A. R. REESE.

MOWER.

No. 192,627. Patented July 3, 1877.

Fig: 1

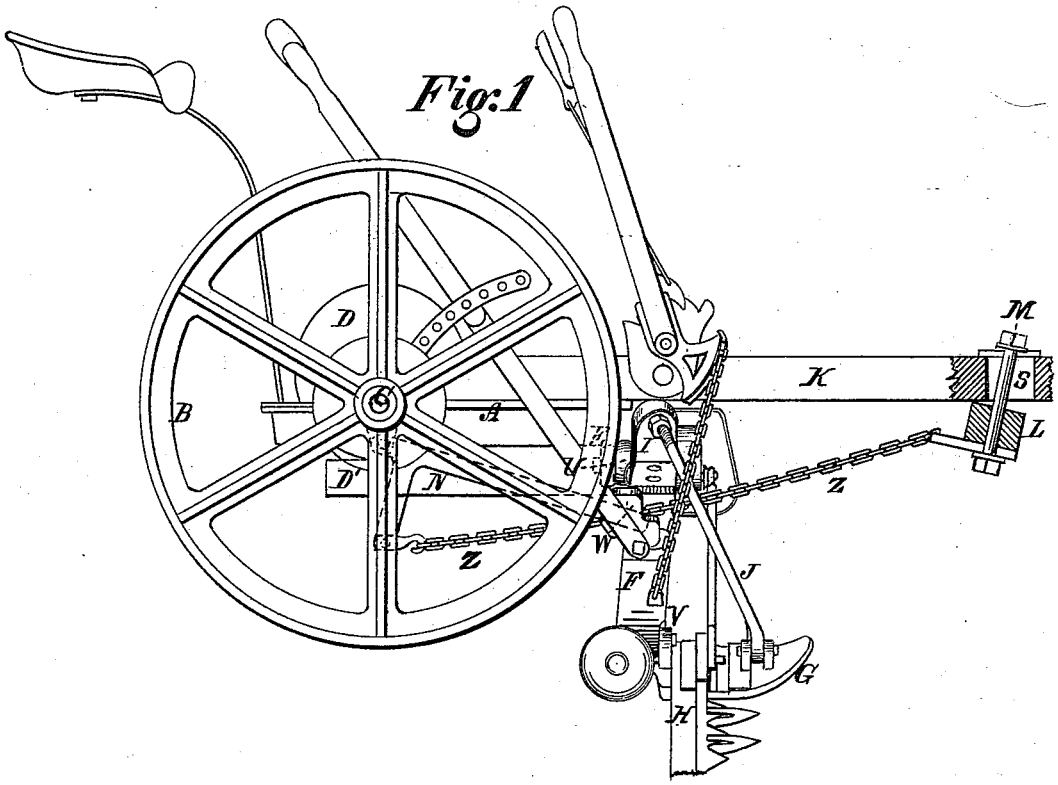
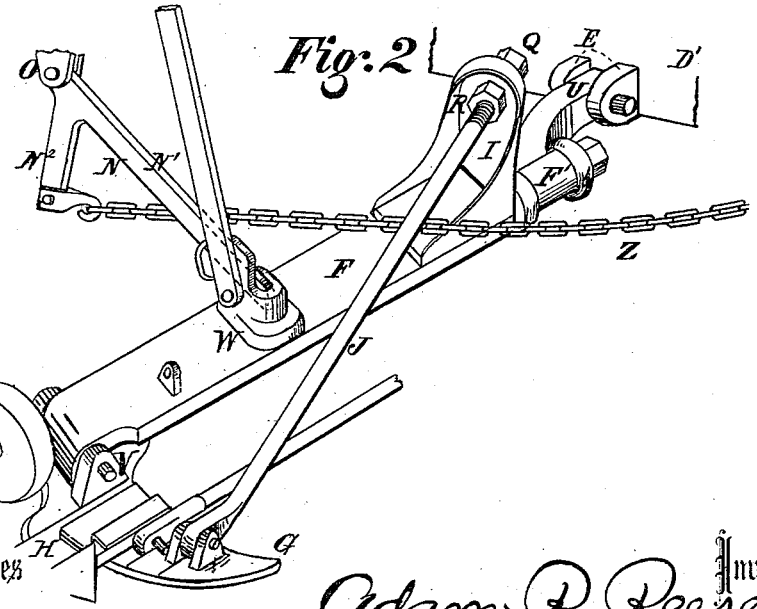


Fig: 2



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADAM R. REESE, OF PHILLIPSBURG, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN MOWERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 192,627, dated July 3, 1877; application filed June 5, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADAM R. REESE, of Phillipsburg, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Harvesting-Machines, for which Letters Patent of the United States were granted to me upon the 18th day of August, A. D. 1874, and numbered 154,281, which Letters Patent were reissued upon the 1st day of February, A. D. 1876, as No. 6,899, reference to which is to be made for the better comprehension of the following, which I hereby declare to be a full, clear, and precise description of my improvements.

In the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation view of my former patented machine, showing my improvements embodied therein, and Fig. 2 a perspective of the brace-bar, showing its hinge and swivel attachments.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts wherever used.

This invention relates to the more perfect manipulation and adjustment of the finger-bar; to which end it consists in the combination, in a front-cut two-wheeled mowing-machine, of the draft-transmitting, lifting, and bracing angle-piece N, pivoted at its angle to and beneath the tubular axle-inclosing framework, the brace-bar F pivoted to the long arm N^1 of said angle-piece, and the chain Z pivoted to the short arm N^2 and connected with the draft of the machine, all substantially as and for the purposes hereinafter set forth.

Referring to the drawings for the better explanations of the mechanical construction of my improvements, A is the main frame; B B, the main driving and carrying wheels; C, the common axle; D, the inclosing case; D′, its inclined tubular arm, carrying the screw-crank shaft; E, the ear-joints, to which is pivoted the knuckle-piece U of the brace-bar F, which is hinged to the shoe at the heel of the finger-bar. G is the inside shoe; H, the finger-bar; I, the standard upon the brace-bar; J, an adjustable link-piece. K is the tongue; L, the whiffletree, the same being loosely hung to the tongue by means of a swivel-pin, M, which has a pendulum-motion in a vertical flaring slot, S, forward and backward in the direction of the tongue. N is my lifting-lever piece, constructed substantially in the form shown in Fig. 2, and pivoted at O at its angle to the main frame upon the opposite side from the worm-gearing; its long arm N^1 is hinged direct to the brace-bar at W, while its short arm N^2 is connected by a chain or link, Z, to the whiffletree, from which structure of parts it is obvious that the action of the team upon the whiffletree will pull it forward to the extent which the pendulum-like oscillation of its swivel-pin permits, while the whiffletree, acting through the chain upon the short arm of the lever, will tend to raise the long arm of the same, which is jointed to the brace-bar, up perpendicularly, whereby the inside shoe is lifted up in a direct line without twist or turn whatever. The short arm N^2 should be in such relative proportion to the long arm N^1 as to transmit any desired lift to the same, so that by compensating the relative dimension of the two arms with regard to the entire weight to be lifted the same force exerted by the team can be made to lift a light or heavy finger-bar, or a platform, a result impossible in the old device.

It is obvious from its structure and arrangement that the angle-piece N constitutes not only a draft-transmitting and lifting device, but also a powerful brace to the brace-bar F itself, for its long arm N^1 exerts rigid opposition to any backing tendency in the brace-bar, being a direct rod firmly connected to such bar and abutting against the tubular framework of the machine. Q R are thumb-screw nuts or similar devices, threaded upon or working into the link-piece. F′ is the swivel-joint in the knuckle-piece U, (which latter is itself pivoted within the ears E, cast upon the tubular arm of the inclosing case, in such manner as to be capable of being lifted up,) which contains the inner end of the brace-bar and allows to it the requisite amount of rotation for cutting high or low. V is the joint by which the brace-bar is connected to the shoe at the heel of the finger-bar, so as to allow of the finger-bar being folded up for the road, and W the lug-joint upon the brace-bar, through which is pinned the long arm of the angle-piece.

From this construction of parts it will be

readily comprehended that the brace-bar and finger-bar are so compoundly jointed and swiveled as to be capable of folding, lifting, rotation, or adjustment in any required direction.

The advantages of the swivel-pin, as opposed to guideways or similar devices, are in its simplicity, cheapness, and directness of action, while those of the angle-piece have been sufficiently hereinbefore set forth.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

In a front-cut two-wheeled mowing-machine, the combination of the draft-transmitting, lifting, and bracing angle-piece N, pivoted at its angle to and beneath the tubular axle-inclosing frame-work, the brace-bar F, pivoted to the long arm N^1 of said angle-piece, and the chain Z, pivoted to the short arm N^2, and connected with the draft of the machine, substantially as described, and for the purposes specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ADAM R. REESE.

Witnesses:
J. BONSALL TAYLOR,
A. J. FARRAND.