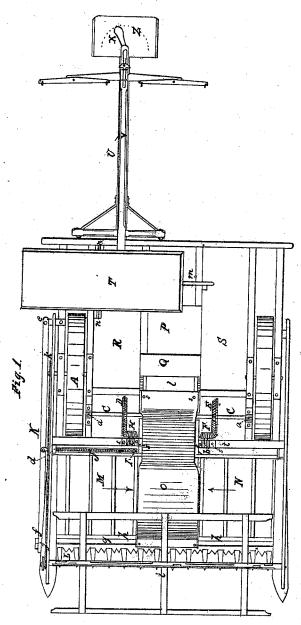
J. Seibel.

Harvester Dropper.

Nº46502

Patented Feb. 11,1865.

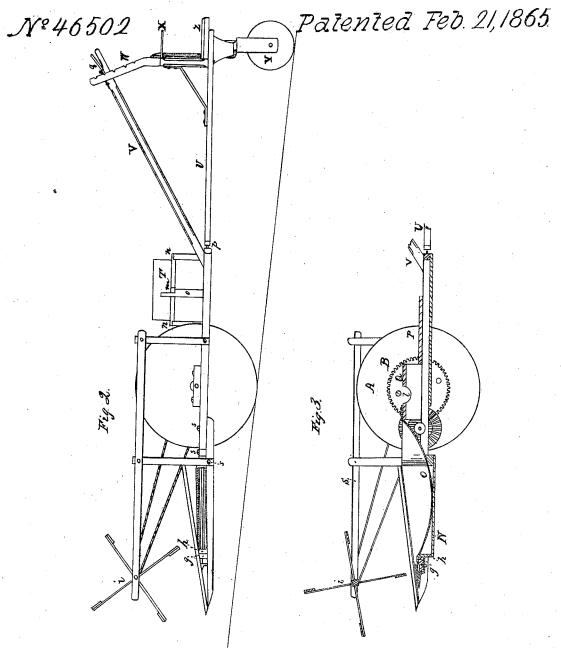


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JACOB SEIBEL, OF MANLIUS, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN HARVESTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 46,502, dated February 21, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB SEIBEL, of Manlius, in the county of Bureau and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Harvesters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, and in which—
Figure 1 represents a top view of my har-

vester; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same, and Fig. 3 a vertical sectional view at the red

line x in Fig. 1.

The nature of my invention consists in having two endless aprons, which carry the grain to the center of the machine, whence it is raked to the binders, and in the construction of the sickle-frame, so that the grain is taken from the sickle-bar the moment it is cut, and also in a novel device for raising and lowering the sickles and for guiding the machine as it is moved forward.

To enable those skilled in the art to manufacture and use my invention, I will proceed

to describe it with particularity.

The same letters of reference represent corresponding parts in the different figures.

A is the drive-wheel, and has on its inside the gearing B, which drives a pinion whose shaft is C. This shaft C has its bearings on the frame of the harvester at a a. On the said shaft Cthere are two miter-wheels, D and E, which form bevels, respectively, with H and The shafts of H and F have their bearings at c b and on h, and form the rollers on which the endless aprons M and N roll, each turning toward the center of the machine. On the shaft of H there is an eccentric, I, the revolutions of which drive the pitman-rod J, and said pitman-rod J, being attached to the lever K, which has its fulcrum at e, and is attached to the sickle-bar at f, vibrates it, thus driving the sickle-bar L. The sickle-frame g has a notch taken out of one corner, in which the sickle-bar is placed. There is also attached to the back side of the sickle-frame a strip of iron, h, which extends up about three-fourths of an inch above the sickle-frame g, and it also extends below the endless aprons, and has its lower edge turning in under them, for the purpose of holding ends of boards which con-

stitute a floor under said aprons to protect them from the stubble. The object of its extending above the sickle-frame is to hold the grain up as it is cut and falls onto the endless aprons, away from the sickles, so that it will be more readily carried away without getting turned lengthwise of the aprons.

O is a center piece onto which the grain is carried. It is bent down in the center, as shown in Fig. 3, and is sufficiently wide to hold grain enough for a bundle. The raker, standing on the platform P, rakes the grain, as fast as it accumulates on O in quantities large enough for a bundle, up onto the platform Q. There is a small strip, l, cut out of Q to enable the binders who stand on the platforms R and S to put the bands under the grain for binding. The binders, as they bind the bundles, throw them into the bundle-holder T until there is enough there for a shock, when one of the binders takes hold of the handle m, and, by turning T on its bearings nn, pours the bundles out of the bundle-holder T onto the ground at the side of the machine.

U is the tongue or draft-pole of the harvester, with eveners attached for applying the

draft, as shown in the drawings.

V is a lever, by means of which the operator, sitting at X. can raise and lower the machine; and W is a standard with notches, into which the spring-catch q catches to hold the said lever V in place.

X is a seat for the operator, and is attached to an iron rod that extends down, and is connected to the wheel Y in such a manner that the operator, by turning the seat X, turns the wheel Y and thereby guides the machine in any direction he chooses.

Z is barely a footstool for the operator.

The tongue U is joined to the machine with a joint, p, so that the front part of the machine can be more readily raised and lowered. The bolts and screws s, that fasten the frame that contains the endless aprons M and N, as well as the center piece, O, to the frame of the machine, are made removable, so that all that part of the machine in front of the cross-piece t, together with the center piece, O, the bevel-wheels F and H, and the lever K, can be taken off and laid aside. This is so constructed in order that a device for picking corn, for which I am also about to make application for Letters Patent,

46,502

enabling the farmer to use the same machine for harvesting his grain and picking his corn. It is readily seen that great advantage is

gained by bringing the rakers' and binders' platforms to the middle of the machine directly onto the frame thereof, and also in being able to attach the draft-pole of the machine directly at the center of draft, so as to avoid all side-draft, so objectionable to most machines in use.

Having thus fully described the construction and operation of my harvester, what I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by

Letters Patent, is-

1. The centrally-arranged receiver o, constructed as described, in combination with

may be attached to the same machine, thus I the two endless aprons revolving toward the center of the machine and depositing the grain in said receiver, substantially as and for the purposes specified and shown.

2. The platform Q, provided with the space l, when arranged in relation to the main frame and endless aprons, substantially as and for

the purposes specified.

3. Providing a harvesting-machine with the raker's stand P and the binders' stands R and S, when arranged on the main frame of the machine near the center thereof, substantially as and for the purposes herein described.

JACOB SEIBEL.

Witnesses:

L. L. COBURN, W. E. MARRS.