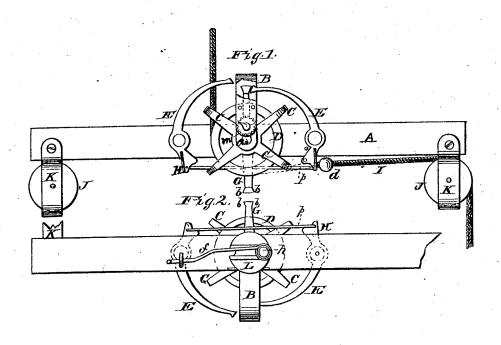
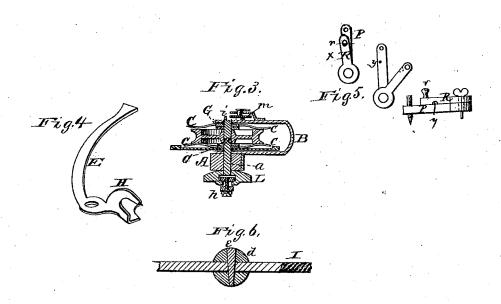
J. W. FAWKES. CHECK-ROWER.

No. 185 092.

Patented Dec. 5, 1876.





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NITED STATES PATENT

JOSEPH W. FAWKES, OF MAROA, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHECK-ROWERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 185,092, dated December 5, 1876; application filed August 14, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Joseph W. Fawkes, of Maroa, in the county of Macon and in the State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Rowers; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked

thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a checkrower, as will be hereinafter more fully set

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawing, in which-

Figure 1 is a plan view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the same. Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are detailed views of parts thereof.

A represents a bar or beam of any suitable dimensions to be bolted on the front of a cornplanter. Through the center of this bar is passed a shaft, a, having its upper bearing in a frame, B, attached to the bar. On the shaft a are permanently attached two sets of crossarms, C C, between which a grooved pulley or wheel, D, is placed loosely on the shaft, the arms projecting a suitable distance beyond the wheel. To the shaft a, below the wheel D, are also secured stop-arms G G, the ends of which have inclined sides, as shown at b b. On each side of the wheel D, a suitable distance therefrom on the bar A, is pivoted a curved latch, E, and the front ends of these latches are connected by means of a rod, p. To the front end of each latch is secured a forked plate, H, through which the rope I passes. This rope is, at proper intervals, provided with balls d, which are cast around the rope and around pins e passed through the rope previous to casting the balls, by which means it is impossible for the balls to slip on the rope. At each end of the bar A is pivoted a frame, K, in which a pulley, J, is mounted. The rope, being properly staked, passes around the pulley J at one end of the bar; thence through the forked plate H on the latch on that side to the pulley or wheel D, partially I the machine, as herein described, the driver

around the same, and straight back from the center of the machine. Supposing the machine be in the position shown in Fig. 1, and in motion; then, as the ball d reaches the forked plate H it will turn the latch, so as to release the rear stop-arm G, and the ball d, catching on the arms C, will turn them and the shaft a one-half of a revolution. During this movement the rear stop-arm strikes the front end of the same latch E, so as to turn it and set it in position to intercept the other stop-arm G when the same arrives directly in rear. The dropping mechanism is thus stopped, and cannot move until the next ball on the rope releases the latch. The other latch E and pulley J are only used when the machine moves in the opposite direction. On the lower end of the shaft a is fastened a slotted disk, L, in which is adjustable stud or wrist-pin h, and on this pin the pitman f is placed for connecting with and operating the dropping-slide of the corn-planter. The wristpin h can be adjusted with the utmost nicety, to get the full stroke of the pitman and compensate for all wear. In the upper end of the shaft a is inserted an eccentric pin, i, which once during each revolution of the wheel and shaft turns a cog or toothed wheel, m, the distance of one tooth. This wheel being part of a registering device, it will readily be seen that the land is measured with perfect accuracy, it being, of course, understood that the distance between the balls on the rope should always be the same. For staking down the rope I use the following device: P is a bar of suitable length, fastened by pins in the ground, and laid in the line of the rope. On top of this bar, at the inner end, is pivoted an arm, R, to the free end of which the rope is fastened by a pin, r, or other suitable means, and as the rope is stretched, the arm R is thrown a little out of the line, as shown at x in Fig. 5. Now, when the operator arrives at the end of the row and turns the machine, the rope turns the arm R in the opposite direction and slacks the rope, so that the operator can easily throw it off the wheel. While working, the arm R is held by a stop, y, from turning on its pivot. By having the rope running backward from the center of

can stake the rope without getting off the machine, so that he will only have to get off once at the end of the row, whereas, in other machines of this kind, he has to get off twice each time.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by

Letters Patent, is—

1. In a check-rower, operated by a cord or its equivalent, with projections thereon, stops or latches, arranged in connection with the operating mechanism for stopping the motion of the same at the completion of each stroke, substantially as herein set forth.

2. The latches E E connected, as described, and operating in combination with the stoparms G G of the operating mechanism, for the purposes herein set forth.

3. The combination of the shaft a, pulley D,

arms C, stop-arms G, latches E with forked plates H, and the rope I with balls d, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

4. The rope I provided with tapering pins e passed through it, and the balls d cast around the same, for the purposes herein set forth.

5. The bar P with pivoted arm R, having pin r and stop, substantially as described, and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of August, 1876.

JOSEPH W. FAWKES.

Witnesses:

WM. L. BRAMHALL, C. L. EVERT.