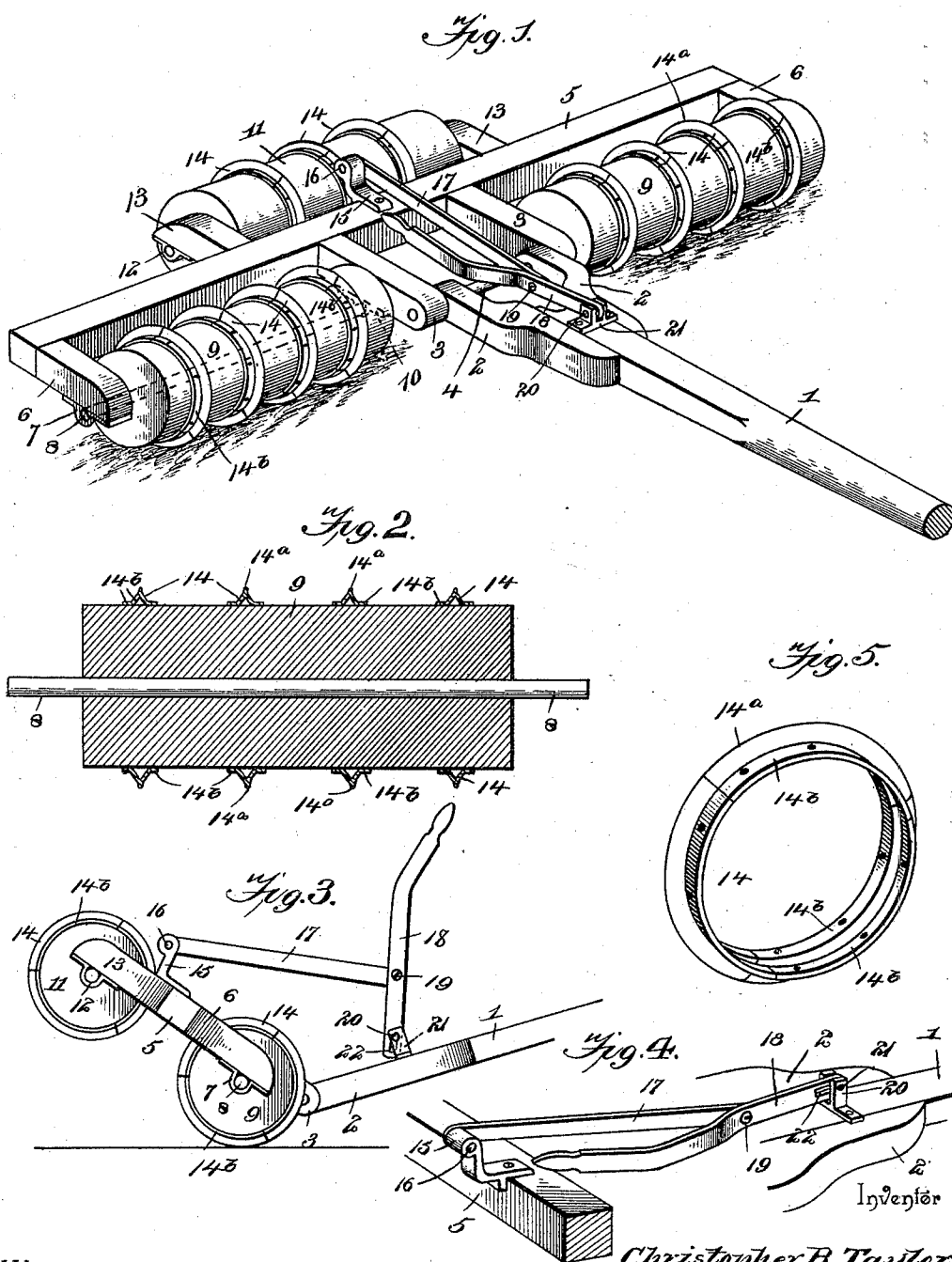


(No Model)

C. B. TAYLOR.  
LAND ROLLER.

No. 585,411.

Patented June 29, 1897.



Witnesses

*John C. Shaw.*  
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Inventor

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER B. TAYLOR, OF FORT BRIDGER, WYOMING.

## LAND-ROLLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,411, dated June 29, 1897.

Application filed July 14, 1896. Serial No. 599,140. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER B. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Bridger, in the county of Uinta and State of Wyoming, have invented a new and useful Land-Roller, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to an improvement in that class of land-rollers which are provided with concentric rims, whereby the land is marked so as to facilitate planting or irrigation, as may be desired; and the invention consists of certain improved features of construction and combination and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully described hereinafter and finally embodied in the claim.

The object of my invention is to provide a machine whereby the operation of turning may be performed with greater ease and acceleration and one wherein the tongue will be allowed free movement under the influence of the horses' movements, notwithstanding the fact that the tongue is connected to the rollers for facilitating their manipulation.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improvements, showing them embodied in a practically operative machine; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section of one of the rollers; Fig. 3, a side elevation illustrating the operation of the roller-raising mechanism; Fig. 4, an enlarged and detailed perspective of the roller-raising devices; Fig. 5, a detail perspective of one of the markers for the rollers.

The reference-numeral 1 indicates the tongue or pole of the machine, and this is provided with the hounds or reaches 2, which project rearwardly and are pivotally connected to the beams 3 by means of the transverse shaft 4. The shaft 4 proceeds from one beam 3 to another and on its way passes through the rear ends of the hounds 2, whereby they are pivoted to the beams 3. The beams 3 are portions of the machine-frame and extend forwardly to the main beam 5, to which they are rigidly connected, while the beam 5 extends transversely the entire width of the machine.

Rigidly secured to the ends of the beam 5 and projecting forwardly and horizontally therefrom are the beams 6, which are of a length not quite equal to that of the beams

3 and are provided with the boxes 7. The boxes 7 are one for each beam 6 and are provided for the mounting of the trunnions 8 of the rollers 9, while the remaining or inner ends of the rollers are journaled in the boxes 10, secured to the under sides of the beams 3, respectively.

The rollers 9 are two in number and are transversely alined and arranged with a space between their inner ends about equal to the length of the third roller 11. This roller 11 is slightly shorter than the rollers 9 and is journaled in the boxes 12, secured to the undersides of the beams 13. The beams 13 project out rearwardly and parallel from the beam 5 and in such a position that they will place the roller 11 in longitudinal alinement with the space between the rollers 9.

Each of the rollers is provided with the markers 14, which consist of strips of V or channel iron bent to form the points 14<sup>a</sup> and securing-flanges 14<sup>b</sup>. By means of the latter the markers are secured in place and may be adjusted along the longitudinal extent of the rollers to suit the character of the marking which it is desired to perform. The markers 14 are arranged in independent concentric lines, and each line is made up of three segmental sections, as may be seen by reference to Fig. 5. Thus it will be seen that the front rollers 9 will roll the ground under them, while that which passes between them will be engaged by roller 11 and similarly treated.

Rigidly secured to the center of the beam 5 and projecting upwardly therefrom is the stud 15, which is perforated transversely and provided with the spindle 16, to which the rod 17 is pivotally connected. From the stud 15 the rod 17 extends forwardly to the lever 18, to which it is pivoted by the pin 19. The lever 18 is fulcrumed to the horizontal stud 20 of the bearing-block 21 and has formed in its front end a longitudinally-elongated slot 22, whereby the lever is allowed independent movement on the stud 20. The bearing 21 is rigidly secured to the tongue or pole 1 and in longitudinal alinement with the stud 15.

The normal position of the parts is shown in Fig. 1, and there the machine is shown as in position for operation, which is prosecuted

in the usual way. Should it be desired to turn the machine, the lever 18 should be raised from the horizontal position which it normally occupies to an approximately vertical one, which will result in a swinging of the frame on the front rollers 9 and in a consequent raising of the roller 11. It will now be possible for the machine to be turned on the rollers 9 very much after the manner of the usual two-wheeled vehicle and with the ease attending such operation.

After the machine has been turned the lever 18 may be returned to its normal position. It will be understood that the purpose of this construction is to facilitate the easy turning of the machine and to dispense with the friction which attends the turning of a continuous roller. It will also be observed that by means of the elongated slot 22 the tongue or pole 1 will be allowed free movement, thereby making it easy for the horses.

The lines made by the markers 14 may be made to serve various purposes. They may be used to mark out seed-rows or to form channels or waterways in the land, to the end that the irrigation thereof be expedited and assisted.

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

The herein-described agricultural implement for the purposes specified, comprising a transverse beam, front and rear beams extending therefrom, front and rear rollers journaled between the respective beams and provided at intervals in their length with marking-rims, the rear roller coming opposite the space between the front rollers, a pole having pivotal connection with the terminals of the inner or adjacent front beams, a stud rigidly secured to the transverse beam midway of its ends and extending upwardly therefrom, a bearing-block made fast to the pole in front of its pivotal connection, a lever having its lower or front end slotted, a pin passing through the slotted end of the lever and connecting it with the said bearing-block, and a rod connecting the aforesaid stud with the lever a short distance from its slotted end, substantially as shown for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHRISTOPHER B. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

MAURICE GROSHON,  
J. P. ISHERWOOD.