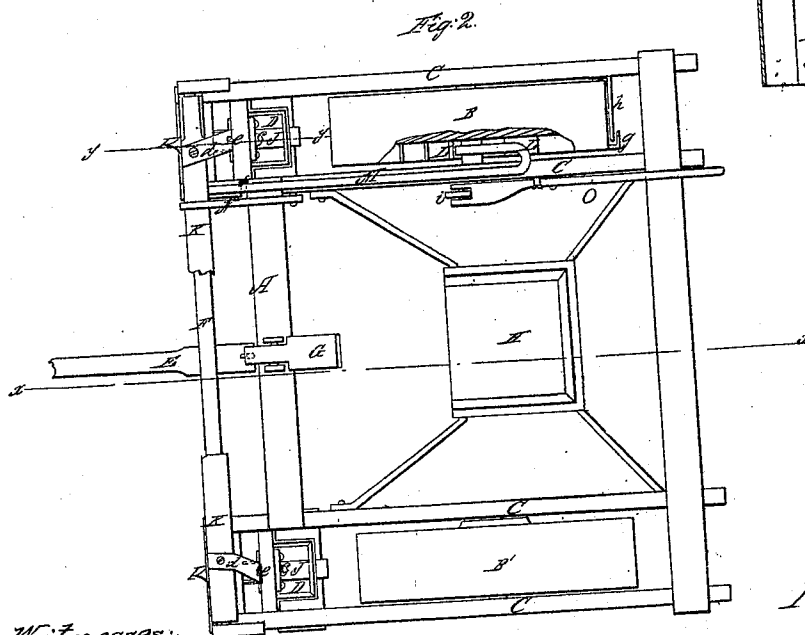
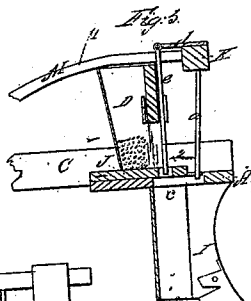
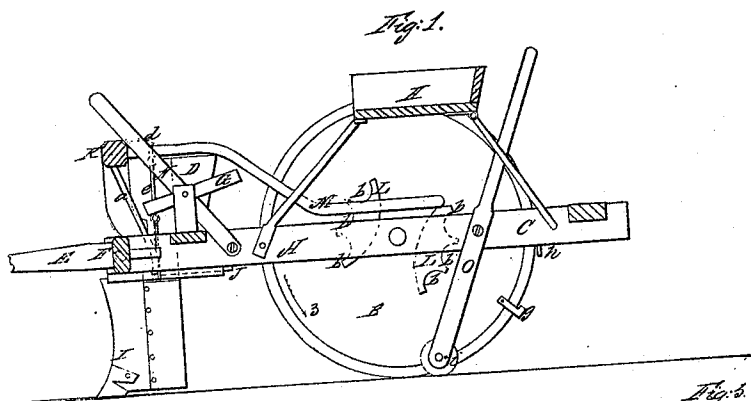


W. H. KING.
Corn Planter.

Patented May 10, 1859.

No. 23,980.



Witnesses:

Edw. Wiley
G. M. Mitchell

Inventor:

W. H. King

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. KING, OF CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND
NELSON COLSON, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN COAN-PLANTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 23,980, dated May 10, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. KING, of Charleston, in the county of Coles and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Corn-Planter; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification.

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of a corn-planter constructed according to my invention, the line *x x*, Fig. 2, indicating the plan of section. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same; and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section through one of the hopper-boxes, taken in the line *y y*, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference in the three figures indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in facilitating the discharge of the corn by means of a rod which is attached to the rock-shaft, and which is so arranged that the same passes a certain distance into the seed-cell after each stroke of the slide; and the invention further consists in attaching to the side of the frame a scraper in such relation to the wheel that a marker attached to the face of the wheel is kept clear from dirt by the scraper.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand, use, and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A is a frame, of strong timber, and of rectangular form, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, and B B are the two wheels which support this frame. Each of these wheels runs between longitudinal beams C on its own axle, and between these beams, and rigidly attached to the frame A, are the hopper-boxes D. The draft-pole E is attached to a bar, F, which turns on pivots in the beams C, and the back end of this draft-pole connects with a treadle, G, which can be operated with the foot from the driver's seat H. By depressing the back end of this treadle, and when the front end of the draft-pole is supported by the draft-animals the plowshares I, which are attached to the front end of the machine—one on each side—can be raised from the ground.

The hopper-boxes D are provided with seed-slides J, which are operated by means of rods *a*, which connect the sides with a rock-shaft,

K, and motion is imparted to this shaft by means of two cams, L, which are attached to the under side of the driving-wheel B, and which operate on a curved arm, M, which is fastened to the rock-shaft K. Each of the cams L is provided with a series of notches, *b*, the number of which corresponds to the number of kernels to be planted in one hill, and as the end of the arm M passes over the notched face of the cams it imparts a certain jerking motion to the rock-shaft K and to the seed-slides J, whereby the filling of the seed-cells *c* is greatly facilitated.

Hinged to arms *d*, which are attached to the upper edge of the rock-shaft K, are the rods *e*, which extend down into the seed-cells *c*, when the slides are back, and which serve to push the corn out if it should clog in the cells. If the machine is not in use, the arm M can be raised by means of a lever, N, which is pivoted to the side of one of the beams C, and which is provided with a pin, *f*, which supports the arm M when the lever N is drawn back, so that the cams L pass under the arm without agitating the same.

Attached to the side of the driving-wheel B is the marker *g*, which is bent so that it makes a mark in the track of the wheel, and a scraper, *h*, is fastened to the frame A in such a position that it passes between the face of the wheel and the marker, as clearly represented in Fig. 2, so that it keeps the marker clean all the time; and in order to turn the driving-wheel so that it plants the corn in proper rows, and that the marks are made in the proper places, a lever, O, is pivoted to one of the beams C a short distance behind the axle of the driving-wheel, which lever serves to raise the wheel clear from the ground, so that the same can be turned to the required spot. In order to facilitate the operation of this lever, a roller, *i*, is attached to its lower end, and its upper end is in such a position that the same can be reached from the driver's seat.

The operation is as follows: If the machine is drawn forward, the driving-wheel B turns in the direction of arrow 3, and the cams L, by coming in contact with the curved end of the arm M, raise the same in the direction of arrow 1; Fig. 3, and the rock-shaft K is turned so that the rods *e* are withdrawn from the seed-

cells *c* and the slides *J* are pushed into the hopper-boxes far enough to allow the corn to reach the cells *c*, and as the wheel turns on the notches *b* in the cams *L* give a certain number of jerks to the seed-slides, so that the requisite number of kernels passes into the seed-cells, and as soon as the arm *M* passes one of the cams the slides are suddenly thrown back and the rods *e* push the corn contained in the seed-cells out, so that the same is discharged on the ground, as clearly represented in Fig. 3. In turning the machine the arm *M* is raised by means of the lever *N*, and, in order to plant the corn in the proper rows, care must be taken so that the marks made by the marker *g* are always in line, and if the same should fail to be so the driving-wheel *B* is raised by means of the lever *O* and turned until the marker stands in the right direction; and as the marks are made on the track of the wheel and close by the side of the driver's seat it is much easier for the driver to discern any faulty position of the marker, and whenever such a fault is observed the driver can at any instant raise the driving-wheel without leav-

ing his seat and turn the same until the marks come right, and at the same time the depth to which the plowshares in front of the machine cut into the ground can be regulated by means of the treadle *G* from the driver's seat, and if the machine meets with any obstruction the plowshares can be raised instantaneously, so that they pass over without being injured.

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

1. In combination with the cams *L* and the arm *M*, the arrangement of the rods *e* in such relation to the seed-cells *c* that they push out the corn contained in the same, substantially as described.

2. The arrangement of the marker *g* in combination with the scraper *h* so that the same never fails to make a clear mark in the track of the driving-wheel, substantially in the manner set forth.

WM. H. KING.

Witnesses:

ELI WILEY,
G. M. MITCHELL.