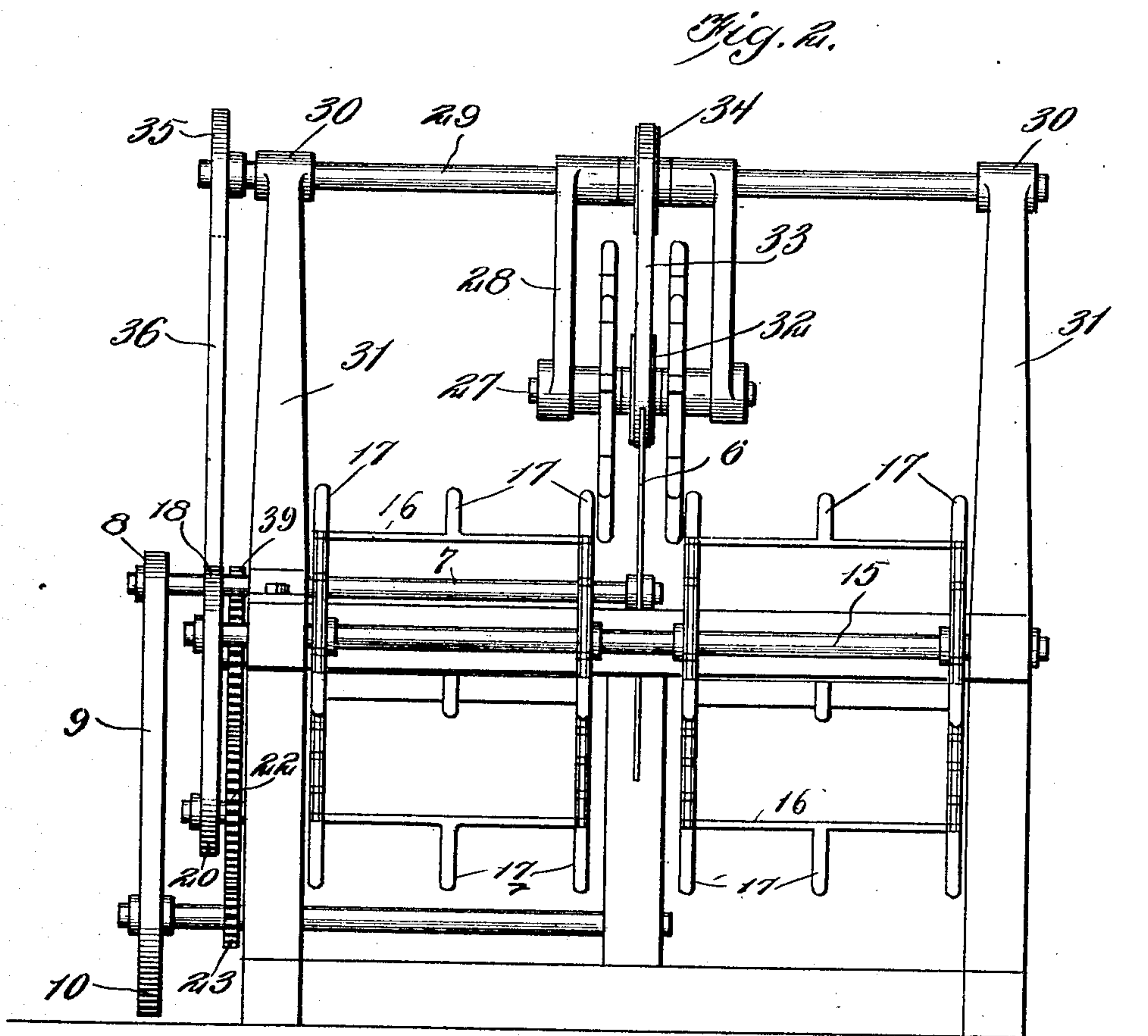
BUTT CUTTER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1908.

912,850.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IVEY JANES AND ALFRED A. LANAUX, OF BEAUMONT, TEXAS, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-FOURTH TO WILLIAM P. H. McFADDIN AND ONE-FOURTH TO WILLIAM C. JONES, OF BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

BUTT-CUTTER.

No. 912,850.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

Application filed April 22, 1908. Serial No. 428,559.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, IVEY JANES and ALFRED A. LANAUX, citizens of the United States, residing at Beaumont, in the county of Jefferson and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Butt-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to butt cutters, the object of the invention being to provide a power driven machine designed to cut off the butt ends of sheaves of cereals where the straw has become wet or muddy by reason of standing in the fields. This is especially important in rice harvesting where wet and muddy butts have to be contended with to a very large extent, it being practically impossible to thresh out rice when in the condition referred to without great deterioration of the quality of the product. Where the butts have become wet and muddy, when they finally dry, the mud breaks off in particles and follows the grain through the threshers greatly deteriorating the value and quality of the product. By the use of the butt cutter hereinafter described, the heads of the sheaves are severed from the damaged straw thereby maintaining the quality of the product which could not otherwise be done.

The machine hereinafter described is light and compact, requiring a minimum amount of power to drive the same and may be mounted on a suitable transporting truck so that it may be readily conveyed to and from the point of use.

With the above and other objects in view, the nature of which will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as herein fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of a butt cutter embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same.

The machine contemplated in this invention comprises a suitable supporting frame which is shown as composed of a base 1 and superposed member 2 and supporting legs or standards 3 connecting the members 1 and 2 of the frame. Supported upon said frame by means of brackets 4 is a table 5 above which operates the top runs of the

endless carrier or drag, hereinafter fully described.

The element which performs the cutting operation is illustrated at 6 where it is shown in the form of a rotary saw. It will be understood, however, that the rotary cutter 6 may consist of a very thin blade having appropriately thin teeth and constituting in effect a rotary knife or blade. This rotary cutter is mounted upon a suitable arbor 7 journaled in bearings on the frame and provided with a pulley 8 from which a driving belt 9 extends around a larger pulley 10 journaled on one of the standards 3 of the frame.

The endless carrier comprises parallel chains 11 which run over sprocket wheels 12 and 13 mounted on shafts 14 and 15 respectively, journaled in bearings at opposite ends of the frame, as shown in Fig. 1. Two pairs or sets of chains are employed as shown in Fig. 2, one set at each side of the rotary cutter 6 and the chains of each pair are connected by cross bars 16 provided with outwardly extending teeth 17 forming shoulders which engage behind the shocks and force the latter onward to the action of the rotary cutter. The endless carrier or drag, as a whole, is thus composed of two sections moving in unison and arranged at opposite sides of the rotary cutter so as to straddle said cutter and motion is imparted to the endless carrier or drag by a pulley 18 mounted fast on the shaft 15 of the cutter sprocket wheels 13 located in rear of the rotary cutter 6 so that the top run of the chains are drawn past the cutter thus dragging or drawing the sheaves toward and past the cutter. A driving belt 19 passes from the pulley 18 around a driving pulley 20 on a shaft 21 having fast thereon a spur gear wheel 22 which meshes with a pinion 23 on the shaft 24 of the wheel 10 above referred to.

In order to insure the feeding of the sheaves to the rotary cutter, we provide a sleeve adjusting feeder consisting of oppositely located wheels 25 having teeth 26 projecting from the outer periphery thereof as best shown in Fig. 1, the said wheels being mounted on a common shaft 27 so as to straddle the rotary cutter 6, as shown in Fig. 2. The shaft 27 is carried by oppositely arranged swinging arms 28 which, at

their upper ends, are mounted on a super-
imposed cross shaft 29 journaled in bearings
30 at the upper ends of a pair of oppositely
arranged standards 31 extending upward
5 from the main frame of the machine herein-
above described. The arms 28 are adapted
to swing by gravity so as to cause the teeth
26 of the wheels 25 to engage the shocks
just as they are brought into contact with
10 the rotary cutter. Rotary motion is im-
parted to the wheels 25 by providing the
shaft 27 with a belt pulley 32 from which a
belt 33 extends around another pulley 34
on the shaft 29. On the same shaft 29 and
15 at or near one end thereof is arranged
another pulley 35 from which a belt 36 ex-
tends around another pulley 37 fast on a
shaft 38 upon which is also fixed a spur gear
wheel 39 which meshes with the wheel 22
20 above referred to.

By means of the arrangement above de-
scribed, it will be seen that the arms 28 and
the rotary feeding wheels 25 are adapted to
swing upward and downward without inter-
25 fering with the driving mechanism which
imparts rotary motion to said wheels. Thus
the feeding wheels are adapted to adjust
themselves readily by gravity to the sheaves,
irrespective of the sizes and shapes of the
30 sheaves and to press the sheaves downward
against the top runs of the endless drags or
carriers just as the sheaves are subjected to
the action of the rotary cutter.

The shaft 14 may be mounted in slides 40
adjustably secured to the main frame of the 35
machine by providing said slides with jour-
nal slots 41 through which pass clamping
bolts or screws 32 inserted in the main frame
as clearly illustrated in Fig. 1. This pro-
vides for adjusting the sprocket wheels 12 40
outward and inward to produce the required
tension of the endless carrier or drag to ob-
tain the best results.

We claim:—

A butt cutter comprising a main frame, a 45
table supported thereon, a rotary cutter, an
endless carrier arranged to straddle the
cutter and embodying shock feeding teeth,
standards extending upward from the main
frame, a shaft journaled on said standards 50
above the table, a self-adjusting depressor
mounted on said shaft and operating in
proximity to the cutter and comprising a
pendent swing frame, toothed circular rotary
feeders carried by said swing frame and 55
arranged at opposite sides of the cutter, and
means on said frame for imparting motion
to said rotary feeders irrespective of the in-
clination of the swing frame.

In testimony whereof we affix our sig- 60
natures in presence of two witnesses.

IVEY JANES.

ALFRED A. LANAUUX.

Witnesses:

W. V. McFADDIN,

GEO. LOPEZ.