

(No Model.)

P. Y. BARBER.
PITMAN.

No. 480,545.

Patented Aug. 9, 1892.

Fig. 1.

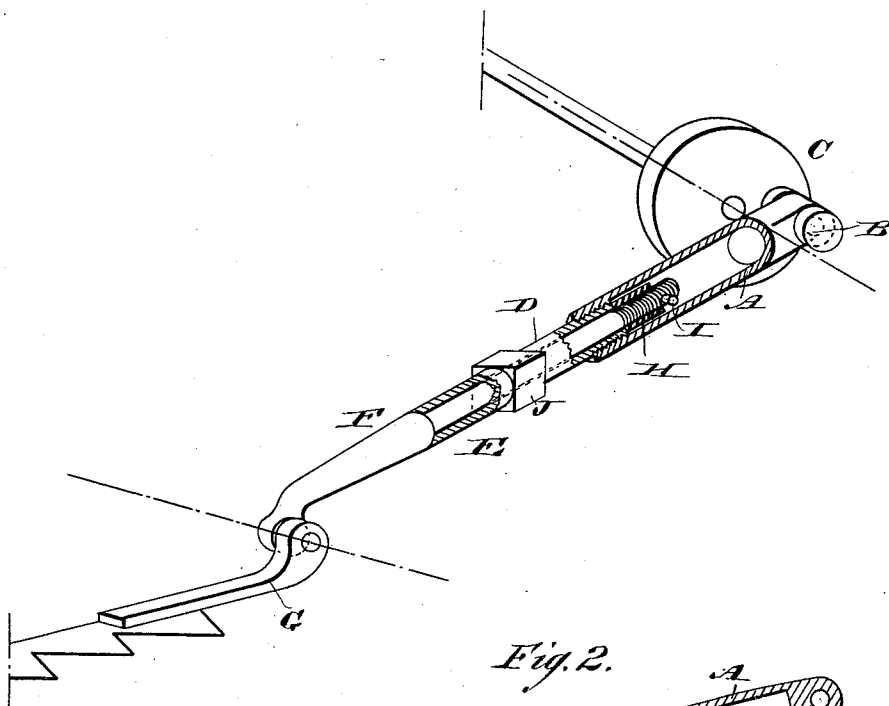
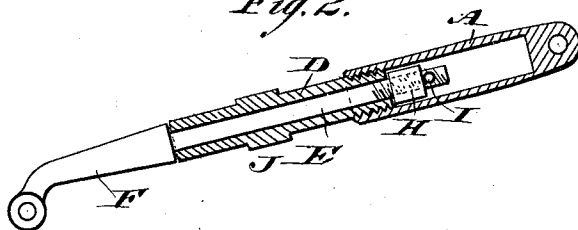


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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PHILIP YATES BARBER, OF SHARP'S WHARF, VIRGINIA.

PITMAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,545, dated August 9, 1892.

Application filed April 23, 1892 Serial No 430,349. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP YATES BARBER, of Sharp's Wharf, in the county of Richmond and State of Virginia, have invented a new and Improved Pitman, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved pitman or connecting-rod, more especially designed for use on mowers, reapers, and other machines, and which is simple and durable in construction and arranged to relieve the wrist-pin of all turning or twisting strain.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement with parts in section and as applied to the operating mechanism of a mower, and Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the improvement.

The improved pitman is provided with a head A, pivotally connected at its solid outer end with the wrist-pin B of the crank-disk C, deriving its rotary motion from a suitable source, according to the nature of the machine on which the pitman is applied. The head A is made hollow, and in its end screws a sleeve D, which forms an extension of the head, and through which passes the reduced end E of the rod F, pivotally connected in the usual manner with the device to be actuated—that is, as shown in Fig. 1—with the sickle-bar G. The reduced end E fits snugly into the sleeve D, so as to turn therein, and the outer end of the said reduced end is formed with screw-threads and projects beyond that end of the sleeve D screwed into the hollow part of the head A. On this screw-threaded end of the reduced part E screws a nut H, abutting against the end of the sleeve D within the hollow part of the head A, as will be readily understood by reference to the drawings. After the nut is in place a key I is passed transversely through the threaded

end of the reduced part E of the rod F to turn in the sleeve D.

It is understood that the sleeve D and the rod F are assembled, as above described, before the sleeve D is screwed into the hollow end of the head A. On the sleeve D at or about its middle is arranged a square offset J, adapted to be taken hold of by a wrench or other suitable tool for conveniently screwing the sleeve D into the threaded end of the head A.

It will be seen that when the several parts are in position, as shown, a reciprocating motion is given to the sickle-bar G when the crank-disk C is rotated, as the pitman is rigid longitudinally between the wrist-pin B and the sickle-bar. In case a turning or twisting strain, however, is given to the driven device, (in this case the sickle-bar,) then the rod F, with its reduced part E, turns in the sleeve D without imparting any turning or twisting strain to the head A, so that the latter is not bound at all on the wrist-pin B, as would otherwise be the case. In mowers and reapers this turning and twisting strain is mainly due to the depressing of the finger-guard to gather up fallen grain or grass, whereby the sickle-bar receives a like motion, which is transmitted to the rod F by the pivotal connection between the latter and the sickle-bar. Now with the improvement described all the turning strain is taken up by the free turning movement of the reduced part E in the sleeve D, so that the head A of the pitman is not affected.

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

1. A pitman comprising a head pivotally connected with the actuating crank-disk, a sleeve or tube screwing in the free end of the said head, a rod pivotally connected with the device to be driven and formed with a reduced part extending through the said sleeve, and a nut engaging the outer end of the said reduced part and abutting against the said sleeve to hold the rod in position on the sleeve, but permit of its turning thereon, substantially as shown and described.

2. A pitman comprising a head pivotally

connected with the actuating crank-disk, a sleeve or tube screwing in the free end of the said head, a rod pivotally connected with the device to be driven and formed with a reduced part extending through the said sleeve, a nut engaging the outer end of the said reduced part and abutting against the said sleeve to hold the rod in position on the

sleeve, but permit of its turning thereon, and a key for locking the said nut in position, is substantially as shown and described.

PHILIP YATES BARBER.

Witnesses:

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