(No Model.)

C. A. MASTERSON.

CHECK ROWER FOR CORN PLANTERS.

No. 264,313. Patented Sept. 12, 1882.

FIG. 1.

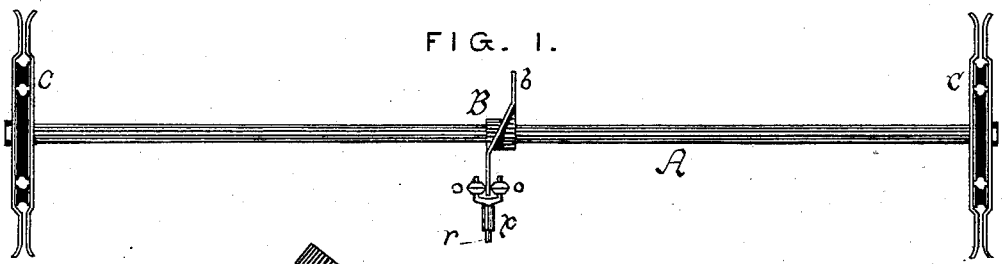


FIG. 2.

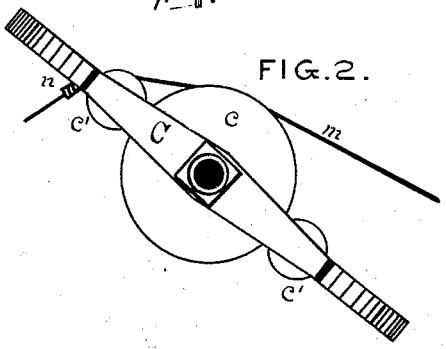


FIG. 3.

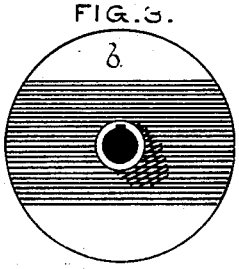


FIG. 6.

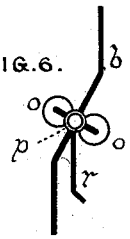
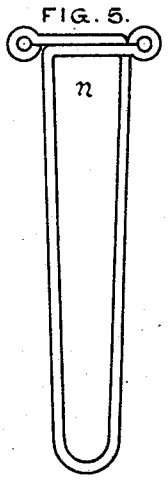


FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARSON A. MASTERSON, OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

CHECK-ROWER FOR CORN-PLANTERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,313, dated September 12, 1882.

Application filed January 3, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARSON A. MASTERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Rowers for Corn-Planters, of which the following is a specification, and which has never been patented to me nor to others with my knowledge and consent in any foreign country.

My invention will be understood as set forth in the following specification and claims.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 shows a plan of my device with the wire detached. Fig. 2 shows the tappet in side elevation. Fig. 3 represents the disk with the deflected part shaded. Fig. 4 shows the stop complete, and Fig. 5 shows the same in process of formation. Fig. 6 shows how the position of the rollers becomes changed to conform to the deflection in the disk.

A is the shaft, and B the disk. C C are the tappets. *o o* are the anti-friction rollers, rotating in bearing *p*. *r* is the rod that connects bearing *p* with the seed-slide of the planter. *m* is the check-row wire, and *n* is the stop thereon. *c c' c'* are pulleys in the tappet. The rollers *o o* receive the edge of the deflected disk B between them, and as the disk is revolved the rollers are moved back and forth by the deflected portion of the disk. A very easy action is thus insured and all friction on the disk is obviated.

In operation, as the tappets are operated by the stop on the cord the shaft makes a semi-revolution, and the rollers, following the deflection of the disk, causes a stroke of the seed-slide.

Large roller *c* in the tappet is to prevent the wire from pulling directly against the end of the tappet.

Stop *n* operates as a spring to lessen the jar on the tappet. It is constructed as shown in Fig. 5, the loop being wound around the crossed ends to form the spring.

It will be readily seen that it is impossible for the seed-slide to make a stroke unless the tappet is operated, as the straight part of the disk forms an absolute lock.

It will be necessary to provide the planter with the usual guide-pulleys for the wire, which is operated on each end of the shaft alternately.

I claim—

1. In a check-rower, the combination of the deflected disk B *b* and rollers *o*, connected with the seed-slide, with the tappet C, composed of the side stays having flexible ends, and a large central roller, *c*, and two smaller rollers, *c'*, one at each end, substantially as set forth.

2. The spring-stop *n*, composed of a single piece of wire having a long loop wound round the crossed ends, substantially as set forth.

CARSON A. MASTERSON.

Attest:

WM. T. CUSSINS,
JAMES E. KING.