

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. C. LEISLER.
SEED PLANTER.

No. 562,188.

Patented June 16, 1896.

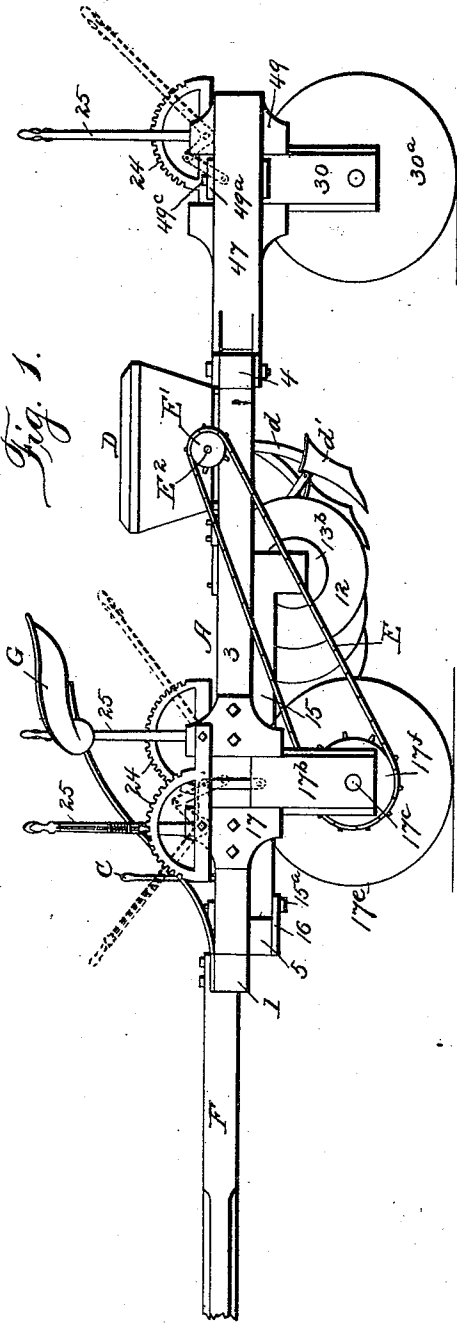


Fig. 1.

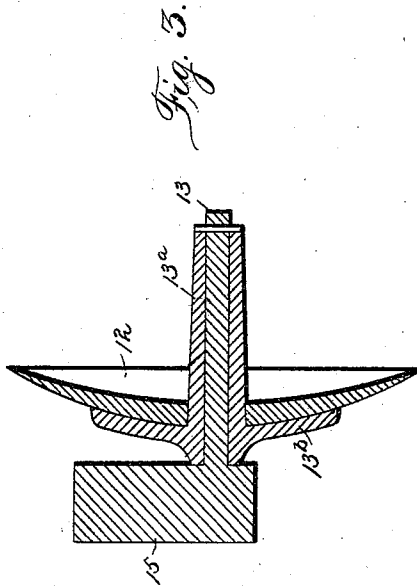


Fig. 3.

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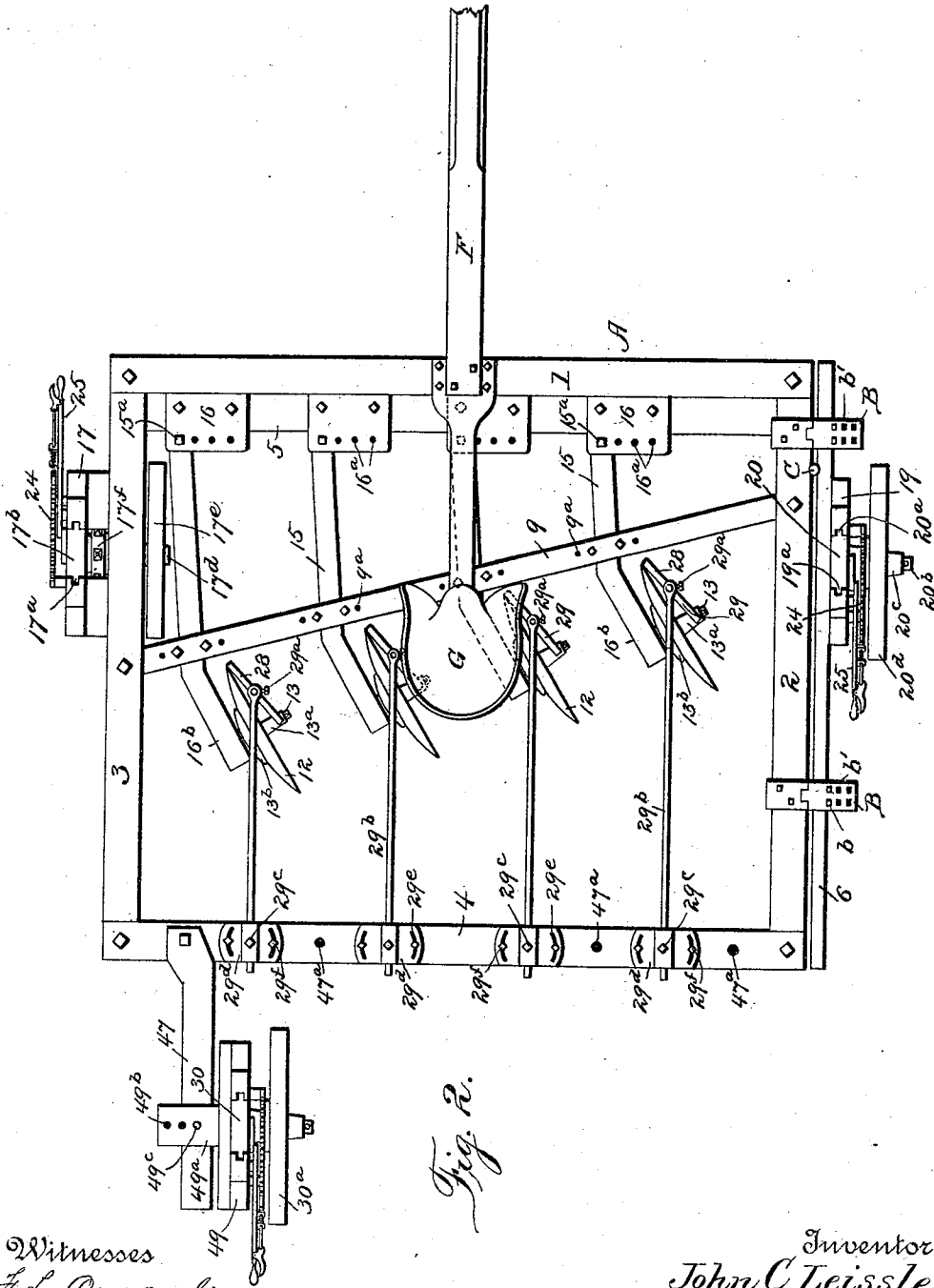


Fig. 2.

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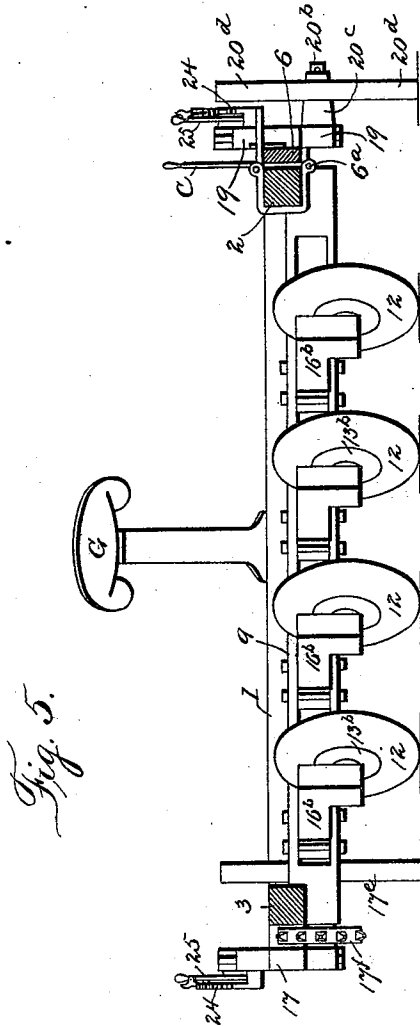
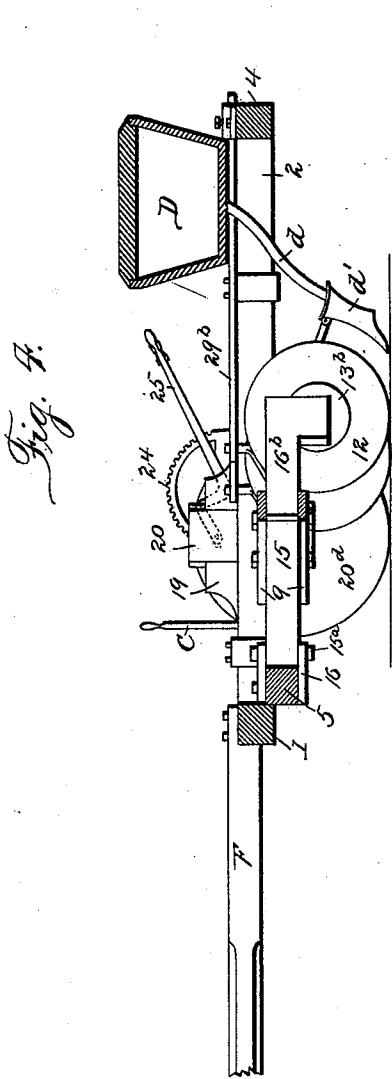
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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

J. C. LEISSLER.
SEED PLANTER.

No. 562,188.

Patented June 16, 1896.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. LEISSLER, OF JOLLY, TEXAS.

SEED-PLANTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 562,188, dated June 16, 1896.

Application filed September 30, 1895. Serial No. 564,140. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. LEISSLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jolly, in the county of Clay and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seed-Planters; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to seed-planters.

The object of the invention is to provide a planter which shall be simple of construction, durable in use, and comparatively inexpensive of manufacture.

With these objects in view the invention consists of certain features of construction and combination of parts which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my improved planter. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same, the seedbox being removed to more clearly illustrate the invention and the disk being set at an angle of about forty-five degrees to the line of draft of the machine. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view through one of the disk-beams, the disk, and its holder. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view through the machine. Fig. 5 is a view at right angles to Fig. 4.

In the drawings, A denotes the supporting-frame, consisting of a front piece 1, side pieces 2 and 3, and the rear piece 4. Secured to the side piece 3 is a bracket 17, having vertical grooves 17^a. 17^b denotes a block having ribs which slide in said grooves, and which is provided with a stub-shaft 17^c, upon which is mounted a hub 17^d, to which is secured one of the supporting-wheels 17^e. A sprocket-wheel 17^f is also affixed to this spindle.

6 denotes a bar, which is secured to the side piece 2 of the frame by a hinge 6^a. Secured to this bar is a bracket 19, which is provided with grooves 19^a, in which slide the ribs 20^a of a block 20, which is provided with a stub-shaft 20^b, upon which is mounted a spindle 20^c, which carries a supporting-wheel 20^d.

24 denotes segmental racks which are secured to these brackets and to which is pivoted an angle-lever 25, the lower end of which is pivoted to the block and the upper end of

which is provided with a spring-actuated dog to engage the segmental rack. By operating these levers, the frame may be adjusted vertically with respect to the ground.

In order to hold the bracket 19 in a slanting adjustment with respect to the frame, I provide drop-latches B, which consist of prongs *b*, projecting upward from the bar 6 and with a hinged plate *b'*, connected with the side beam 2 of the frame and provided with apertures to receive the prongs.

C denotes a lever by means of which the beam 6 may be operated.

47 denotes an arm which may be pivoted in either of the holes 47^a, formed in the rear beam 4, and to which is connected a grooved bracket 49 by a drop-latch 49^a. This drop-latch consists of a piece of material connected to the arm 47 and provided with a lateral extension which is formed with perforations 49^b, any one of which is adapted to engage a pin 49^c, projecting upward from the arm 47. A block 30, provided with ribs, slides in this bracket and has a supporting-wheel 30^a, which is mounted similarly to those before described.

5 denotes a beam which is secured to the front ends of the side bars 2 and 3 of the frame, and which are provided with brackets 16, having registering apertures 16^a.

9 denotes parallel bars which extend diagonally across the frame and are secured at their ends to the beams 2 and 3 and provided with a series of apertures 9^a.

15 denotes the disk-beams, the forward ends of which are pivoted in the brackets 16 by the pins 15^a and preferably have angular ends 16^b. These ends of the bars carry the disks 12. These disks are supported in a novel manner, which I will now proceed to describe.

13 denotes stub-shafts which project outward from the sides of the bars, and upon which are journaled spindles 13^a, having a concave plate 13^b near their inner ends.

28 denotes the scrapers, which are supported by the rear beam 4. Each scraper consists of a blade 29, which is held by a set-screw 29^a to an arm 29^b, which is likewise held by a set-screw 29^c in a bracket 29^d. This bracket is provided with curved apertures 29^e through which project bolts 29^f, by means of which

the bracket may be adjusted to bring the blade against the face of the disk.

D denotes a seedbox which extends across the machine and is secured to the beams 2 and 3, and from which lead the seed-tubes d , which are at the rear of the disks aforesaid. A chain E connects the sprocket-wheel 17^f with the sprocket-wheel E^f , secured to the seed-shaft E^2 of the seedbox.

F denotes the draft-bar, and G denotes the driver's seat.

In operation, when the machine is drawn along to make the furrow for the seed and the machine is working in loose land, the disk-bars are set at only a slight angle, and owing to the fact that the bars are arranged close to each other, the disks of the second bar will cover the furrow made by the first and the disks of the third bar will cover the furrow made by the second, and so on, throughout the entire number of disks, thus covering the seed which has been deposited into the furrows. Now, when the machine is worked in hard ground and it is desired to break a larger furrow, the disks are set at a greater angle, and to prevent the machine as it moves in a straight line being forced sidewise by the resistance encountered by the disks, I tilt the right-hand wheel and the rear supporting-

wheel at an angle by the drop-latches before described. By arranging these wheels at an angle, the tendency of the machine to move sidewise, as it is drawn along, is counteracted. The depth of the furrows may be varied by adjusting the frame of the machine vertically by the angle-levers, and in fact the frame of the machine may be elevated to such a height as to raise the disks out of engagement with the ground, in which position the machine may be easily transported from place to place.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a seed-planter, the combination with the main frame and adjustable supporting-wheels and the diagonally-disposed parallel bars provided with the apertures 9^a , of the disk-beams having angular front ends pivoted in brackets on the main frame, and the disks supported by stub-shafts projecting from the spindle-supporting bar, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN C. LEISLER.

Witnesses:

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R. E. VAN TREASE.