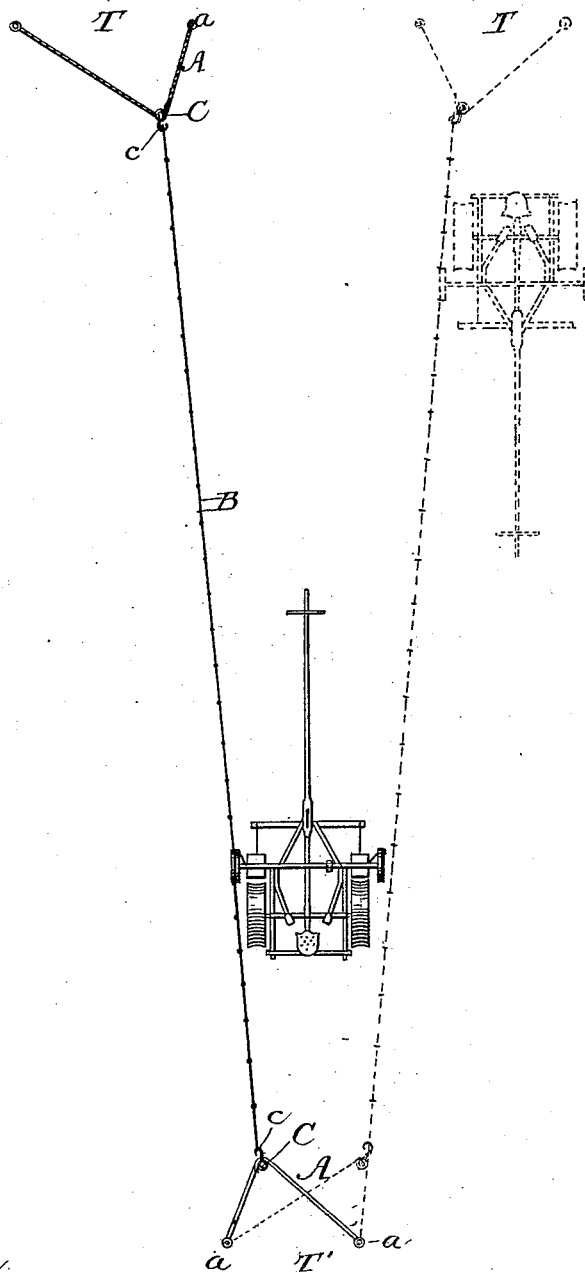


(No Model.)

J. E. BERING.
ANCHOR FOR CHECK ROW LINES.

No. 266,250.

Patented Oct. 17, 1882.



Witnesses:

Frank S. Blanchard
Jno. G. Elliott

Inventor.

James Edward Bering

By Price & Fisher
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. BERING, OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO CHAMBERS,
BERING & QUINLAN, OF SAME PLACE.

ANCHOR FOR CHECK-ROW LINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,250, dated October 17, 1882.

Application filed January 17, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES EDWARD BERING, of Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Anchor for Check-Row Lines used in Connection with Corn-Planters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to anchors for sustaining the check-row lines of corn-planters in position, and in particular does it relate to that class of anchors which permit of a lateral shift or adjustment of the check-row line attached thereto, so that for a single setting of any one anchor at either end of the line the anchor so set will serve to position the line, first, while the planter crosses the field away from said anchor, and, second, upon reversal of the planter, and with the fellow anchor in new position, while the planter returns again to the side where the first anchor is situated. In brief, this class of laterally-shifting anchors and check-row lines is distinguished by the fact that the anchor at either end once set will cooperate in giving proper alignment to the check-row line while the planter is accomplishing a double traverse of the field, or from the time the planter leaves the side where the anchor is fixed until it returns again and the driver of the machine is within easy distance to reset the anchor for planting the subsequent rows.

My invention consists essentially in forming the main portion of the anchor of a flexible cable, chain, wire, or rope, provided with suitable connections, the construction and mode of operation of all of which will be readily understood from the accompanying illustration and subjoined description.

A designates the main portion of the anchor, which is formed of any suitable flexible material, preferably cable-wire, wire strand, chain, or rope. At the ends of this main portion A rings or loops are formed, through which pass the pins or stakes by means of which the anchor is securely retained in the desired position in the field. The check-row line B is connected to the anchor through the medium of the pulley-block C, having the hook c.

The manner of using my improved anchor is as follows: Across the field to be planted the

check-row line is stretched, said line, as well understood, being of any of the usual forms, having knots or projections at regularly recurring distances corresponding to the distances between hills of corn, which said projections coact with suitable mechanism in the check-rower or corn-planter as it advances across the field, and in succession trip the valves of the planter, so that the corn is deposited in the hills as desired. At each end of the check-row line a flexible anchor, as heretofore described, is attached, said anchors being located at the very outset directly opposite each other, (as described in Reissued Patent No. 7,522, February 20, 1877;) but when the planter has once crossed the field they are thereafter set out of line with each other to an extent approximately equal to the width of the planter, and as illustrated by full lines in the drawing. For convenience, we will conceive that the planter has accomplished its first traverse, and, in reverse position, is in readiness to advance across the field to the side from whence it started. At such juncture the various parts will be situated as shown by the full lines of the drawing, the anchor T being in its original position against the fence or planted rows, and the anchor T' out of line therewith to an extent approximately equal to the width of the planter. In each case the retaining pins or stakes of the two anchors will be set in the ground at a distance apart about equal to the width of the planter, so that the flexible portion A of the two anchors, in so far as it overlaps or is in excess of such width within proper limits, will permit the check-row line to adjust itself on the machine to the lateral stretch or pull, and in the end to so far compensate for the offset relation of the two anchors that the uniform alignment of the various rows will always be maintained. The planter, as shown by drawing, proceeds across the field on a right line about central to the anchor from which it is receding, and the check-line rests on the planter on the side nearest to the fence or planted rows. The tension of the check-line and its adjustment necessary to regularity in operating the trip-valves may be readily determined by noting the distance from the planter to where the line comes in contact with the ground. As the planter reaches the

end of its traverse the flexible character of the anchor permits of the last rows being set with as ready facility as the preceding, and this being effected the planter is turned about in position to recross the field at a distance nearly equal to the width of a corn-row from its former path. The anchor T is thereafter fixed immediately behind the planter, (as shown in dotted lines,) the check-row line is mounted on the side of the planter next to the planted rows, as before, and the machine is in readiness to proceed, it being noted that anchor T will, without need of removal, shift by the action of the machine from its old to the new location, (dotted lines,) and so in co-operation serve to position the check-row line during the traverse of the field by the planter.

Instead of having the pins of the anchors set about equal to the width of the planter, or, in other words, as to the distance between rows apart, as heretofore described, said pins may be set at double such distance and the flexible part of the anchor be correspondingly lengthened, so as to overlap, as before. In such arrangement of the parts, when the planter has accomplished its double traverse with respect to any one anchor—that is, from the anchor

across the field and returning to it again—it will only be necessary to move and reset that pin of the anchor which is located farthest from the planter, or that is in the planted rows. When reset the adjustment of anchors and check-row line will be the same as heretofore detailed, though it must be apparent that by having but one pin to fix there is a saving of time and trouble to the operator.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An anchor for check-row lines, formed of flexible material, substantially as described, which adjusts itself to the varying position of the planter, substantially as set forth.

2. An anchor for check-row lines, having the portion which the check-row line traverses formed of flexible material, substantially as described.

3. An anchor for check-row lines, consisting of a flexible portion, A, provided with set-pins a, substantially as described.

JAMES EDWARD BERING.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM M. BOYD,
LUCIEN L. BURROWS.