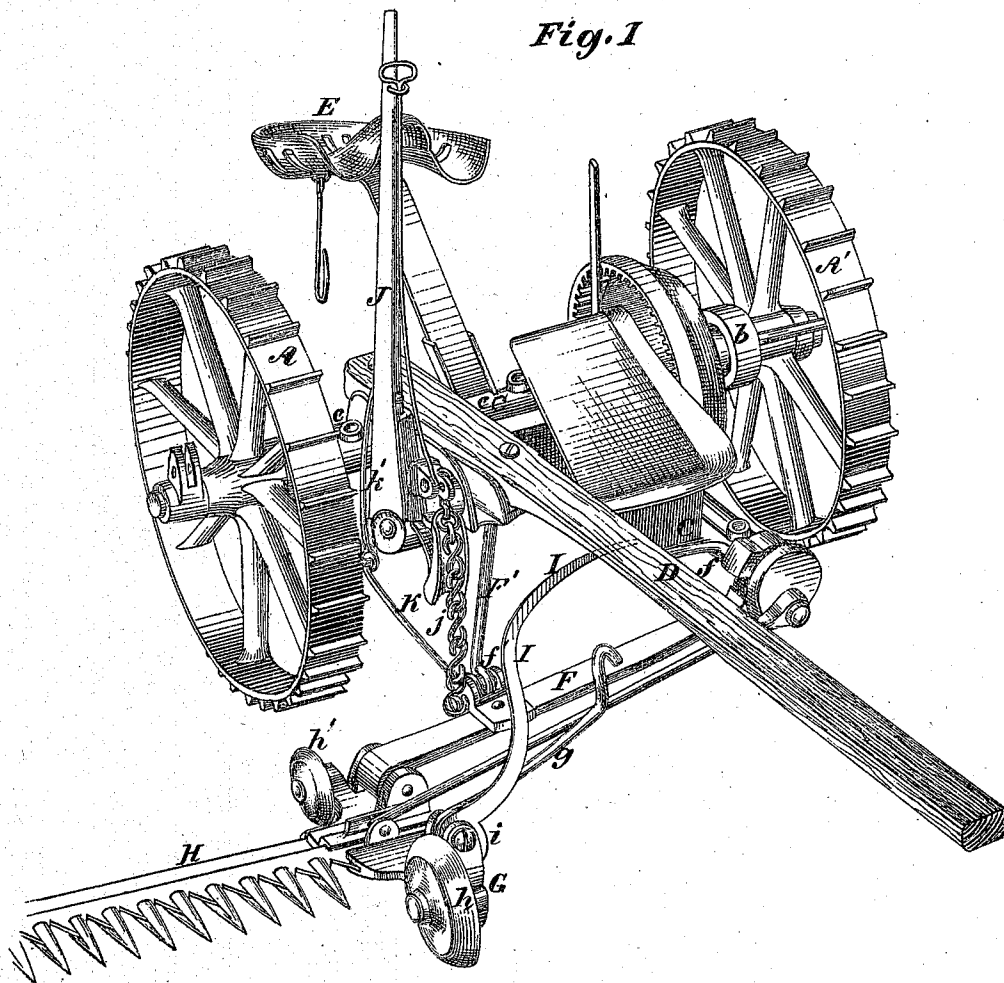


M. HALLENBECK.

Improvement in Harvesters.

No. 129,817.

Patented July 23, 1872.



Witnesses

W. H. Rowe,
John Williams

Inventor:-

Martin Hallenbeck
by his atty
Wm. D. Baldwin

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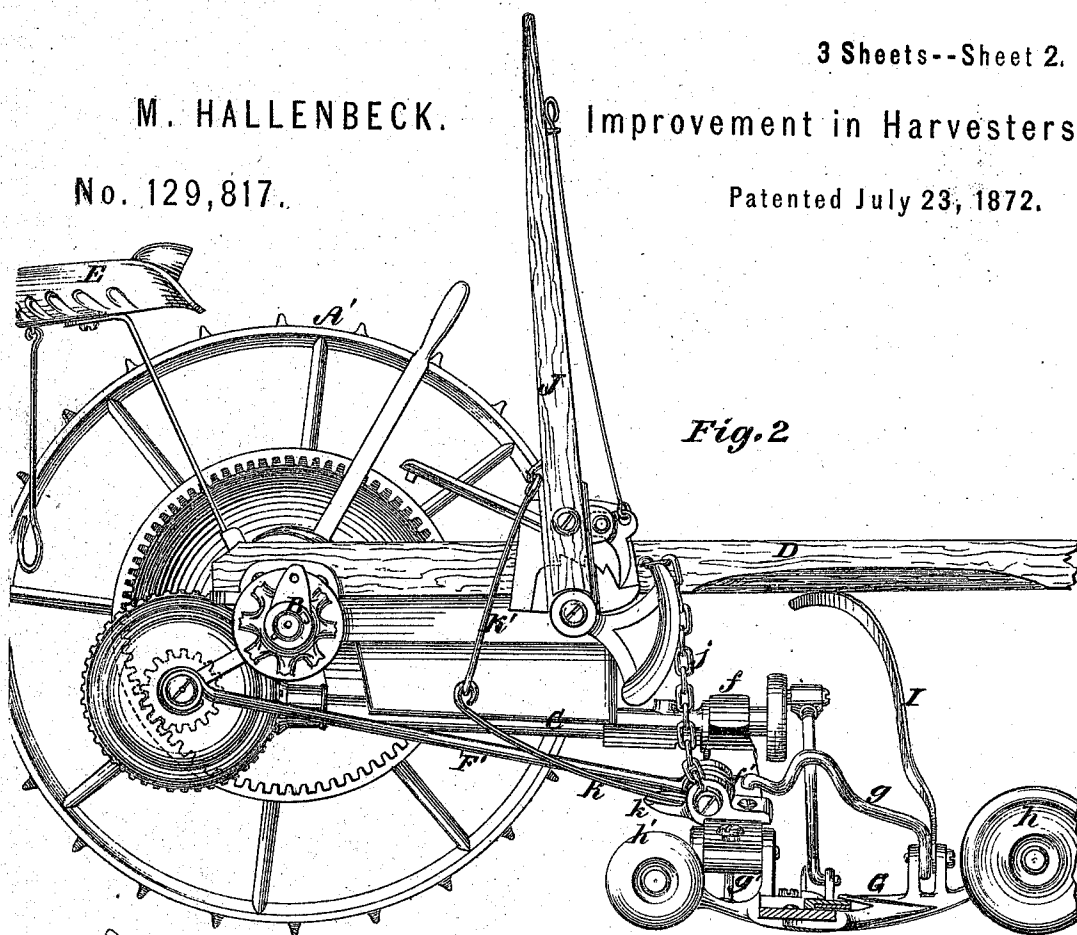


Fig. 2

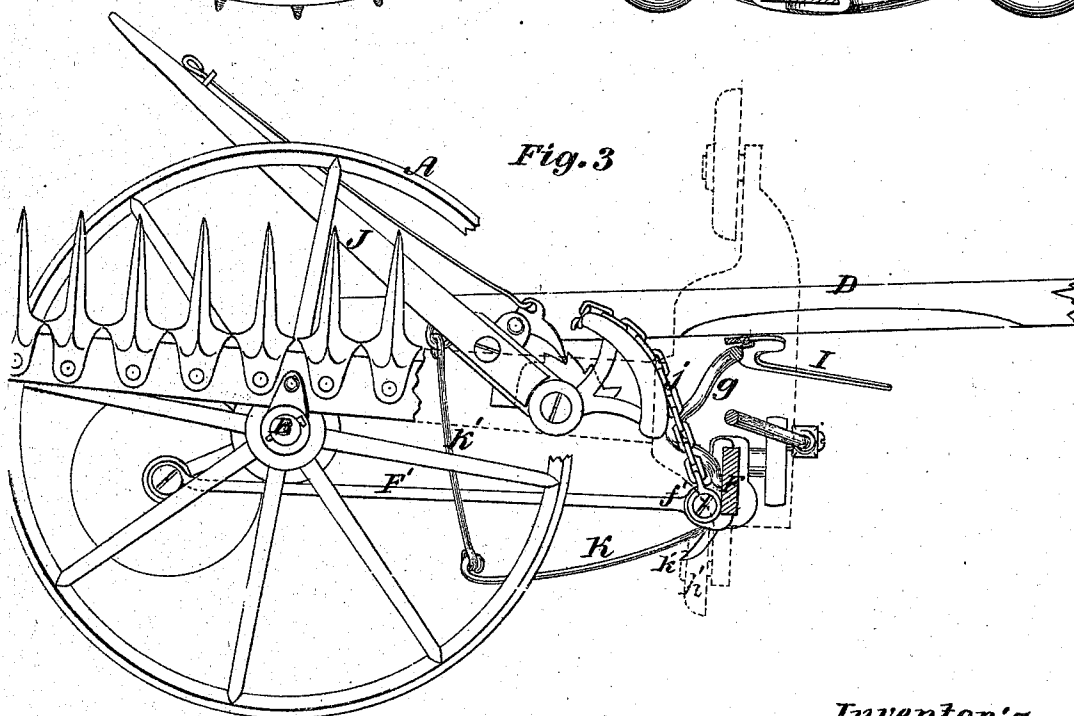


Fig. 3

Witnesses:-

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3 Sheets--Sheet 3.

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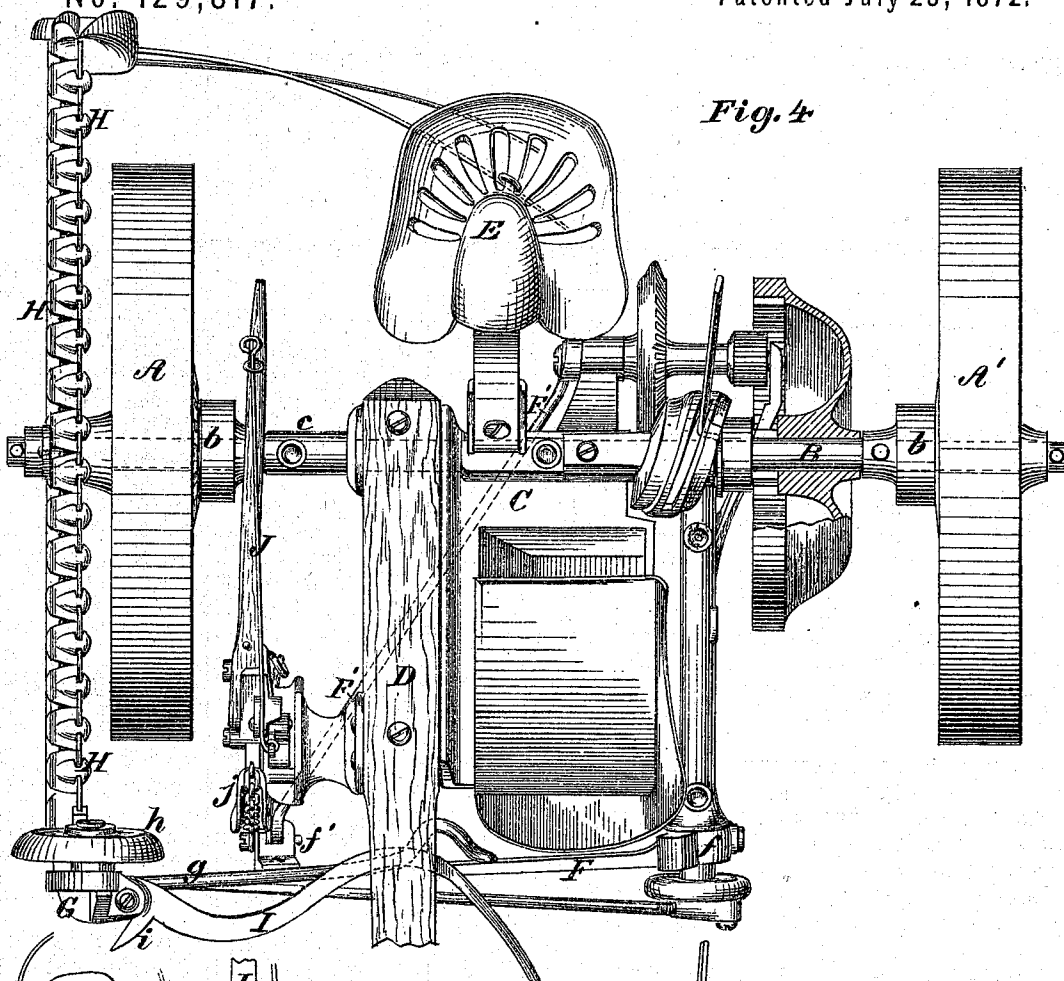


Fig. 4

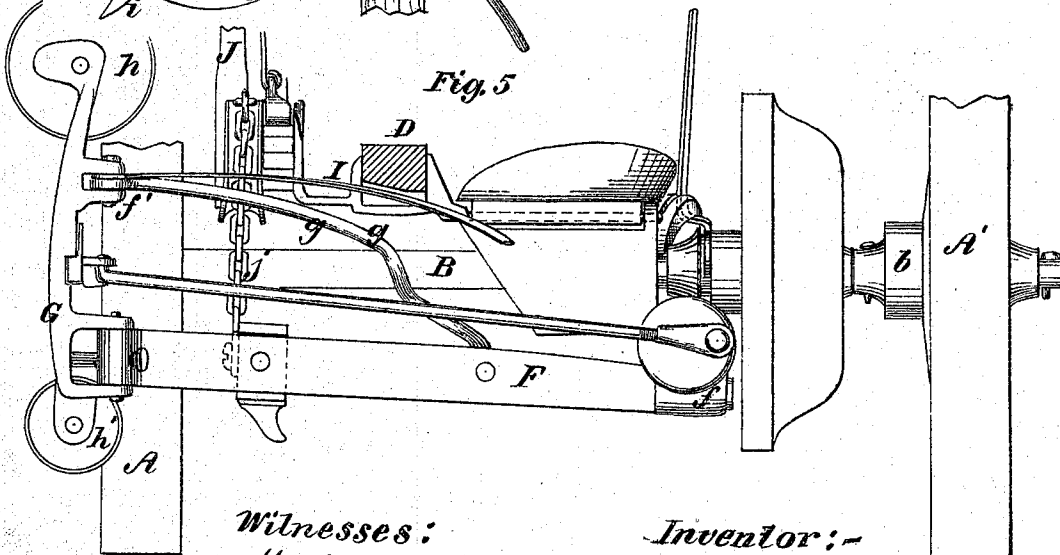


Fig. 5

Witnesses:
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John Williams

Inventor:-
Martin Hallenbeck
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Wm. D. Baldwin

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN HALLENBECK, OF PHILLIPSBURG, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO
ALFRED BLAKER, OF NEWTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN HARVESTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,817, dated July 23, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN HALLENBECK, of Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Harvesters, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to a two-wheeled, front-cut, hinge-joint harvester. Its object is to enable the driver to lift the finger-beam and fold it alongside the driving-wheel with its guards upward. This I do by combining with the main frame an axially-rocking coupling-arm, a finger-beam hinged to said arm, a gag-iron pivoted on the shoe, a lifting-lever and chain, and a linked rocking-lever, by which the coupling-arm is rocked as the finger-beam rises.

In the accompanying drawing of my improved machine, Figure 1 is a perspective view; Fig. 2, a side elevation; Fig. 3, a similar view with the finger-beam folded; Fig. 4, a plan view; and Fig. 5, a partial front view.

The details of construction of the machine, being well known, need be only briefly mentioned here.

Two driving-wheels, A A', turn on an axle, B, with which they are locked by suitable backing-ratchets *b*. This axle turns in a tubular bearing, *c*, at the rear end of the main frame C. The tongue D and driver's seat E are connected with the main frame, as shown in the drawing. A coupling-arm, F, is connected at its upper end by a swivel-joint, *f*, to the front of the main frame, and is pivoted at its opposite end to a shoe, G. A brace, F', is pivoted to the coupling-arm at *f'*, extends diagonally backward, and is pivoted to a bracket beneath the frame. This construction, it will be seen, not only permits the coupling-arm to rock axially, but to play freely up and down with the shoe. In my patent of April 17, 1860, the coupling-arm was so constructed as to rock freely, but could not vibrate independently of the main frame. The finger-beam H is secured to a shoe, G, carrying a leading-wheel, *h*, and a small following-roller, *h'*. A stop or knuckle, *g'*, on the shoe limits the descent of the finger-beam by acting on the under side of the coupling-arm, as usual. A brace, *g*, connects the coupling-arm with the front lug of the shoe. A gag-iron,

I, is also pivoted on the front lug of the shoe and provided with a locking-shoulder, *i*, abutting against the shoe, to lift the finger-beam at its divider-end, as hereinafter described. The upper end of the gag-iron plays under the tongue. The usual lifting-lever J is pivoted on the main frame and provided with a lifting-chain, *j*, detent, and reversing mechanism, the chain being attached to the coupling-arm. A stud, *k*, on the back of the coupling-arm abuts against the brace F' when the shoe is lifted, and thus prevents the coupling-arm from rocking forward and downward, as it might do, owing to the preponderance of weight in front of the pivot of the coupling-arm. A link, K, pivoted to the coupling-arm rests on this stud when depressed. Its rear end is connected by a link, K', with the lifting-lever, thus forming a compound rocking-lever.

It is deemed unnecessary to describe the gearing, as its details will be apparent on inspecting the drawing, and it forms no part of the subject-matter now claimed.

It will be obvious, from the foregoing description, that my machine embodies the best features of the most perfect working harvesters. When it is desired to fold the finger-beam up to the main frame, the driver draws back the lifting-lever, thus lifting the coupling-arm, shoe, and finger-beam. As these rise the gag-iron slides under the tongue and lifts the divider-end of the finger-beam more rapidly than the shoe-end. At the same time the compound links K K' bear down on the back end of the coupling-arm and rock it so as to turn the points of the guards upward. The finger-beam can then be turned parallel with the face of the driving-wheels and turned down by still further rocking the coupling-arm until it rests on a support, *m*, on the main axle, where it may be secured by a pin or other equivalent holding mechanism.

I do not broadly claim either a rocking finger-beam or one folding parallel with the main frame, but limit myself to the method herein shown of attaining this result.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the finger-beam, the hinged shoe, the rocking vibrating coupling-arm, the gag-iron, the tongue, the lifting de-

vices, and the compound rocking link-lever, all these members operating in combination, substantially as set forth, to lift the outer end of the finger-beam higher than its divider-end, to rock it until the guards point upward, and to enable it to be folded parallel with the driving-wheel.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

MARTIN HALLENBECK.

Witnesses:

GEO. M. DAVIS,
LEWIS C. REESE.