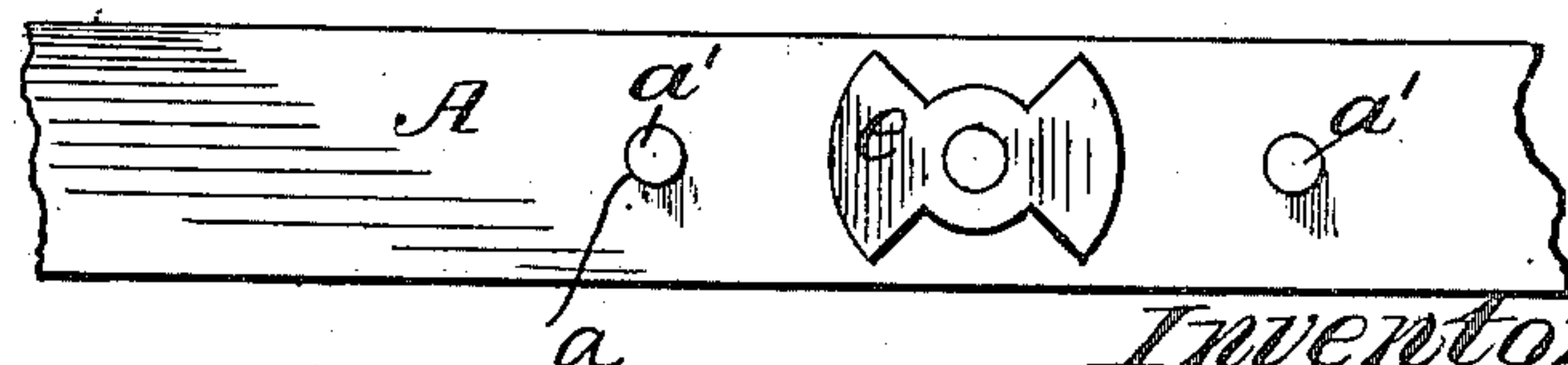
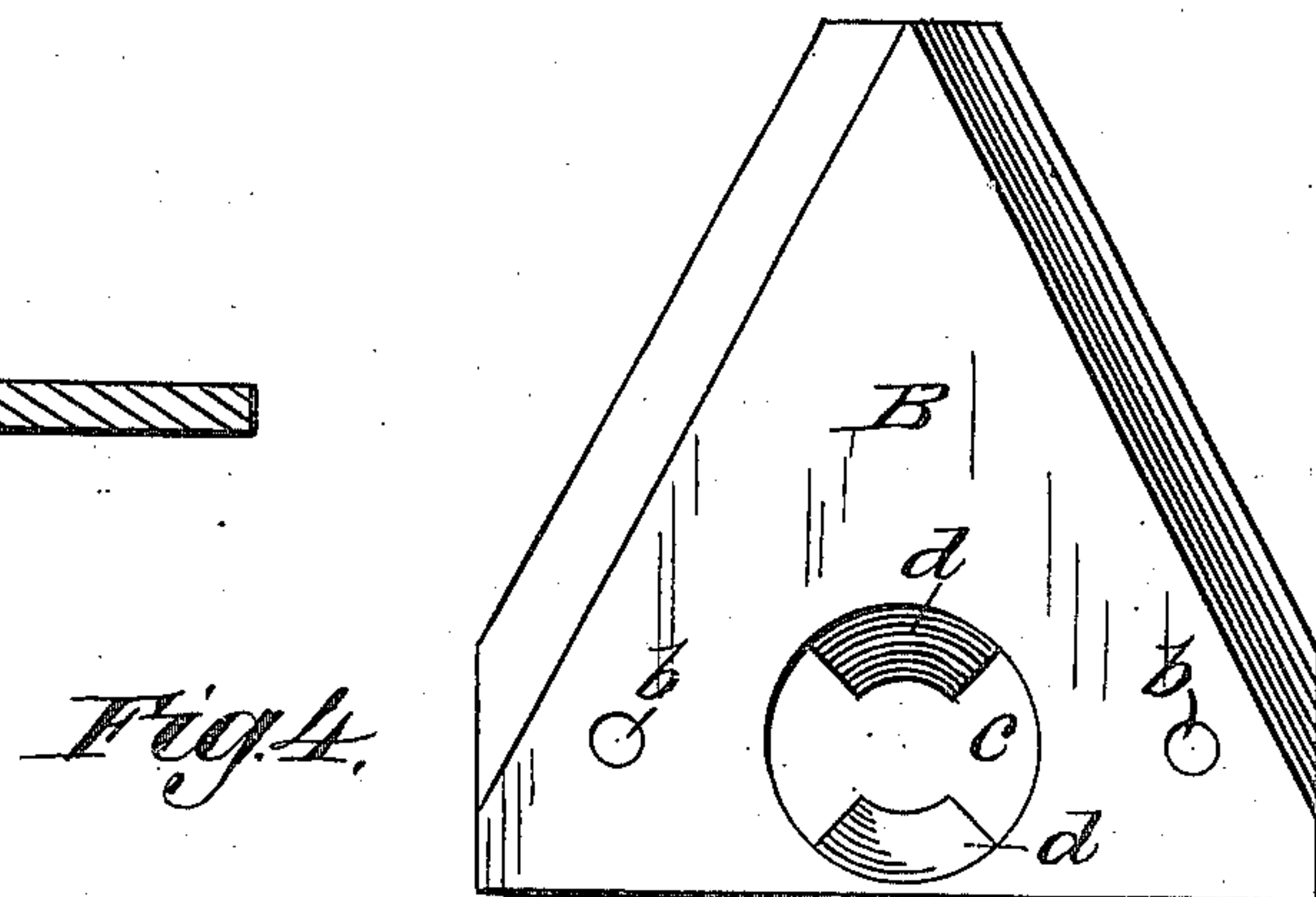
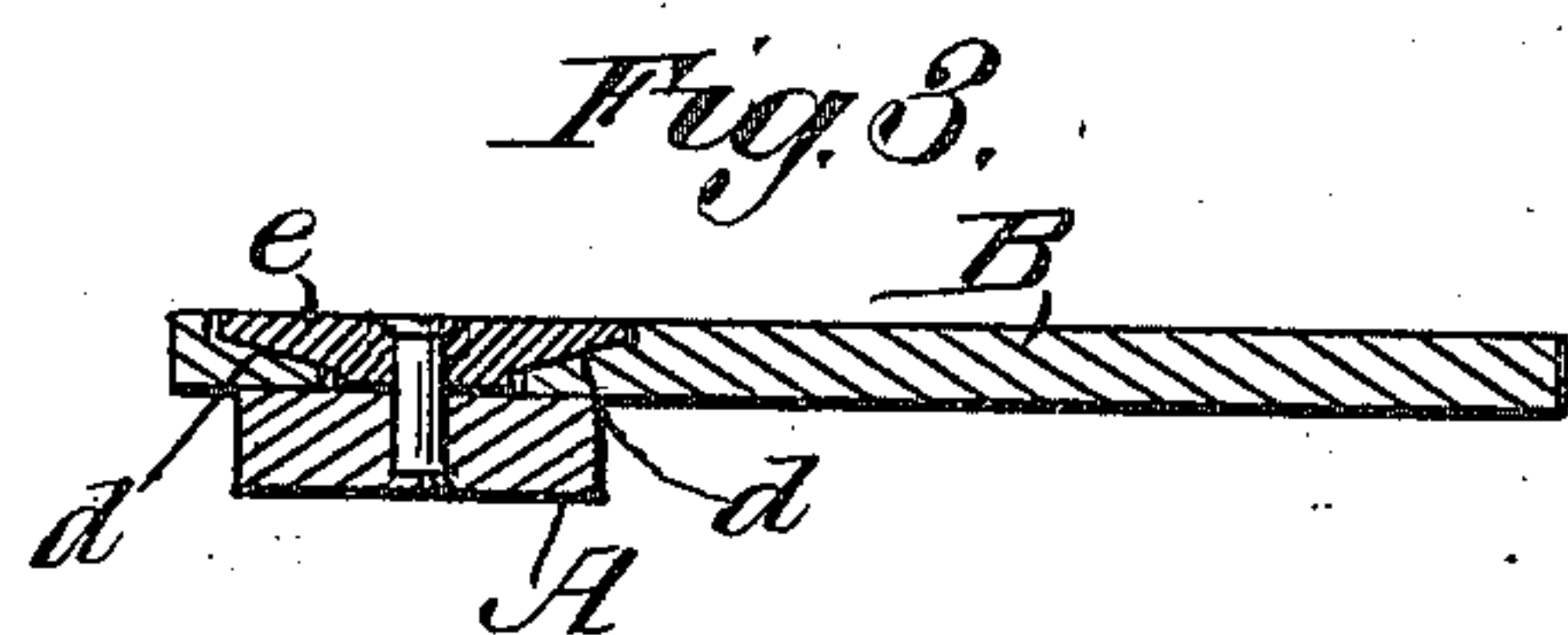
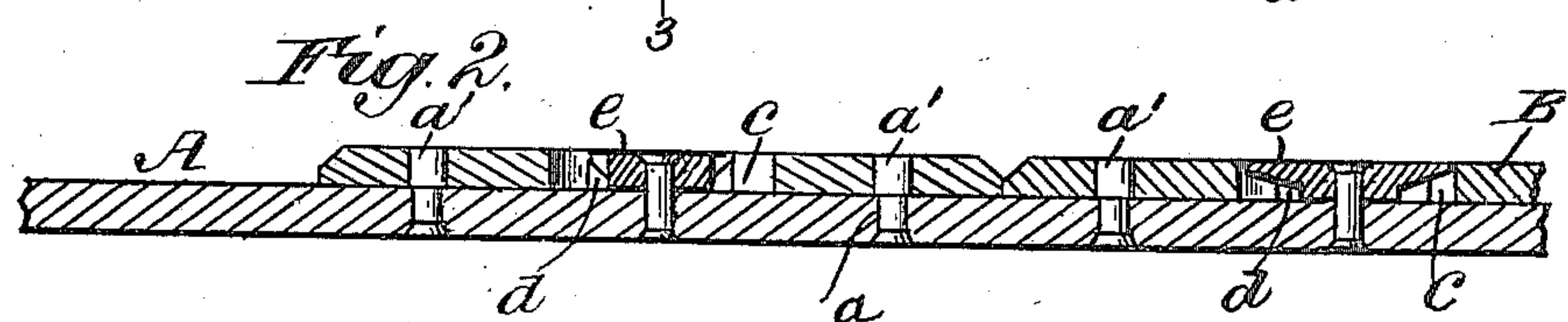
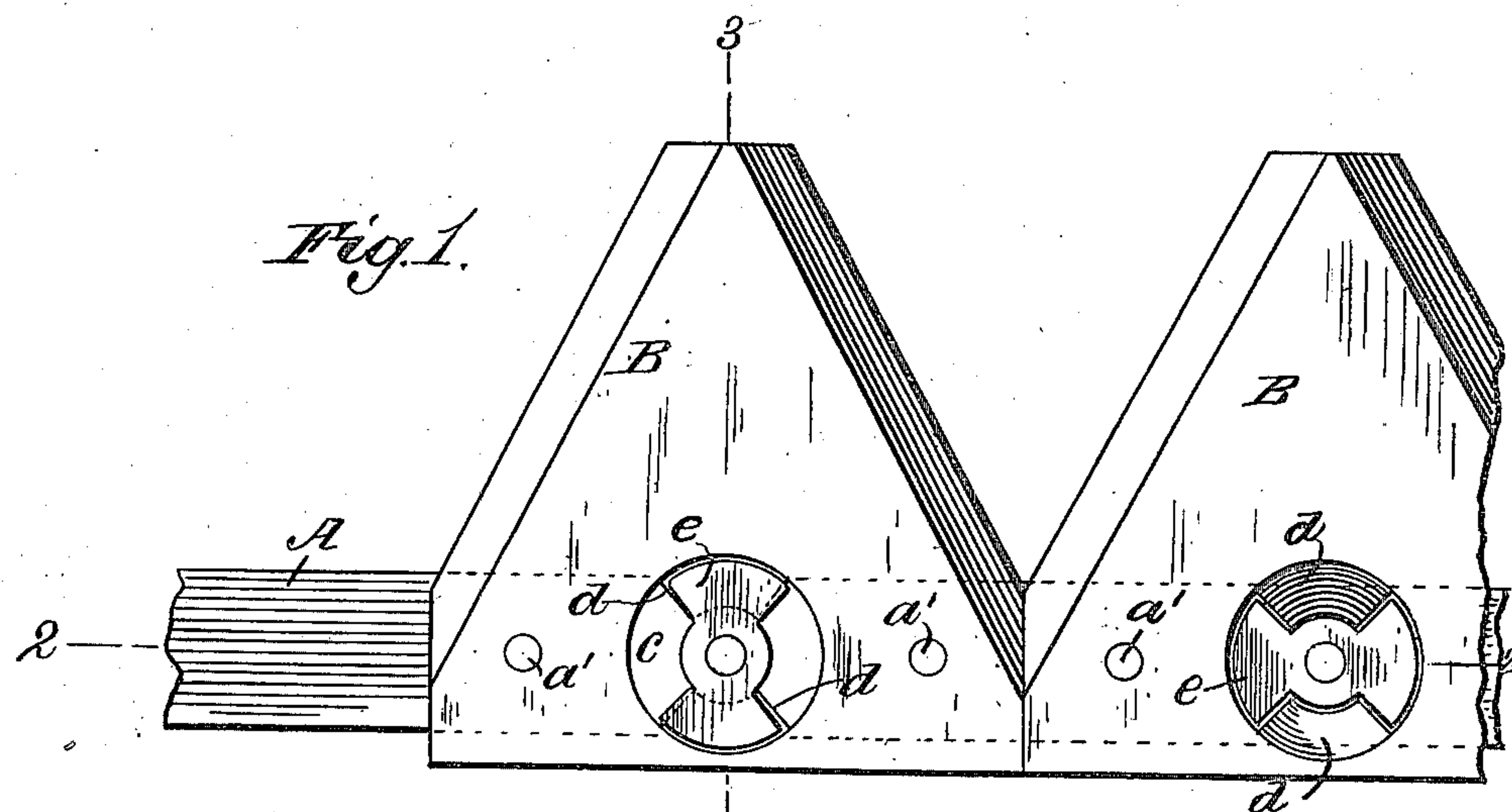


J. HEBDEN.
CUTTING MECHANISM FOR HARVESTERS, MOWING MACHINES, &c.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 30, 1909.

964,252.

Patented July 12, 1910.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES HEBDEN, OF LINWOOD, WEST VIRGINIA.

CUTTING MECHANISM FOR HARVESTERS, MOWING-MACHINES, &c.

964,252.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 12, 1910.

Application filed August 30, 1909. Serial No. 515,179.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES HEBDEN, residing at Linwood, county of Pocahontas, and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cutting Mechanism for Harvesters, Mowing-Machines, &c., of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to furnish a blade which may be separably attached to the blade bar of a harvester, etc., and which may be readily applied to, or removed therefrom, and also means for locking the blade on the bar.

In my invention, the cutting blades are separably attached to the bar, and may be removed at the will of the operator, without the use of tools, other than a wrench of ordinary construction.

I will first describe my improvements in connection with the accompanying drawings and will then point out in the claim those features which I believe to be new with me.

In said drawings—Figure 1 is a plan view of a standard bar holding two blades constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a section longitudinally of the bar on line 2—2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section transverse of the bar on line 3—3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view of a portion of the bar and of the blade section detached therefrom.

A is a bar of the standard construction found almost universally in harvesters in present use.

B is a blade, constructed in accordance with my invention, which, as to size, shape, and position of the openings *b*, is identical with the standard blade now in use.

In the openings *a* formed in the bar for passage of the usual rivets, I secure dowel pins *a'*. These pins are adapted to pass through the usual rivet holes *b* formed in the blade, and are of such length that their ends lie flush with the outer surface of the blade, when the latter is fitted on the bar. These pins prevent lateral or longitudinal movement of the blade upon the bar.

In the center of the blade, I form an opening *c* and lugs *d*. In the construction shown, the opening *c* corresponds in shape with a turn-button *e* secured to the bar. The outer surface of each lug *d* is beveled to correspond with the beveled inner face of the turn button, as shown.

The blade is secured to the bar as follows: The parts being in the position shown

in Fig. 4, blade B is so placed upon the bar that the openings *b*, *b*, and *c* register with the dowel pins and turn-button *e*, respectively. Now, when the blade is pressed downward to meet the surface of the bar, the pins and turn-button *e*, secured to the bar, will enter their appropriate openings in the blade, and the parts will assume the position shown in the right-hand portion of Fig. 1. At this point, the button is turned, until its wings engage the lugs *d*, *d*, and cover the same, thus locking the blade on the bar.

As the blade is subjected practically to strains laterally and longitudinally of the bar only—which strains are resisted by the dowel pins *a'*—I find that the turn-button may be maintained in its locking position upon the lugs *d*, *d*, by friction alone. To prevent any possible movement of the turn-button, when once locked upon the lugs, I so adjust it that it may be moved upon the lugs only with the aid of a wrench or other device.

It will be noted that in the construction shown, the turn-button *e* is identical in shape with the opening *c* formed in the blade. In this construction, the portion cut from the blade, to provide the opening *c*, forms the turn-button, which locks the blade on the bar. This saves material and labor, thus aiding the economical manufacture of the device.

My device is so constructed that it may be applied to any standard bar to replace an injured blade riveted thereon. In this respect my blade is interchangeable with the standard blade. This may be done as follows: The headed portion of each of the two rivets which secure the standard blade to the blade bar, is cut off, the rivets driven out and the blade removed from the bar. An opening is now made in the bar between the rivet openings *a*, *a*, a rivet passed therein and through the turn-button *e* and "headed" thereon. It will be noted that this operation is accomplished without interfering with the remaining blades, or the bar itself—beyond forming the rivet opening therein.

The turn button may be secured to the bar by a screw, rivet, or other fastening means—the precise method being optional with the operator. In some instances it will be found that the rivets which secure the standard blade to the bar, may be used for

dowel pins *a, a*. After cutting off the headed portion and removing the blade, a shoulder can easily be formed on each rivet to hold it in the bar.

5 Having described my invention and the best way now known to me of carrying the same into practical effect, I state in conclusion that I do not limit myself strictly to the structural details hereinbefore set
10 forth in illustration of my invention, since manifestly the same can be varied considerably without departure from the spirit of my invention; but

What I claim herein as new and desire to
15 secure by Letters Patent is:

The combination of a blade bar, a turn button with beveled ears, decreasing in thickness outwardly, mounted thereon, se-

curing means passing through said blade bar and turn button, a cutting blade having 20 an opening corresponding to the shape of the turn button, and opposed beveled lugs in said opening decreasing in thickness toward the center of the opening to such an extent, that, when the turn button is in 25 operative position, the combined thickness of any ear and corresponding lug, will equal the thickness of the blade, the top of said turn button being flush with the top of the blade. 30

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES HEBDEN.

Witnesses:

LESTELLE V. BAKER,
GEO. M. BOND.