R. CHAMBERLAIN.

CHECK ROW CORN PLANTER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 17, 1908.

928,358.

Patented July 20, 1909.

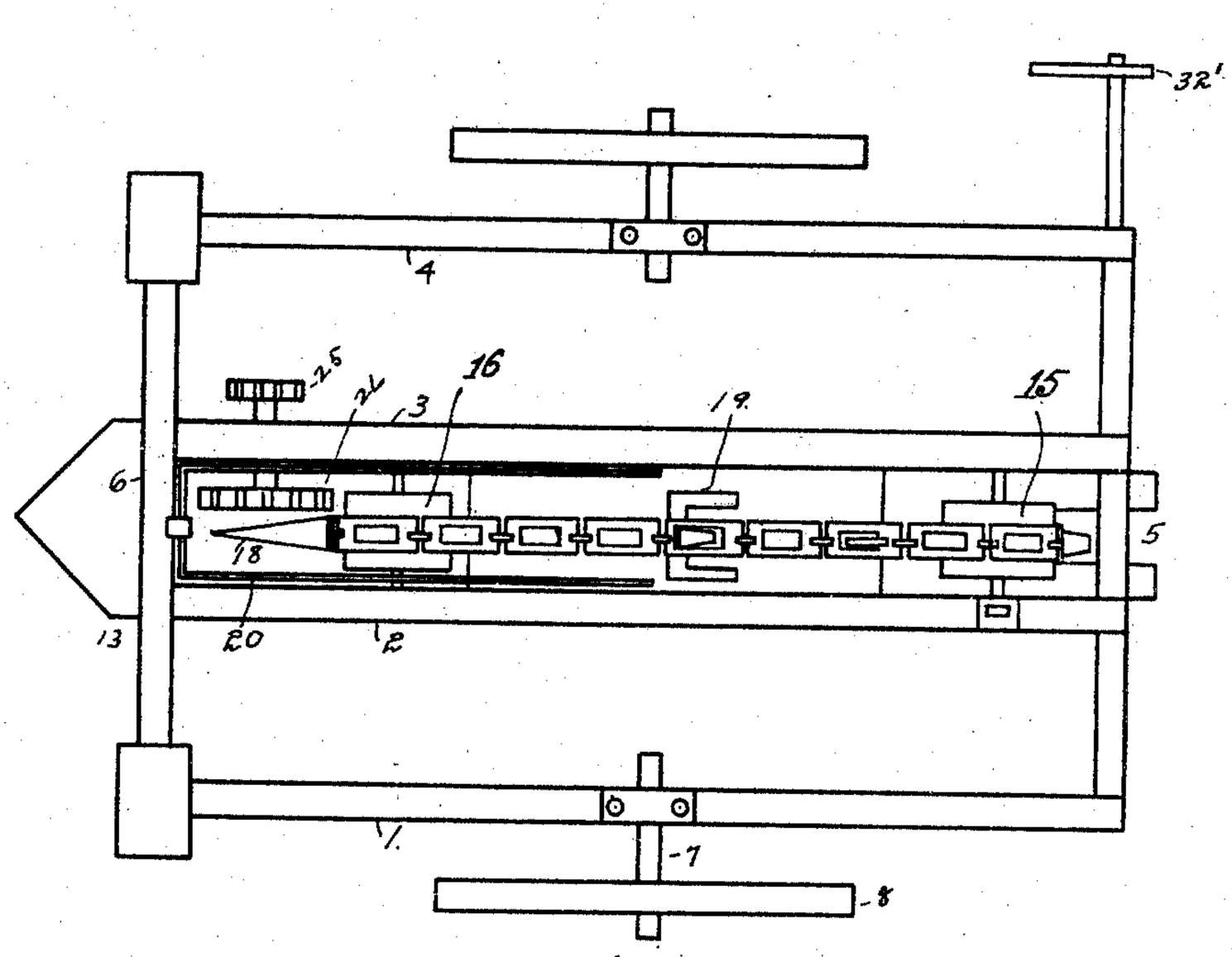

Fig 1.

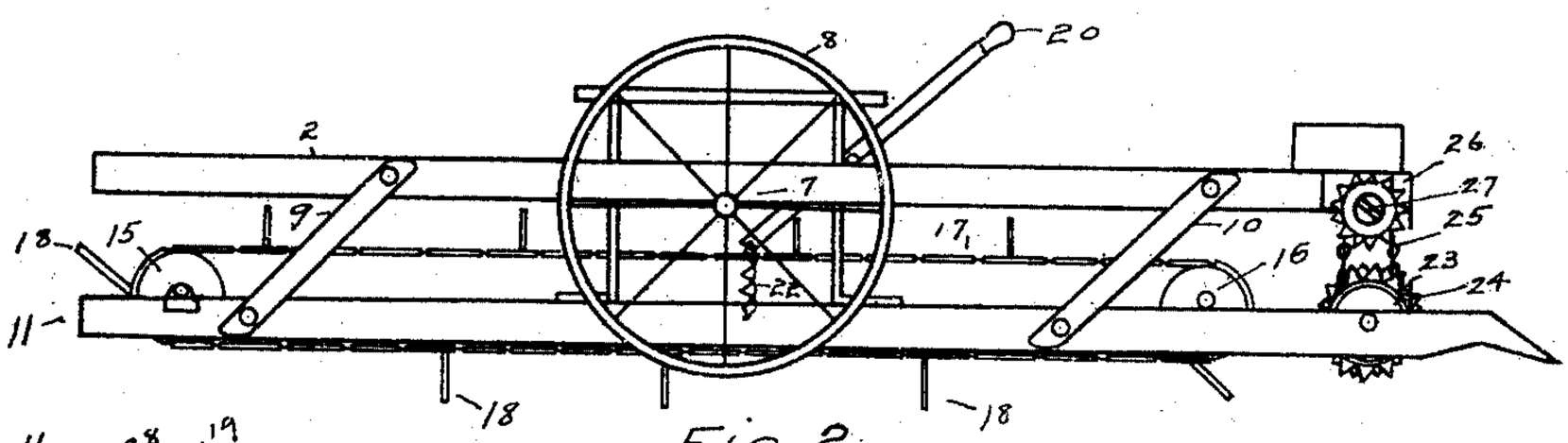

Fig. 2.

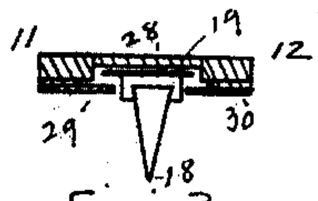

Fig. 3.

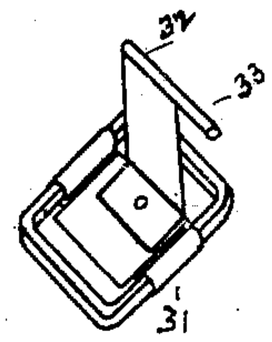

Fig. 4.

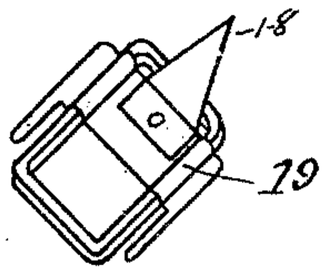

Fig 5

WITNESSES:

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CHECK-ROW CORN-PLANTER.

No. 928,358. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 20, 1909.

Application filed June 17, 1908. Serial No. 438,949.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROSSCO CHAMBERLAIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Liberty, in the county of Logan and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Check-Row Corn-Planters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in check row corn planters, and in providing means for checking the hills without the use of the usual chain and other attachments incidental to the same.

Figure 1 is a top or plan view of my invention. Fig. 2 a side elevation. Fig. 3 a detached view of chain, guide and support. Figs. 4 and 5 detached views of links, marker and lugs.

The construction of my device is as follows: A rectangular frame consisting of the parallel pieces 1, 2, 3, 4, and end pieces 5, 6, is mounted on an axle 7 of the wheels 8. Suspended from the pieces 2, 3, between them, by pivoted straps 9, 10, is a swinging frame having side pieces, 11, 12. Mounted on pieces 11, 12, near each end are pulleys 15, 16, over which a sprocket chain 17, runs. This chain has at desired distances apart a series of pointed lugs or projections 18, intended to engage the ground and cause the chain to travel on the pulleys as the planter advances. These lugs are secured to guide pieces 19 which clasp around the sides of the links. The chain links to which the guides are attached, can be taken out of the chain and placed at any other point to vary the spacing of the lugs.

Pivoted on parts 2, 3, of the frame is a yoke or lever 20, to the lower end of which the inner frame 11, 12, is suspended by chains 22. A driver's seat may be mounted on the cross pieces 11, 12, of this frame, which thus carries the weight of the driver to force the lugs 18 into the ground and carry the chain around on the pulleys 15, 16, as the planter advances. In front of pulley 16, and to one side of the traveling chain are two sprocket wheels 23, 24, mounted on opposite ends of the same shaft. And attached to the chain by the spring clasps 31, at regular and desired intervals, are a series of markers 32, which project out from the chain at right angles to its face. These markers at their outer ends, have an arm 33, that extends sidewise an inch or so, serving to lengthen the mark in the soil, made by them, and also to catch in and operate the sprocket wheel 23, and through it wheels 24 and chain 25, and wheel 26, mounted upon the dropper bar of the planter.

The pieces 11 12 of the inner frame, has a connecting strip 28 connecting them between the pulleys 15, 16, but not flush with the lower face of the frame, and on the bottom of the pieces are metallic shoes 29, 30, that form sled runners and slide on the ground when the planter is in operation. These shoes project out over the connecting strip 28 a short distance on each side, leaving room for the chain to travel between them, while the guide pieces 19 slide along between the projecting edges of the shoes and strip 28, as shown in Fig. 3. The strip 28 is to provide against the chain being forced upward when the lugs 18 come in contact with the ground.

When traveling to and from the field, or in backing or turning, the upper end of lever 20 is depressed, and the inner hinged frame carrying the chain and marker is raised off the ground, up to the main frame.

The operation of my device is as follows: The machine is driven to the point desired in the field, the middle, hinged frame, carrying the traveling lugs and markers, is swung down until it rests upon the ground, by raising the upper end of lever 20, and the machine started. As the front marker reaches sprocket wheel 23 the arm 33 engages the teeth thereof, turning the wheel and through it wheel 24, chain 25, and dropper bar 27 thereby operating the slide in the seed box not shown, and dropping the corn. The pulley 16 over which chain 17 travels is set back of the seed boxes just far enough so that the marker arm after operating the dropper bar, will travel just far enough on its downward and backward movement to strike the ground opposite and half way between the hills where the corn was dropped, and leave a well defined mark, plainly showing where the row marker on the next round is to run.

My chain is usually seven long and is provided with two, equi-distant markers, for depositing hills three and a half feet apart, but by moving the journal boxes of the rear pulley, 15, and taking out or adding links the distances can be varied. The adjustable markers can also be attached at

any distances apart to space the hills as desired.

On the front of my swinging frame I attach a small fender, that pushes stones and clods to one side, out of the way of the marker.

On the rear of the machine is an ordinary guide 32′, situated the width of two rows from the marks made in the ground by the markers on the chain.

What I claim is:

1. The combination with a main frame of a suspended frame pivotedly connected to the main frame at both ends, and an endless marker mounted upon the suspended frame, the suspended frame having a closed top with guides to prevent the deflecting of the endless marker when in an operative position.

2. The combination with a main frame, of a suspended frame pivotedly connected to the main frame at both ends, and an endless marker mounted upon the suspended frame, the suspended frame having a closed top to prevent the deflecting of the endless marker when in an operative position.

ROSSCO CHAMBERLAIN.

Witnesses:
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Mary Vanica.