

THE
HOFFHEINS
MOWERS AND REAPERS,
FOR 1867.

MANUFACTURED

BY

HOFFHEINS, MYERS, & CO.,

North Duke Street,

YORK, PA.

WM. D. NICHOLS,

General Agent for Western States,

90 WEST LAKE STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

YORK, PENN'A:

SMALL & WELSH, PRINTERS.

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THE STANDARD MACHINES.

—20—

At the present day every intelligent farmer will admit that the Mower and Reaper are labor-saving machines; and the great question which now agitates his mind, is not, whether or not he shall adopt this class of machinery to gather his precious crops, the reward of his year's toil and anxiety, but among the numerous competitors who are now striving for public favor, which one is best adapted to the object to be accomplished; and as some machines are better than others, it is important that he not only obtains a good one, but the best one in the market, because it is always found in reaping machines, as well as in anything else, that the best is the cheapest in the end.

With an experience of a number of years in manufacturing Reaping Machines, we appear before the farming public, and dealers in farming implements, and tender to our former patrons, and the public in general, our sincere thanks for their generous encouragement and patronage in the past, and offer to them the **HOFFHEINS MACHINES** as **THE STANDARD MACHINES**, for the harvest of 1867; and earnestly solicit a continuance of their favor.

While we are confident that the Hoffheins Machines will not only sustain their past and their present rapidly increasing reputation, but will be found superior to all which have preceded it, we invite all to examine and compare them with any now manufactured.

With the Inventor and Patentee of both these machines giving his whole time and attention to the management of the manufactory as a partner of the Company; with all the latest improved machinery; with the employment of the most skillful and experienced foreman and mechanics, and with very extensive and commodious buildings near the track of the Northern Central Rail Road, our facilities for the manufacture and shipment of machines are unequalled.

Great have been the efforts of the most ingenious inventors to invent a harvester that would relieve the farmer from the most laborious, hardest and most dreadful of all the hard labor, the farmer has to overcome on the farm from the beginning to the end of the year, namely, the **RAKING** of the **GRAIN** off from the **REAPER**, through harvest. This great burden has been perfectly overcome by the invention of the *Hoffheins Self-Rakes*, patented respectively as follows:—May 20, 1862; Nov. 3, 1863; July 4th, 1865; re-issued Nov. 17th, 1865; re-issued Feb. 28th, 1866, and re-issued

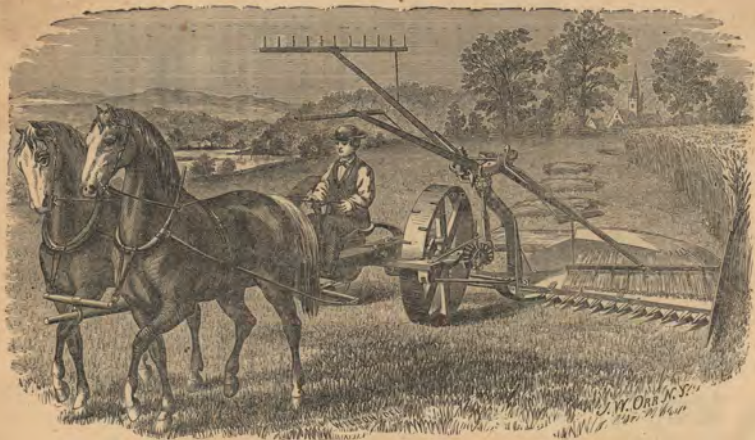
April 10, 1866, which deliver the grain in a better condition for binding than it can possibly be done by hand, requires less binders and dispenses with a raker (which in itself is quite a consideration) during a single harvest without saying anything of the dangers necessarily attending the raking off grain with an ordinary hand rake. We, therefore, ask the candid farmer to take particularly these points into consideration, and while they are burdened with taxes and high and still increasing wages, adopt the motto of "Retrenchment and economy," and make money in saving it by labor-saving machines. These machines are both constructed wholly of the best quality of iron and steel. The gearing and different parts of the machines are so constructed and arranged as to occupy but little space, embrace great strength, combined with lightness and compactness of form.

The principles of construction are such as will best ensure a mathematical uniformity and certainty, that each machine and part or parts are the exact counterpart of every other machine and part or parts, and each part being numbered any desired piece can be obtained by ordering its number without danger of mistake or delay, as we keep a supply of all the parts of the machine on hand.

The correctness of the principles upon which these machines are constructed can not be regarded as the sole cause of their success and their rapidly increasing popularity and admiration, which we daily hear from visitors and examiners, not only from our immediate town and county, but from all parts of the United States; but the manufacturers of these machines have acted upon the conviction that in order to secure the proper degree of strength and durability, required in mowing and reaping machines, it is necessary that the material and workmanship are of the first class, and the result will be that those farmers who purchase these machines, and use them to cut hundreds of acres, will find them in perfect working order and have little or no expense for repairs.

It has been and will continue to be the determination of the subscribers not only to furnish the farmers with the best and most substantial Harvesters in the market, but also to protect them from infringements of patents, as every patent used in these machines is fully licensed to the manufacturers. This is a point worthy the attention of the farming community, as there are numerous machines in the market upon which are appropriated the patent claims of other parties without compensation, and all farmers purchasing such, render themselves personally liable to the owners of the patents.

We will, however, give a more particular and minute description of the machines on the following pages. We have no desire to demerit any others, but we simply give a description of our machines and their qualities, which we know that we can at any time substantiate by the machines themselves.



No. 1 MACHINE AS A REAPER.

No. 1 MACHINE.

This is a large and one of the strongest machines that is now manufactured anywhere. The main frame, which is supported by two cast-iron wheels, is made of cast-iron, and is so formed and braced as to contain a small amount of iron in comparison with its superior strength; this renders it very durable and avoids all possibility of racking, which may be the case with wooden frames, caused by the leverage brought to bear upon certain parts of the machine. The frame is also so constructed as to throw the weight of the platform, and all that is upon it, in the centre between the two drivers, giving them both the same pressure upon the ground, the drivers are casted on wrought iron spokes, which are strong and very light, their rims are broad so as to cover a large surface and can be drawn over soft and swampy ground without sinking into it, the wheels are both drivers and operate together or independently, and enable the machine to be turned right or left without clogging, or retarding the motion of the knives.

The gearing is permanently arranged near the centre of the frame, at a proper distance from the driving wheels, and is driven by pauls and ratchets, which give motion to the knives only when in gear and the machine is moved forward.

The finger-bar is attached to the frame by a hinge joint which allows it to follow the uneven as well as the even surfaces of the ground, without being affected by the working of the frame or gearing. Through hollows and over ridges the independent action of the cutter is perfect, and enables either end of the bar to rise or fall without affecting the other, or in any instance sustaining the frame or gearing, and the whole platform can be raised or lowered from two to fourteen inches. The cutters and finger-bar are on the left side, behind the drivers and cut a swath five feet. The fingers are wrought iron and steel plated; a platform which is partly lined with zinc sheeting, is attached to it by means of a few bolts with an adjustable divider on the outer end to divide the grain, and make a clear track for the little platform-wheel, thus avoiding dragging down the grain or causing high stubbles on the outside of the machine.

This machine has a Self-Rake attached to its hinged finger-bar or platform, with extensible means for driving it, which will permit the platform and rake to raise and fall together and accommodate themselves, independently of the draft-frame to the unevenness of the ground. This rake rotates upon an axis which is nearly perpendicular to the platform; it is mounted upon a post or standard which elevates it high enough to pass over the machine. The rake-head as it passes over the machine is upside down until it gets in front of the machine, then turns down forward in front of the cutter-

bar and takes all the grain in before it is cut, then passes over the platform in a horizontal position till it gets to the rear end of it, then turns up in an inverted position, going away from the grain in emptying, delivering the cut grain on the ground in a nice condition to bind, and to the side of the platform right in the rear of the machine and far enough out of the way for the next round, so that the grain of a whole field could be cut without binding a sheaf.

This machine is also provided with a raker's seat, and in case of any accident to the self-rake, it is not necessary to stop work until it can be repaired, but it may be detached by taking out a few bolts, and the work can go on with a hand rake which is furnished with every machine.

This is a perfect machine in itself, either as a Self-Raking Reaper, a Hand Raking Reaper, or as a Mower; and it is but the work of a moment to change it from one to the other. Each machine will be furnished with two sets of knives, two extra sections, one extra guard, one oil can, and one screw wrench.

AS A MOWER.

It cuts a swath four feet and eight inches wide, and will cut from ten to fifteen acres per day, the driver's seat is remarkably safe, very convenient and easy; the driver sits astride with his feet resting on a foot-step fixed upon the frame for that purpose, and in such a position that it is almost impossible for him to be thrown; and if he should accidentally be thrown, he would fall behind the machine out of danger of being hurt; it is also so placed that he can keep the working of the whole machine under his eye, and control its action by means of levers, within his reach, while the gentle undulatory motion of the seat relieves him of the weariness of constantly sitting in one position. The driver has perfect control of the whole machine. By means of the levers in front of him he can raise and lower the bar and throw the machine out of gear, while it is in motion.

The hinge joint enables the finger-bar to play freely up and down and follow the unevenness of the ground, and thus is able to do good work through furrows and ditches, and on very rough ground. The bar can be folded up, the driver can sit in his seat, and can take it from place to place as easily and as conveniently as a sulky wagon. The tongue or pole is fastened to the frame so as to balance the draft of the two ends of the machine, consequently avoiding all side draft, and is so nearly balanced that while the driver is in his seat, the weight upon the horses' necks is little or nothing.



NO. 2 MACHINE.

No. 2 MACHINE.

The great and superior *strength* embraced in this machine is a very desirable point, and is partly derived from its being constructed wholly of the best iron. The frame which is upon two cast-iron driving wheels, is so constructed and secured with braces as to guard all the straining points. The gearing consists of two wheels and two pinions, the spur-wheel with its cogs inside of a rim, works around the outside of the spur-pinion, thus bringing the second shaft or the spur-pinion shaft, about five inches closer to the main shaft, and allow the frame to be so much shorter, which makes it more compact, and gives it less leverage and strain, and with these combinations makes a very **STRONG MACHINE**.

The boxes are all babitted closely, so that there is no room to play or jar and cause unnecessary noise and friction, and thus belabor the team. The metal of these boxes is so hard as to admit no wear, and is well fitted to the shafts, and this makes every thing work smoothly and quietly. The faces of the fingers are lined with steel plates which keep the knives constantly sharp and in good cutting order; and in connection with this, and its lightness becomes one of the most **DURABLE** and **EASY-RUNNING MACHINES** in the market.

To the bottom or the lower side of the pole, about three feet from the driving-wheel, is the double-tree fastened to a plate with a slot, which allows it to move about six inches backwards or forwards. To the double-tree is fastened one end of a chain, or iron rod, by means of a hook or steeple, while the other end is fastened to the frame between the inside driving-wheel and the platform, and thus brings the draft of the horses to this point, which is about the centre of the whole weight of the machine. This avoids side-draft and gives the pole nothing more to do than to guide the machine over the clods and hollows.

The frame is so constructed as to throw the weight of the platform, and the rake which is mounted upon it to the centre between the two drivers, and balance the machine so near that a man of ordinary weight in the seat will balance the machine altogether, and leave **NO WEIGHT UPON THE HORSES' NECKS**.

ITS EASY CONTROL is an advantage which is partly derived from its small size and peculiar construction. The shifting lever and the raising, and lowering lever are both at the right side of the driver's seat. The driver's seat can be moved from one side to the other, and the machine is provided with stirrups, both on the inside and on the outside of the outside driving-wheel, so that the driver has a safe as well as a comfortable seat, and has power and control of the whole machine. He has the whole machine right

before his eye so that nothing can go wrong without his notice; he can raise and lower the platform from two to fourteen inches, throw the machine out of gear, and by a motion of the foot regulate the rake so as to make the sheaves large or small without retarding the motion of the machine.

The frame of this machine is one piece of casting excepting the box-cases which are fastened by means of bolts. It has but few pieces in comparison with some machines, so that in a single glance will be seen its simplicity in all its parts. It is easily put together and taken apart, easily handled, and easily changed for different kinds of work.

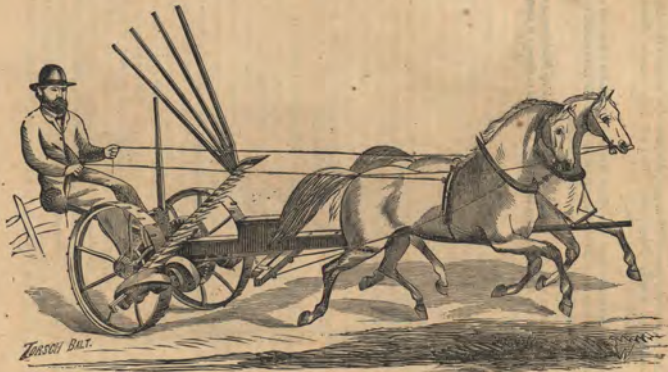
It is ADAPTED to ALL KINDS of WORK. Its lightness and strength in combination with a hinge joint with which the cutting-bar is attached to the frame, adapt it to all kinds of surfaces. It is strong enough for rough and hilly ground, light enough to pass over soft and swampy meadows, and its hinged finger-bar allows it to follow the uneven as well as the even surface of the ground without being affected by the working of the frame or gearing. Through hollows and over ridges the independent action of the cutting-bar enables either end of it to rise or fall without affecting the other, or in any instance straining the frame or gearing. The cutting apparatus is on the right side and in front of the driving-wheel, and cuts a swath five feet wide, the fingers are malleable and steel-plated, the platform is partly lined with zinc, and is provided with a divider, by means of which a track is cut for the little wheel which carries the outer end of the platform, which would otherwise run in and drag down the grain.

THE SELF-RAKE attached to the hinged finger-bar or platform has extensible means for driving it which will permit the platform and the rake to rise and fall together and accommodate themselves, independently of the draft frame, to the unevenness of the ground. The Rake and Reel are combined, or independent of each other, (at the will of the operator) and are mounted upon an upright post resting upon the inside shoe or platform. The motion of this rake is partly circular and partly horizontal. After delivering the sheaf it rises with an inclined circular movement, and comes down to the front of the platform or cutters in a horizontal position, passes horizontally over the platform sweeping off all the grain lying upon it at the time, drops it upon the ground in a nice condition to bind, and to the side of the machine, far enough out of the way for the next round, so that the grain of a whole field may be cut down without binding any, if it should be desired, which is generally the case in cutting oats and wet or unripe wheat. The Reel which assists the Rake, is constantly working in an inclined circular movement, brings in the grain, and as it is cut throws it upon the platform in a nice condition for the rake to take it away. When the Rake is in gear it will make one revolution while the Reel makes two; this

necessitates the Reel to pass the Rake and also to cross its orbit, but as the rake has its particular place to fall in gear, this place is so arranged that they will always pass at their proper places. They will never come in contact with each other.

Each machine can be used as a Hand Machine. A Raker's seat and a Hand Rake will be furnished, so that if anything about the Rake should accidentally break there will be no necessity for stopping.

This is a perfect machine in itself either as a Hand-Raking Machine, as a Self-Raker, or as a Mower; it is but the work of a moment to change it from one to the other.



FOLDED FOR TRANSPORTATION.



No. 2 AS A MOWER IN WORKING ORDER.

As a MOWER this machine has no superior. It embraces flexibility and strength with an independent loosely-hinged bar and knives. A lever right at the driver's side will enable him to raise or lower the bar so as to take up lodged or fallen grass, when met with in the same swath. The bar is loosely hinged and will work below as well as above a level, both ends conforming to all uneven surfaces of the ground. The crank and the cutters are in line, and rise and fall with each other, and retain the same position both in mowing and reaping. The arrangement and combination of the gearing are such that while the velocity of the cutters is sufficient to do good work with a slow team, it is not so high as to sacrifice its durability and require an unnecessary waste of power to perform an ordinary day's work. The finger-bar and cutters can in a moment be folded to the side of the machine; the machine is then perfectly balanced and can be transported on its own wheels with the driver in his seat like a sulk wagon. When folded up for transportation its width is diminished the whole length of the cutters, and it can be stored into a comparatively small place.

Each machine will be furnished with a Reaper Knife, two Mower Knives, two extra Sections, one extra Guard, one Oil Can, and one Screw Wrench.



By sending in your names and post office address, you will either be called upon by one of our agents, or a blank order will be sent to you by mail, which order will contain all the conditions of sale. Be particular to write your name and address very plain, so as to avoid all mistakes.



We also manufacture and keep constantly on hand,
HOFFHEINS' SELF-DISCHARGING, SHIREMAN'S SELF-DIS-
CHARGING AND SABINS' HAND DISCHARGING
HORSE RAKES.



REFERENCES.

The following are a few of the names and addresses of persons who have used these machines, to whom we would refer you :

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	STATE.
Joseph Slenker,	York,	York,	Pa.
Peter Heindle,	"	"	"
Henry Fishel,	"	"	"
Jonas Joseph,	"	"	"
C. Leib.	Shrewsbury.	"	"
J. D. Felty,	Campbellstown,	Lebanon,	"
Michael Gable,	Orrstown,	Franklin,	"
J. Zimmerman,	Linglestown,	Dauphin,	"
John S. Galt,	Terre Hill,	Lancaster,	"
Charles Kuhn,	Hanover,	York,	"
James M. Johns,	New Castle,		Delaware.
Americus Shoemaker,	Littlestown,	Adams,	Pa.
Moses Hartman,	Two Taverns,	"	"
Reuben Altland,	East Berlin,	"	"
P. A. Myers,	Round Hill,	"	"
Josiah Swiler,	Milltown,	Cumberland,	"
Washington Stouffer,	Mechanicsburg,	"	"
Joseph Wireman,	Round Hill,	Adams,	"
Thomas Warrington,	West Chester,	Chester,	"
Lewis Bushman,	Gettysburg,	Adams,	"
P. A. & S. Small,	York,	York,	"
Francis Hartman,	Stewartstown,	"	"
Joseph Gammel,	Cross Roads,	"	"
Jacob Bear,	York,	"	"
S. G. Hildebrand,	Hanover Junction,	"	"
George Hamme,	York,	"	"
Jacob Aldinger,	"	"	"
Amos Fohl,	Dillsburg,	"	"
George Bentz,	Rossville,	"	"
Adam Kohr,	Emigsville,	"	"
Erza Leib,	Liverpool,	"	"
Peter Garber,	"	"	"
Isaac Ruth,	York,	"	"
John Fissel,	Dover,	"	"
R. M. Kilgore,	Brogue Tavern,	"	"
John Hayes,	Shrewsbury,	"	"
Isaac Hinkle,	Wrightsville,	"	"
Joseph Broadbeck,	Cold Spring Station,	"	"
John Pfalsgroff,	York,	"	"
Benjamin Miller,	Liverpool,	"	"
Lewis Spahr,	Clear Spring,	"	"
Joseph Deitz,	Liverpool,	"	"
Andrew Free,	"	"	"
John Bear,	"	"	"
Jacob Lammotte,	Hetrick's,	"	"
Arthur Edie,	Shrewsbury,	"	"

PRICE LIST OF EXTRAS.

0 Gear Shifter,	\$ 65	40 Inside Mower Shoe,	\$3 25
1 Left Ratchet Pawl,	20	41 Bevel Wheel,	2 00
2 Right " "	20	42 Right Main-shaft Box,	40
3 Bevel Pinion,	75	43 Lifting Lever Ratchet,	1 00
4 Nuckle,	30	44 Rake Pinion,	1 00
5 Grain Wheel,	1 75	45 Rake or Crown Wheel,	1 40
6 Outside Mower Shoe,	1 50	46 Knife Section,	35
7 Rake, Pawl and Spring,	40	47 Reel Casting,	1 00
8 Grain Knife Guard,	10	48 Track Clearer Iron,	75
9 Pawl to Lever Ratchets,	25	49 Complete Grass Knife,	7 00
10 Ball Connection for Rake,	1 50	50 Small Carrying Pulley with	
11 Outside Footstep,	30	Plug,	30
12 Seat Spring Casting,	40	51 Grain Cut-off Casting,	30
13 Spur Pinion,	1 25	52 Complete Grain Knife,	8 00
14 Large Spring Washer,	15	53 Leading Wheel,	1 25
15 Mowing Bar Connection,	1 50	54 Outside Wheel Washer,	50
16 Left Hand Main-shaft Box,	40	55 Metal Box for Crank Shaft,	1 25
17 Shifting Lever Box,	1 00	56 Short Sleeve,	75
18 Seat Washer,	10	57 Grass Slide,	60
19 Ratchet,	1 25	58 Long Rake Sleeve,	85
20 Crank Box,	1 00	59 Pitman Holder,	20
21 Bevel and Crank Box and		60 Main Frame,	8 00
Fender,	1 25	61 Knife Heel,	1 50
22 Platform Connection,	75	62 Left Hand Driving Wheel,	8 00
23 Crank Balance with Pin,	2 00	63 Stand for Seat Spring,	50
24 Grain Wheel Gudgeon,	75	64 Pole Carrier and Foot Step,	2 00
25 Double Tree Casting,	50	65 Rake Yoke Cap,	20
26 Pitman Box,	1 00	66 Rake Post,	3 50
27 Internal Spur Wheel,	5 00	67 Crown Rake Lug Pinion,	1 25
28 Pole Point,	40	68 Main Shaft Rake Pinion,	1 00
29 Grain Divider,	3 50	69 Platform Carrier, Nut and	
30 Inside Reaper Shoe,	3 25	Pin,	3 00
31 Gear Lever Spring,	15	70 Right Hand Driving Wheel	8 00
32 Chill for Leading Wheel,	15	71 Divider Point,	20
33 Seat Casting,	40	72 Pole Hinge or Casting,	2 75
34 Grass Guard, (Steel Plate,	65	73 Hind Treadle Casting,	40
35 Pitman or Connecting Rod,	1 75	74 Front " "	30
36 Rake Arm,	1 25	75 Seat,	1 50
37 Pole Slide Cast,	15	Grain Guard,	45
38 Rake or Crown Wheel		Wrist Pin,	60
Washer,	30	Front Brace of Mowing Bar,	1 50
39 Rake Yoke,	75	Side or Frame Brace,	1 25

It is necessary, in all cases when ordering extra parts, to give the number of the Machine and the year of its purchase.

CASH PRICES.

COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER—SELF-RAKER—with a cut of 5 feet when Reaping,	\$200
No. 1 MOWER, with a cut of 4 feet 8 inches,	150
No. 2 MOWER, with a cut of 4 feet 8 inches,	130
SELF-UNLOADING HAY RAKE,	45
HAND do do do	40

DIRECTIONS

TO SET UP THE

HOFFHEINS No. 2 MOWER.

Fasten to side of pole an iron brace, fastened to which is a casting, No. 12; then fasten pole to frame by pin and brace by bolt. Put foot-step No. 64, with its front end loosely into No. 12, and the rear end between two lugs extending up from the main frame. On No. 64, fasten the wooden spring upon which the driver's seat is fastened. Fasten No. 15 to the extension of the main frame in front of the driving wheel which receives the shoe of bar and forms the hinge. Fasten 7-8 brace to shoe in front of the hinge, then back diagonally to the main frame and fasten with bolt. Fasten hatchet lever to a pin at casting No. 72. Link the chain to pin casted to chain shive, put it down through pulley on main frame, then up over pulley at pole, then down to main frame, fasten T in large hole in front of main frame. Put the pitman or connecting rod in hole in knife from rear side to prevent it from coming out. Put track clearer with casting No. 48 in outside shoe inclining inward to clear track for next swath. Fasten double tree in slide below pole, to which fasten draft rod, which runs back and is hooked to link or hole on top of main frame outside of the driving wheel, so that the draft is all on the outside of the main frame.

TO CHANGE TO A REAPER.

Detach the No. 15 from main frame and attach No. 22 in its place, then fasten the extension arm of platform to No. 69 in one of the different holes to its desired height, detach T of chain in large hole of frame, and fasten in hole at end of extension iron, (square iron,) which iron is put in square long hole of large reaper shoe, No. 40. In ordinary cutting, always carry the platform from 3 to 4 inches higher behind than in front. Fasten rake post No. 66 on the platform by two bolts in big shoe and one in platform, which gives it the right position. Fasten coupling No. 56 to the lug pinion No. 67, extending upwards to receive the square shaft fastened to the rake. Use No. 58 when a higher cut is desired, as No. 56 will be too short. The treadle iron to throw rake in and out of gear is fastened with its front end in No. 74, which is fastened to the same bolt that forms the hinge, (with a brace between the No. 74 and the large shoe extending upward, and fastened to the post to the lower inside bolt.) A little hook is hooked in the rake-spring with its one end, the loop or eye at the other end is slipped in at the treadle over the second bend; the hind end of the treadle extends through a casting No. 73 on arm that extends from platform to No. 69. Fasten the reel paddles with the bolts, to the spider No. 47 and the bend rake arm to casting No. 36, with the board on top of the rake. Take hook of draft rod out of the link on top of the main frame and hook it in front of the shoe No. 30. Loosen the screw which fastens the seat spring to No. 64, turn the spring out as near to the driving wheel as it will allow, turn the seat in line with the driving wheel so that the driver can stride it and place his left foot on the foot-step No. 11, which is fastened to the main axle on the outside of driving wheel.

Keep knives sharp, nuts tight, and bearings well oiled.

