W. B. CHAMBERS.

Check-Row Wire-Stops for Corn-Planter.

No. 206,702. Patented Aug. 6, 1878.

Fig. 1.

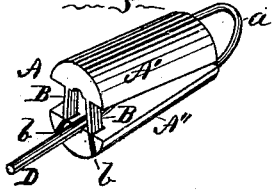


Fig. 2.

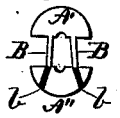


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

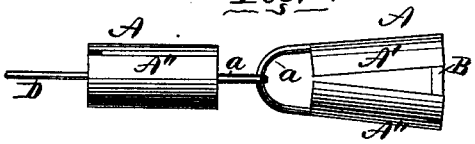
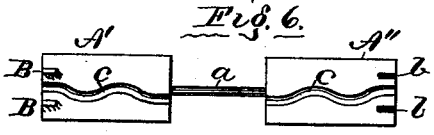


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM B. CHAMBERS, OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHECK ROW WIRE STOPS FOR CORN-PLANTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **206,702**, dated August 6, 1878; application filed July 27, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. CHAMBERS, of Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corn-Planter Check Row Wire Stops; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of my improved metallic stops in an open condition for receiving the end of a section of the check row wire chain. Fig. 2 is an end view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an end view, showing the stop in a closed condition. Fig. 4 is a plan view, showing the upper surface of the lower half of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of two stops united, and embracing the adjacent ends of two sections of the wire chain. Fig. 6 is a plan view of a stop as first formed.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all of the figures.

My invention relates, generally, to what are known as "knotted check row wires," used for actuating the seeding devices of corn-planters, and especially to the construction of the metallic knots or stops used to connect the sections of wire of which the chain is composed, and to impart the necessary impulses to the seeding mechanism; and the invention consists, first, in check row wire stops, made in two parts, united by a wire bar, which forms the loop for connecting two of the stops when bent to bring the parts of each stop together for retaining the wire; second, in providing one part of each stop with projecting tongues, which enter corresponding recesses in the other part when they are brought together, and which tongues may be riveted or be made to enter oblique recesses for retaining them; third, in the use of serpentine or otherwise curved grooves in the adjacent faces of the parts of the stop for receiving and securely retaining the ends of the check row wire sections..

Referring to the parts by letters, A represents a stop formed of two similarly-shaped semi-cylinders, A′ A″, connected at one end by a wire bar, *a*, and formed of any suitable metal.

The semi-cylinders A′ A″ may be cast or otherwise formed upon the wire *a* while it is straight, as shown at Fig. 6, or while it is partly bent; or the wire *a* may be attached to the semi-cylinders A′ A″ by any desired method; or the semi-cylinders and wire may be made integral of malleable iron.

The part A′ has tongues B B projecting from its flat face and at its end farthest from the wire *a*, and the part A″ has slots *b b* cut obliquely or at an incline from a vertical line, their upper ends corresponding with the distance between the tongues B B, and their lower portions diverging, as shown at Figs. 1, 2, and 3 of the drawings. The parts A′ A″ have similar serpentine or otherwise curved or crooked grooves *c* in their adjacent faces.

D D are portions of sections of a check row wire or chain. The ends of each section D are curved to fit the grooves in the faces of the parts A′ A″. The sections D are united by two of the stops A, as follows: The loops *a* of two stops are interlocked, as shown at Fig. 5. The parts A′ A″ are then preferably in the relative positions shown at Figs. 1 and 5. The end of a section, D, of wire may then be placed in the groove *c* in one of the parts A′ or A″, as shown at Figs. 1 and 4, and then, by pressing the parts A′ A″ together, the tongues B will enter the slots *b*, and be forced apart at their lower ends by the oblique slots, as shown at Fig. 3, and thus secure the parts A′ A″ firmly together, and also firmly secure the section D in the seat formed by the curved grooves *c c* in the parts A′ A″.

Any desired number of sections D may thus be united to form a check row wire chain for corn-planters, the stops A serving to actuate the seeding devices in the usual well-known manner.

What I claim as new is—

1. A corn-planter check row wire stop, formed in two parts, A′ A″, united by a loop, *a*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The part A′, having tongues B B, combined with the part A″, having slots *b b*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The part A′, having tongues B B, combined with the part A″, having oblique slots *b b*, by which the inserted tongues B are held without other aid, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. The corn-planter check row wire stop, formed in two parts, A′ A″, having curved or crooked grooves *c* in their adjacent faces, when used in combination with sections of wire D for firmly securing said wire to the parts A′ A″, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

5. Stops A, formed in two parts, A′ A″, united by loop *a*, and having curved grooves *c*, tongues B, and slots *b*, combined with section D, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM B. CHAMBERS.

Witnesses:

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C. H. FULLER.