

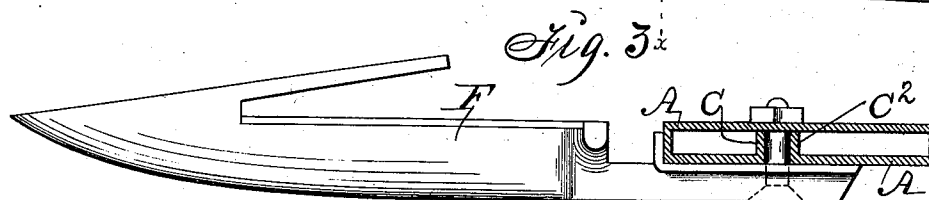
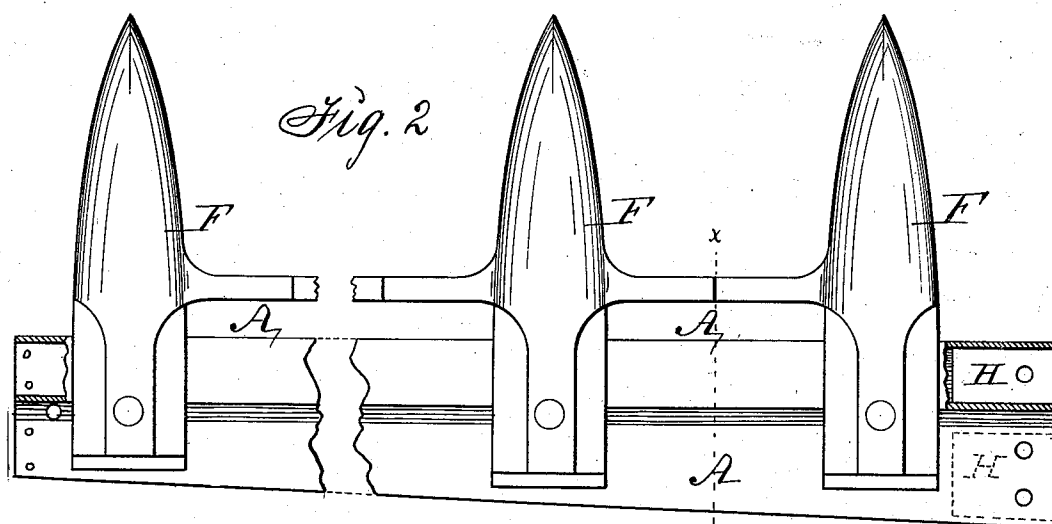
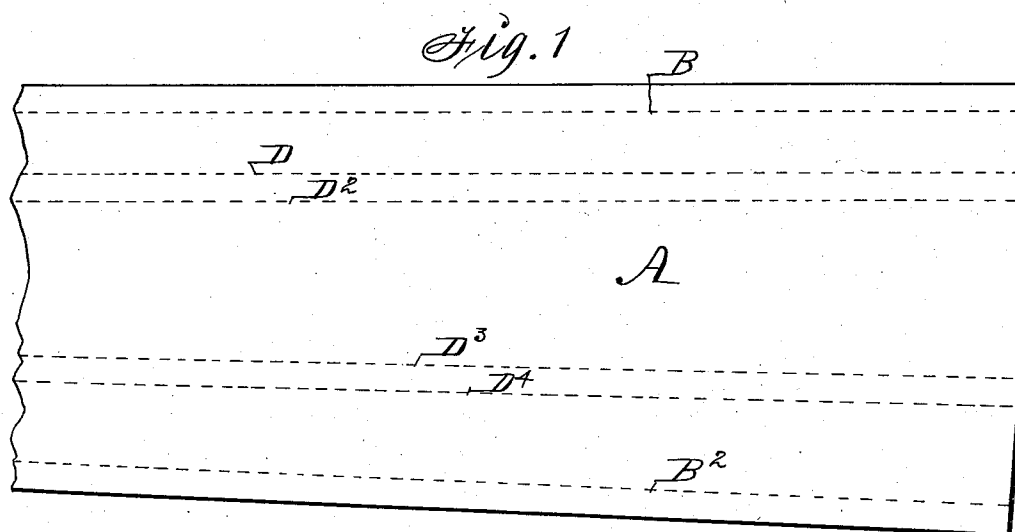
(No Model.)

J. F. LYDON & W. STACY.

FINGER BAR FOR REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

No. 471,560.

Patented Mar. 29, 1892.



Witnesses:

M. R. Smith.

R. H. Orwig.

Inventors: John F. Lydon.

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By Thomas C. Orwig, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. LYDON, OF DES MOINES, AND WILLIAM STACY, OF IOWA FALLS,
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FINGER-BAR FOR REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,560, dated March 29, 1892.

Application filed January 24, 1891. Serial No. 378,878. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN F. LYDON, a resident of Des Moines, in the county of Polk, and WILLIAM STACY, a resident of Iowa Falls, in the county of Hardin, both in the State of Iowa, and citizens of the United States of America, have invented a Finger-Bar for Reaping and Mowing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to decrease the weight and increase the strength of a finger-bar, and to prevent the binding of sickles incident to the bending of finger-bars, and to reduce the material and cost of a finger-bar.

Our invention consists in shaping and bending a flat metal plate, as hereinafter set forth, pointed out in our claim, and illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which our bar is constructed. Fig. 2 is a bottom view showing a portion of our finger-bar with guard-fingers fixed thereto. Fig. 3 is a sectional view through the line $x x$ of Fig. 2.

A represents a blank or thin sheet of steel or any other metal cut in approximately the form shown in Fig. 1 and adapted to be bent, as hereinafter described, to produce a finger-bar.

In forming the device the outer longest edges of the blank A are bent at the place indicated by dotted lines B and B² into a right angle relative to the remainder of the blank to produce flanges C and C². Right-angled bends are then made at the points indicated by the dotted lines D, D², D³, and D⁴, thus bringing the flanges C C² into proximity

with each other and their outer edges in contact with the middle portion of the blank to thereby stiffen the bar, as required to prevent flexion, as shown in Fig. 2. That portion of the blank between the flanges C C² is perforated to admit bolts, screws, or rivets to secure the guards thereto.

F represent guards of common form fixed to the bar by means of bolts, screws, or rivets, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

The complete device may be attached to a reaping or mowing machine in any desired common way. The ends of the bar are reinforced and made solid by fitting pieces H therein, through which bolts may be passed in connecting the bar with shoes.

From the foregoing description of the device and mode of making the same it will be obvious that the weight of a finger-bar is greatly reduced and the strength thereof increased by reason of the use of sheet metal.

We claim as our invention—

A finger-bar made of a single sheet of metal bent, folded, and pressed to form two tubular sections having an unobstructed space between them, said space being bounded by strengthening-flanges formed by the sides of the tubular sections that are adjacent to each other, as and for the purposes set forth.

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