

(No Model.)

W. N. WHITELEY.
HARVESTING MACHINE.

No. 248,969.

Patented Nov. 1, 1881.

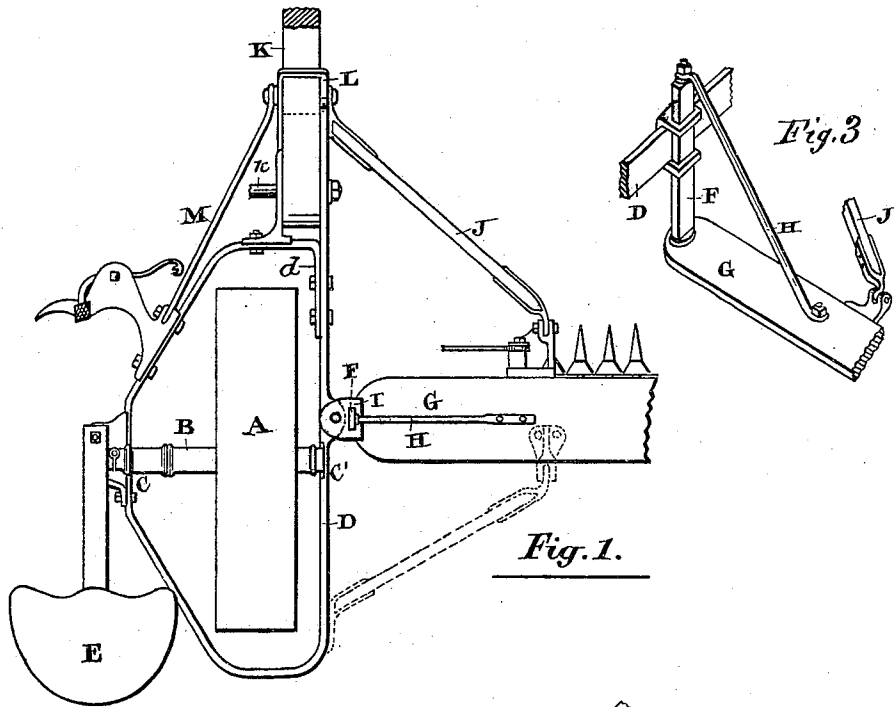


Fig. 1.

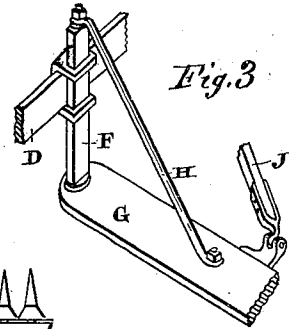


Fig. 3.

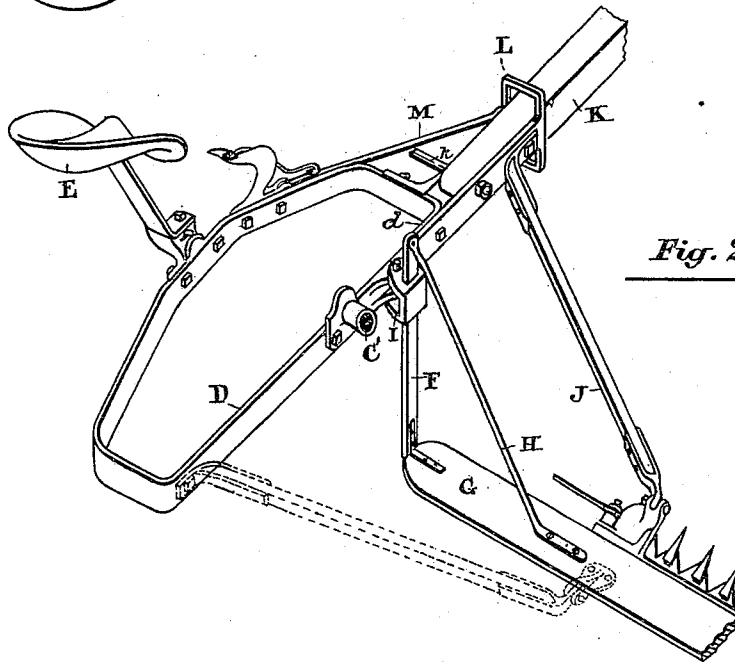


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

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WILLIAM N. WHITELEY, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

HARVESTING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 248,969, dated November 1, 1881.

Application filed April 27, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM NEEDHAM WHITELEY, of the city of Springfield, in the county of Clarke, in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America, manufacturer, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Harvesting-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of reaping-machines in which the axle of the main driving-wheel is supported by the main frame in bearings on both sides of the driving-wheel, and in which the inner end of the finger-beam is connected to the main frame by a post so arranged as to permit the free vertical adjustment of the finger-beam without straining, a diagonal brace extending from the finger-beam to the tongue, which tongue is hinged upon the main frame of the machine.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the various parts, as more fully hereinafter described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan showing the portion of a reaping-machine to which my improvements relate. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a detail showing alternative arrangement of the sliding post.

A is the main driving-wheel, and B its axle, supported in bearings C and C' on the main frame D. The inner side of this frame, it will be noticed, is straight, while the front and back of its outer side extend obliquely to the outer bearings, C, bracing the said bearing, and at the same time carrying it out sufficiently far from the driving-wheel A to permit the driver's seat E to be located immediately over the outer bearings, C, as indicated.

I may mention here that in this class of machines the outer bearing has hitherto been close to the wheel A, necessitating the extension of the driver's seat away from the outer bearing; consequently the weight of the driver exerts a twisting strain upon the outer bearing, which is objectionable, and which objection my form of frame overcomes.

On reference to Fig. 2 it will be noticed that the flat or rectangular post F is secured at its bottom end to the finger-beam G, and that

the diagonal brace H extends from the top of the post F to the finger-beam. It will also be noticed that this post passes through a passage-way corresponding in shape to itself, made in the bracket I, which bracket is pivoted on the main frame D. The diagonal brace J extends from the frame D to the finger-beam G, either in front of the finger-beam, as shown, or in its rear, as represented by dotted lines. Instead of the pivoted bracket I the same end may be accomplished by connecting the post F to the main frame in the manner represented in Fig. 3. In this arrangement it will be seen that the finger-beam is pivoted upon the lower end of the post F, while the diagonal brace H is pivoted upon this upper end, the bracket I in this case being rigidly fastened to the frame D. In either arrangement the action of the post F is the same—that is to say, it will move in a straight vertical direction when the finger-beam is raised by the lifting-lever, the lateral movement caused by the action of the brace J either rolling the finger-beam on the post or the bracket on the frame.

It will be noticed that the straight side of the frame D extends to form the pivotal point for the tongue K, which is hinged or pivoted to the frame on the spindle k, to which the lifting-lever is attached in the ordinary way. On this end of the frame D a stirrup or link, L, is formed, through which the tongue K passes. The diagonal brace M extends from this stirrup to the outside of the frame D, where it is pivoted, as represented. The extension of the frame D is thus strongly braced, and likewise the tongue K. Owing to the arrangement of the brace J and M in connection with the stirrup L no strain is directed against the tongue by the working of the finger-beam; and, further, owing to the arrangement of these braces, as described, the tilting of the frame D does not impart any lateral adjustment to the finger-beam, which lateral adjustment would take place were the brace J attached to the tongue K.

As will be seen from Figs. 1 and 2, the frame D is made from a single piece of iron, one end being shaped to form the stirrup L and the other end, d, being bent inward to form a means of fastening it to the inner or straight side of

the frame. To this frame the bearings and other attachments are fastened by bolts.

In my former patent, No. 148,533, dated March 10, 1874, I show a tongue pivoted within a stirrup; but in that patent the stirrup is cast solid with the frame and no braces are shown.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a harvesting-machine, the combination of the frame D with the rectangular post F, pivoted bracket I, having a rectangular slot to receive the post F, finger-beam G, supported by said post, and the diagonal brace J, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. A harvester-frame, D, composed of a single piece of metal, having one end formed into a projecting stirrup, L, and the other end, d, bent inward to fasten to its straight side, in

combination with the brace M and pivoted tongue K, substantially as described.

3. In a harvesting-machine having a single driving-wheel, a main frame, D, the inner side of which is straight and is provided with a stirrup, L, and the outer side of which extends beyond the wheel to form a bearing for the axle of said wheel and a support for the driver's seat and foot-rest, in combination with the brace M, connected to the outer side of the frame and to the stirrup, and the pivoted tongue K, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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