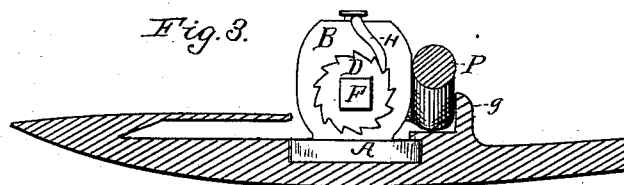
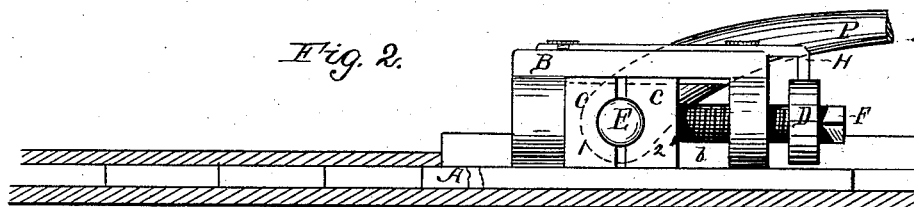
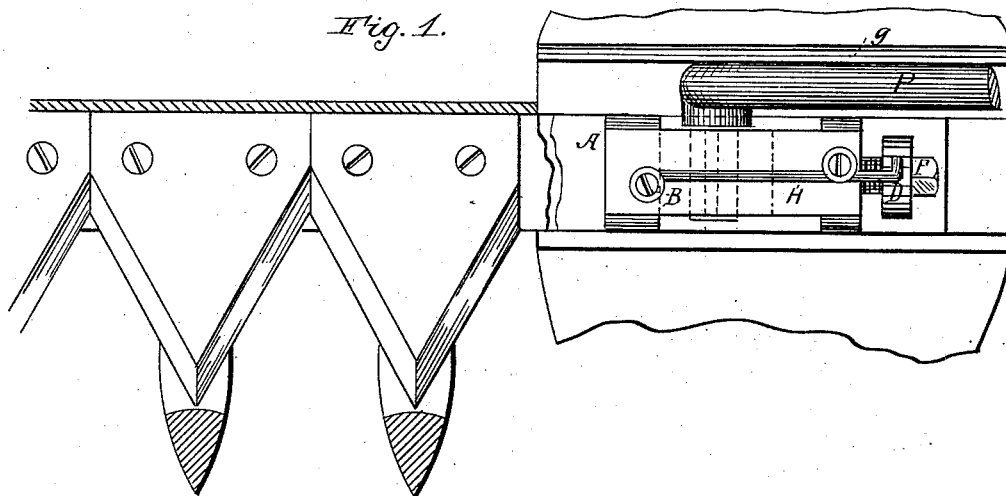


(No Model.)

A. BRATSCHIE.
PITMAN FOR HARVESTERS.

No. 307,088.

Patented Oct. 28, 1884.



Witnesses:
A. S. Pullison
J. W. Garner

Inventor.
A. Bratschie.
per
J. A. Lehmann, atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMIEL BRATSCHIE, OF SHARPSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

PITMAN FOR HARVESTERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 307,088, dated October 28, 1884.

Application filed March 20, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMIEL BRATSCHIE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sharpsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pitman-Connections for Harvesters, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in laterally-moving pitman-connections for harvesters; and it consists in arrangement of parts by which the worn-out portion of the bearing of the pitman, or of the wrist-pin of the pitman, can be compensated without disturbing its adjustment; and it consists, also, in facilities offered for the removal and replacement of the pitman, as will be fully described hereinafter.

The objection to the pitman-connections now in use is the difficulty and the time required to separate the pitman from the section-bar, which, when the harvester is in use, has to be done once or twice a day to sharpen its blades. The object of my invention therefore has been to facilitate the removing and replacing of the pitman, and to compensate any loss by wear that unavoidably occurs where friction takes place.

The accompanying drawings represent my invention, in which Figure 1 is a plan view of a device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is an end view.

A represents a section-bar, to which the blades are attached in the usual manner. Near the end of the bar is a chamber or housing forged to the bar, consisting of blocks 1 and 2, connected by a covering from one to the other, all of which may be forged or cast in one piece with the bar, leaving an open space inclosed by the blocks 1 and 2, the covering B, and the section-bar A. In the opening thus formed I place a sliding block, C, vertically divided into halves, that fills the whole opening, excepting a short space, *b*, at one end toward the block 1 or 2. In the center of the block C is a circular opening of a dimension to admit the wrist-pin E of the pitman P that is to enter it, one-half of the opening being in each half of the block C, so that

when put together a circle is formed. From the face of each half of the block, in which the cavity is formed for a bearing of the wrist-pin, a small portion is removed, which leaves a space open between them when the wrist-pin is inserted for the purpose of reducing the opening in proportion to the wearing off by friction of the wrist-pin. If preferred, one half of the block C may be forged or cast in one piece with one of the blocks 1 or 2, of the housing, leaving the remaining half movable, as described. To prevent the block C from sliding sidewise out of the housing, a longitudinal groove is formed in its upper part, and a ridge under the covering of the housing to enter it, and a similar groove underneath to be occupied by a ridge on the section-bar. Through the center of one of the blocks 1 or 2 is a threaded horizontal hole toward the movable half of the block C, and into this a screw, G, is inserted. At the outer end of the screw is a toothed nut or ratchet, D, with a square projection, F, from its center for a wrench to force the screw against the near half of the block C to reduce or adjust the bearing of the wrist-pin when reduced by friction. This screw, to prevent lost motion, may be inserted from either side of the housing to press against the nearer half of the block C, and will be opposed by one of the blocks, 1 or 2. On top of the cover B is a longitudinal groove, and in it a spring, H, of which one end is bent down to the nut or ratchet D, and acts like a dog to prevent its turning back when adjusted. The other end of the spring is fastened in one of the blocks of the housing farthest away from the nut. The spring is secured in its position, but its turned-down end can be lifted, by hand or a tool, from the notches on the nut to set it free, the torsion of the spring forcing it back to its former place when released. The screw is turned by a wrench whenever required to adjust the bearing of the wrist-pin on the pitman.

To hold the pitman in place during its operation, I place, by preference, on top of the shoe of the cutter-bar in which the section-bar moves, a flange, *g*, extending it upward to pass the heel of the pitman, that prevents it from sliding out. To remove the pitman, the farther end of the cutter-bar has to be raised to allow

the section-bar to slide far enough in the shoe to place the heel of the pitman beyond the flange on the shoe, when the pitman can be removed with facility and speed without deranging its adjustment; or the wrist-pin may
5 be lengthened to protrude from the block C and a key inserted; but the former method is preferred, as it can be performed in less time without the use of tools.

10 Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A pitman-connection consisting in a movable vertically-divided block with a transverse opening for the wrist-pin of the pitman to en-

ter, the block being confined in a fixed cham- 15
ber or housing with a screw through one of its ends bearing against the block holding the wrist-pin, to compensate for loss by friction, the ratchet-wheel D, and a spring-pawl, H, which is formed from a piece of rod or wire 20
and made to engage with the ratchet-wheel, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

AMIEL BRATSCHIE.

Witnesses:

M. E. HARRISON,
LOUIS MOESER.