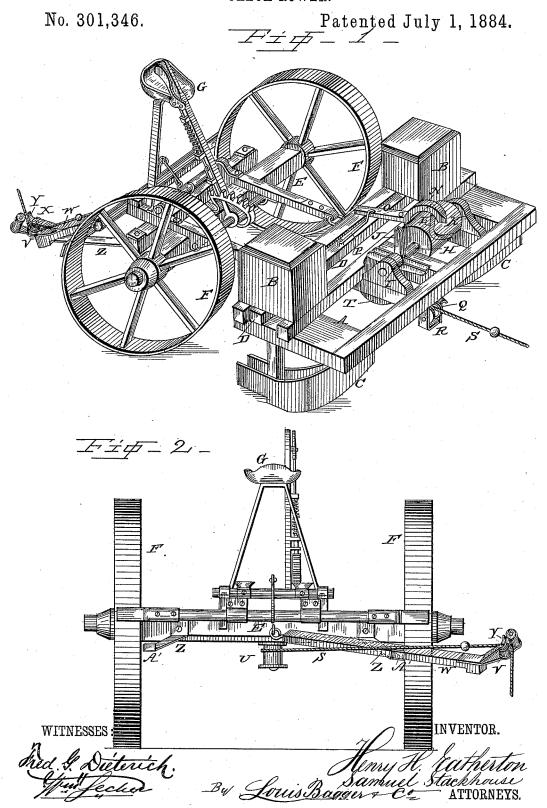
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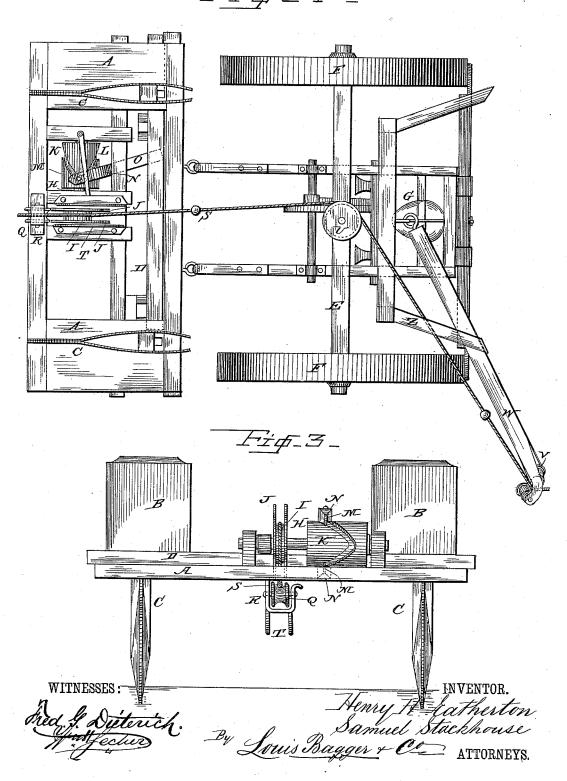


H. H. EATHERTON & S. STACKHOUSE.

CHECK ROWER.

No. 301,346.

Patented July 1, 1884.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY H. EATHERTON AND SAMUEL STACKHOUSE, OF MONTICELLO, ILL.

CHECK-ROWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 301,346, dated July 1, 1884.

Application filed January 10, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY H. EATHERTON and SAMUEL STACKHOUSE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Monticello, in the county of Piatt and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Rowers; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will 10 enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved check-rower. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the same. Fig. 3 is a front view, and Fig. 4 is a bottom view.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

20 sponding parts in all the figures.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A indicates the planter-frame, having seed-boxes B, shoes C, and seed-slide D, all of which parts are of the usual construction.

The planter is provided with a pole and means for attaching the draft, and a truck, E, is attached to the rear end of the said frame, which truck is mounted on wheels F, has the driver's seat G mounted upon it, and has means 30 for regulating the depth to which the shoes of

the planter are to go.

A shaft, H, is journaled in the forward end of the planter-frame, transversely across the same, and a disk, I, having four (more or less) 35 bifurcated arms, J, is secured upon the said shaft at the center of the frame. A cam or drum, K, having four (more or less) grooves, L, in its surface, running in zigzag and corresponding in number and position to the num-40 ber and position of the arms, is secured upon the same shaft, and two lugs, M, upon the inner sides of the outer ends of the bifurcated ends N of a lever, O, project into these grooves, the arm or lever rocking laterally in a horizontal 45 plane when the cam is revolved. A connecting-rod, P, is pivoted at one end to the free end of the lever, and at the other end to the seed. slide, the slide thus moving once for each arm upon the disk.

A pulley, Q, is journaled in a bracket, R, upon the under side of the planter-frame, in

open at one side, so as to allow the check rope or wireS to be placed upon the pulley, and the rope passes from the pulley, over which it 55 passes from between the team drawing the machine through the arms upon the disk, each ball upon the rope or wire turning the disk a part of a revolution.

Two guide-plates, T, project from the under 60 side of the planter-frame—one upon each side of the armed disk—serving to protect the arms from injury, and to guide the rope. From the disk the rope passes over a pulley, U, journaled under the axle of the truck, from whence it is 65 carried out at the rear of the machine between pulleys V upon the end of a hinged arm, W, which deposits the rope in the middle of the next row. This arm is hinged at one end to the middle of the rear side of the truck-frame, and 70 is provided at its outer end with an upwardlyprojecting bracket, X, having the pulleys journaled at its outer end, and having a guidefinger, Y, which serves to guide the rope upon the pulleys. Two flat bars, Z, are secured to 75 the rear side of the truck-frame, and have their outer ends, A', turned upward, the bars extending rearwardly and slightly toward the sides, and the said upwardly-bent ends are bent in outwardly-divergent vertical planes, so that 80 the hinged arm may be placed upon one of the bars and extend in a laterally and rearwardly extended position. It will thus be seen that the rope may be placed to pass over either side of the pulley upon the truck-axle, from which 85 it will be passed over the pulleys upon the hinged arm, which may be placed to extend to either side, the rope passing over the side of the horizontal pulley under the truck-axle opposite to the side to which the arm extends.

We are aware that it is not new to have an arm carrying guide-pulleys for the rope or wire, passing through the center of the machine, hinged to the rear end of a check-rower, and we do not claim such construction, broadly; 95 but it will be seen that by having the arm hinged so as to extend obliquely to either side the strain upon the arm and upon its fastenings will be less than when the arm is hinged to project at a right angle to the center line of 100 the machine; and it will also be seen that by having the bars supporting the hinged arm projecting obliquely rearward the strain upon the central line of the same, which bracket is I the same will likewise be distributed in several directions, and the upwardly-bent ends of the bars will retain the arm in its position, and at the same time allow it to be easily changed from one bar to the other.

We therefore claim—
In a check-rower having the disk operated by the rope or wire located in the central line of the machine, the combination of the guidepulley journaled in the central line of the ma-10 chine, the arm having the guide-pulleys jour-naled upon its end and hinged upon the center of the rear end of the frame, and the

obliquely-extending supporting-bars, having their ends bent upward and supporting the hinged arm in an obliquely lateral position, 15

as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereunto affixed our signa-

tures in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY H. EATHERTON.
SAMUEL STACKHOUSE.

Witnesses: RILEY I. TATMAR, CALEB A. TATMAR.