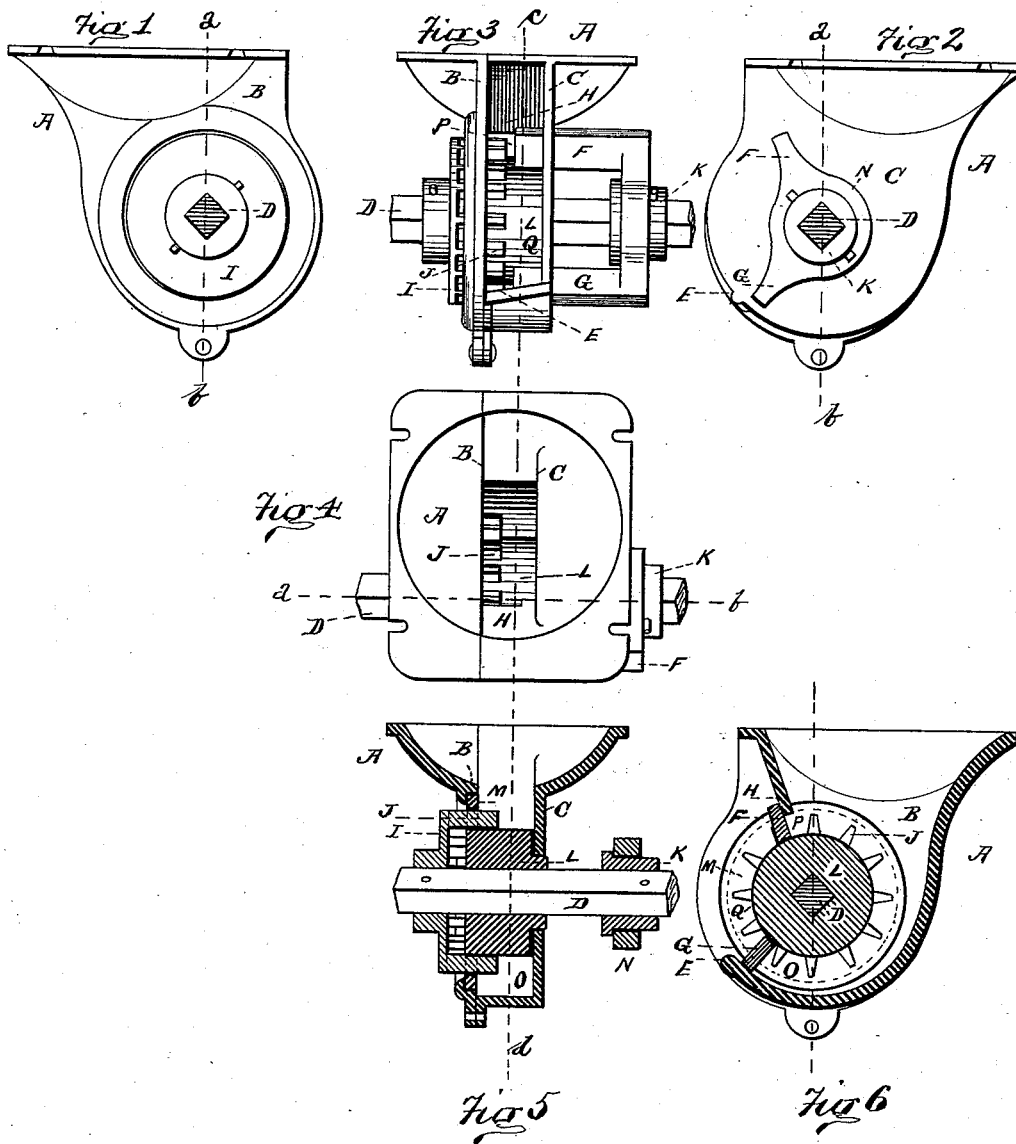


(Model.)

J. L. RITER.  
SEEDING DEVICE.

No. 264,478.

Patented Sept. 19, 1882.



WITNESSES:

John Alwoods  
Ed. Strecker

John L. Riter INVENTOR  
by  
James W. See  
ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. RITER, OF BROWNSVILLE, INDIANA.

## SEEDING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,478, dated September 19, 1882.

Application filed June 2, 1882. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN L. RITER, of Browns-ville, Union county, Indiana, have in-vented certain new and useful Improvements in Seeding Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention pertains to the grain-feeding devices of seeding-machines of that class in which a rotary ribbed cylinder operating in a seed-cup above a quantity of the grain urges the grain toward the issue-orifice of the cup; and it relates particularly to the construction of the feeding-cylinder and to the arrangement of parts with relation to the cylinder.

As many of the parts of my improved device are constructed as usual in seeding devices of this class, I confine my description to the improved details and to the best manner of applying the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are side elevations, Fig. 3 a front elevation, and Fig. 4 a plan, of my device; and Figs. 5 and 6, vertical sections upon the lines *a b* and *c d*, respectively.

A is the usual seed-cup; B and C, the side walls of the cup; D, the driving-shaft; E, the discharge-lip; F and G, cut-off gates arranged to slide through the cup-wall C into the seed-chamber and close the cup against the issue of grain when desired; H, the pendent curtain or dam for preventing the outflow of grain above the feeding-cylinder.

L is a smooth cylinder or central gate, with its axis coinciding with the axis of shaft D. It fills between the side walls of the seed-cup. Its office is to close the front of the seed-cup, leaving only the seed-channel O at the bottom of the cup and the space P below the dam H. It forms a central gate in the cup, and I prefer to apply it in the form of a cylinder free to revolve with the shaft, so as to help in carrying the seed toward the discharge-point; but this is not at all essential, and this central gate may be of any form to close the cup-front and leave the two spaces mentioned. It may, if not intended to revolve, be cast upon the wall C.

The cut-off gates F and G are arranged to

slide as usual and close more or less of the length of the two spaces previously referred to.

The side wall, B, has a large circular shouldered opening in it, as usual, and in this opening is fitted the disk M, to rotate freely, but prevented from sliding. The dam H may prevent the disk leaving its bearing; or the central gate, L, may be depended upon. In the construction set forth in the drawings I cast the cylindrical gate L on the disk M as a hub and let them revolve together. This is not essential, but is presented as the best manner of applying my invention.

The feeder itself I will here call a "feed-cylinder," but its form makes the title doubtful.

I is a disk, and J represents parallel prongs projecting from the face of the disk. The disk is revolved by the shaft D, to which it is attached, and the prongs J project into the seed-cup through perforations in the disk M, near its perimeter, and revolve in an annular path through the spaces O and P, previously mentioned, carrying the grain through the space O to the discharge-lip E. The disk I, with its prongs J, should be arranged so as to be adjusted axially, and thus cause more or less of the length of the prongs to project into the seed-cup, the adjustment of the cut-off gates F and G being effected simultaneously with the prongs, so as to close the front of the cup more or less and confine the outflow of grain to the width of stream produced by the inward projection of the prongs J. The best manner of applying the disk and prongs is to attach them rigidly to the shaft D, so that a longitudinal adjustment of the shaft will effect the adjustment of the prongs and the cut-off gates. Any other arrangement adapted to effect the adjustments simultaneously will answer the purpose.

The sectional form of the prongs and their annular depth may be altered to suit circumstances. If the annular depth of the prongs be sufficiently reduced—and they may be made quite shallow—there is little danger of grain passing out of the trifling space P, and the cut-off gate F may be dispensed with.

I claim as my invention—

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The combination, with a seed-cup having rigid side walls, requisite gates to close the outlets of the cup, a perforated disk arranged to revolve in a bearing in one of said rigid side walls, and a driving-shaft passing through the seed-cup, of a disk outside the seed-cup, adapted to be revolved by said shaft and be adjusted to and from the seed-cup, and annu-

larly-arranged parallel prongs projecting from the face of said outside disk through said perforated disk and into the seed-cup, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN L. RITER.

Witnesses:

JAMES W. SEE,  
JOHN R. WOODS.