

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. L. STEEL & R. GOLDSBERRY.
MARKER FOR PLANTERS.

No. 555,538.

Patented Mar. 3, 1896.

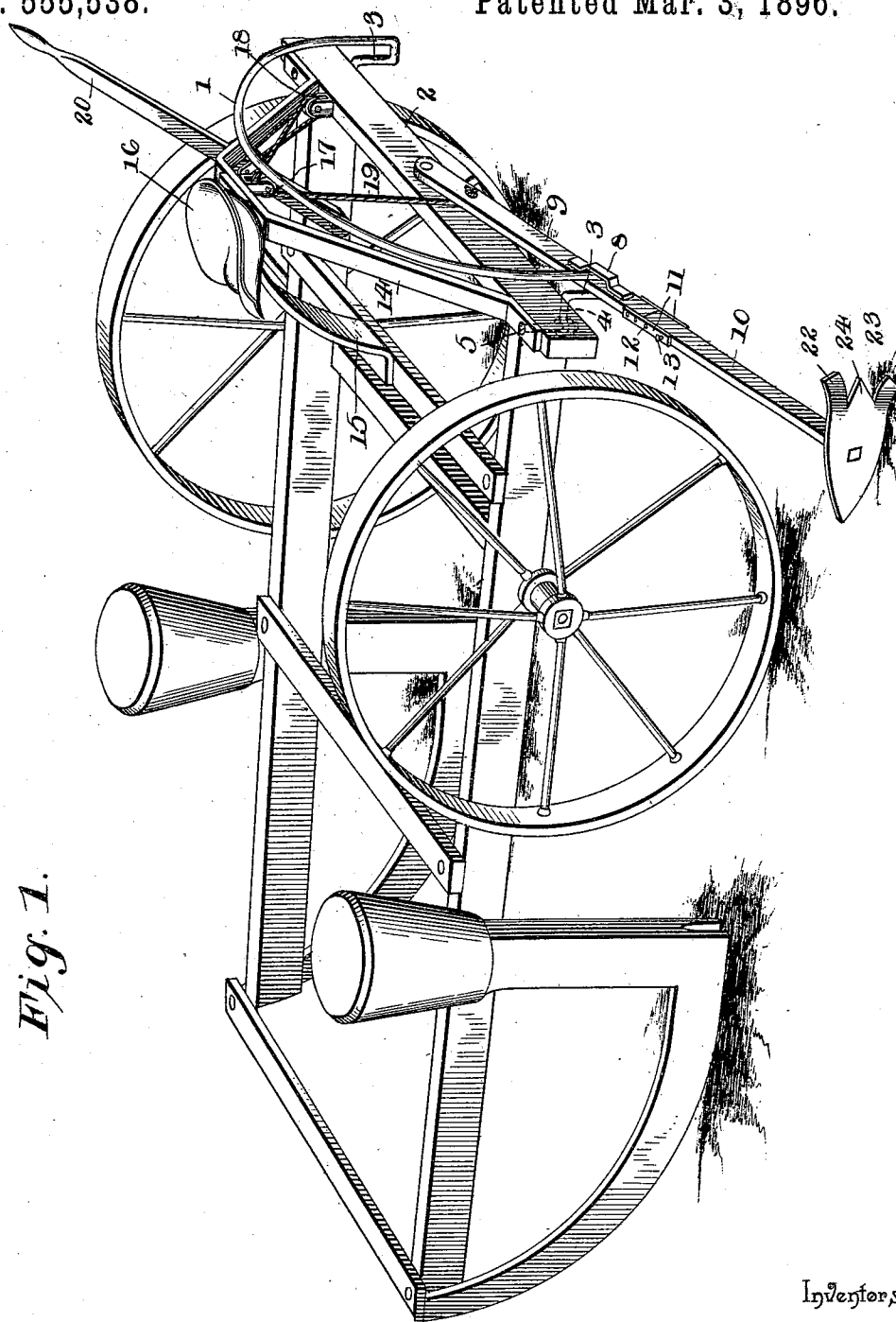


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

Chas. A. Ford.
V. B. Hillyard.

Inventors

Harry L. Steel,
Robert Goldsberry,

By their Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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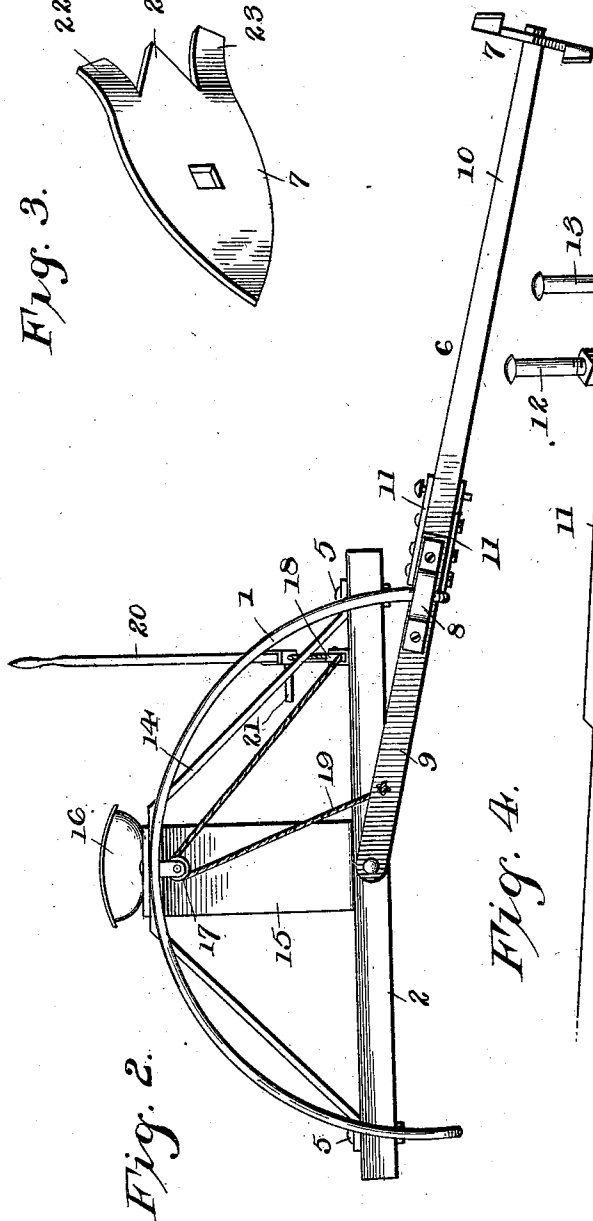
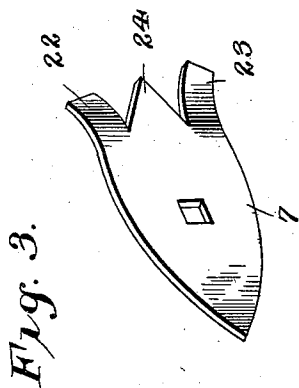
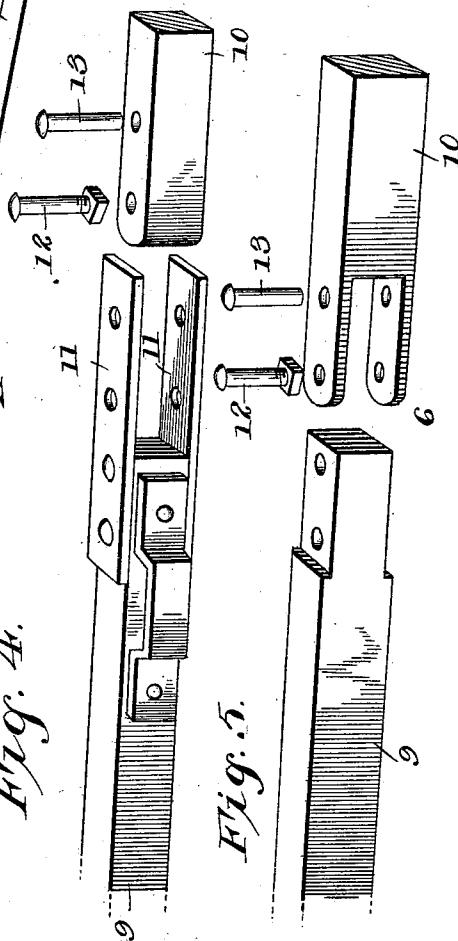


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY L. STEEL AND ROBERT GOLDSBERRY, OF DAYTON, INDIANA.

MARKER FOR PLANTERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 555,538, dated March 3, 1896.

Application filed August 10, 1895. Serial No. 558,895. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRY L. STEEL and ROBERT GOLDSBERRY, citizens of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Tippecanoe and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Marker for Planters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to markers for planters, and aims to provide an attachment which can be readily applied to a corn-drill or other seed-planting machine for indicating the hills or rows of seed, thereby enabling the farmer to properly sow the seed in check-rows or parallel lines.

One of the principal objects sought after is to prevent undue straining or injury to the attachment in the event of the marking-blade engaging with a root or other unyielding obstruction, and to this end the arm carrying the said marking-blade is composed of sections which are pivoted together and which are held in alignment by means of a break-pin passing through overlapping parts at the inner or pivotal ends of the said sections, said pin breaking when the marking-blade is subjected to abnormal strain by reason of its meeting with a root, stone, or other unyielding obstruction.

A further object is the provision of means for throwing the marking-blade from one side to the other of the planter, and which will admit of the marking-blade being held out of operative relation by the pressure of the foot when turning after planting a row.

Other objects and advantages are contemplated and will appear as the nature of the invention is understood from the following description and the drawings hereto attached, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a corn drill or planter, showing the application of the invention. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the attachment disconnected from the planter-frame. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the marking-blade. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the joint formed between the sections of the arm carrying the marking-blade. Fig. 5 is a detail view of a modification.

The marking attachment is designed to be applied to any style of planter, and as the same is most frequently used in connection with corn drills or planters an implement of

this character is illustrated to show the relative disposition and application of the invention.

The corn planter or drill herein shown is of ordinary construction and simply illustrates the manner of applying the marker.

A curved bar or arch 1 is attached at its ends to the rear cross-bar 2 of the planter-frame and extends in a vertical direction, the end portions 3 being recurved and extending at right angles to the plane of the bar or arch so as to form horizontal projections 4 which receive the bolts 5, by means of which the said bar or arch is attached to the planter or drill frame. The arm 6, carrying the marking-blade 7 at its outer end, is pivoted at its inner end to the bar 2 concentric with the curvature of the bar or arch 1 and is adapted to be thrown from one side to the other of the implement.

A keeper 8 is attached to the arm 6 and embraces the bar or arch 1, and serves to hold the arm to the bar or arch when throwing it from one side to the other of the machine. When in an operative position the arm lies in the space formed between the recurved end 3 and the adjacent or contiguous portion of the bar or arch 1. Thus it will be seen that the arm is held rigidly between parts of the bar or arch against fore-and-aft movement, but is adapted to move vertically to permit the marking-blade to follow any inequalities in the surface of the ground. This arm 6 is composed of an inner section 9 and an outer section 10, which are pivotally connected at their inner or opposing ends, preferably by means of plates 11 which are provided and located the one above and the other below the said arm and overlapping the joint between the two sections. These plates may be firmly attached to one of the sections, and the other section is attached thereto by means of a single pivot, so that the outer section, 10, can swing to the rear under certain conditions. As shown the plates are rigidly attached to the inner section, 9, and the outer section, 10, is pivotally connected therewith by means of the pivot or pin 12. A break-pin 13 passes through the plates 11 and the outer section, 10, and holds the latter in alignment with the inner section, 9, under normal conditions, but in the event of the marking-

blade meeting with a root, stone, or other unyielding obstruction the said pin will break and permit the section 10 to swing to the rear upon its pivot 12, thereby obviating injury to the marking attachment or to the planter.

An inverted-truss-shaped bar 14 is secured at its ends to the cross-bar 2 of the planter-frame by the same bolts 5 employed for securing the curved bar or arch 1 in place, and is braced by a curved stay 15, which also forms a support for the driver's seat 16. A pulley 17 is attached to the elevated portion of the bar 14, and a second pulley 18 is located near one side of the frame and is attached to the cross-bar 2. A cord or rope 19 is attached at one end to the arm 6 and passes over the pulleys 17 and 18, and is secured at its opposite end to a lever 20 mounted upon the planter-frame. By a proper manipulation of this lever the arm 6 can be thrown from one side to the other of the planter so as to change the position of the marking-blade according to the direction of travel of the machine over the ground. A foot-rest 21 projects laterally from the lever 20, and is intended to afford a purchase for the foot when it is required to hold the lever at an intermediate position when it is desired to maintain the marker out of operative relation when turning the machine at the end of each row. The pulley 17 being centrally disposed and the cord or rope 19 having attachment with the arm 6 a short distance from its inner or pivotal end, it will be readily understood that by drawing upon the said cord or rope the arm is brought from a horizontal to an approximately vertical position, and by holding the said cord or rope the arm 6 can be held in an upright position. Thus it will be seen that by pressing upon the foot-rest the cord or rope will be held in such a position as to maintain the arm 6 in an upright position.

When it is required to reverse the position of the marker the cord 19 is drawn upon smartly, which brings the arm 6 into an upright position, and by releasing the said cord quickly the arm 6 will, by reason of the impetus given thereto, pass beyond the perpendicular and drop by its own weight into an operative position opposite to that from which it has been moved.

The marking-blade 7 is arranged to occupy a vertical plane, and its front end is pointed so as to facilitate its riding over the ground, and its rear portion is formed with two wings 22 and 23, which are curved in opposite directions so as to move the soil to one side of the path of the blade and indicate the row or line for the proper planting. The intermediate portion 24 between the wings 22 and 23 is pointed, thereby providing clearance for the passage of the soil over the top edges of the wings when the latter are performing efficient work.

The arm 6 may be formed of wood or metal. When formed of wood the plates 11 will be employed, but when formed of metal the plates will form an integral part or extension of one of the sections, as most clearly indicated in Fig. 5.

The invention is adapted for different styles of seed-planting machines, and in providing the same for a particular use it is to be understood that various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. The combination with a planter, of a curved bar or arch extending in a vertical plane and secured at its ends to the frame of the planter, and having its end portions recurved upwardly and forwardly so as to provide spaces, and an arm carrying a marking-blade at its outer end and pivoted at its inner end to the planter-frame, and adapted to be thrown from one side to the other of the planter and to be held in working position in the said spaces by the recurved end portions of the said bar or arch, substantially as set forth.

2. In a marking attachment for planters, the combination with an arm having connection with the planter and adapted to be thrown from one side to the other, of a flat and straight marking-blade having its front end tapering and having wings at its rear end, which wings are curved from opposite sides of the plane of the said blade, substantially as set forth.

3. In a marking attachment for planters, the combination of a curved bar or arch having upwardly and forwardly recurved portions at its ends forming spaces, an inverted-truss-shaped bar secured to the planter-frame opposite the curved bar or arch, an arm having pivotal connection with the planter-frame and adapted to be turned on its pivot and thrown from one side to the other of the planter and held to the said curved bar or arch by means of a keeper, and supported by the said recurved ends of the arch a marking-blade at the outer end of the said arm, a pulley supported by the upper portion of the truss-shaped bar, an operating-lever having a foot-rest, and a cord connecting the said lever with the arm and passing over the said pulley, substantially as set forth for the purpose described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

HARRY L. STEEL.
ROBERT GOLDSBERRY.

Witnesses:
JAMES STEEL,
J. R. GOLDSBERRY.