J. P. DELSESEAUX.

HARVESTER.

No. 170,438. Patented Nov. 30, 1875.

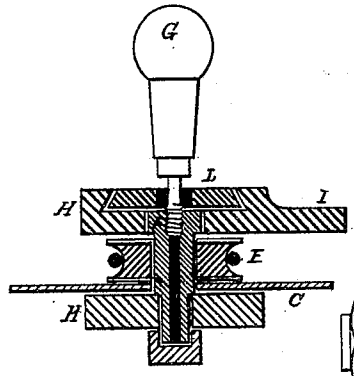

Fig. 3.

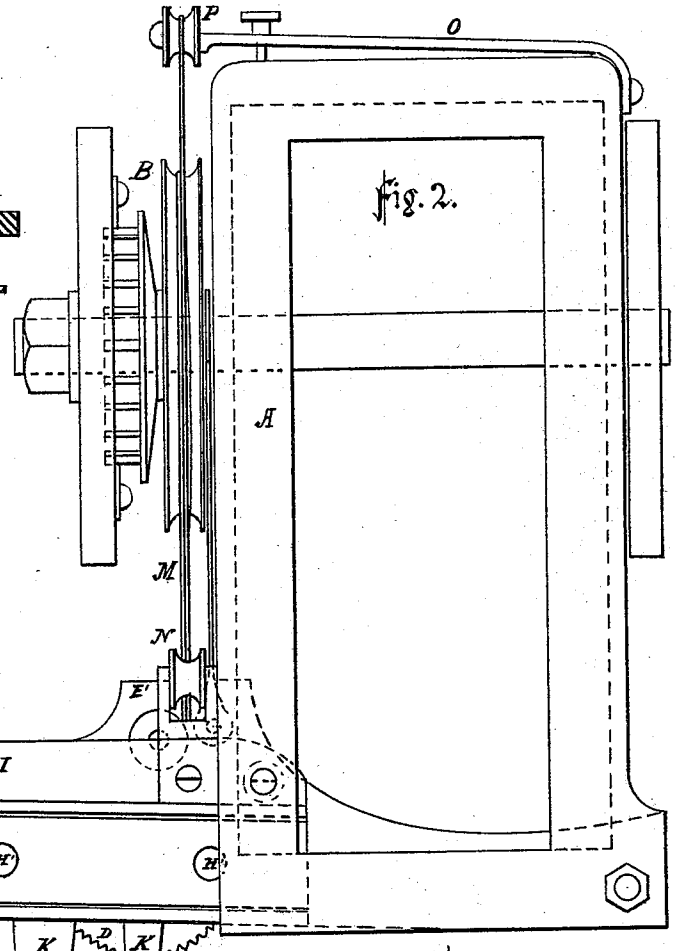

Fig. 2.

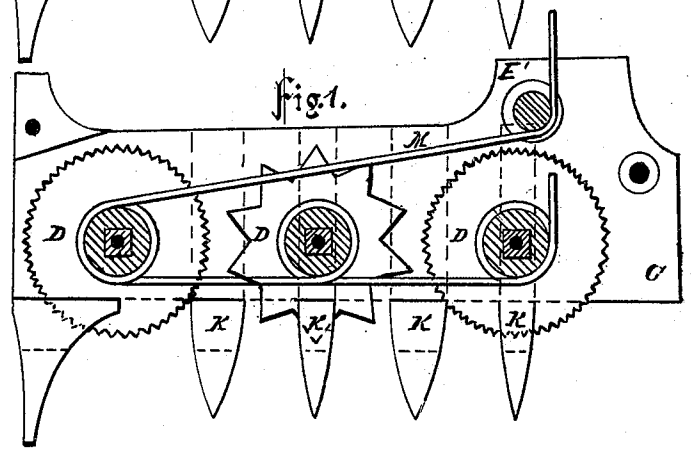

Fig. 1.

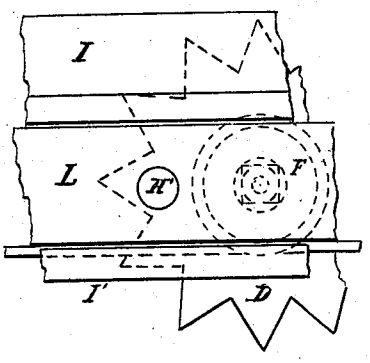

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEAN PIERRE DELSESEAUX, OF MILBRAE, CALIFORNIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN HARVESTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **170,438**, dated November 30, 1875; application filed September 1, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEAN PIERRE DELSESEAUX, of Milbrae, San Mateo county, State of California, have invented an Improved Mowing and Reaping Machine, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to substitute for the usual cog-wheel gearing used in driving the circular cutters or saws in mowing-machines, pulleys and an endless belt or cord, and a peculiar shaped and constructed cutter-frame, so combined as to produce a smoother motion of the cutters, and prevent dirt, straw, &c., from clogging them.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawing represents a top view of the machine, with the top of the cutter-frame removed, and showing the position of the cutters and pulleys. Fig. 2 is also a top view of the machine, but with the cover of the cutter-frame placed in its proper place. Figs. 3 and 4 show the manner of mounting the cutters on the cutter-frame.

A is the usual frame, supported on two wheels to draw the machine with. Adjoining one of said wheels a grooved pulley, B, is fastened upon the axle. C, lower cutter frame or bar, carrying a number of circular cutters or saws, D, which may have teeth made of different shapes, as shown. These cutters, instead of being placed one alongside of the other, may be so arranged, by putting every other one on top of the two adjoining, as to produce nearly a straight line of cutters. E are grooved pulleys fastened to the cutters, and having square holes in the center. E′ is also a grooved pulley turning on the lower cutter-frame C, and used to guide the endless rope or belt to the large pulley B. F are the shafts of the cutters, being made square to fit the holes in the pulleys E, but having both ends turned round to fit the holes H in the top and bottom of the cutter-frame. These shafts have a hole bored through them, and on the upper part a screw is tapped to correspond to a suitable screw-handle, G, by which they may be drawn out of the cutter-frame when necessary. I is the top of the cutter-frame, cut with recesses I′, wide enough only to permit the cutters D to protrude outward, thereby excluding all dirt or straw from entering the cutter-frame and clogging the cutters. The top and bottom of the cutter-frame are held together by screws. The usual cutter fingers or guides K are fastened to the bottom of the cutter-frame. L is a slide fitting between overlapping guides on the top of the upper frame I, and having holes H′ made of the same diameter as the top of the cutter-shafts F. M is an endless belt or rope for driving the machinery of the cutters D. It may be made of leather, rawhide, wire-rope, or other suitable material. N is a grooved counter-pulley fastened to the upper cutter-frame I, and used to guide the endless belt M. O, a spring, having fastened at its end a grooved pulley, P, both being used to keep the endless driving-belt M in the proper state of tension. A screw may be inserted on the spring, so as to press against the end of the frame A, and thereby increase its stiffness.

Having described the different parts composing the machine, I will now describe its operation. The top cutter-frame I is unscrewed from the lower one, C, and removed. The cutters D are placed opposite the holes H; then the shafts F are inserted through the pulleys E and the cutters; the endless belt M is now wound around once on the driving-pulley B; then once around each pulley E in succession; then half around guiding-pulley E′. The top frame I is now brought back and fastened to the bottom piece C, taking care to adjust the guiding-pulley N over the endless belt M. The slack remaining on the belt is taken up by passing it over pulley P on spring O. The cutters are now in position to be rotated by the action of the driving-pulley B when the machine is drawn forward.

To oil the cutter-shafts F, or to withdraw them, the holes H′ on slide L are brought opposite the shafts, when these can be oiled or withdrawn. The slide L is now pushed back again, thereby covering the shafts and excluding dirt, &c.

I claim as my invention—

1. The peculiarly shaped and constructed

cutter-frame, consisting of lower frame C, the top frame I, with narrow recesses I′, and the slide L, with holes H′, the whole substantially as described.

2. The means of transmitting motion to the cutters D, consisting of endless belt M, driving-pulley B, the pulleys E, E′, N, and P, and spring O, the whole substantially as described.

JEAN PIERRE DELSESEAUX.

Witnesses:
C. ROCHE,
C. D. COLE.