



ADRIANCE



BRINGING IN A SUPPLY TRAIN



SEA-GOING STEAMER AT OUR LUMBER WHARF



A CORNER OF LOADING PLATFORM
CAPACITY 10 CARS



A LUNCH-HOUR LARK



LOADING MACHINES ON A RIVER STEAMER

L. 2

ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO.

HOME OFFICES AND MANUFACTORIES

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

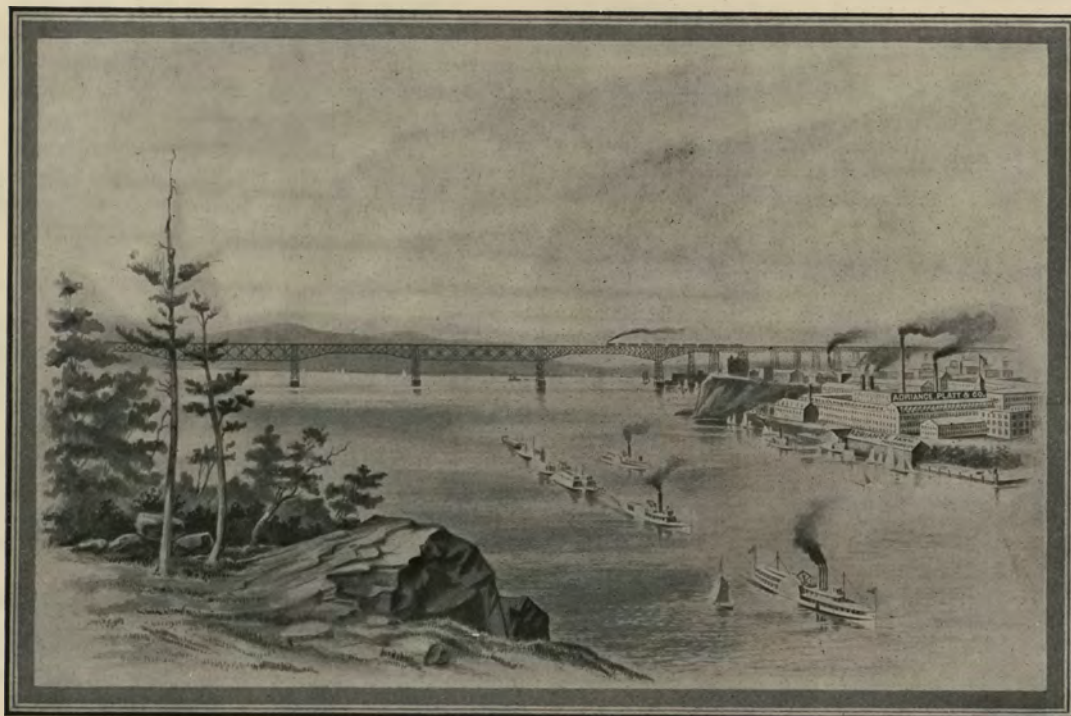
NEW YORK CITY OFFICE—165 GREENWICH STREET

CABLE ADDRESSES: { ADRIANCE, POUGHKEEPSIE
ADRIANCE, NEW YORK

PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN OFFICES AND DEPOTS

PARIS, FRANCE

HAMBURG, GERMANY



The Hudson at Poughkeepsie, New York—Works of Adriance, Platt & Co.—Bridge 212 ft. above River

GENERAL AGENCIES

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY, 165 GREENWICH ST.

PORTLAND, ME.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONCORD, N. H.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COLUMBUS, O.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

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AND

BAKER & HAMILTON

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

R. M. WADE & CO.

PORTLAND, OREGON

IT IS TRUEST ECONOMY TO BUY MACHINES OF PROVEN DURABILITY

Samples of what comes from Everywhere

Cornwallville, N. Y., July 28th, 1909.

Mail me at once 18 sections to the old Adriance Mower made over **40 years ago**,

A. Z. Smith.

Rockville Center, L. I., Jan. 11th, 1909.

About **forty-one years** ago Mr. Doughty of Queens, L. I., sold me an Adriance Mower. The following year I sold it to one of my neighbors for \$150.00, and that machine is in **good running order to-day**.

Arrender Smith.

Watkins, N. Y., June 30th, 1906.

I wish you would send me outside shoe for an old Adriance Buckeye Mower made about **40 years ago**.

H. M. Smith.

(The order was filled the same day received.)

Athens, Pa., July 8th, 1905.

I have used an Adriance Mower for **twenty-eight consecutive years**, and for many years have mowed for neighbors as well as for myself. The **only expense** for repairs on this machine for all this time has been **for sections**, except when my team ran away and ran against a tree; broke the tongue and broke entirely loose from the machine.

Barney Kain.

Port Chester, N. Y., June 19th, 1909.

Send a new Scythe and gag iron for Adriance Mower which I sold over **forty years ago** to Alexander Conston, Greenwich, Conn. He says the machine is in good order and **still works well**.

Wm. H. Field.

Garnerville, N. Y., Jan. 30th, 1908.

Can I get some fixtures to repair Mower No. 1868? Two pieces, one No. 13 and one No. 6. Let me know the price and I will mail check.

A. Rosman.

(We answered "yes" even though mower was **44 years old**.)

New Milford, Pa., July 23d, 1906.

A few days ago I saw an old, old Adriance Buckeye Mower, one horse, wood frame. I looked for the number and found stamped on the frame the figure 339. They said it **still did fair work**.

H. J. Tiffany.

(The machine referred to, was probably **built in 1863. Forty-three years ago**.)

Louisville, N. Y., June 21st, 1909.

Send us a set of Guard Fingers for the Adriance Mower bought by Edwin McCinney in 1875. This machine has been in active service sometimes on several farms for the **34 years** since purchase. The owner says with new guards, is **good for years to come**.

Moses Premo & Son.

North Yamhill, Oregon, June 22d, 1906.

There is an Adriance Buckeye Mower working near here, in a **hayfield to-day** that has **actually run 33 years**.

M. L. Collins.

Parnassus, Pa., Jan. 8th, 1909.

Please send us No. 724, Scythe Head for Adriance Mower, which has been **used about twenty-five years**.

Chas. T. Wills & Co., Inc.

Bethel, Conn., May 17th, 1909.

Send a Scythe for an Adriance Mower which has been in use probably **twenty-three years**, the owner advises us that this machine does good work and he has **used it every year** from the time when he bought it.

T. E. Platt & Son.

Bowling Green, Fla., Dec. 31st, 1908.

Twenty-two years ago I bought an Adriance Mower and the knives and cutting bar are about done. I want a new set.

If the new cutting apparatus lasts as long as the first one, I am afraid you will never sell me a new machine, for adding 22 to 63 will make 85, and I am going to let some younger fellow cut the grass after I am 85.

Irving Kech.

Louisville, N. Y., June 21st, 1909.

We want a set of Guard Fingers for Adriance machine owned by James Mallen, bought in 1875. (**34 years ago**). He says that with new guards the machine is **good for as long as he lives**.

Moses Premo & Son.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1908.

Send twenty guard plates like sample, which customer says is for an Adriance Mower made about **forty years ago**. The S. P. Lummus Supply Co.

Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 18th, 1909.

I have used the Adriance machines I think about sixty years and no others. I expect to die in possession of a full line.

Geo. H. Boyd.

A D R I A N C E F A R M M A C H I N E R Y

Poughkeepsie, New York, U. S. A.
January 1st, 1910.

In introducing this catalogue for our **fifty-sixth season**, there is to be said only that which we have said in many preceding catalogues.

Another year has been added to our long, long record; and it is gratifying that it shows a marked increase over the preceding year, in the amount of our output of Machines and Implements.

We shall not, however, rest on past achievement, but will strive just as strenuously for advance in some particular, to increase the efficiency, adaptability or durability of our machines, or to lessen the work of the operator or his team, if we can find any place where it can be done.

Always however, we shall be guided by our long experience and make no changes until assured that we can make something a little better, in some respect; notwithstanding the high standard already reached and the apparent perfection of present product.

The ownership and management of our Company remains with the same individuals who have made its success a life long work. Of our record for producing the best in Farm Machinery and our record for integrity and honorable dealing with every customer, we are we think, justly proud and can refer to both with decorum.

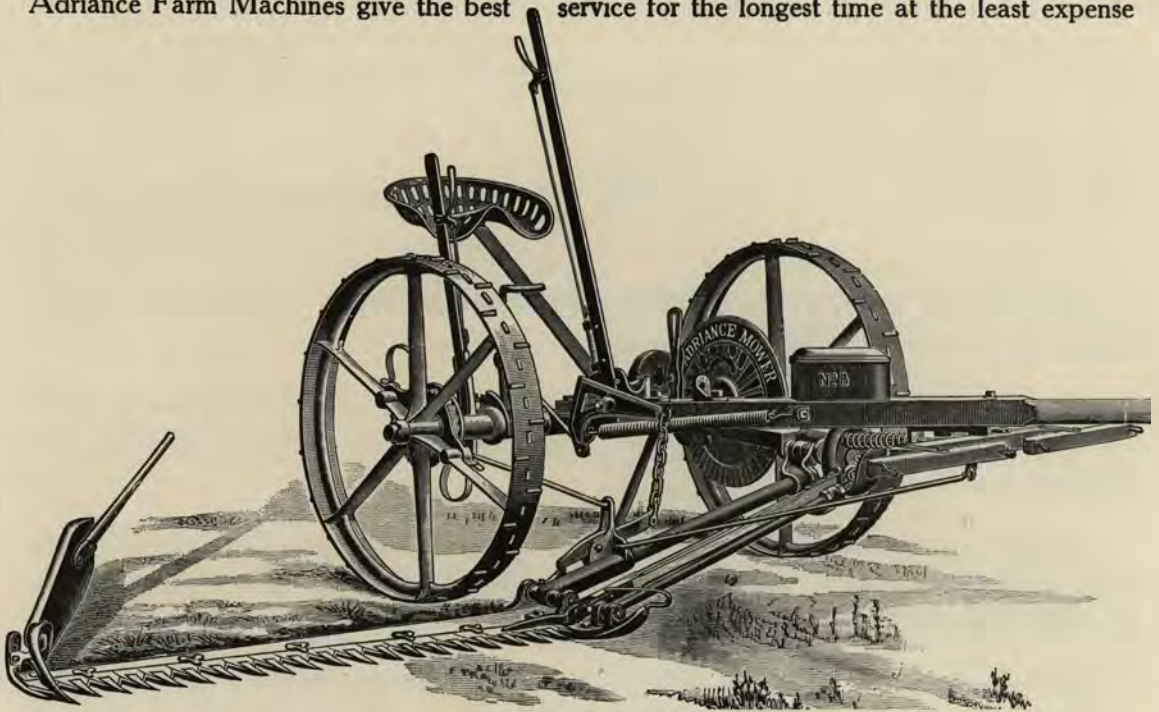
The name ADRIANCE has been made to stand for fifty-six years of experience in making the BEST; the best results of brains and hands and methods; and for giving full value for every dollar received from a patron. Upon our promise to maintain that position won, you can certainly rely.

ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO.
Established 1855.

A D R I A N C E , P L A T T & C O M P A N Y

A D R I A N C E F A R M M A C H I N E R Y

Adriance Farm Machines give the best service for the longest time at the least expense



Adriance Mower No. 8, Gear Drive

All Adriance Mowers and Adriance Mowers only combine the following features.

Every one Valuable

Automatic Spring Draft, prevents damage when striking an obstruction; saves driver, team and mower from shock or strain; greatly lessens average draft.

Driving Wheels are large, wide faced, wide apart, have visible driving pawls.

Long Pitman, directly in line with scythe and well protected.

Forward Acting Foot Lever; bar conveniently raised with least possible effort of driver.

Level Crank Shaft with solid brass composition bearings at both ends.

Roller Bearings with retaining cages holding the rollers in place and in line.

Spring Balanced Finger Bar; no more weight on the ground than desired.

Coupling Hinges which permit perfectly free action for the cutting apparatus. No other mower attains this most desirable end.

The best method of lining up the Finger Bar, should the hinges wear from long use.

Ball and Socket Joint at scythe head; no cramping of Pitman when tilting.

The safest and best means of folding the Cutting Apparatus. A feature of so great importance that it should not be overlooked.

They are the Simplest and best proportioned, the most convenient in use, and the
Lightest in draft

TO SATISFY OURSELVES WE MUST ALWAYS DO OUR BEST

The Adriance Mowers

No. 8, Gear Drive and No. 7, Chain Drive

These two styles are built in the same sizes, modeled the same, not only in general features, but also in individual parts, excepting the few parts which must differ for the different means of transmitting power from the Axle to the Crank-shaft. Both systems of driving mechanism are shown in the following description. The distinguishing numbers and sizes are shown on page 15.

Main Frame

Our Frame is a single piece, light and simple. The tubular forms used in its construction secure the greatest possible strength and rigidity attainable with a given amount of metal and suitable weight.

To secure absolute alignment of the shafts and correct mesh of gears, the borings for all shaft bearings are made at the same time, and during one setting of the frame in a special machine where it is rigidly clamped. This insures the perfect action of shafts and gearing for all time.

Our axle is equipped with roller bearings, shown partly withdrawn, in the illustration.



The Strong Tubular Frame of the Adriance Mower

Axle or Main Shaft

Our axle is one and one-half inches in diameter, and is made of **cold rolled steel**, such as is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of high-grade transmission and electrical machinery. It is the best material for shafting, having the greatest stiffness and strength in proportion to size, and a perfectly smooth and very hard surface the most suitable for a bearing.

Although our shafts are hidden from view there is the same quality of stock and the same, or greater, care in workmanship than in parts exposed to sight.

The axle in some mowers is of common merchant bar steel, rather roughly machined at the ends only, and unfit for a machine in which lightness of draft is one of the greatest essentials.

The Driving Wheels

Wheels are high and broad faced and as the weight of the machine and driver is nearly evenly divided upon them, either will furnish ample power for the hardest cutting, a feature of importance in making a turn.

They are placed **wide apart**, and the machine passes over the swath without running over the cut grass. There is also sufficient room for the horse next the grass so that a **full swath** can be cut.

Each wheel carries two visible pawls for engaging the driving ratchets; these are spaced with the ratchet teeth to insure driving on the slightest forward roll of either wheel, and through our driving clutch on the highest speeded shaft, **the scythe is started the instant the wheels move forward.**

Pawls and Ratchets

Our pawls and ratchets are in plain sight and the driver can at all times know that they are acting properly. Our flat steel springs are **riveted to the pawls**; no danger of their becoming separated, misplaced or lost. They are so large and substantial that the chance of breakage or loss of elasticity is practically nothing.

In moving to and from the field, the pawls can be thrown out of contact, leaving only the driving wheels in motion, thus preventing wear on all other parts.

When, as in many mowers, a covered ratchet and a hidden pawl operated by a small coiled spring is used the springs often break or become misplaced and **fail to hold the pawls in place** permitting the mower to start sluggishly or perhaps to clog, and causing trouble, the source of which it is **very difficult to find**. Even if the operator is sufficiently experienced to suspect that the pawls are a cause of trouble he must remove the driving wheel to find out.

Roller Bearings

The rollers in our bearings are in **cages** which keep them in line with the axle, and also prevents them from falling out if for any reason the bearing is removed from its place.



The value of a roller bearing depends upon securing and maintaining the absolutely parallel relation of shaft and rollers and a good fit to shaft and casing.

A roller bearing without retaining cages is worse than none, as the rollers will lose alignment with the shaft, and then heavy draft and rapid wear is sure to follow. Such bearings are also difficult to put in place in the event of the probable necessity of removing them for renewal. They are cheaper for the builder but **not for the farmer**, and they will **not do for Adriance machines**.

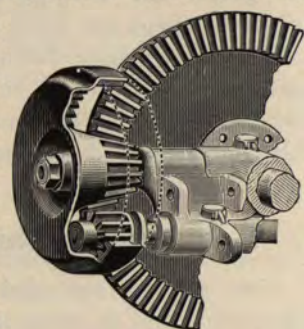
Gearing

Our system of gearing is one of the distinguishing features of the **Adriance Mower**.

The large bevel gear is used on the slow turning axle, where bevel gear works far more economically of power than in fast motion. We use a straight cog internal gear to drive the spur pinion on the high speeded crank shaft; because it is well known that internal gears drive with less friction and last longer than any other form of gearing, as there are more of the pinion teeth in driving contact and the **rolling** motion of the teeth on each other is more perfect. Therefore such gear is peculiarly fitted for economical use on higher speeded shafts.

The crank shaft pinion on any Mower is more likely to break or wear out than any other piece of gear. **We make this pinion of malleable iron**; it wears longer and it will not break.

When our Mower is out of gear our gears are not out of mesh. To throw out of gear the pinion is moved forward far enough to release it from the clutch ring on the crank shaft, but it always **remains in mesh** with the teeth of the internal gear, so that there is no danger of breaking the teeth out of the gears by throwing into gear while in motion, as is the case with machines in which the gears are separated and placed in mesh again during this operation.

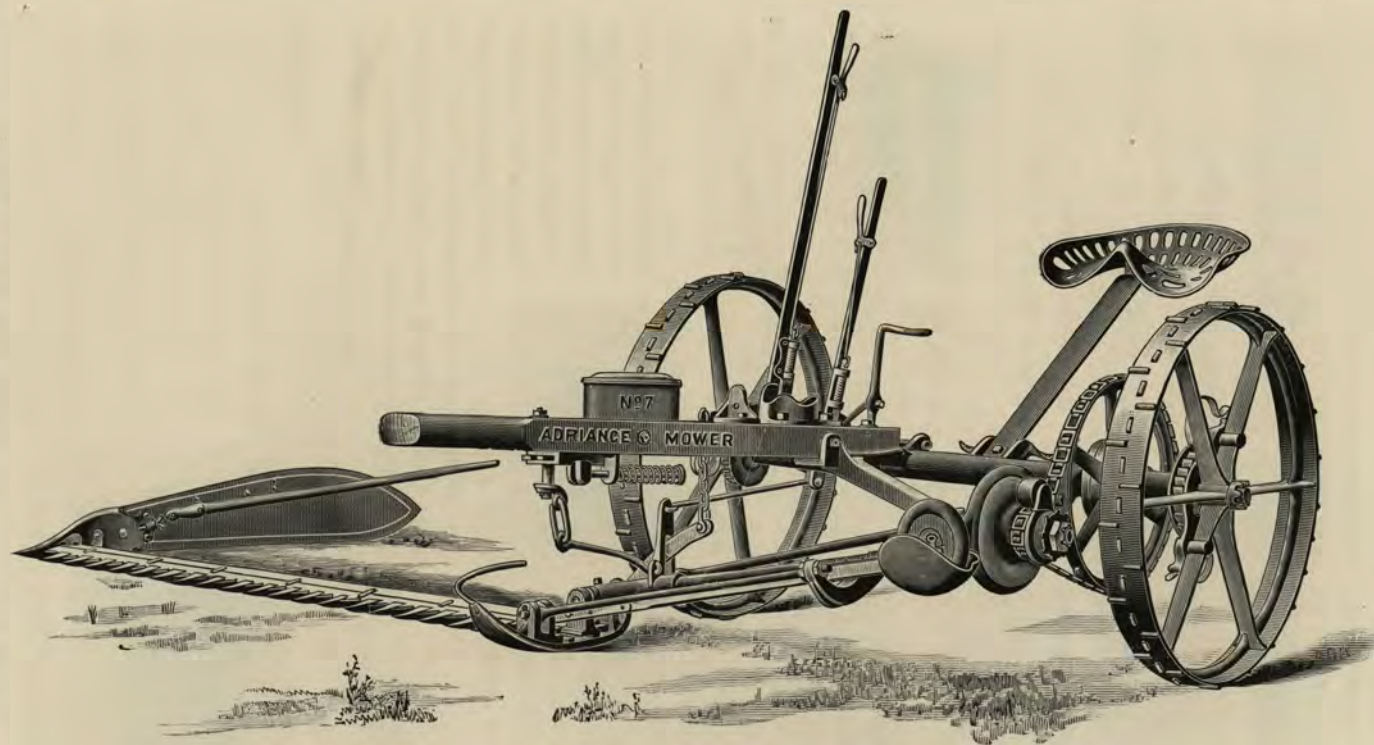


Adriance Scientific Gear Drive

Our Chain Drive

On our Mowers No. 7 and No. 9 we use a chain drive illustrated and described on page 7.

In all other respects the general description covers all our mowers of both types.



Adriance Mower No. 7, Chain Drive

On our Chain Mowers, a large driving Sprocket Wheel on the axle transmits motion by a Chain forward to a Bevel Wheel which, at its rearward edge, drives the Crank Shaft Pinion. The long chain can always be kept at the proper tension by an adjustable **spring tightener**.

A gear shifter, convenient for use by the driver's hand or foot, operates three driving pawls, acting in fourteen ratchet teeth of driving sprocket, insuring **instant starting or stopping** of the scythe. Nothing

but the driving wheels and axle are in motion when out of gear.

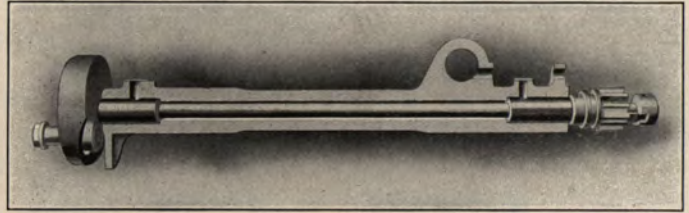
A Ball Bearing, at the end of the hub of the bevel wheel, adjusted by screw thread, provides for keeping the wheel accurately in mesh with its pinion and avoids friction from side thrust.

The teeth of the crank shaft pinion are reinforced at both ends and the pinion is between the two **brass composition bearings** close to the rearward one, securing the longest crank shaft practicable.

Driving Clutch and Shifter

Our clutch is located on the high speeded crank shaft, see illustration at right, so that the scythe must start **instantly** when the clutch pinion is thrown into action.

Our gear shifter is located in convenient position and the driver can operate it **by either his hand or his foot.**

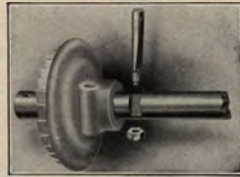


Showing our Crank Shaft Bearings

Keyed Gears

The **Adriance** driving gear and ratchets are not pinned, but **keyed firmly to the axle.** Key seats are **milled** in the axle and in the gear and ratchets, and steel cross keys or flat steel keys are **fitted** in these seats holding the gear and ratchets securely and exactly in place.

These are the mechanical methods used to fasten gears and



Adriance Milled Seat in Shaft,
with Cross Key

shafts and are always used in the construction of finest machinery.

Examine other well known mowing machines. Some have gear and ratchets fastened by unfinished iron or steel pins



Adriance Milled Seat
in Shaft, with Flat Key

through the axle, the cheapest, also the poorest way of holding a gear.

Crank Shaft and Bearings

Our crank shaft, like the axle, is cold rolled stock. Both its bearings are of **solid brass composition** and can be removed and renewed should it ever become necessary, through long neglect to oil, or accident.

We call special attention to the excellence of our construction in this most important part

of a Mower. Both shaft and bearings are of the very best material that can be procured,

as is very necessary if the machine is to meet the expectations of the purchaser, who buys for **quality, easy running and durability.**

The cost of the **Adriance** bearings is about **ten times** that of the bearings used by most all others at the ends of their crank shafts.

Even at the front end where the bearing has to endure the effect of crank action, some makers use Babbitt metal, though this softer metal is not one-half as good as our brass composition, and is quickly and easily ruined by neglect to oil or by grit or sand.

Others may use a brass bearing of some kind at the front end of the crank shaft, but, invariably something much cheaper at the rear end.

The **Adriance** only has the best known material for **both** the fast running shaft bearings.

Maximum Power

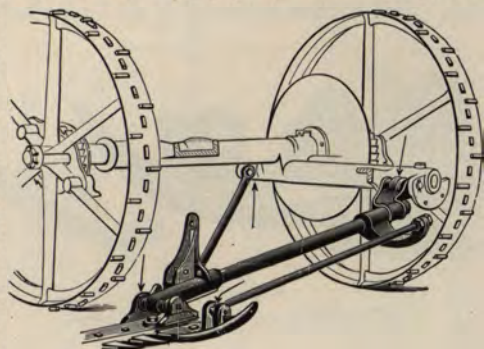
On all of our Mowers the driving mechanism is compact and near the left driving wheel where it aids in giving equal power to that wheel. That either wheel should have sufficient power to drive the scythe is of great importance in making short turns.

The cutting power of all Mowers being derived from the impact of the driving wheels on the ground, we place all the weight of machine, the driver and the surplus weight of the bar about equally on each driving wheel and transmit motion by the best plans in the best manner.

Our **Adriance**, more fully than any other mower, **utilizes all weight for power and applies all the power to the work.**

Coupling Frame

On the Adriance the coupling frame is connected to the main frame by **hinges level with the ground, in line with each other, and at right angles to the cutter bar.**



The Correct Coupling and Bar Hinges

These relations of hinges are of great importance and ours is the **only method of hinging** which allows the bar to move freely up and down **without binding**, to rise and fall in the same vertical plane without changing the line of pitman and to follow the surface and cut an even stubble on uneven ground.

You know that a door will not swing freely on hinges set greatly out of line; the hinges, even if loosely fitted, would certainly cramp and bind, allowing the door a very limited movement.

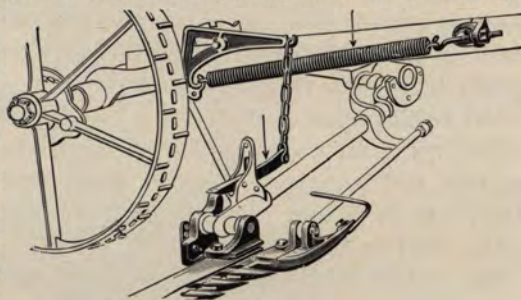
Exactly such hinging is used on many Mowers. The rear hinge of the coupling is from six to eighteen inches out of line with

the front hinge, and the coupling movement thereon is not at a right angle with the bar. The limit of movement is quickly reached and the bar can not drop as does the Adriance bar to follow uneven ground; nor is it possible to fold it as on the Adriance.

Bar Carrying Spring

The coupling frame and finger bar of the **Adriance** are sustained by an **adjustable spring** by which all of the weight of the couplings and bar, not required to keep the bar down to its work, is placed on the axle and the driving wheels where it is **available for power, and lightens the draft.**

By a simple lever on the coupling, the lifting force of the spring sustains not the inner end only, but the whole bar, and is distributed in proper proportions so that the bar **at either end** is free to follow the variations of the surface through ditches and over furrows and to do always the neatest work.



Adjustable Carrying Spring and Equalizing Lever

Pitman and Connections

Our long Pitman is of **air seasoned, second growth hickory** with connections of **drop forged steel**, which are very much stronger and will greatly outwear the malleable iron

automatic supply of oil to the pin.

The ball and socket joint at the scythe head is a perfect connection to the scythe, providing for tilting the finger bar, taking



connections used on some other machines. Our substantial pitman box furnishes a fine **brass composition** bearing on the crank pin and is provided with an oil reservoir for

up wear and avoiding lost motion. It permits also easy removal of the scythe.

The unchanging line of our Pitman and Scythe reduces wear to the minimum.

Cutting Apparatus

A critical examination of cutting apparatus will show the **Adriance** to be unequaled by any other.

The finger bar is **cold rolled steel** having a true surface for the guards to bolt against; every hole therein is **drilled** leaving the bar perfectly straight when finished.



Steel Adjustable Wearing Plates

Every guard finger is given a true surface where it fits against the bar, and when bolted fast, every ledger plate is in line and the sections of the scythe will rest squarely on them, producing a **perfect shear** at every cutting edge.

The expense of thus preparing our guard fingers is considerable, but when you put our guard on the **Adriance**, **IT WILL FIT** and be exactly level with the others and result in a **perfect cutting edge** on both sides.

The Scythe Rod is cold rolled steel, **straight and true** and in order to keep it so we **drill** every hole in it and rivet the sections and scythe head on by hand.

The sections project back of the scythe rod and when in the guard fingers have a bearing on renewable **hard steel wearing plates** which also take the back thrust of the scythe and are adjustable forward, until worn out.

Our sections and ledger plates are of the **best crucible steel**, heated in a lead bath and **tempered in oil**, producing the finest cutting edge.

It is due to our great care in selecting steel and tempering, that **Adriance** sections are recognized the world over as the **standard of excellence**. They have a finely tempered "springy" cutting edge and a softer tough



body, which often prevents a bad breakage.

The point in any cutting apparatus where the greatest wear is sure to occur is in the Scythe head guide. To provide against wear at this point **we use** adjustable and renewable



Adjustable
Hard Steel Bearings for the Scythe Head

hard steel wearing plates (seven and one-half inches long), at the bottom, the top and at the back of the scythe head, making for it a complete bearing of hard steel, which can be adjusted as wear occurs and easily renewed if ever worn out. This valuable feature is subject of one of our Patents and can not be used by others.

Surely our scythe will be better held to its shear cut, and can be so kept for a greater length of time, by our long, adjustable steel bearings, than by the short non-adjustable malleable iron top guide, such as is used by others at this place subject to so great wear.

You will not find another cutting apparatus on which the guard-fingers are as accurately gauged and fitted. Some are bolted to the bar in their rough state, without the gauging process which gives ours their true line.

Also in other mowers the scythe rods are of ordinary merchant bar steel, and have all the holes **punched**, not drilled as in the **Adriance**. In punching, the rods are bent and sprung and it is impossible to perfectly remove all slight bends and make as good a scythe as we make with our drilled rod.

The other makers save something in cost, but we are making a **better machine** by our **extra expenditure** on Cutting Apparatus particularly.



The Adriance Mower, easy for Driver and Team

Seat safe and comfortable. Plenty of foot room, with opportunity to change position.

Every lever handy and easily operated from secure position in the seat. One foot will do most of the necessary operating. Both hands for team.

Everything in sight. Oil cups few and accessible. Steady running, least jar, no side draft, no neck weight.

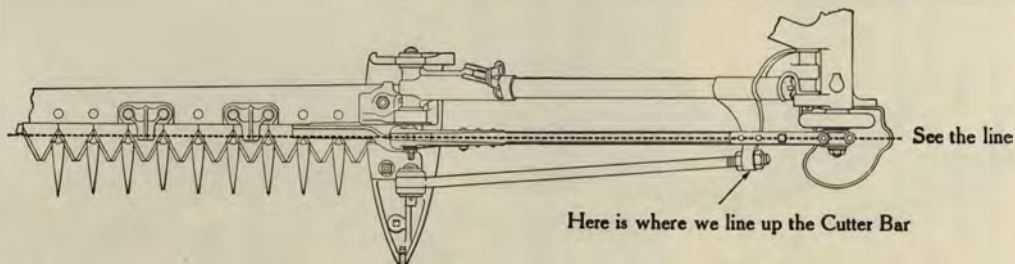
After draft tests continued for several days at **Government Trial**, a distinguished professor of Agriculture in a European University, declared that the **Adriance** showed a surprising regularity in expenditure of power, such as had **never** before been noted in a mower trial, and an average draft **far less than that of any other mower.**

Alignment of Bar

Perfect alignment of Pitman and Scythe is of scarcely less importance than a good pitman and a good cutting apparatus. The **Adriance** Finger Bar can be **kept always in perfect line.**

the machine to keep the bar in line.

On the **Adriance** as illustrated herewith, the strong front brace which also protects the Pitman from injury, has clamping nuts on either side of an arm on the coupling. Draw-



After years of use, there will be, on any mower, more or less wear in the hinges of the finger bar, which if not provided for by adjustment, will let the outer end of the bar sag back out of line.

It is necessary for the easy running of

ing up on this brace to compensate for the wear in the hinges **keeps our bar in perfect line.**

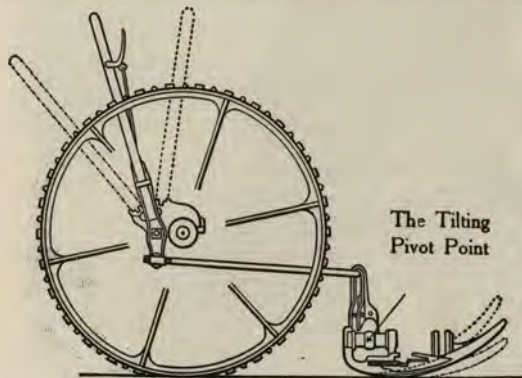
Many makers assert that they can keep their bars in line but the **Adriance** has the only perfect arrangement to accomplish it.

Rolling Tilter

On the **Adriance** mower the hinge of the coupling frame and finger bar is as low, and as close to the center of the scythe head as possible and is almost directly over the rear end of the guard finger. As the center of the coupling bar is the point about which the finger bar rolls in tilting, it is readily seen that our finger bar need be rocked only to the slightest degree

This is a very important feature, for on mowers in which the pitman works out of line when the bar is tilted, the pitman connections will wear out rapidly and breakage of the scythe and scythe head will be frequent.

Our tilting lever, is within easy reach of driver, and the finger bar can be tilted to extreme high or low positions instantly. The tilting rod can be adjusted to give more tilt in one direction than the other, if desirable for any special work.



in order to throw the points of the guard fingers up or down and the movement does **not** carry the lower end of the **pitman out of line.**

In respect to location of tilting-center kindly compare the **Adriance** with other machines. Some have the hinge coupling bar and tilting-center five to six inches in front of the scythe head, three to four inches above it, and over, or **even ahead of the point** of the guard finger. Such arrangements require an **extreme** roll to raise or lower the points of the guards **at all** and will carry the scythe and pitman out of line to a very dangerous degree, liable to cause trouble, and wearing rapidly the pitman connection and cutting apparatus.

Direct Draft

In all mowers, **motion and power** for cutting are obtained by rolling the driving wheels. This can be done only by means of their axle. **There is no other way.** All indirect draft attachments for hauling a mower reach the axle eventually, but subject to various valid objections.

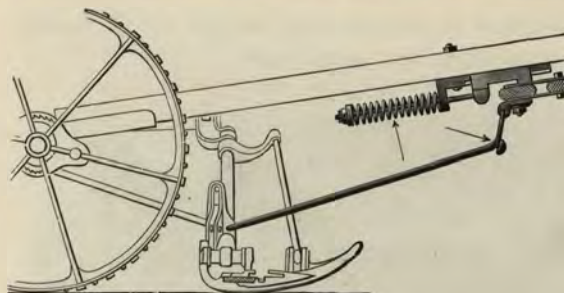
We have used always and still use the **true principle** of draft by the pole **direct to the axle.**

We are enabled to adhere to the direct draft for work, and still when desirable, to temporarily transfer the pull, wholly or partly to the cutting apparatus through the invention of our Spring Draft described below.

The Adriance Spring Draft

The best method of draft for a mower ever invented is the Adriance "Spring draft." In all work it produces more uniform and **lighter** average **draft**, and secures other, even more important advantages.

The Draft Spring is adjusted to withstand the full draft of the mower even in heavy cutting, and the draft rod from the coupling frame to the draft evener under such normal draft, hangs perfectly loose.

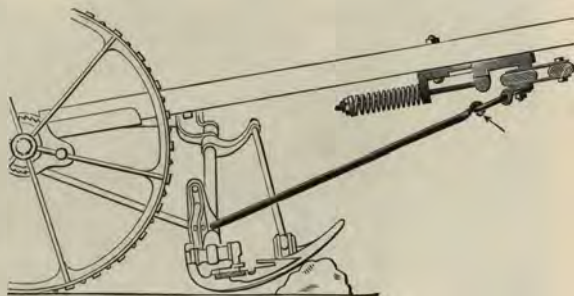


Adjustable Draft Spring.
The Draft Rod hangs loose in ordinary work

Should the bar strike an obstruction, the spring is compressed and permits the evener to slide forward, thus tightening the draft rod and transferring the pull of the team to the finger bar, without shock to either machine or

team, thereby **obviating danger** that the driver might be thrown by a sudden stop, **preventing** strain of the team and injury to the machine.

There is not one pound of pulling force on the finger bar by means of the draft rod except when striking an obstruction or in the hardest of uphill work; when there is just the amount required to attain normal action.



Draft Rod automatically
tightened by bar striking an obstruction

The coupling frame and finger bar are perfectly free to rise or fall to follow the ground in ordinary work; for only in case of a hard pull does the draft rod become operative and then only to the degree required for uniform work.

Nearly all other mowers have a draft rod connected to the coupling frame and evener holder through which the pull is always on the coupling frame, varying continually with character of ground and difficulty of work, and at a very considerable upward angle, which tends to lift the inside of the cutter bar off the ground.

This upward pull at the inner end of the cutter bar destroys the flexibility of the bar and makes it necessary to have an undue amount of weight on the ground causing much harder draft. Any cutter bar subject to such variable draft pull cannot follow uneven ground and mow evenly and cleanly.

The Adriance Mower is of lighter draft, and will do cleaner and better work than other mowers.

Foot Lever

The Foot Lever is directly **in front of the driver's foot**, and is moved **forward** to raise the bar. The driver in an easy, secure posi-

All levers on the **Adriance** are within easy reach of the driver and are easily operated.

Contrast the **Adriance** arrangement with



tion with the least possible effort, lifts the bar to clear all ordinary obstructions and does most of the operating by this lever alone.

the downwardly acting foot levers on other Mowers; to use which, with even moderate force, the driver must get almost off the seat.

The Seat

On the **Adriance** the Seat is placed well back of the axle, and the weight of the driver is

utilized to prevent neck weight on the team, even when the bar is raised.

Folding the Bar

For transportation, the Adriance Bar is raised to an exceptional height and **folded over the pole**.

The safest and best method ever devised and **peculiar to the Adriance**.

This full folding evidences the free action of our coupling hinges and the perfect flexibility of our cutting apparatus.



BACKED BY A GOOD REPUTATION FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY

Adriance Mowers

No. 10, Gear Drive and No. 9, Chain Drive

Our improvements in reducing draft and also in securing, by our spring draft, less variation in draft and avoiding strain or shock to the team, have been specially advantageous in our mowers for one horse.

We build these in both Gear-Drive and Chain-Drive styles, smaller counterparts of the mowers already described.

Both are made entirely from patterns specially designed for a small machine. They are, in every respect, as well proportioned, have all necessary strength and are as free from breakage as the larger mowers.

Our Mowers for one horse are much used on golf courses and large lawns cutting closely, the short, soft grass and giving in such work the same satisfaction that they give in the hayfield.

Suggestive

Many find it better to own two One-Horse Mowers than one larger machine. On rough



Adriance Mower No. 9, Chain Drive

or obstructed ground the short bar does even closer work than a longer bar and a single horse is more easily managed than a team.

Size of Mowers

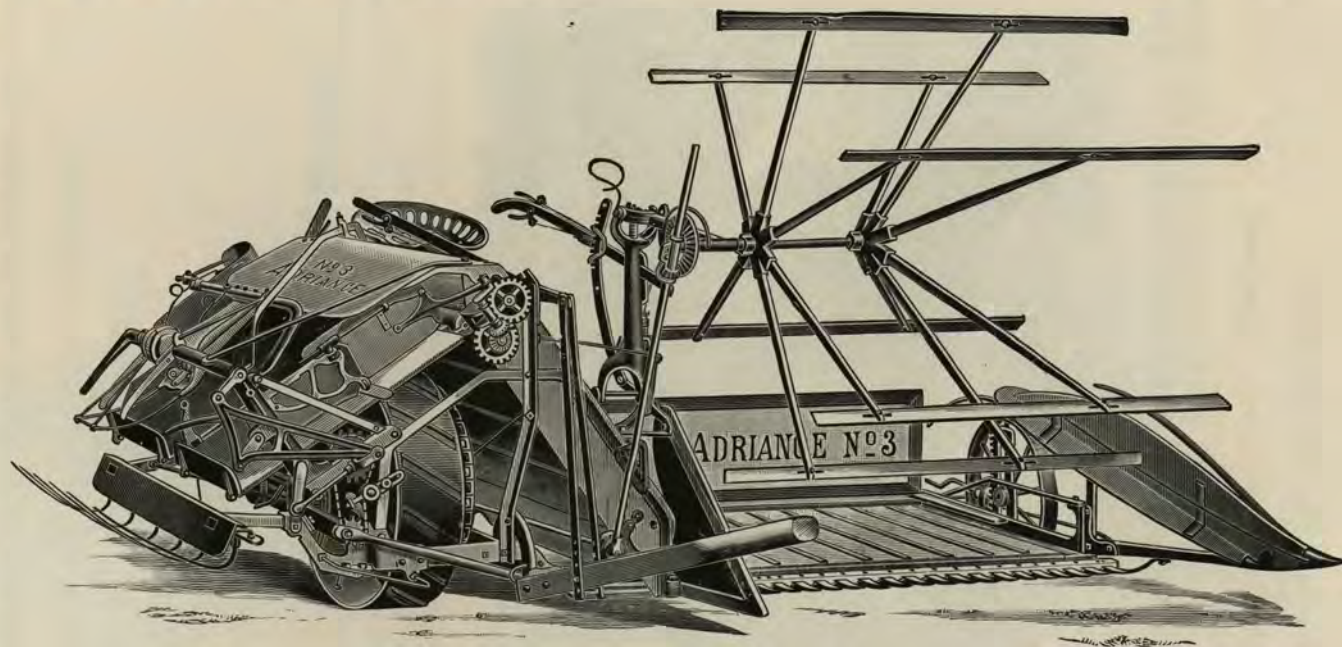
FOR TWO HORSES.

No. 8, Geared and No. 7, Chain Drive; 4 1-2 feet, 5 feet or 6 feet Cut.

The 6 feet cut Mower is heavier and more powerful than the narrower cut.

FOR ONE HORSE.

No. 10, Geared and No. 9, Chain Drive; 3 1-2 feet or 4 feet Cut.



Adriance No. 3, Left-hand Binder, 6 ft., 7 ft., or 8 ft. Cut

The 8 ft. Cut is equipped with Pole Truck, see illustration on page 28

Large Driving Wheel, with Roller Bearings for carrying, Ball Bearings with spacing rings for side thrust.

Large Grain Wheel in line with Driving Wheel, best for balance and easy turning.

Large Reel, driven by gearing, runs steadily; four motions, all operated by one Lever.

Long Levers, convenient to hand, direct acting, and quickly effective.

Simple Lever Movement driving the Binding Attachment without gears or chains.

Two-Part Butter, double acting, squares the butts as the bundle is placed for binding.

Long Direct-acting Pitman

Adjustable Wind Guard

Folding Bundle Carrier

Extra Outside Divider for very long grain: light and effective: easily attached

The Adriance Binders

The No. 3, Left-hand, 6, 7 and 8 ft. Cut—The No. 2, Right-hand, 6 and 7 ft. Cut

The **Binder** is a machine of so many more functions than the Mower, that it is necessarily less simple and requires more careful examination on the part of the farmer to make a wise purchase. It is quite as important to know what you are getting as to know what you are paying for it. Both questions can be decided to your best advantage when you have

examined the **Adriance**, keeping well in mind the suggestions of our description.

You know your wants and the difficult situations of harvest to be met. You know the vexation and damage you may suffer if your machine does not meet all conditions and the satisfaction and economy of having the right one. The **Adriance** is the **right one**.

Description

Carrying Wheels

Both wheels are large, most easily passing obstructions. They are placed in line, rendering the machine easy to turn and to keep to its work on side hills. At each, a worm gear, for changing the height of cut, is easily operated by a hand crank.

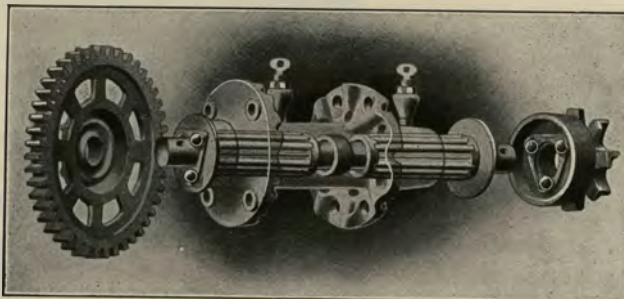
Driving Wheel

Our driving wheel is of the strongest steel construction; widely staggered spokes are seated in the hub collars, which are drawn together by heavy Bolts, pressing forged flanges on the spokes against the tire with great force insuring that the tire will hold its form.

onally and overlapping, that the wheel may run without jar on the road.

Our Driving Wheel carries almost the **entire weight** rendering it **all available for power**: which is ample for any crop.

It is provided with Roller Bearings, the same as described for our Mowers, which turn



Adriance Driving Wheel Hub and Bearings

on a Cold Rolled Steel Axle one and three-eighths inch in diameter, and is also equipped with ball bearings, of three balls held by a retaining ring, for preventing friction at the ends of the hub.

On steep side hills the pressure on the end of the hub is very great, and without ball bearings must add much to the draft of the machine.

Important as it is that a Binder driving wheel should be provided with bearings as frictionless as possible, some makers omit them.



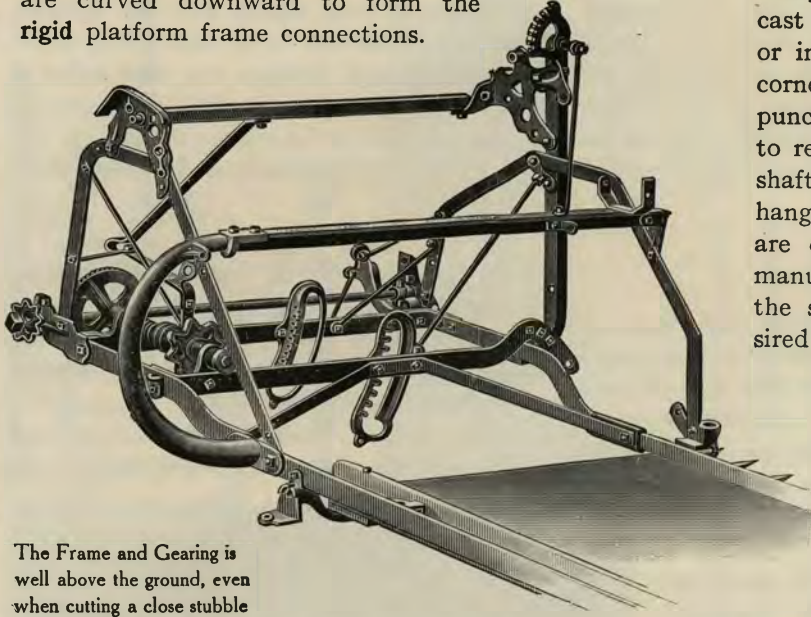
High
Substantial
Steel
Main Wheel

Traction lugs across the face prevent slipping in loose soil. These lugs are placed diag-

Frame and Platform

Our frames are as strong and rigid as possible to make them, consistent with suitable weight.

One continuous steel forging forms three sides of the **Wheel Frame** and the ends are curved downward to form the rigid platform frame connections.



The Frame and Gearing is well above the ground, even when cutting a close stubble

The bended corners are reinforced by malleable shaft hangers which have flanges embracing both edges, top and bottom, of the frame bar

The stiff steel **Angle Finger Bar** and a single piece steel angle, for both end and back, forms the **Platform Frame**.

At the front the gear frame is bolted to the finger bar through a doubled channelled plate interposed between the bars, the flanges of which embrace both bars, relieving the bolts from all shearing strain; and making the surest connection.

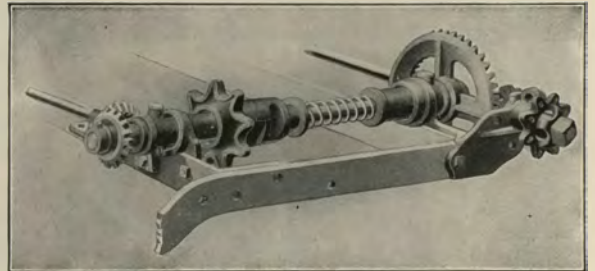
At the rear, the gear frame extension is bolted to the angle forming the rear and end of the platform frame. The inside bar of the gear frame and a strong, double diagonal, single piece brace therefrom to each connection of the platform angle bars, and a steel bar to support the upper works and driver completes our

perfect frame construction. The bottom of platform is of patent leveled sheet steel protected by steel girts.

There are in use, wheel frames made up of separate bars bolted or riveted together at every corner; shaft hangers of cast iron not lapping around or in the least reinforcing the corners. Others have large holes punched through the frame bars to receive the bearings for the shafts, dispensing with shaft hangers entirely. Such frames are certainly cheaper for the manufacturer, but have they the strength or durability desired by the purchaser?

Cross Shaft

Our second shaft is larger than is commonly used and it is provided with **roller bearings at each end**. The bearing cases are turned spherically, and mounted in bored malleable hangers, making a **combined roller and self-aligning bearing**. Our shafts will always have a



Adriance No. 3, Cross Shaft and Hangers

full bearing in their journals, and therefore, last much longer. Our main gear has a large wear surface against its bearing case, which has a self-oiling chamber, and no wear can occur to affect the proper mesh of gear nor can gears and pinions separate, as both are supported in the same hanger.

Crank Shaft

The crank shaft of the **Adriance** binder revolves in **self-aligning bearings** of the very best type—the ball and socket joint.

Self-Aligning Bearings



Nothing contributes so much to light draft and to long life of a Binder as such bearings.

In the large frame of a binder which works over ditches, dead furrows, and rough ground, no matter how strong and rigid it is built, there should be provision against some springing of the frames or shafts while in motion.

The cramping and binding of one bearing on a fast speeded shaft will make an astonishing difference in draft, and though we have the rigid frame described, we guard against spring or twist of parts by furnishing all shafts and rollers of the **Adriance**, that would be affected thereby with **our self-aligning bearings**. No extra draft will occur on our machines because of the springing of any part.

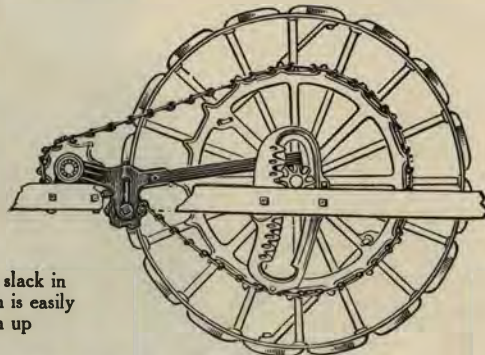
Every finished shaft on all **Adriance** machines is **cold rolled steel**, the strongest, smoothest, hardest wearing surface, most accurate to size in every way the very best material to be obtained.

In view of the expense we find necessary to insure a light running and durable machine, it is strange that others without a roller bearing or ball bearing in their entire construction can be sold.

Many are without a self-aligning bearing, so that every slight spring of shaft or frame must cause hard draft and rapid wear. Some have rigid crank shaft bearings of cast iron, easily broken. Others are content to use for shafts, common bar iron with a soft surface, machined at the bearings only, making a rough and unreliable job in comparison with our construction.

The Main Chain Tightener

Our main chain tightener is carried by a lever pivoted around the cross shaft, giving the same center as that of the chain pinion, and supported on top of the driving wheel



Any slack in chain is easily taken up

axle. The chain thus has, automatically, always the same tension no matter what the relative position of frame and wheel.

All chain tighteners on our Binders are adjustable and **the slack of chains can be taken up**.

Some machines have a non-adjustable roller under the main chain, which must become loose enough to take out a link before the chain can be tightened. The result is always a loose chain and "jerky" running machine.

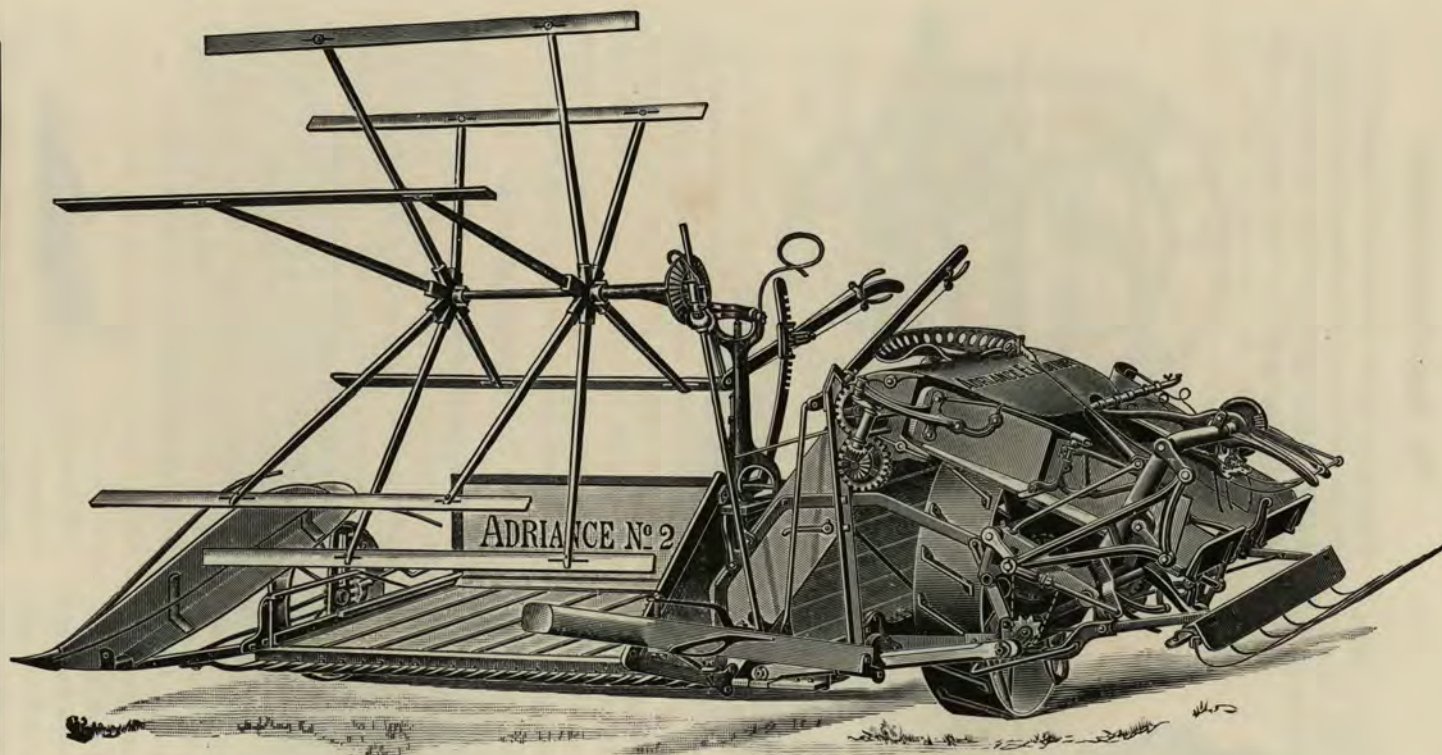
Cutting Apparatus

Our cutting apparatus is much the same as that described for our mowers. Our guard fingers are one-third heavier and our sections are twice as heavy as those used on many Binders and **give service in proportion**.

With very little tilt the points of the guard fingers can be lowered to the ground to cut a short stubble and there is no projection in front of the finger bar below the guard finger to push trash ahead to clog the scythe.



Our Pitman is of second growth hickory and moves in almost the same plane as the scythe.



Adriance Binder No. 2, Right-hand, 6 ft. or 7 ft. Cut

OUR Right-hand Binder No. 2, and our Left-hand Binder No. 3, are so alike in all essentials and in construction that one description covers either about as fully as is practicable in a catalogue. In fact, a large number of the parts are used in common in the two machines.

A comparison of the corresponding views, the one above, and one on page sixteen, will show the

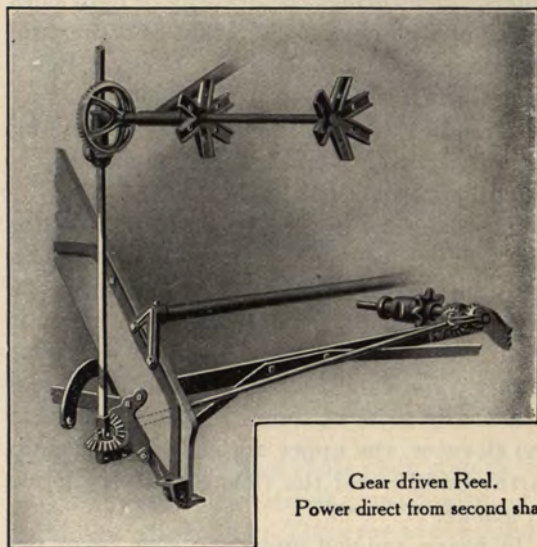
same advantageous features in both machines.

A selection between the two Binders is practically only a matter of the custom of the community where the machine is to be used or the personal ideas of the purchaser.

Both machines are up to the same high standard in material, construction and utility. Both have our six-arm reel and extra outside divider.

The Reel

To do the best work a binder reel should have about the same speed as the driving

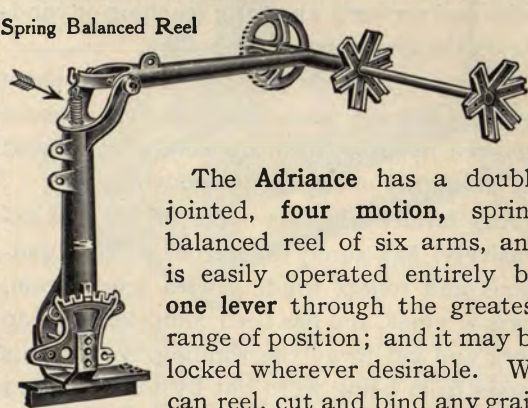


Gear driven Reel.
Power direct from second shaft

wheel. By driving our reel **directly from the second shaft** we secure a decided advantage over others who drive the reel from an elevator roller geared up to **twelve times** the speed required. They must gear down again to proper speed involving great waste of power.

The perfect working of a Binder **often depends entirely upon the reel**, which must, for success, be quickly and easily adjustable to lay the grain well on the platform, no matter what its condition.

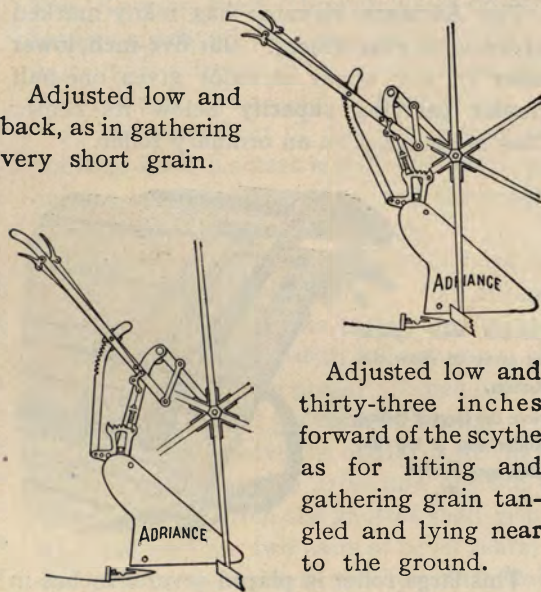
Spring Balanced Reel



The **Adriance** has a double jointed, **four motion**, spring balanced reel of six arms, and is easily operated entirely by **one lever** through the greatest range of position; and it may be locked wherever desirable. We can reel, cut and bind any grain that it is possible to get with a machine.

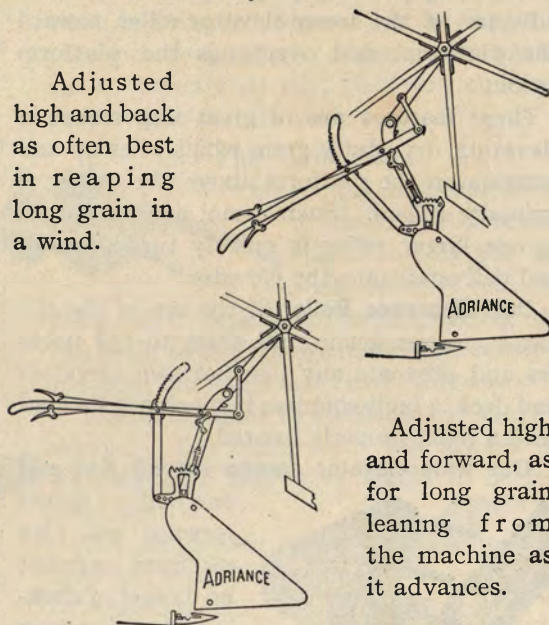
Some Adriance Reel Positions

Adjusted low and back, as in gathering very short grain.



Adjusted low and thirty-three inches forward of the scythe as for lifting and gathering grain tangled and lying near to the ground.

Adjusted high and back as often best in reaping long grain in a wind.

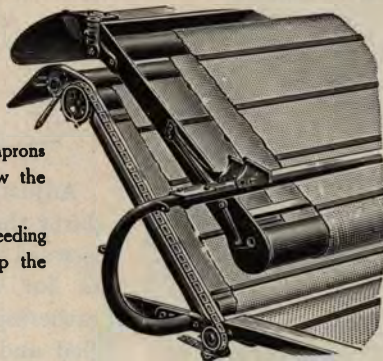


Adjusted high and forward, as for long grain leaning from the machine as it advances.

Remember: You are not restricted to the positions shown; with one hand you can place the **Adriance** reel **wherever needed to secure the grain**; in any of these extreme positions, high or low, forward or back, or in any **intermediate position**.

Our Open End Elevator

The **Adriance** elevator has many marked advantages over others. Our **five-inch, lower roller** of our upper elevator gives one-half greater carrying capacity below its center than is obtained on an ordinary roller.



Elevator with aprons cut away to show the Rollers.

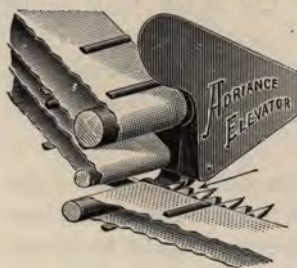
Note the large Feeding Roller and at top the Clearance Roller

This large roller is placed several inches in advance of the lower elevator roller, toward the platform, and overhangs the platform apron.

These features are of great importance in elevating dry, fluffy grain which piles up and remains on the platform above the center of ordinary rollers. Such grain, as it is moved to our larger roller is quickly turned under and delivered into the elevator.

Our Clearance Roller at the top of the elevator ensures getting all grain to the packers and prevents any loss between elevators and deck, a fault common in machines without such a roller properly located.

Our wide elevator aprons extend five and one-half inches forward of the platform apron; no danger of **choking** at the corner of the inner divider. **Adriance Elevators take up all grain that comes to them and just as fast as it comes.**



Showing Aprons Extended in front of Scythe

Top Drive

Our elevators have a moderate incline and both aprons are **driven from their upper rollers**. This brings the drawing or **tight sides** of the aprons **next to the grain** and pressure on either apron produced by heavy tangled grain, in being elevated, simply **adds** drawing power, and the grain will surely be carried up and discharged. Our elevators, **built on correct principles** are not liable to clog..

Important as is the **top drive** in elevator construction, yet there are machines in which the upper elevator apron is driven from the lower roller, and the outer side of the apron is the tight or drawing side, while the side next to and conveying the grain, is the slack side. If a heavy mass of tangled grain passes into the elevator, the upper apron simply bags up in the middle and the elevator is very liable to choke.

In heavy tangled grain you soon learn the **need of the Adriance principle of top drive**.

Anti-Winding Washers

All our rollers are provided with **anti-winding washers**. The washer is held stationary



These Gudgeons will not wind

by the frame, and the side rim thereon fits into a channel in the end of the

roller and prevents anything reaching or winding on the gudgeons of the rollers.

On other Binders you will not find these evidences of the care taken, and of expense incurred by us in insuring easy working and the durability of **our machines**.

Any farmer who has operated Binders extensively, has surely had trouble from gudgeons and rollers winding with green grain, grass or vines, and has been compelled to stop work and cut away the windings to save his horses from being worn out by the increased draft caused thereby.

Binding Attachment

Our simple Binding Attachment is one of our best peculiar features.

The packers are speeded slower than those on most machines, and are so timed that one of them always **leads the needle** as it starts to encompass the grain; increasing its lead until the action is finished. Because its path is thus cleared by the packers the needle is turned forward more easily and the tendency to clog, in heavy damp or green grain is largely obviated as compared with machines in which this helpful timing arrangement is lacking.

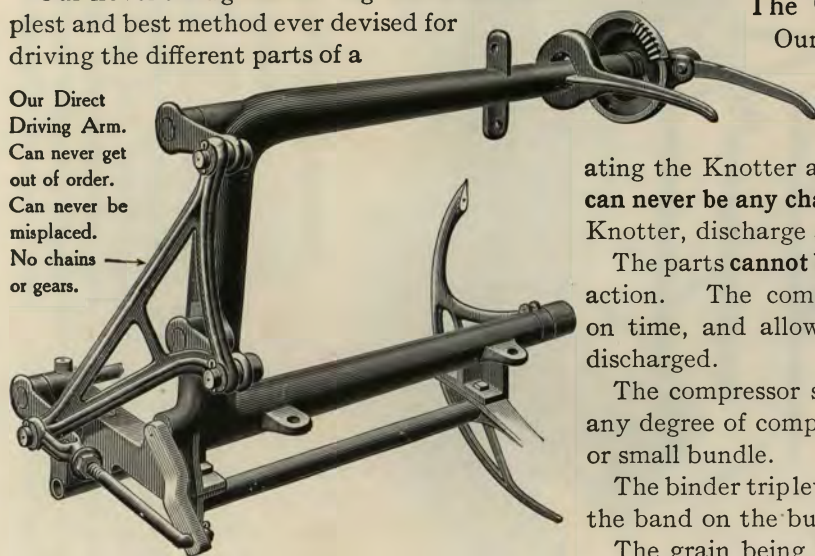
One of our packers will, also, always press against the bundle at the same time that the discharge arms begin their action, greatly assisting them and **requiring less power** to discharge the bundle.

Only one pair, and those plain spur gears, is used in the entire driving mechanism of our binding attachment. These are at the middle of attachment and well protected under the deck.

Our Direct Drive for Binder

Our novel triangular driving arm is the simplest and best method ever devised for driving the different parts of a

Our Direct
Driving Arm.
Can never get
out of order.
Can never be
misplaced.
No chains
or gears.



binding attachment. Not only does this single piece supplant trains of gears or other complicated mechanisms as used on other binders,

but it distributes directly the application of power, relieving any part from undue strain. The Knotter shaft, through which on other binders nearly all the other parts are driven, on ours, is relieved of all work except tying the knot and discharging the bundle.

As the movement of this one driving arm operates both Knotter and Needle their concurrent action is inevitable, and the making of the knot is rendered most sure.

The least experienced man on the farm can, if ever necessary, disconnect the **Adriance** Knotter and Needle shafts in **three minutes** and replace the parts with full assurance that they are on right and properly timed for operation. **You cannot get them on wrong.**

Other makers drive the needle as well as the knotter and discharge arms and operate the compressor all from the knotter shaft gear or sprocket, and use two pairs of bevel gears; or one pair of spur gears, two sprockets and a chain in doing it. No one but an expert can take such devices apart and get them together again correctly so that they will operate in proper time and do their work.

The Compressor

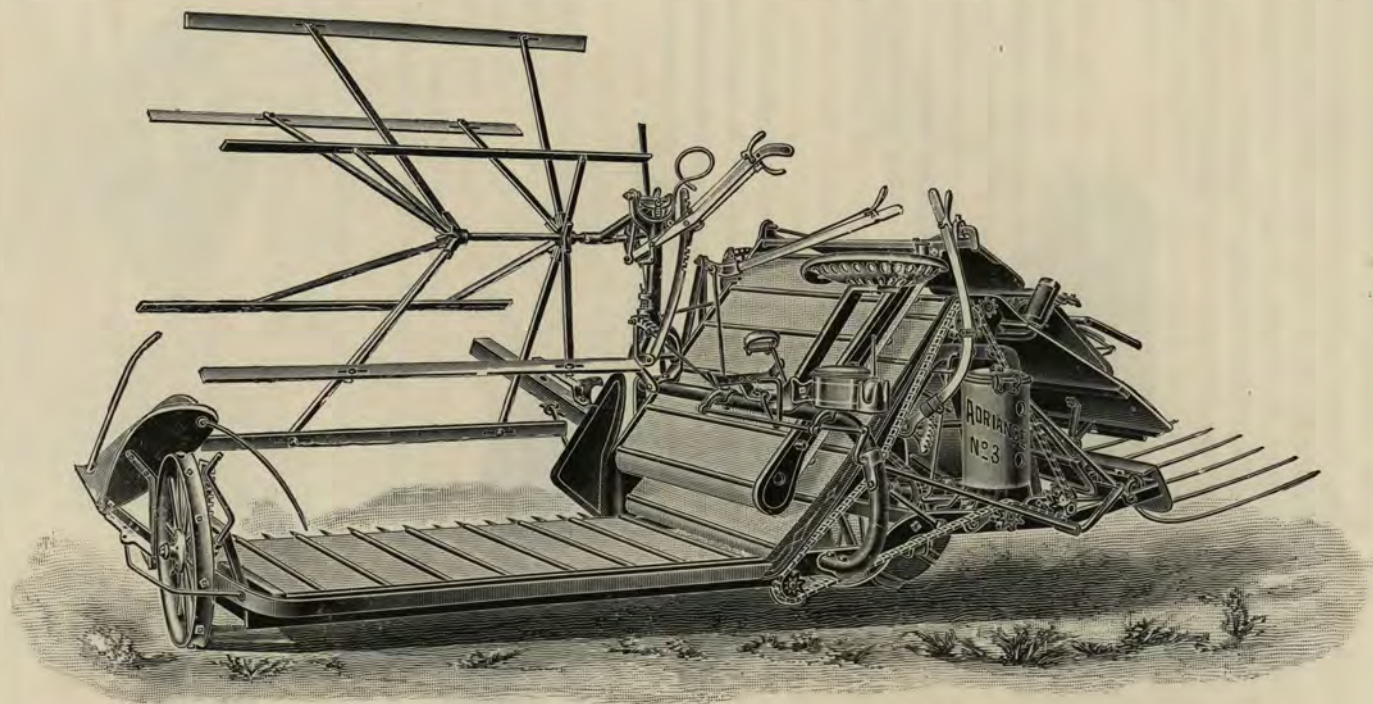
Our compressor is operated by a cam on the counter-shaft, and as the same shaft controls that operating the Knotter and Discharge Arms, there **can never be any change in the time relation** of Knotter, discharge arms and compressor.

The parts **cannot be misplaced** to change the action. The compressor will always drop on time, and allow the bundle to be freely discharged.

The compressor spring can be adjusted for any degree of compression, or to form a large or small bundle.

The binder triplerver can be adjusted to make the band on the bundle as tight as desired.

The grain being bound is held in shape to produce a bundle which requires the least twine, and is well compressed until the band is knotted.



Adriance Binder No. 3, Left-hand, 6 ft., 7ft., or 8 ft. Cut

The 8 ft. Cut is equipped with Pole Truck, see illustration on page 28

The rear view of the Adriance Binder No. 3 shows: Our low elevator, with its deep aprons, its open end and moderate incline; The easily accessible driver's seat, and its overlooking position; The convenience for the operator of the controlling and adjusting levers; The comparatively short length of the elevator chain and the limited work it has to do; The convenient

position of the cranks for adjusting the height of platform and gear frame; The light and effective dividers; The single piece angle steel back and side of the platform; The twine can where the driver sees through its opening the condition of the twine.

To better disclose other parts the wind guard, shown in front view, is here omitted.

The Knotter

The **Adriance Knotter** is a **trusty tyer**. To a farmer starting his binder into well ripened grain, there is nothing more discouraging than to find that the knotter fails to work properly and some sheaves are left unbound.

It has been our task to produce a knotter positive in its action, in which the **time relations** of moving parts **could not be changed** by wear or unskillful handling.

Three parts of a knotter **must move** in the sure production of a perfect knot. By securing perfect time relations between these and insuring that the relation **can never be changed**, we have produced our sure knotter.

Our moving parts are driven by cams **keyed** to the shafts. There is no possibility of their position being accidentally shifted.

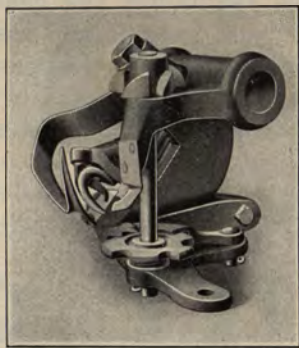
In event of removing parts for any purpose it is **impossible to get them on wrong** in replacing.

The twine holding disk is positively driven by a cam and pinion which makes it **certain** that the disk will move the proper distance, **no more, no less**, and that it **cannot back up**.

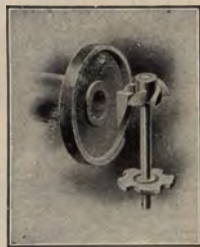
Its relation to the knotter bill and needle can never be changed, and its opening to receive the twine from the needle will always be **right**.

The spring at the back of the **twine holder shoe** allows it to **adapt itself** to knots or variations in twine.

The twine holding disk **revolves toward the bill hook** during the forming of the knot,



Positive Action Knotter



Twine disk driving and Locking Cam

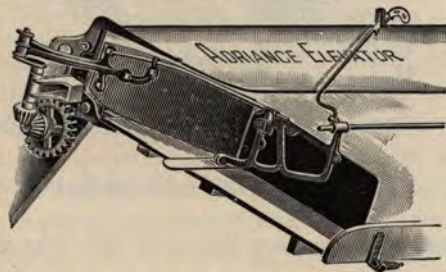
yielding a large part of the twine used in the knot, reducing to the minimum the amount drawn through the holder.

The bill hook never misses the twine which is laid directly across its middle, and when the knot is finished it is stripped from the hook by the stripper arm **before** the discharger arms act on the bundle, thereby preventing the breaking of the band in discharge.

In some machines the knot is stripped by the discharge of the bundle, a method tending to break the bands.

The Butt Adjuster

Our adjuster at the butts of the grain is wide and long to prevent the escape of any grain, and consists of two, co-operating parts. An upper vibrating board which places all the grain from the elevator within grasp of the



Our Two-part Butt Adjuster

packers, and a steel lower part or extension, which is stationary in any adjusted position, to even up the butts of the grain and hold them square while the bundle is being tied.

These parts are simultaneously adjusted by a lever within easy reach of the driver.

It does not matter at what angle the vibrating board is placed to deflect varying lengths of grain toward the needle, the extension moves correspondingly, always **square across the binding line of the deck**, holding the butts of the grain at even distance from the needle and making a **square butted bundle**.

Some other machines have an extension to the butter but its angle to the binding line changes with every adjustment; and it cannot deliver a good, square end bundle.

Grain Head Adjuster

Our Adjuster, at the heads of the grain may be set at any necessary angle and pressure which the condition of the grain makes desirable. It moves with the binder and prevents the grain on the table from being pushed away from the Butter; or if light short grain has

been delivered too far back on the apron by careless use of the reel, or otherwise, the Adjuster guides it to its place and thus aids in securing a well butted and properly tied bundle. Its use is desirable or necessary only in short grain.

For Long or Short Grain

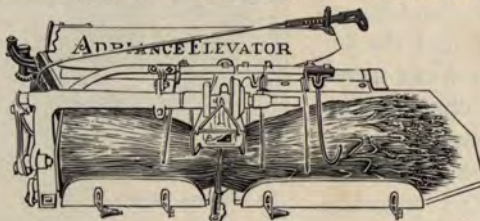
Among the first questions asked by a farmer regarding details of a Binder will surely be these: How far from the butts will it tie? How close to the butts will it tie? These are matters of great importance to him, as one kind of grain may be very long and another

The **Adriance** will bind grain as desired from **twenty-five and one-half inches** from the butts to **seven and one-half inches** from the butts. The adjustment for placing the band can be made instantly from the seat.

Some other binders have a comparatively



The Band 25 1/2 inches from the Butts



The Band 7 1/2 inches from the Butts

kind may be very short; or very long and very short grain may occur in the same field, and he wants his Binder to do good work in all.

limited range. Some can tie only twenty-two inches from the butts for long grain, and ten inches for short.

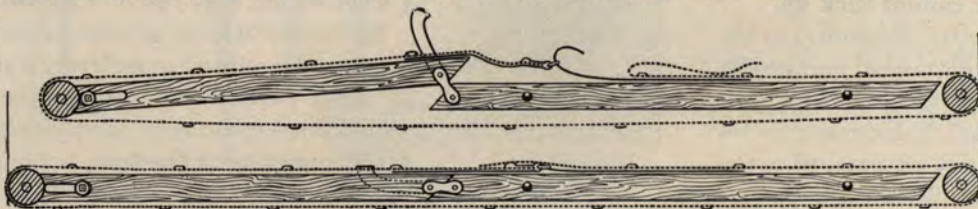
The Adriance Apron Tightener

We use on all our aprons, both elevator and platform, the **best and simplest** device for loosening or tightening the aprons.

original position. No pull of the aprons on the rollers can ever loosen them until the lever is purposely moved.

Apron loose

Apron tight



By moving a small lever an apron roller is shifted and the aprons are loosened. The aprons are again tightened and the rollers are securely locked by returning the lever to its

Our loosened aprons can be **easily buckled** and **made tight afterward** by turning the lever.

If the **Adriance** is to be left in the field over

night it is easy to loosen the aprons, then in case of a heavy dew or a shower they are not injured, nor are the straps torn off by the shrinkage of the wet aprons.

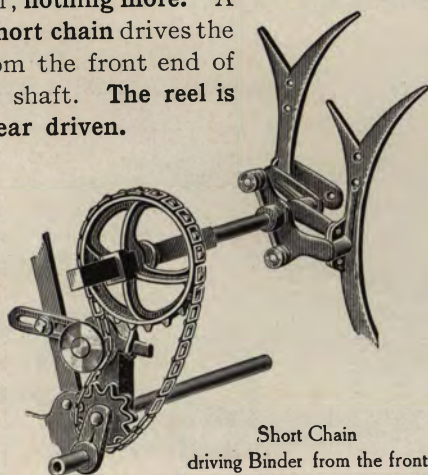
Every apron can be loosened or tightened in **less than one minute**. The advantages in **convenience** and in **economy**, due to the greater durability of aprons when our tighteners are used, will be appreciated by farmers who have had experience with other binders.

If machines are without devices for adjusting apron rollers, it requires great strength and considerable time to tighten aprons by the straps and to loosen them by unbuckling. Some of the devices used as apron tighteners are more or less inefficient and should be examined in detail. Elevator rollers pivoted near the bearings, and allowed to swing up, locked with a pin at one end only, are unreliable.

The **Adriance** tightener will be found to be simple, effective and most quickly operated. So much so that its use will not be neglected and therefore its economic advantages will all be secured.

Adriance Driving Chains

The chains on the **Adriance** will last longer and give better service than the corresponding chains on other machines because our elevator chain drives only the Aprons, and the Butter, **nothing more**. A **separate short chain** drives the binder from the front end of the crank shaft. **The reel is entirely gear driven.**



Short Chain
driving Binder from the front

Packer Crank

Our packer crank **drives the packers only**; and not the binder also as on many machines. Consequently, it may be said comparatively, **Adriance packer cranks do not break**.

The owners of other binders often express surprise that their elevator chains cause them so much trouble, breaking continually and wearing out rapidly. Mechanically considered it is not surprising. Some such chains are doing nearly **three times** the work required of the corresponding chain on the **Adriance** as they drive all elevator and platform aprons, the butt adjuster, the binder and the reel. The same machines usually drive the binder through the packer crank, a method pretty sure to keep the purchaser calling for extra packer cranks during harvest.

The Bundle Carrier

The **Adriance** bundle carrier is a most perfect working attachment, and saves the work of at least one man in the field. It will carry from four to seven bundles, **without effort by the driver** in holding the controlling foot lever; in fact, the carrier makes but little extra work for the driver. In striking an obstruction, or when not in use, it **folds under the machine**.

As the fingers fold back under the machine every time the bundles are dropped, it is plain that they will **discharge** the bundle equally well whether going **up or down a steep hill**, or on level ground. No matter how much the carrier is overloaded by a forgetful driver, when he does trip it, then the load will be **discharged**.

A rear discharge bundle carrier as used on many binders, cannot discharge the bundles going down a steep hill, nor can it hold them going up such a hill. If the driver attempts to dump such a carrier, when it is heavily overlaid with long grain, the bundles are liable to catch and hang on, compelling him to dismount to disentangle and pull them out. Such a carrier is also in the way when oiling or threading the needle.

On the **Adriance** the bundles are carried well above the ground, and **across the fingers**. On other carriers the fingers of which extend rearwardly, the head ends of the bundles drop between the fingers and drag through the stubble, shelling the grain.

The **Adriance Bundle Carrier** works well in all conditions where a carrier can be used.

Removable Dividers

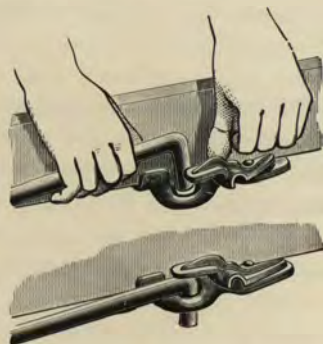
Our outside divider can be removed by loosening, not removing, two bolts, and the inside divider can be folded inward for passing through narrow openings.

For storage also this means of reducing space required is very convenient.

The Transport

The **Adriance Binder** can be placed on the transport in less than five minutes, by one man **without the use of a tool**. The transport axles, with the wheels in place thereon, can be slid into their hangers on the gear frame when the machine is raised by the regular devices.

Spring latches are provided for quick and easy disconnection of parts.



The Adriance Pole Truck

With our No. 3 left-hand binder, 8 feet cut, a Pole Truck adapted for either three or four horses is furnished.

The same truck can be furnished for both No. 2 and No. 3 Binders of lesser cut, for a moderate price, when so ordered.

Our pole truck is **largely of steel** and strong enough for the roughest land. As the guiding pole is pivoted on the truck there is **no weight on the necks of the team**.

Either wheel can rise over an ordinary obstruction without lifting the other wheel off the ground.

The Machine can be **as easily backed** as by the single pole and when Transport is used the Truck attaches with the same readiness as the regular guiding pole.

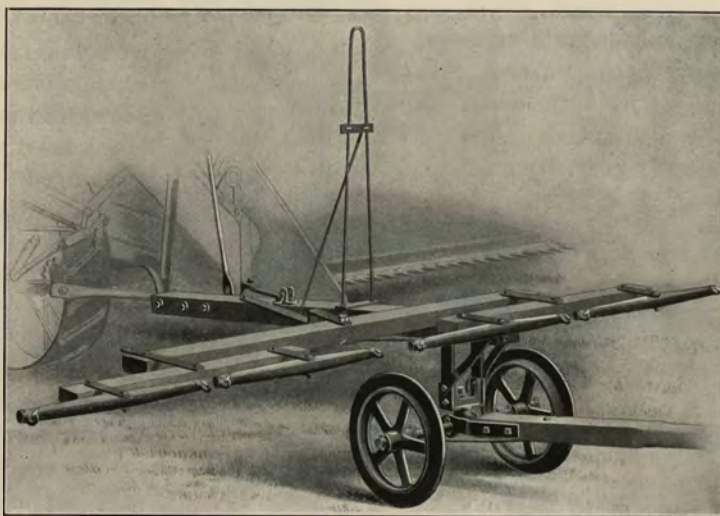
The use of Our Pole Truck obviates all neck weight, and side draft in rough work; does away with the irritating swing of the pole between the horses, which is more or less incident to the use of a binder on rough

land, so that the team works more easily and rests more fully when standing.

It adds to the comfort of the operator by guiding the machine more steadily and makes it easier to hitch or unhitch the team.

Corners can be turned without crowding or backing and as the machine is hauled more steadily the work will be better.

The Adriance Tongue Truck saves its first cost very quickly.





The Adriance Binder on Transport

More Samples—Did you notice page 2?

Middletown, N. Y., June 24th, 1909.

I am 80 years of age and don't have a pain or an ache and after so many years of experience with Adriance machinery, I am convinced that it is the leader.

If I had any sons, I would leave a clause in my will that they should always keep the Adriance on the farm.

Geo. H. Boyd.

Wilmore, Cambria Co., Pa., July 29th, 1909.

We have run this Adriance binder for about fifteen years and it **always does good work.**

John Bodenschatz.

On August 12th, 1907, Mr. J. A. Harlan, of Newville, Penna., sent a photograph of his **Adriance Binder** in the field and said: "This binder has been in use for 15 years, cutting a crop every year. **Total repairs in the entire 15 years, \$3.50.** Have nothing but words of praise for the Machine and the Company.

Varna, N. Y., Jan. 1905.

I purchased an Adriance combined machine, hand rake in the year 1863 or 1864, and used it until 1872 when it was burned with my barn.

In 1873 I bought an Adriance combined self rake. On this machine for which I have just ordered the shoe, I have paid out **only about \$3.00 in repairs.**

I have one of your Adriance Binders purchased in 1892. It was in good order when we quit cutting buckwheat last fall. I think **these machines will last me out my life time.**

Truman B. Reed.

Amsterdam, N. Y., July 28th, 1909.

Send me a Pitman for Adriance Reaper purchased about 20 years ago. **This is the first repair in that time.**

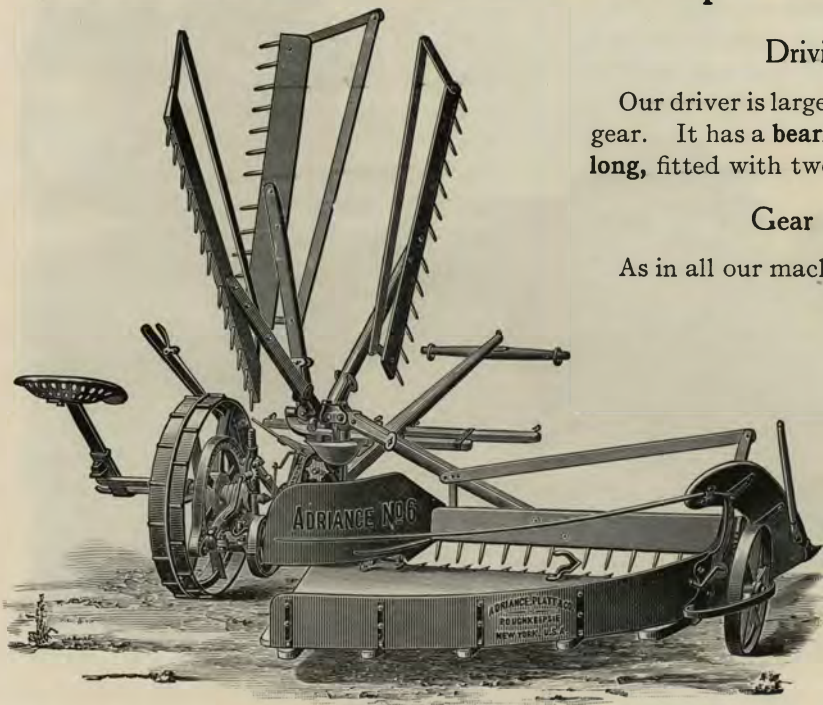
William H. Kroeger.

Cobleskill, N. Y., Sept. 1st, 1909.

I bought an Adriance Reaper **seventeen years ago** and I **have not had to get any repairs** for it in that time.

William Walker.

The Adriance No. 6 Reaper—5 feet Cut



Driving Wheel

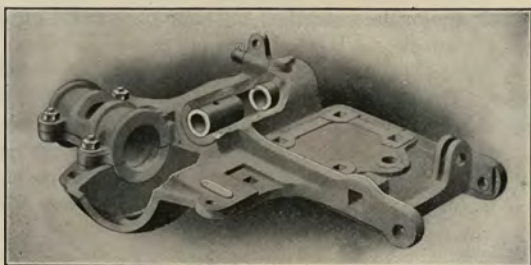
Our driver is large, wide faced, and free from gear. It has a **bearing** on the axle **nine inches long**, fitted with two sets of **roller bearings**.

Gear and Shafts

As in all our machines, every fixed gear and sprocket is **keyed** to its shaft; in our Reaper they are pinned, in addition, a construction unequalled in any other. The crank shaft is provided with **brass composition bearings at both ends**, they appear in the illustration of the Frame cut away to expose them.

The Frame

A compact, rigid frame supports the platform and gearing. Each shaft is provided with two bearings, insuring durability.



It is **bored** for the **brass** crank shaft bearings ensuring **their** perfect alignment and easy running of shafts, and preventing the gears from separating and wearing rapidly.

Platform and Connection

The front foundation of our platform is a strong ash bar, reinforced by an angle steel

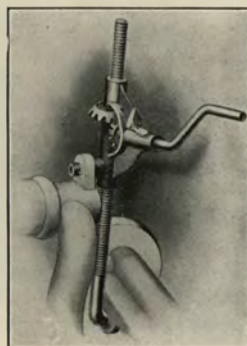
finger bar. At the connection of platform and frame, both above and below the ash bar, are strong malleable iron plates bolted together through the bar, forming a secure seat for the heavy girt supporting the delivery side of the platform; a rigid connection to the frame and a substantial hinge for the platform when the reaper is folded for transportation.

Cutting Apparatus

Our cutting apparatus is essentially the same as that described for our Mowers. The wear plates have four new wearing surfaces and can be changed as worn.

Change in Height of Cut

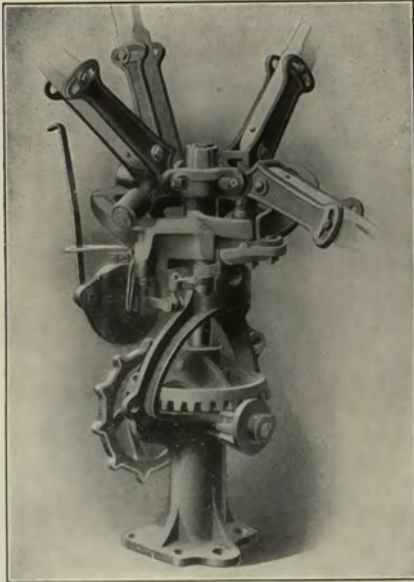
Is made by a screw at the frame and a worm rack at the grain wheel, both operated by cranks.



THE ADRIANCE HAS LARGEST SALE WHERE LONGEST KNOWN

The Rake Controller

Our counting device is **positive in action**, not liable to get out of order or cause trouble.



It may be set so that every second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth rake will **automatically rake the platform**. Every rake can be made to sweep the platform, leaving a **continuous swath** if desired.

A lever within reach of the driver permits all changes to be made quickly.

This **special feature of the Adriance**, enables the driver to change the action of the rakes as often as he wishes, without stopping the machine and without danger of being struck by the rakes.

On other reapers, to change the action of the rakes, the driver must stop the machine.

Rake Operated at Will

By using the foot lever all **rakes may be operated at will** without regard to the way the automatic controller is set, and may be prevented from raking the platform, or made to rake it at once, thus the driver **can prevent a gavel being laid at a corner** where it would be trampled by the team on the next round.

The controller acts again the moment the foot lever is released.

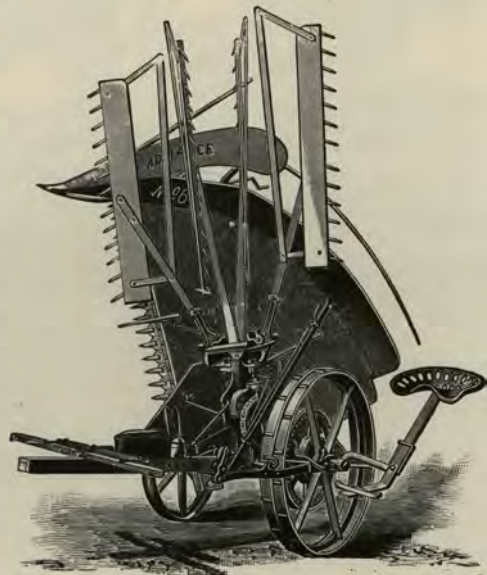
The Best Gavel

The **Adriance** embodies **every** feature for making the **most perfect gavel** possible. The Finger Bar is in the most favorable position, the **rake gearing is high**, and away from the cutting apparatus, to avoid winding. The **rake arm is long**, does the best gathering and delivers the gavel with **well squared butt**.

The position of each rake in relation to the finger bar and rear platform edge is adjustable to secure best reeling and best delivery of the gavel. The Rake-heads are broad, and an adjustable slat high above the head prevents grain from winding thereon. The Rakes may be tilted down until they **sweep the ground** for gathering lodged grain.

Folding

The **Adriance** can be folded for transportation, **by one man, easily and quickly** with-



out removing any part. You do **not** need any appliances other than those on the machine.

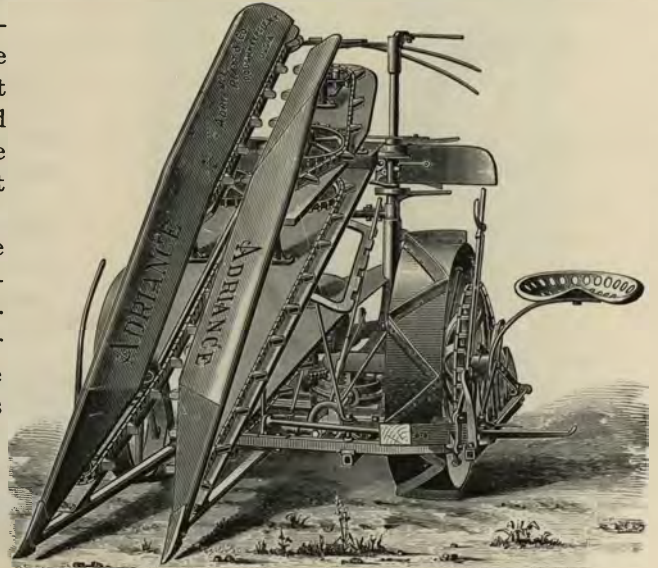
The Adriance Corn Binder

The general use of the Corn Binder was somewhat retarded in many localities, by the farmers' fear that, though successful at times, it would be impracticable for it to work well under all conditions.

The first Adriance Corn Binder commercially produced and sold, demonstrated that we had been able to meet the requirements of the farmer and harvest his corn crop, whether tall or short, and whether of uneven growth in the same field, or down and tangled, to his profit and reasonable satisfaction.

As it is the short corn which gives the greatest trouble in operating Corn Binders, we have embodied some **special devices** in our machine with particular reference to this work, and we have secured **great advantages** over all others in adaptability to varying crops.

In the construction of the **Adriance Corn Binder** no necessary expense is spared to make it the **lightest draft and most durable machine** of its class on the market.



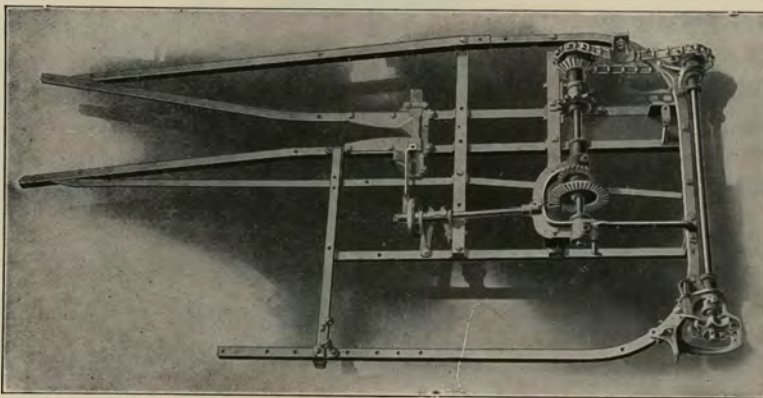
Main Frame

One forged piece of heavy square steel tubing forms **three sides** of the frame; the cross sills for supporting the working parts of

This relieves the bolts of all shearing strain and makes the strongest and **best connection possible**.

The gathering arms are strong **steel angle bars** extending backward to the extreme rear of the frame. Each has a rigid angle steel brace on its outside.

Upon this firm, thoroughly secured foundation, the gearing driving the corn cutter; the gearing for the upright shafts driving the gathering chains; the binding attachment with its driving connections and



the machine are of similar tubular steel. A **double channeled joint plate** is used between the tubing where bolted together. the support for all the upper work of the machine, is most securely fixed and supported, as well as the seat for the driver.

Driving Wheel

Our driver is built in the same manner, heavier and stronger than our Grain Binder Wheel already described and illustrated, and is like that provided **with both roller bearings and ball bearings** to reduce the draft to the lowest degree. See illustrations on page 17.

Deep traction lugs are placed alternately in opposite directions diagonally across the tire; making the best arrangement for the soft soil of the cornfield. **Our wheel will not slip** as do others, and it excels others in holding up on sidehills. The lugs form an even rim surface around the wheel, so that it **rolls smoothly** over hard roads.

The Corn Wheel

The second wheel is about the same height, and in line with the Driving Wheel, allowing the points of the gathering arms to be held on the ground with perfect safety, which is **absolutely necessary** in **securing down corn**.

The machine has a great range of adjustment and may be raised or lowered at either side by means of cranks and both adjusting shafts are provided with locking latches.

Our Method of Driving

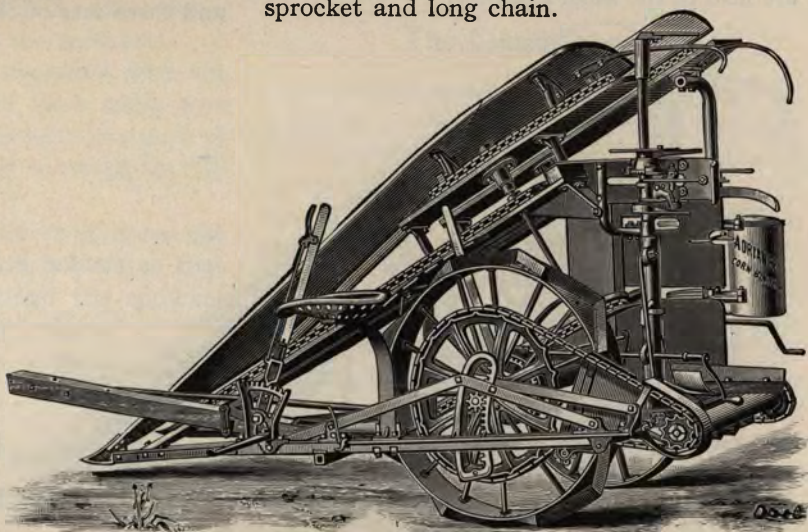
Ours is a specially efficient and advantageous arrangement of chain drive for corn binder.

We place the cross shaft at the extreme rear of the frame, which permits the use of a very long shaft, a large sprocket pinion on the shaft, and a very large driving sprocket on the axle, giving the driving chain so full a turn around the pinion as to engage about two thirds of the teeth at the same time. This results in **minimum wear** and greatest endurance to chain

and sprockets and ensures more **easy running** of the machine, besides affording a better distribution of **weight, effective for power** than is obtained in machines with inside drive.

We believe this better construction justifies its **extra cost to us**, and will be appreciated by the purchaser.

Compare our construction with machines having the main driving gear or driving chain at the inside of the main wheel, a plan which with chain, makes it necessary to have both chain sprockets within the periphery of the driving wheel tire, a smaller sprocket and a very short chain subject to greater friction and much more rapid wear than our large sprocket and long chain.



The makers of machines so constructed save the extra money required to produce good results at this most important point.

We make our better construction regardless of this added expense and hope its **greater value to you** is appreciated.

Main Chain Tightener

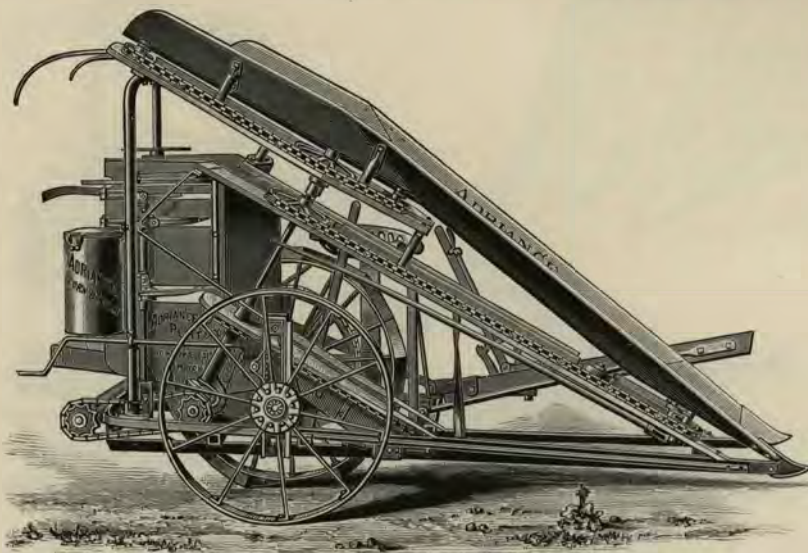
Ours is on the same plan as that illustrated with our Grain Binder, and is not affected by the raising or lowering of the machine, but automatically keeps the chain always at the proper tension; it is also provided with means of taking up the slack as the chain wears.

YOU OUGHT NOT TO BUY WITHOUT KNOWING

Shafts and Bearings

Every finished shaft is of cold rolled steel. The rear cross shaft, the gear driving shaft, and the upright chain driving shafts are **all provided with our anti-friction roller bearings.** There are **eleven** of these bearings on the machine, and **all bearings** that would have the least tendency to cause hard running, from possible spring of frame or shafts, are made **self-aligning.**

The gear driving shaft and crank shaft bearings are held in the same strong casting, making it impossible for the bevel gears to separate. The gears driving the upright shafts are held in the same manner.



Gathering Boards

Our inclined gathering boards **extend five and one-half feet in advance of the knife** and the gathering chains run close to the points of the boards. The machine is **perfectly balanced**; and the points of the gathering boards can be lowered to the ground **instantly and easily** by means of the tilting lever. This is a very necessary feature, for when the corn is down, the **gathering points must get under the stalks** to raise them. From the moment the corn is cut the gatherers gradually de-

flect it toward the delivery side of the machine. An automatic retarding arm is placed at the rear end of the gatherers to support the tops of very tall corn while being bound. All of the conveyor and feeder chains pass between strippers at the rear sprockets for preventing corn leaves, vines or weeds from winding thereon and around the shafts.

Conveying Chains

To raise, straighten and deliver to the binder in good shape, corn which may be blown down or tangled has been a difficult problem, best solved by our long gatherers and three sets of chains of varying speed and at different elevations.

The gathering set of chains, which **extend to the points of the gathering arms**, catch, near the butt, any leaning corn lifted by the arms, and begins to raise the tops toward an upright position. These chains secure constantly a higher hold on the stalks, as the machine advances and being speeded a little faster than the feeding chains, they place the tops of

the stalks within the grasp of the uppermost chains before the butt is grasped by the lower chains. The lower feeding chains extend forward of the knives, the chain fingers **supporting the stalks and moving them to the knives.** When cut the stalks are **held by all three sets of chains** and are carried upright to the binder. the tops a little faster in order to keep the butts on the guiding floor and thus secure a square butted bundle.

The upper chains are **adjustable** at the rear, that the projecting fingers may be moved

further into the corn passage, or taken entirely out, as the conditions of the corn may require. **All chains have adjustable tighteners and can be always run with proper tension.**

Patent Chains

All the conveying chain links are made with a connecting joint which locks in one direction **preventing the chain from yielding away** from the corn by pressure on the working side and thereby loosening it holds upon the corn, but perfectly flexible in the other direction to pass freely around the sprockets.



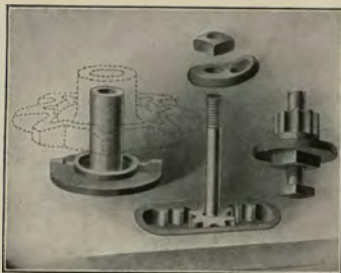
Each set of chains is operated with the projecting fingers opposite each other and when these chain fingers get hold of a stalk of corn, it cannot escape; it must go to the binding attachment.

This special chain enables us to move the corn by **backwardly inclined holders** so that when the chain turns around the sprocket wheels the corn is **easily released** at the proper point and winding on chains, shafts and sprockets is avoided.

The Chain Adjusters

To keep the chain conveyors in proper

tension for the most effective work and to turn freely over their sprockets, each set is provided with a convenient means of adjustment



which permits them also to be loosened for uncoupling. By loosening one bolt the sprocket and its carrier can be moved in either direction as desired to tighten or loosen and bolt made fast again in new position.

Corn Supporting Springs

On the **Adriance**, Steel Springs extending from a point well in advance of the knife, back to the packers, and projecting into the stalk passage, just above the lower feeding chains, **prevent short corn from falling in the stalk passage and clogging the machine.** These springs, in connection with our method of feeding, **enable us to deliver short stalks to the binder in an upright position**, and to cut and bind any corn that will reach a few inches above the knotter.

The knotter is only **twenty inches** above the bottom of the stalk passage when adjusted **for short corn.**

The Cutting Device

In addition to a **cutting sickle**, operated by a pitman in direct line therewith, **two side knives**, across which the sickle works, extend forward in horizontal plane and diverge from each other to the front, so that most of the **stalks are easily severed by a drawing cut** due to the forward movement of the machine before they reach the sickle. The sickle, however, finishes the work surely and cuts weeds or vines that may be in the corn. The knives and the cutting sickle section are of the **best crucible steel, tempered in oil.** The same process we use in making our mower sections, which are always known by the users of our machines to be better and more serviceable than those of any other maker.

The cutting sickle and side knives, and the direct acting pitman are shown in the illustration of the frame on page 32.

The box of the Pitman driving the moving cutter is of **brass composition** and has a reservoir for oil to be fed automatically by the action of the pitman.

The nearness of the lower gathering chains to the cutters insures that corn stalks and leaves and everything that might tend to clog will be carried away and the cutters kept clear and free.

Binding Attachment

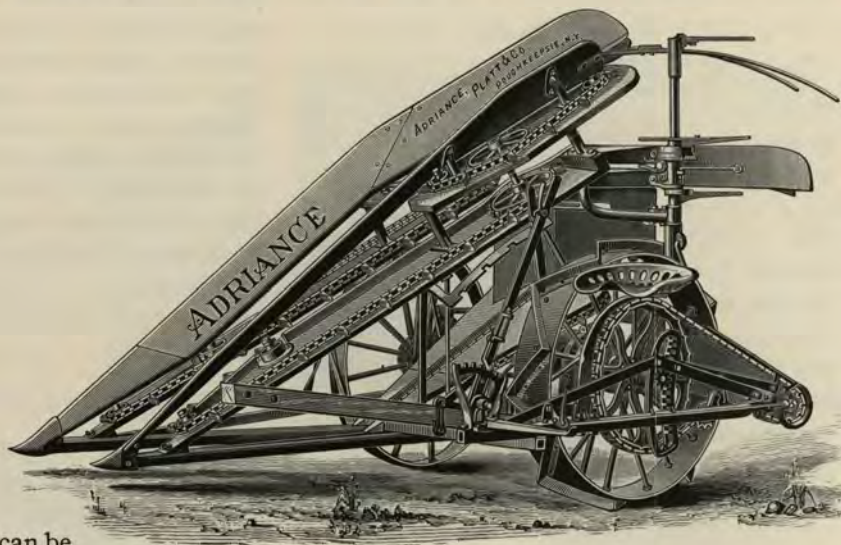
Our corn binding attachment is similar to that described on page 23, but **stronger** to withstand the greater strain. It is placed vertically at the rear of the frame near the driving wheel, to secure the easiest and best delivery of the bundle. **Three packers** reach well into the stalk passage and compress the stalks against the compressor arms until enough have accumulated to form a bundle, which is then tied and discharged.

The compressor arms can be **adjusted to regulate the size of the bundle.**

The sole function of the packer crank on our binder, is to drive the packers and comparatively, **it does not break.** The knotter shaft carries an adjustable extra discharger arm for use in exceedingly tall corn.

The Knotter

We use the **same positively driven tying device** used on our grain binder.



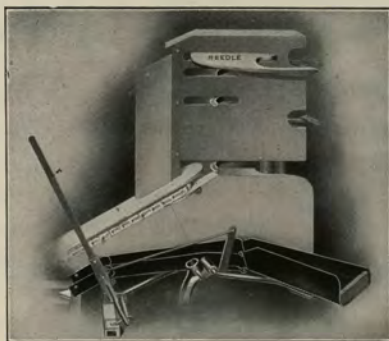
But one adjustment will ever be required on our knotter and that is, to slightly tighten the spring on the twine disk shoe after it has been in use a season or two.

Some other knotters have many adjustments, sure to cause great trouble if neglected.

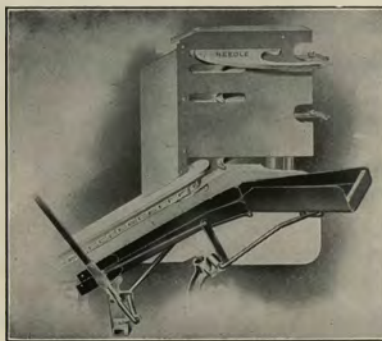
Location of Twine Band

The bottom of the stalk passage, on which the corn stands while being bound, is adjust-

below the knotter to **twenty inches** below the knotter. The changes can be quickly made



For long corn
32 inches from
Corn Support
to Knotter



For short corn
20 inches from
Corn Support
to Knotter

able for varying the position of the band on the bundle. It can be **moved vertically** twelve inches and placed from **thirty-two inches**

by means of a lever convenient to the driver. The lever has four locked positions, providing four adjustments in the position of band.

Seat and Levers

The driver's seat is well to the left of the driving wheel, where **his weight assists in balancing** the machine, and **adds traction** to the driving wheel.

The seat with spring lifts out of its socket and the foot rest swings out of the way for storage or for passing through narrow openings.

The levers for tilting, adjusting the band, and for throwing the machine out of gear are within easy reach of the driver.

Parts Protected

The Corn Binder, working in a field that has been cultivated the greater part of the season, operates under greater disadvantages than any other harvesting machine. The soil being soft and easily stirred up by the machine the crop itself carrying a large amount of dirt and dust, makes it necessary to thoroughly shield all the working parts.

The **Adriance** is supplied with steel shields over all shafting, gears, driving chain and sprockets, in fact, at all points where there is danger of trouble from dirt or winding of weeds or corn leaves.

Compactness

The extreme width of **Adriance** Corn Binder is but **five and one-half feet**, and in opening up a field it leaves but **one row** of corn uncut. This row passes between the horses and is not so prostrated as to prevent it from being **picked up and bound** on the return cut.

Corn planted in rows only twenty-four inches apart can be successfully harvested.

In discharging the bundle, to the ground, it is dropped far enough away to leave room for the machine and team on the next round.

The Bundle Carrier

Our carrier will take from four to six bundles without effort on the part of the driver to hold the foot lever, which **locks to carry the load**, and the driver's foot **discharges it easily**. Bundles are delivered out of the way of the machine on the next round.

The carrier **folds** close to the machine for transportation or storage.

Draft Attachments

Corn Binders are fitted for either two horses or three horses. In average cutting on fairly level land, **two horses successfully handle the Adriance**.

We are still filling orders for **many parts** for types of our Machines which we ceased to build in 1884, that is, for **Machines which have been in use more than 25 years**.



We are filling orders, very largely, for our Machines which we built only prior to 1891, that is, for **Machines which have been working for over 18 years**.

Back of these are orders for parts of Machines over 40 years old.

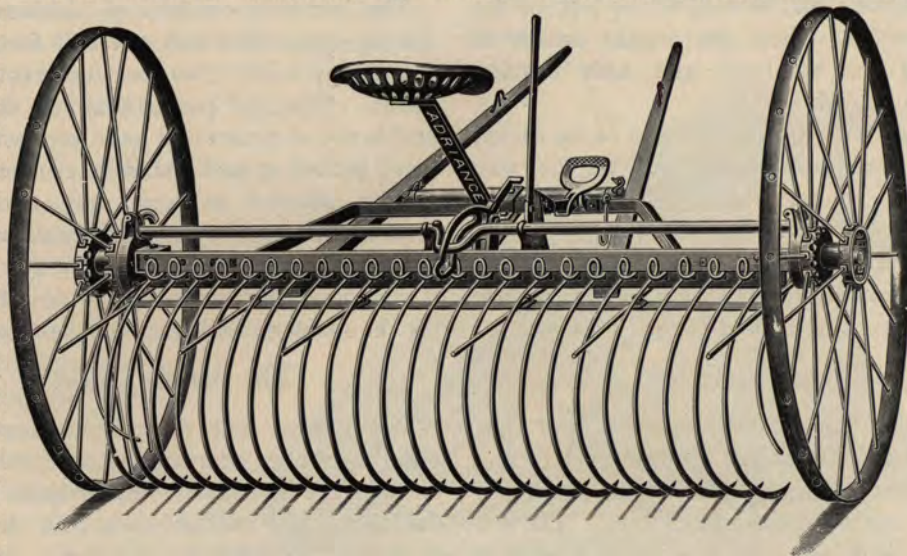
The orders show that they are still working.

Established 1855.

ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO.,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Adriance All Steel, Self-dump Rake



Do Not Be Misled

There is but little difference in the general appearance of horse hay rakes made by different builders, yet one may be very superior both in utility and durability. You should observe carefully the details of construction.

Ours is the superior kind and we give you the reasons why it is so.

Steel Wheel

We use the largest standard wheel. It gives most room for hay under the axle, clears a higher windrow, and is better for bunching.

The wide channel tire with concave side outward, holds the rake steadily in line and prevents sliding on sidehills.

The wheel has **twenty steel spokes** fastened to the hub flanges by a nut on each side of the flange and it is built on the suspension principle; hence there is only a tensile strain on the spokes at any time.

The spokes are **staggered, four inches** apart at the hub to resist side strain.

In case of damage, any spoke can be taken out and replaced, but such an occurrence is very rare.

The dumping ratchets are separate from the wheels and can be renewed should one ever break.

The Axle

We have a **heavy, high carbon, steel angle bar axle** fitted into sockets in end castings with steel spindles for the wheels. The spindles pass through the end castings and are firmly bolted to the axle; a construction which will never cause trouble. The end castings serve also for bearings for the dump rod and shields to prevent hay from winding on the ratchets.

The Draft Frame

The framing is one of our special features. Our angle steel is **stronger than is usual** and the front member of the frame is forged to shape to bolt directly to the longer member in the firmest manner. A wide steel bar connects the angles at the middle, braces both and forms a support for the driver's seat. The hinges of Draft Frame and axle are **forged steel** and are wide apart to carry the weight of frame and driver away

THE THRIFTY FARMER APPRECIATES DURABLE ADRIANCE MACHINES

from middle of axle and close to the wheels. The rear bar carries the cleaner rods rigidly.

The draft frame on other rakes has less strength than that on the Adriance and some have cast iron hinges and cast iron seat support. If these parts break while in use, the driver is in a very dangerous situation.

The Dump Rod

A stiff steel rod supported above the axle, has hook bends at each end formed to engage the ratchets on the wheels. A crank-like bend near the middle of the rod is encircled by a weighted cam carrying a lever, and the driver by touching his foot to the lever, tips the dump rod to engage the ratchets and thus raise the teeth to dump or release the raked hay.

There is **not a spring** used, and it can be depended upon to work right for all time.

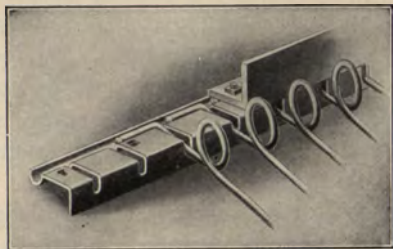
Levers

A foot lever holds the teeth firmly to the ground, locking them in either one of three adjustments. The foot just resting on the lever is enough to hold the teeth down for the heaviest raking. The same lever can be used also to hold the teeth up to the highest point; this is very convenient in heavy bunching.

A hand lever is provided to raise the teeth and a locking latch to hold them up when going to and from the field.

Tooth Holders

Our holders for the raking teeth are a special patented device. Note their advantages.



They are of steel rolled in a stiff angle and channel form. They require few bolts to

fasten them to the axle and do not detract from its strength as other tooth holders do.

Our holders are also interchangeable. If, for instance, you purchase a rake with thirty teeth, you can make it one of twenty-four teeth, by simply purchasing another set of holders. In this way you may have a **fine and coarse rake in one.**

Some rakes have an elongated hole through the axle for every tooth in the rake; of course this weakens the axle dangerously.

Some have cast iron tooth holders, and they break.

Our steel holder does not break.

Our Teeth

We test every one of our fine spring steel teeth before it is allowed to leave our factory.

The points are flattened and runner shaped; they do not dig into the ground and thereby fill the hay full of dirt.



A short spur tooth at each wheel prevents the hay from rolling or working into the wheels. When dumping, the raking teeth rise well above the axle and drop quickly, leaving no unraked hay behind the windrow.

Large spring steel tooth cleaners attached to the draft frame project back **close under the axle** to leave full space for the hay. They are well stayed in place in the rear of the axle.

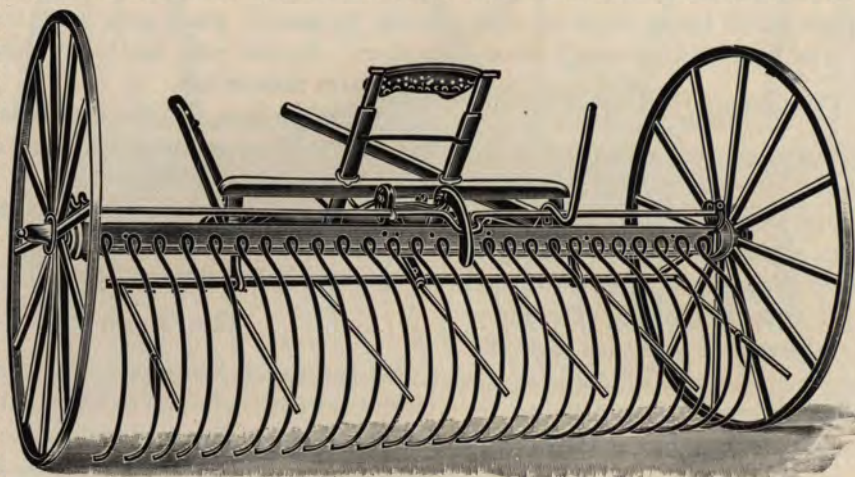
Combination

The thills can be brought close together and a tip bolted between them, forming a pole.

Combination thills and poles are regularly shipped with 9 and 10 ft. Rakes. If wanted for 8 ft. Rakes they will be furnished at small cost if ordered with Rake.

Adriance Rakes are built in the several sizes as listed on page 48.

The New Yorker Self-dump Rake



A Reliable Wooden Rake

In addition to the **best Steel Rake** on the market, to supply a demand for a **wooden rake**, we furnish the **New Yorker**, which is more substantially built and gives **better satisfaction than any other wooden rake**.

The Wheels

The wheels are the same size as those of our **Steel Rake**. The hubs are a single piece of iron, mortised for the spokes, which are of the best material to be had and tightly driven.

This wooden wheel is put up to endure the severe use incident to a self-dump rake.

The dumping ratchets are separate from the hubs and can be replaced if ever necessary.

The Axle and Hinges

A strong wooden bar with **steel wheel spindles** solidly bolted thereto forms the Axle.

The draft frame hinges of **forged steel**, connect securely to the Axle. We take no chances on insecure hinges.

The preceding description of the **Adriance All Steel Rake** answers also for the **New Yorker** in nearly all particulars as the essential difference between them is largely the material. We mention a few points.

Operation

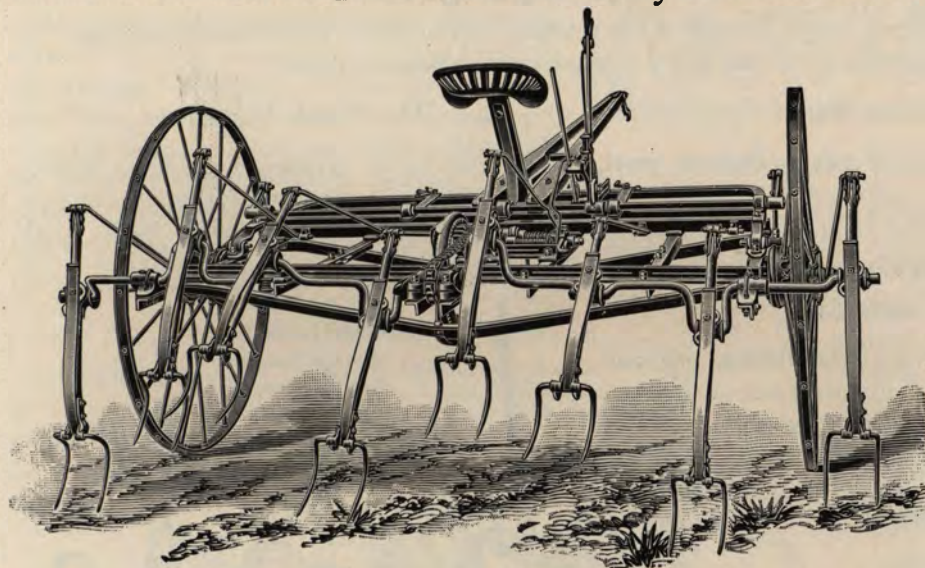
The Dump Rod works in the same manner as that on the **Steel Rake**; there are no springs to become set, broken or lost. **The teeth** are held to the ground in the same easy manner by the foot lever, can be held up in the same way for bunching, and can also be adjusted in three positions by means of the locking lever. A spur tooth on each of the outside cleaner fingers prevents the hay from rolling.

Combination pole and thills are regularly shipped with 9 and 10 ft. Rakes.

If wanted for 8 ft. Rakes they will be furnished at small cost if ordered with Rake.

New Yorker Rakes are built in several sizes as listed on page 48.

The Peerless Hay Tedder



Strongest,
Best Built,
Lightest
Running.
Saves time,
Increases
Market Value
of the Hay.

The Gear Frame

The gear frame is of angle steel of strong truss construction, the parts bolted together through channel plates. **Two trusses are used** on the eight fork machine. The axle has three bearings.

The Draft Frame

The draft frame is connected by wrought hinges to the Gear Frame at the axle and connected at the front through **relief springs**, so that jar of the Gear Frame in rough work or when a fork strikes obstruction, is taken by the springs and does not affect the Draft Frame or carry vibration to driver or team.

Wheels

The wheels are **all steel** with a heavy two and one-half inch tire, and eighteen round spokes having forged shoulders at both ends; these are **riveted through both tire and hub**.

Center Drive

Both wheels drive the forks from the middle of the machine by gearing to the second shaft and link chain to the crank shaft.

The Crank Shaft

The refined steel crank shafts are fitted with long bearings and are coupled to act as a single shaft, so that the forks continue in motion while the machine is turning corners.

The Forks

The forks are formed and mounted for the most effective work with the least jar or vibration. They are journaled on tubular steel arms which are clamped to the crank boxes. A flat spring holds the fork for its work but with sufficient flexibility to avoid breakage on an obstruction. Forks outside the wheels work the hay over which the wheel has passed.

The greatest **economy of power** is secured by having **single forks act alternately**.

Levers—Seat—Pole or Shafts

A convenient foot lever throws the machine into or out of gear, and the hand lever enables the operator to **adjust the forks** up or down as may be desirable. The seat is adjustable to suit driver, and the Thills for one horse may be used in a combination pole for two horses if desired.

IT IS AS DESIRABLE TO GET WHAT YOU PAY FOR

The Adriance Buckeye Spring Tooth Harrow

The **Adriance** Spring Tooth Harrow is not a cheap tool in either construction or price. It is for the man who wishes the **best** and a continuously satisfactory tool.

Frame Bars

Our frames are of **heavy channel steel**, two inches wide, stiff and substantial. As the frames are carried high above the ground, **they will last a lifetime.**

Tooth Bars

The tooth bars are **steel tubing**, one and five-eighths inches in diameter and proportionate weight. Malleable trunnions **riveted** therein pass through the frame and are secured laterally. The tooth bars turn freely yet **hold the frame firmly together.**

Compare our construction with that of the "cheap" harrows; some having tooth bars only one and one quarter inches in diameter, with a small rod passing through them, and loose spool washers in the tooth bars and frame hangers. Notice such a harrow after its parts have been loosened by the rack and strain of a few days' work.

Others have **C** shaped tooth bars, with about **one-quarter the strength of ours.**

The teeth are often narrower and they can not do as much work nor last as long.

Unless observant when buying you discover these differences when too late.

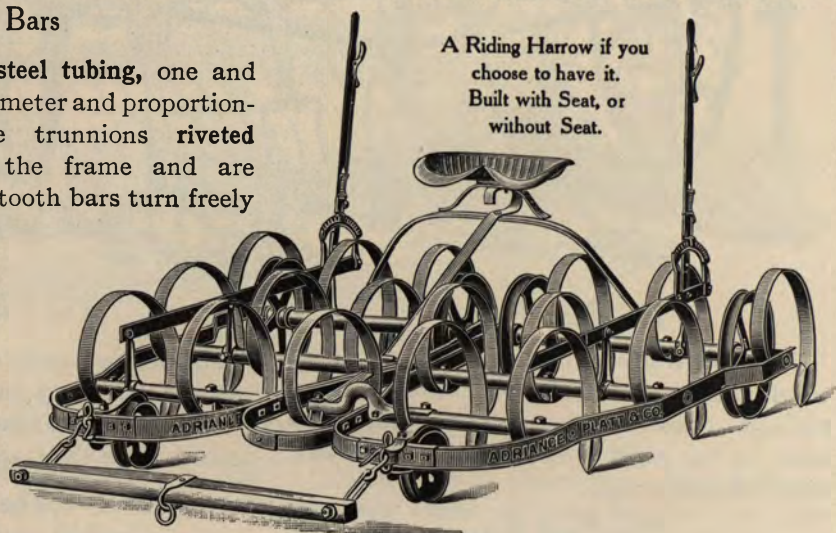
The Spring Teeth

The **Adriance** teeth are spring steel, **hardened in oil**, and every one is tested before leaving the factory. We take the greatest precaution to prevent fault in our teeth.

They are one and three-quarters inches wide, and to do the heavy work expected, they cannot be lighter and make a successful tool.

The Tooth Fastenings

As our tooth is shaped to wrap closely around its bar the simplest fastening, one bolt and reinforcing washer, holds each tooth securely to the bar.

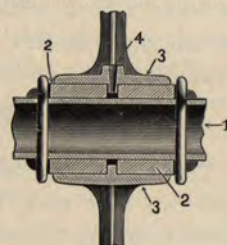


Wheels and Bushings

Our Harrow is fully supported on wheels, which assist in holding the teeth in line, and when a seat is used, support the driver.

Caster wheels in front assist in turning quickly.

On the rear tooth bar of each section are two large wheels. These do not however revolve on the bars but on bushings easily renewed when worn.



Renewable Wheel Bushings

A flange in the middle of the wheel hub, turning in a channel between the bushings keeps the wheels in place. This channel also forms an oil chamber for the bearings.

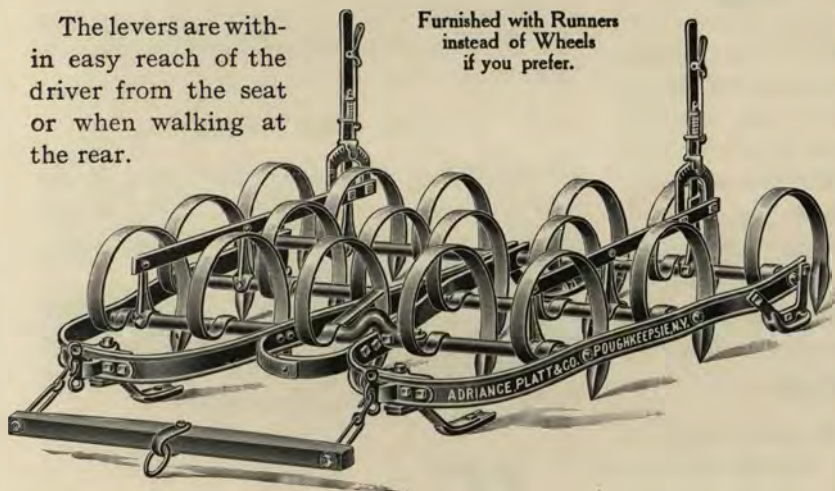
Arrangement of Teeth

An improvement peculiar to our harrow is a tooth between the sections at the front of the harrow; there is no chance for stones or large lumps to pass between the sections and clog the harrow. The two section Harrows are very flexible and follow uneven ground closely. The teeth will not trail; each keeps its line and does its work, and our harrow leaves its entire width of evenly cultivated ground.

Adjusting Levers

The levers are within easy reach of the driver from the seat or when walking at the rear.

Furnished with Runners instead of Wheels if you prefer.



Riding Harrow

You can convert the **Adriance Buckeye** into a riding harrow at but small expense. This adds but little to the draft, detracts nothing from flexibility, and works fully as well.

Variable Widths

The wider frames may be fitted with either nineteen or twenty-one teeth. The narrower with either fifteen or seventeen teeth. The change is made by adding or removing an outside rear tooth from each section. This is another special **Adriance** feature.

The change in the number of teeth in no way affects the balance or working of the harrow.

We have also single section harrows for one horse having all the valuable features of our larger harrows.

See sizes on page 48.

The New Yorker Disk Harrows

Disk Harrows, like more complicated implements, must be correct in design and construction, to accomplish the best work in the most economical manner.

In the **New Yorker** is combined all the points necessary for the greatest utility as in no other harrow.

As different conditions of land require different styles of harrows, we aim to supply that which in your judgment will best meet your peculiar requirements.

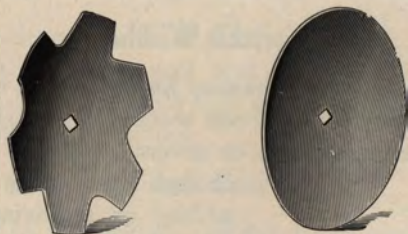
We have either **circular** or **cut-out** style disks with or without weight boxes, equipped for either two or three horses, and with either **pole truck** or **fore carriage**.

Harrow without Weight Boxes



Disks

The disks used on New Yorker harrows are of the **best steel with rolled edges**. The rolling process toughens the edge, increases



durability and lessens liability to nicking. They have **square holes**, and cannot turn on the **square steel axle**. The disks are separated on the axle by spools having large bearing faces, and spools and disks are firmly held together. **Special spools** are fitted to receive the bearings of the gang frame. **Dust caps** prevent dirt getting into the bearings, and have tubes for oiling extending to the top of the frame.

Anti-Friction Buffer

On the inner end of each gang axle is a **large convex faced buffer**. As the pressure of the earth moved by the disks, tends to force the gangs toward each other these buffers **roll against each other** and the pressure on one gang is offset by the pressure on the other. Thus our bearings do not have to resist the end thrust, the buffers take it all, and the rolling contact avoids friction. Our inner disks work so close together that only the narrowest ridge is left between gangs.

Other Harrows require a very heavy draft frame and hangers and collars in the bearings to resist the heavy side pressure on the disks,

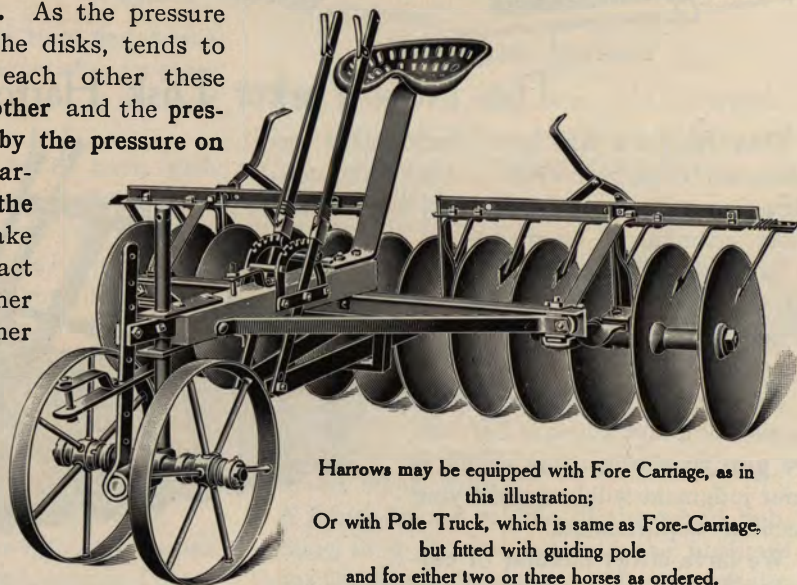
producing great friction, very much harder draft and rapid wear. A wide center ridge is always left by such harrows, sometimes partly obviated by a cultivating tooth between and in rear of the gangs.

When we consider that each disk in use, is cutting and turning a furrow about six inches wide, and several inches deep, the great end thrust on each gang of disks will be realized and make it clear that if opposed by collars in the bearings, the harrow must draw much harder and the bearings wear out very rapidly, as compared with our method of arranging that the pressure on one gang will be offset by that on the other.

Our Gang Frames

are **entirely of steel**, as is every part of the Harrow that it is practicable to make of this material. As a steel part rarely breaks, there is little or **no expense for repairs**.

Many other harrows have frame hangers and bearings in one piece of cast iron, and as they often break, it is expensive and may be very inconvenient to replace them.



Harrows may be equipped with Fore Carriage, as in this illustration;

Or with Pole Truck, which is same as Fore-Carriage, but fitted with guiding pole

and for either two or three horses as ordered.

Either attachment can be supplied for Harrows already in use.

Adjustment

The gangs on the New Yorker disk harrow are adjusted to the angle desired by means of heavy steel draft rods from the levers to the inside bearings of the gangs. These rods pass loosely between retaining jaws of, and under, a saddle casting attached to the frame. This saddle casting above the draft rods **prevents** the inside end of the gangs from **rising out of the ground**. The adjusting lever has two places of connection to the draft rods, whereby more or less freedom is given the inside end of the gangs as required.

Scrapers

Our arrangement of scrapers is much superior to that used on many harrows. By touching a lever with the foot all the scrapers of a gang may be set against the disks and **locked** there. You do not have to hold both feet on the levers to keep the scrapers in position; they remain as placed until you are ready to change, and then by **again touching**

the lever with the foot they are released at once.

Levers

By having **two levers** we enable the operator to adjust the gangs independently. Either gang can be set at a greater or less angle than the other, often of advantage on sidehill work and in overlapping.

Styles of Top

The harrow is made with either **steel angle top**, or a **pressed steel weight box** for carrying stone which may be brought to the surface, or carrying weight for deeper cultivation.

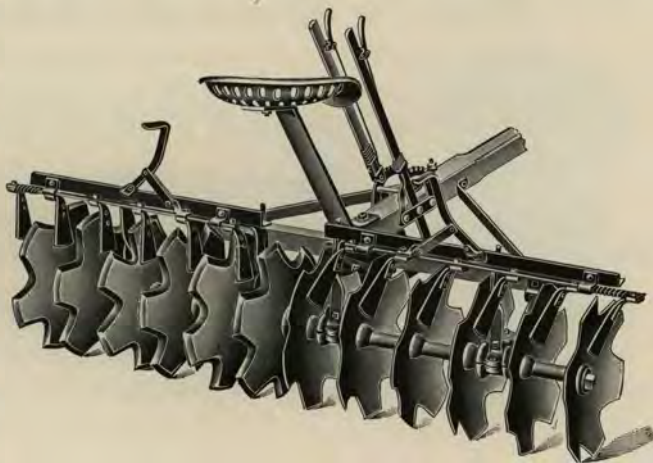
Changing Equipment

In changing from two to three horse draft the pole is moved to one side and a stub pole is used in its place; the point of **draft** for the three horses **remains in the middle** of the harrow just as it was for two horses.

Cut-out Disk Harrows

The Cut-out Disk Harrow is furnished with the same equipment, is built in the same styles and in nearly all the sizes of the regular Solid-Disk Harrows described, and is the same in every particular except the disks.

It is very useful in stony land, as it is not thrown out as often as the solid disk and digs in quicker after being thrown out. It is also much used in corn stubble.



See list of styles and sizes of Disk Harrows, page 48.

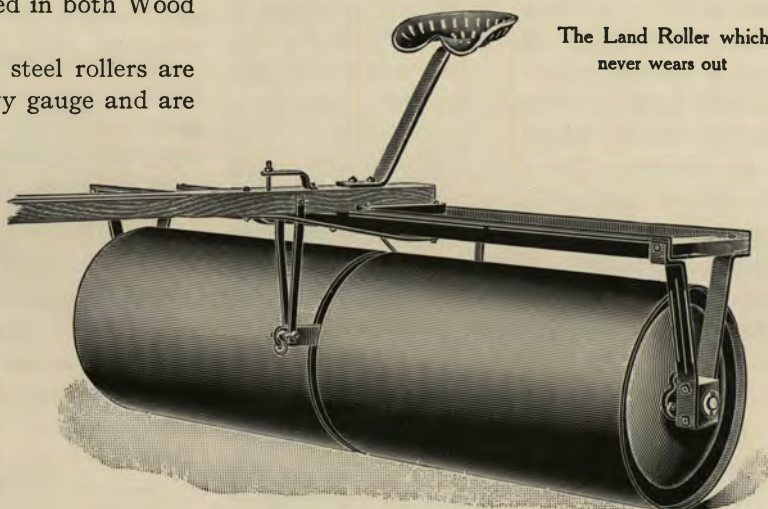
Steel and Wood Land Rollers

Heavy Steel Heads are used in both Wood and Steel Rollers.

The rims or drums of the steel rollers are of the best material, of heavy gauge and are firmly riveted to the heads.

For the Wooden Roller thick hard wood staves are tenoned into a groove in the heads, which are drawn together by three heavy bolts. The staves are of selected, well seasoned timber and they can never get out of the heads.

The Hangers are of forged steel and cannot be broken. The middle hanger and draft bar prevents the frame from sagging or the axle from bending, and brings the hitch in line with the axle. The Bearings in the hangers when worn can be replaced at small expense.



The Land Roller which never wears out

When you purchase one of these rollers you may be sure that you will have a good one as long as you need it. There is absolutely nothing about them to break and with reasonable care should last a lifetime.

Styles and various sizes of rollers are shown on page 48.

Repairs for Adriance and Adriance Buckeye Machines

Convenience and Certainty of procuring fixtures for repairs are very important points for a farmer to consider when selecting a machine. Supplies of our extra parts are kept at General Agencies, and at several hundred depots located in every part of our territory.

Beware of Imitation Extra Parts

Our Scythe Sections, Guard Fingers and other parts are of the best quality, properly finished to our standard gauges and sure to fit the machines for which designed.

Imitations of our parts are not as good and will not fit properly.

Refuse to purchase any sections not stamped A. P. & Co., or any other parts for our machines which are not guaranteed to be from us.

For further information address the most convenient General Agency.

See list on page 1.

Every Machine we Manufacture is Warranted

To be well built, of good material, and capable of doing good work under proper management in operating it.

If for any reason, the machine should not appear to work properly upon its first day's use by the purchaser, he must give immediate notice in writing, to us at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and to our agent at his address, through whom he purchased, stating in what respect he deems the machine to fail, and must allow a reasonable time for a competent person, to be sent by us, to remedy the alleged defect; the purchaser to render necessary and friendly aid for that purpose.

If then, it cannot be made to work well, the purchaser shall return it at once to the agent from whom he purchased it, and another machine shall be given and taken in its place; or any payment the purchaser has made to us shall be refunded, and this shall be a complete settlement between the purchaser and ourselves. No provisions of this warranty and agreement can be waived, altered or modified in any respect by any agent.

Continuous use of the machine, or at intervals through the harvest season, or failure to notify us as above, or to return the machine as above provided, shall be deemed positive acceptance of it by the purchaser.

Adriance, Platt & Co.

Established 1855.

The Adriance Plymouth Binding Twine

Is made expressly for us by the **oldest and largest manufacturer of cordage in the world.** Every ball has **our tag and mark** and shows the "Plymouth Sheaf:" each a guaranty of **Excellence.**

This twine can be absolutely relied upon as the **most satisfactory** and **economical** to use because of its reliability as to length, strength and evenness.

OUR BRANDS

Pure Manila	Is made from carefully selected, pure Manila fibre hemp. Unequalled by any other Binder Twine made. Average length 650 feet per pound.
A. P. M.	Made from mixed hemp, but equals or is better than some so-called pure Manila. Average length 605 feet per pound.
A. P. EX.	Is a special mixed twine of excellent quality, running an average length of 550 feet per pound.
Standard	A smooth even fibre, better than other twine commonly known as "Standard." Average length 505 feet per pound.
Pure Sisal	Made from pure Sisal hemp of the best quality it is possible to obtain. Averages 505 feet per pound.



Be Safe. Buy our Guaranteed Twines and avoid loss in the field

They give more bands for the money than any other twine.

Sizes, Styles and Equipment of Adriance Implements

ADRIANCE STEEL HAY RAKES			NEW YORKER SULKY HAY RAKE		
No. 12,	8 feet,	24 Teeth.	No. 1,	8 feet,	20 Teeth.
No. 14,	8 feet,	30 Teeth.	No. 2,	8 feet,	24 Teeth.
No. 15,	9 feet,	28 Teeth.	No. 2½,	8 feet,	26 Teeth.
No. 16,	9 feet,	35 Teeth.	No. 3,	9 feet,	22 Teeth.
No. 17,	10 feet,	32 Teeth.	No. 4,	9 feet,	26 Teeth.
No. 18,	10 feet,	40 Teeth.	No. 5,	10 feet,	24 Teeth.
			No. 6,	10 feet,	30 Teeth.

In addition to the number of raking teeth above, every rake has a guard tooth at each wheel.

With Adriance and New Yorker Rakes 9 and 10 feet, combination thills and pole are shipped whether specified or not. If ordered with eight feet rakes there will be a slight extra cost.

PEERLESS HAY TEDDERS

Steel Tedders—8 Forks or 6 Forks; with Combination Thills and Pole.

SPRING TOOTH LEVER HARROWS

15 Teeth.	} Teeth may be changed from one number to the other at any time.	9 Teeth, with handle,	} One section for one horse. Do not take seat.
17 Teeth.		11 Teeth, no handle,	
19 Teeth.	} Teeth may be changed from one number to the other at any time.	13 Teeth, no handle,	
21 Teeth.			

With wheels, or runners. All two-horse harrows in two sections, with or without Seat as ordered.

NEW YORKER DISK HARROWS. SOLID OR CUT-OUT DISKS

Two-Horse Harrows With or Without Weight Boxes, as ordered. All with Scrapers.

SOLID	SIZE	CUT-OUT	SOLID	SIZE	CUT-OUT	SOLID	SIZE	CUT-OUT
No. 46	12, 16 in. Disks	No. 55	No. 49	12, 18 in. Disks	No. 58	No. 52	12, 20 in. Disks	No. 63
No. 47	14, 16 in. Disks	No. 56	No. 50	14, 18 in. Disks	No. 59	No. 53	14, 20 in. Disks	
No. 48	16, 16 in. Disks	No. 57	No. 51	16, 18 in. Disks	No. 60	No. 54	16, 20 in. Disks	

One-horse Single Lever Harrows. No. 61,—8, 16 in. Disks. No. 62,—10, 16 in. Disks.

If weight boxes are wanted a small addition is made to price. Orders must show when weight boxes are desired, as without such specifications Harrows will be shipped without weight boxes.

All two-horse Disk and Cut-out Harrows are equipped with a Pole and Neckyoke, and either a three-horse Evener, with a Singletree and Stub Pole, or a set of two-horse Whiffletrees. With Harrows having 14 or 16 disks the three-horse rig is always sent.

Orders must specify if either Fore Carriage or Pole Truck is wanted. Prices of same are in addition to price of Harrow.

Orders must specify whether "three-horse" or "two-horse" rig is wanted. Two-horse whiffletrees ordered with a three-horse rig are charged extra. Harrows with three-horse rig can be used with two horses by removing the stub pole and using owner's own whiffletrees.

FIELD ROLLERS

No. 1, Wood Stave, 28 in., 2 sections open end	No. 6, Steel Rim, 30 in., 2 sections, open end.
No. 2, Steel Rim, 24 in., 2 sections, closed end.	No. 12, Steel Rim, 26 in., 2 sections, one horse.
No. 4, Steel Rim, 26 in., 2 sections, closed end.	No. 7, Wood Stave, 28 in. 2 sections, one horse.
No. 5, Steel Rim, 26 in., 3 sections, closed end.	

Two-horse rollers, 8 feet long. One-horse rollers, Wood 4 feet long—Steel 5 feet long.

Regular equipment of Rollers includes Pole and Seat but neither Whiffletrees or Neckyoke. If ordered with roller, Whiffletrees will be furnished at moderate price.



IN ITALY



AN AGENCY IN SIBERIA



IN ARGENTINE REPUBLIC



ORANGE CO., NEW YORK



IN NEW YORK STATE



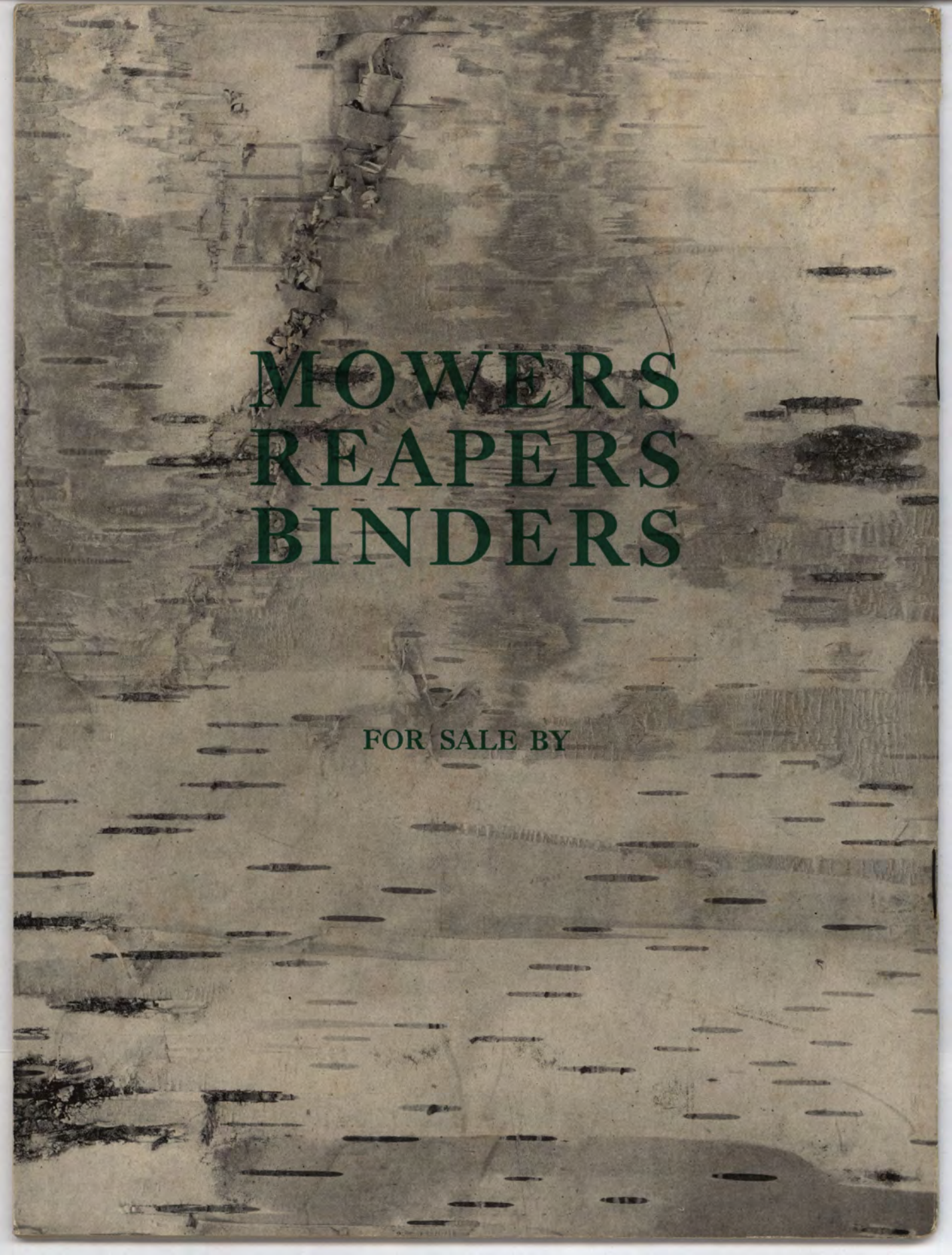
IN SIBERIA



ON KIRGHESE STEPPES



IN NEW ENGLAND



MOWERS REAPERS BINDERS

FOR SALE BY