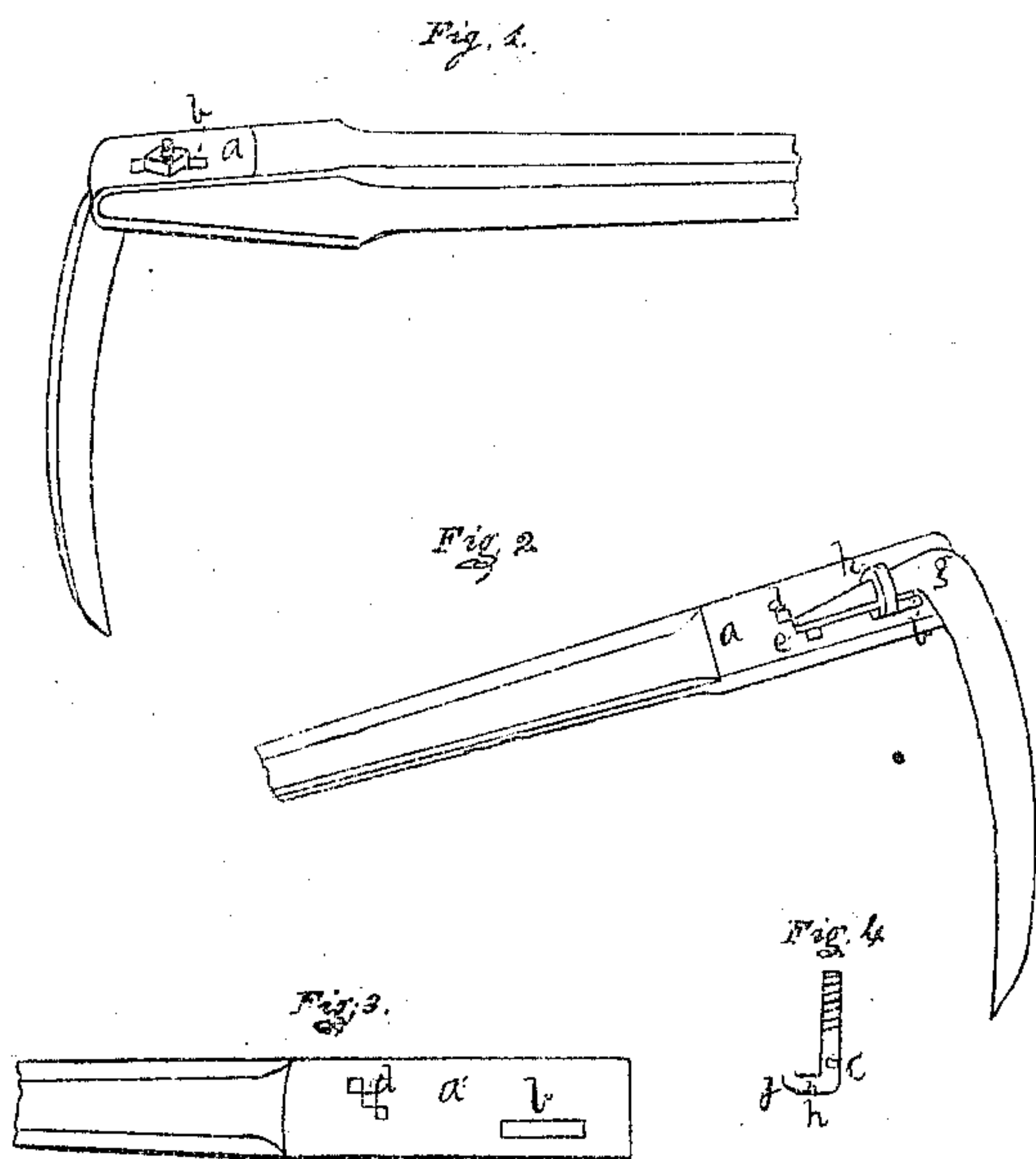


*E. G. Lamson,  
Scythe.*

*No. 1213.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EBENEZER G. LAMSON, OF SHELBURNE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MODE OF ATTACHING SCYTHES TO THE SNATHS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **1,213**, dated July 2, 1859.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EBENEZER G. LAMSON, of Shelburne Falls, in the county of Franklin and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Mode of Hanging the Scythe to the Snath; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the drawings accompanying and making part of this specification, and the same parts are designated by the same letters of reference in all the different figures.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective view of the top of the snath and scythe; Fig. 2, an under view of the same; Fig. 3, a view of the under side of the snath with the scythe removed, and Fig. 4 the hook that confines the shank of the scythe to the snath.

At the heel of the common snath I flatten the under side, similar to what is commonly called "spotting," and also the opposite or upper side, and cover the surfaces so flattened with a metallic plate, *a*, to the distance of about five inches from the heel of the snath, and the plate, which is bent around the heel of the snath, is firmly secured by screws or rivets.

Near the edge of the plate *a* (at either edge) is formed a mortise, *b*, parallel with the side of the snath, through the two opposite sides of the plate *a* and the snath, about two inches long and one inch from the heel of the snath, and about three-eighths of an inch in width, which receives the hook-bolt *c*, as shown at Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The claw-holes *d*, Figs. 2 and 3, that confine the claw *e* at the upper end of the shank, are three or more in number, and placed obliquely in the snath at an angle of about forty-five degrees, so that the corners of the several holes are united, as shown at Fig. 3. These holes *d* are formed for hanging the scythe in or out at the point by changing the claw from

one hole to another at the pleasure of the operator, and by their being placed obliquely in the snath the scythe can be adjusted to a greater nicety than if they were placed transversely and parallel to each other, which would require, in the latter case, sufficient strength of metal or wood between the holes to resist the pressure of the claw.

The hook-bolt *c*, that confines the shank *g* of the scythe to the under side of the snath, has a turn or arm, *h*, projecting at right angles from the bottom of the long part of the bolt, and at the end of the arm *h* another turn is given to it in a vertical direction, or parallel to the bolt *c*, which forms the hook *j*, and the distance between the bolt *c* and hook *j* is equal to the width of the shank at the mortise *b*, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. A screw is formed at the upper end of the bolt *c*, and a nut or female screw applied thereto, which confines the scythe to the snath, as seen at Figs. 1 and 4. The lower part of the bolt *c* is square, and corresponds in size with the width of the mortise *b*, in which it is inserted, and as the claw of the scythe is moved from one hole to another the heel of the scythe receives a lateral motion equal to the diameter of the hole *d*, and the mortise *b* admits of a lateral movement to the hook-bolt, that it may correspond with and fit firmly to the edges of the scythe, as at Fig. 2.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The method of hanging scythes by means of the mortise *b* and hook-bolt *c*, in combination with the claw-holes *d*, the whole being arranged in the manner and for the purpose herein specified.

EBENEZER G. LAMSON.

Witnesses:

GUD. TOWNSLEY,  
L. B. DAVIS.