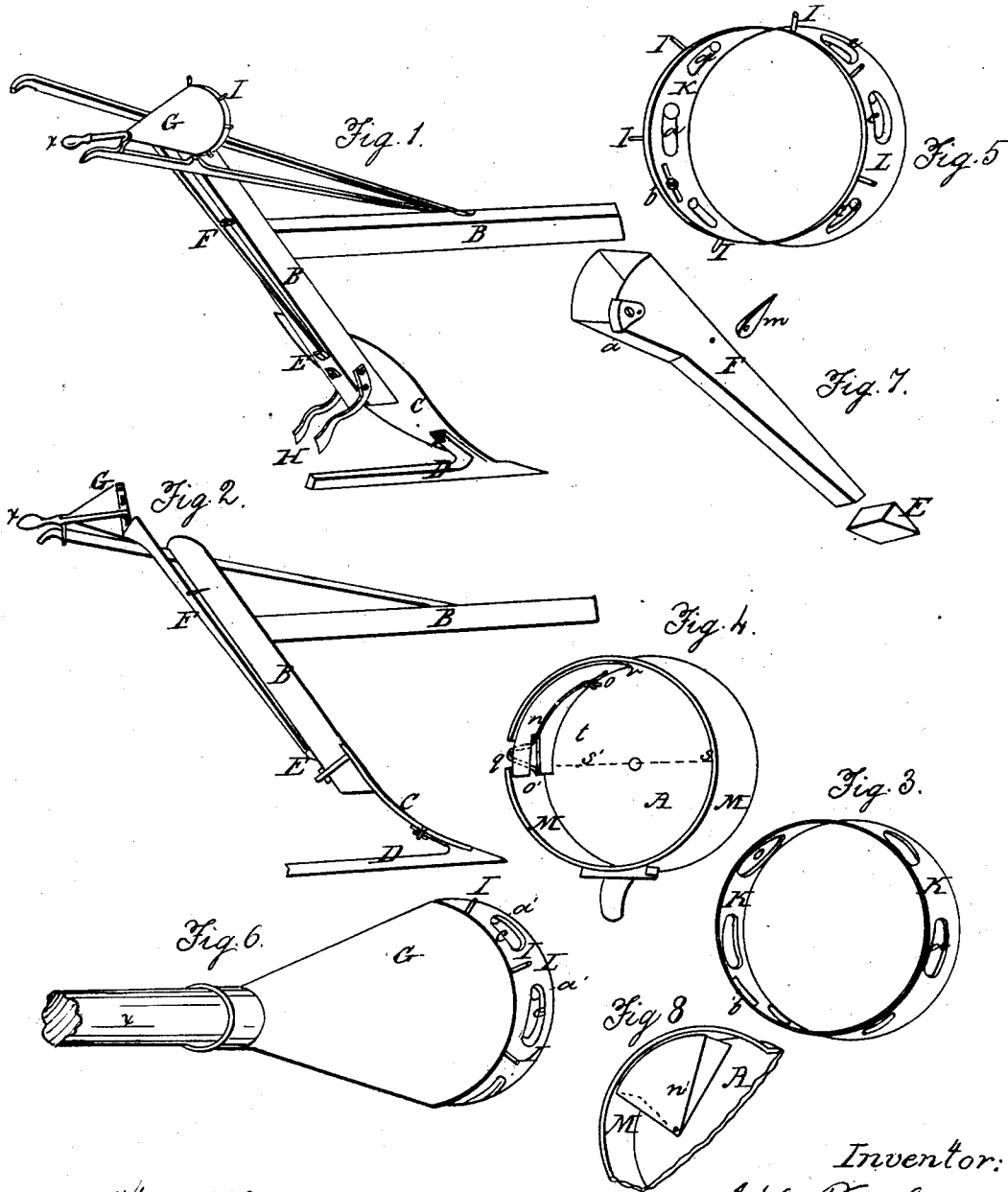


J. H. BONHAM.

Seed-Planter.

No. 18,798.

Patented Dec. 8, 1857.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. H. BONHAM, OF ELIZABETHTOWN, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORN-PLANTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 18,798, dated December 8, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. H. BONHAM, of Elizabethtown, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful machine, an Improvement in Corn-Planters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 are sections of parts.

In Figs. 1 and 2, BB is the plow-stock; CD, the plow; H, covering-flukes; G, conical reservoir; X, handle; I I I, tilting-pins; F, conducting-spout; E, block or bottom.

In Fig. 3, KK is the inner ring; *a a*, oblong holes; *b*, slot.

In Fig. 5, L is the outer or thick ring, and K is the inner. *c c* are oblong holes in the outer ring, and *a a* in the inner ring. *b* is its slot and screw. I I are tilting-pins.

In Fig. 6, G is the conical reservoir, which is turned from right to left by the handle X; L, outer ring; *c c*, cavities; *a' a'*, holes to supply *c c* with corn.

Fig. 4 is the cap to fit on the conical reservoir.

A is a disk, having a flange, M M, upon its periphery. *n* is a segmental flange placed from O' upward a sufficient distance from M M to receive Fig. 6.

g is an opening in M M for the exit of the corn.

t is a slot in the segmental flange.

O' o is a wire spring, playing in the slot to force the corn out of the holes into the spout; S S', height of corn in the reservoir; S v, segmental space.

When Fig. 6 is inserted into Fig. 4 and turned from right to left, the corn falls through the holes *a' a'*, Fig. 6, and draws back into the cavities *c c*, while passing from O' to S, M M, Fig. 4, forming the outside wall, and K K, Figs. 3 and 5, the inside, and is carried up to *s*. From *s* to *v*. The surplus or loose corn is shaken off and falls back into the reservoir. Thus "struck measure" is carried up to *v*. From *v* to *g* it goes downward and the corn falls toward *a' a'*, Fig. 6, and would fall back into

the reservoir but for the segmental flange over which the rings pass. The exact measure is thus retained until opposite *g*, when it is forced out by the spring o o' into the conducting-spout F, Figs. 7 and 2.

In drilling, the operation is better performed by using a hopper, *n'*, Fig. 8, in the place of the segmental flange. *n'*, Fig. 8, is set to the disk A, so as to convey the corn through an orifice in A at the point of the hopper *n'*, while the flange M is made without the opening *g*, Fig. 4.

Fig. 7 shows the conducting-spout. *y* is the bevel on which the pins I I, Fig. 6, strike. *m* is one of the ears on which the spout is hinged. E is the block or bottom, which is fast to the stem, Fig. 2. The pins I I are set ahead of the cavities, so as to act on the spout and deliver the corn in the bottom resting on the block E and replace itself before the corn is delivered for the next hill in dropping check-rows.

To enable others to make and use my improvement, I will describe its construction.

I first construct a conical reservoir six or more inches in diameter at its base, of sheet-iron. I then secure to it a thick cast ring about an inch wide, with oblong holes in it for seed-cavities, and between these I insert holes for the tilting-pins. I then make another ring of the same width, of tin, with oblong holes to match the thick ring on the inside and make it fit tightly. I then solder to it a small tap for a screw, which works in a slot in the outer ring, by which it may be moved for the purpose of making the cavities larger or smaller and securing it fast. I then make a disk of sheet-iron the diameter of the thick ring. I then attach a flange three-fourths of an inch in width, of the same material, and one inch less in length than the circumference of the disk, for the purpose of leaving a place of exit for the corn to the disk. I then make a segmental flange the same width and one-quarter of the circle in length. In this I cut a slot one and one-half inch in length. I then secure it to the disk from *v* to O', Fig. 4, so as to leave space enough for the rings, as shown in Fig. 5, to pass between. I then set the wire spring O o' so as to play in the slot, Fig. 4. When it is made for drilling, I sub-

stitute a hopper in the place of the segmental flange, which I make three-quarters of an inch wide at the top, and circular, so as to fit the ring. I then fasten it to the disk at the lower point of the hopper, and make a hole through the disk for the exit of the corn. In this case I make no such opening in the outside flange. In the center of the disk I make a hole to secure the revolving handle. I then insert the handle *x*, and then attach the whole to the stationary plow-handle. The operator then grasps the handle and by a simple turn of the wrist revolves the dropping-rings one space at a time. I then construct a spout and pivot it to the stem of the plow, so that the weight of the upper end will hold the nozzle over the block or bottom E for retaining the corn. At

the same time the bevel on the upper end is so adjusted that the tilting-pins will trip the spout and discharge the corn.

I claim—

1. The conical seed-reservoir G, in combination with the caps or disks A, Figs. 4 and 8, operated by the handle *x*, and constructed and arranged in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. The conducting-spout F, in combination with tilting-pins I and block or bottom E, constructed and arranged as set forth.

J. H. BONHAM.

Witnesses:

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