

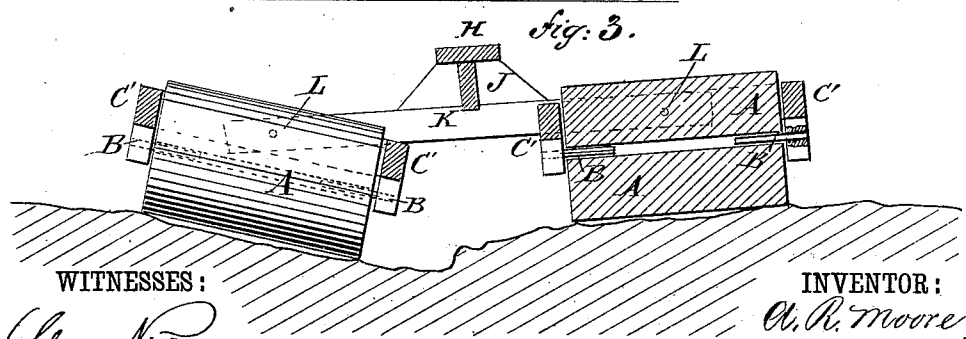
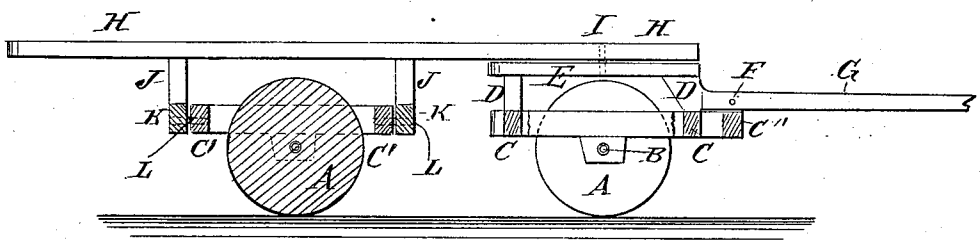
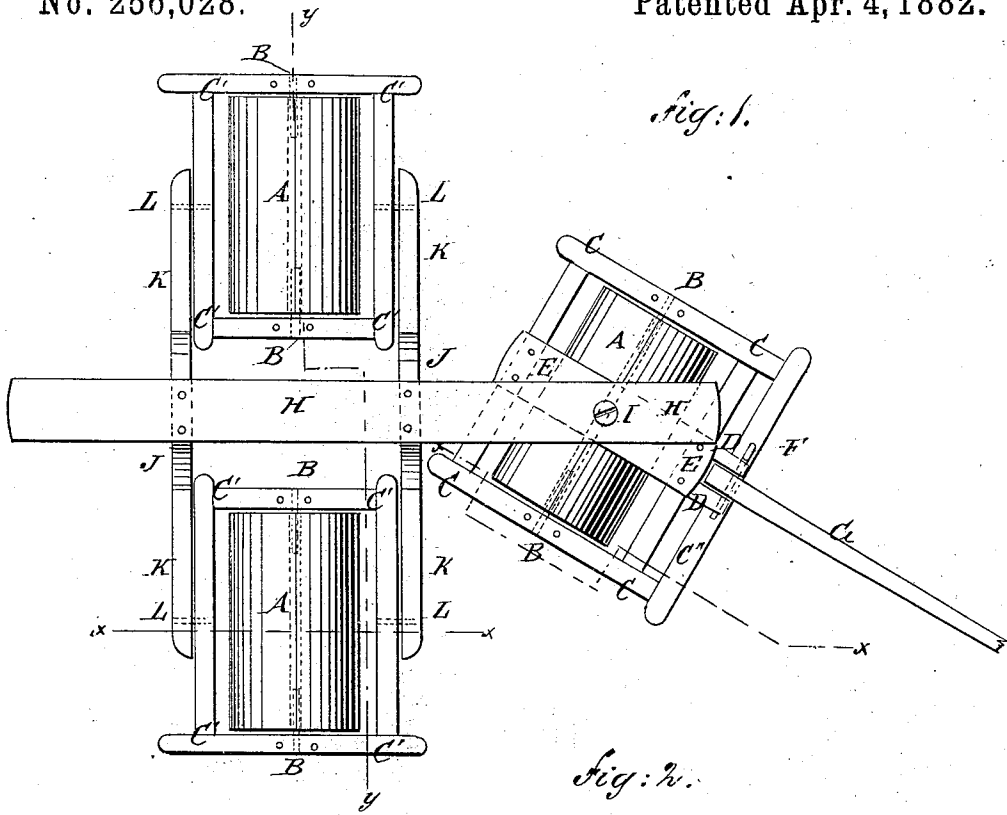
(Model.)

A. R. MOORE.

FIELD ROLLER.

No. 256,028.

Patented Apr. 4, 1882.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Nida
W. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

A. R. Moore
 BY *Munn Ho*

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW R. MOORE, OF CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN.

FIELD-ROLLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 256,028, dated April 4, 1882.

Application filed December 6, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW R. MOORE, of Charlotte, in the county of Eaton and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Field-Rollers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the same, taken through the line *x x x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional front elevation of the same, taken through the line *y y*, Fig. 1.

The object of this invention is to provide field-rollers constructed in such a manner that they will adjust themselves to an uneven surface of ground and will pass over a stone or other obstruction without its being necessary for the whole roller to be raised from the ground.

The invention consists in a novel construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described.

The roller is made in three parts or sections, A, each of which is formed of a section of a log of wood of suitable length and size, which is turned to give it the form of a true cylinder. The roller-sections A are perforated longitudinally to receive the hollow journals B, which are attached to the side bars of the frames C C'. With this construction the perforations of the roller-sections and the hollow journals allow the air to pass freely through the interior of the said sections, and thus prevent the said sections from checking. The roller-sections A are further protected from checking, and are made heavier by being saturated with melted pitch. The frame C of the forward roller-section, which is placed in front of the space between the adjacent ends of the two rear sections, is provided with a second front bar, C'.

To the front and rear bars of the front frame, C, are attached the lower ends of short standards D, to the upper ends of which are at-

tached the ends of a plank, E. Two parallel standards, D, are used at the front of the frame C, which incline to the rearward, so that the forward end of the plank E will be a little in the rear of the front of the frame C.

To and between the lower parts of the forward standards, D, is hinged by a bolt, F, the rear end of the tongue G, so that the forward end of the said tongue will have a vertical movement, but no lateral movement, so that the rollers will be free to follow the surface of uneven ground while being guided and controlled by the tongue.

To the center of the plank E is pivoted by a bolt, I, the forward part of a plank, H, to which are attached the upper ends of the standards J. The lower ends of the standards J are attached to the centers of two cross-bars, K, which are placed at such a distance apart as to receive between their ends the frames C' of the rear roller-sections. The standards J are attached to the plank H in such positions that the forward roller-section can be turned to either side without bringing the corners of its frame C in contact with the forward cross-bar, K. The frames C' of the rear roller-sections, A, are pivoted at their centers to the ends of the cross-bars K by pivots L, so that each rear roller-section will be free to adjust itself to the surface of the ground. The rear end of the plank H projects in the rear of the frames C to serve as a seat for the driver.

In case the roller should not be heavy enough to do the required work a box can be placed upon and secured to the plank H and stones or other heavy material placed in it to cause the roller to produce the required effect.

With this construction, each roller-section can move independently of the others, so that the roller can readily adjust itself to uneven ground, and either of the said sections can rise to pass over an obstruction without disturbing the other sections.

I am aware that three rollers connected together, one in front and two in the rear, and each having an independent motion, is not broadly new; and I am also aware that a roller has been provided with a longitudinal aper-

ture to receive the journal which extends entirely through the said roller; and I therefore do not claim such; but

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the front frame, C, provided with the plank E, of the rear frames, C', the cross-bars K, between which the rear frames are pivoted, the standards J, and the

plank H, pivoted to the plank E and rigidly secured to the standards J and projecting in the rear of the said frames C', substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

ANDREW R. MOORE.

Witnesses:

PARIN S. DE GRAFF,
SETH KETCHAM.