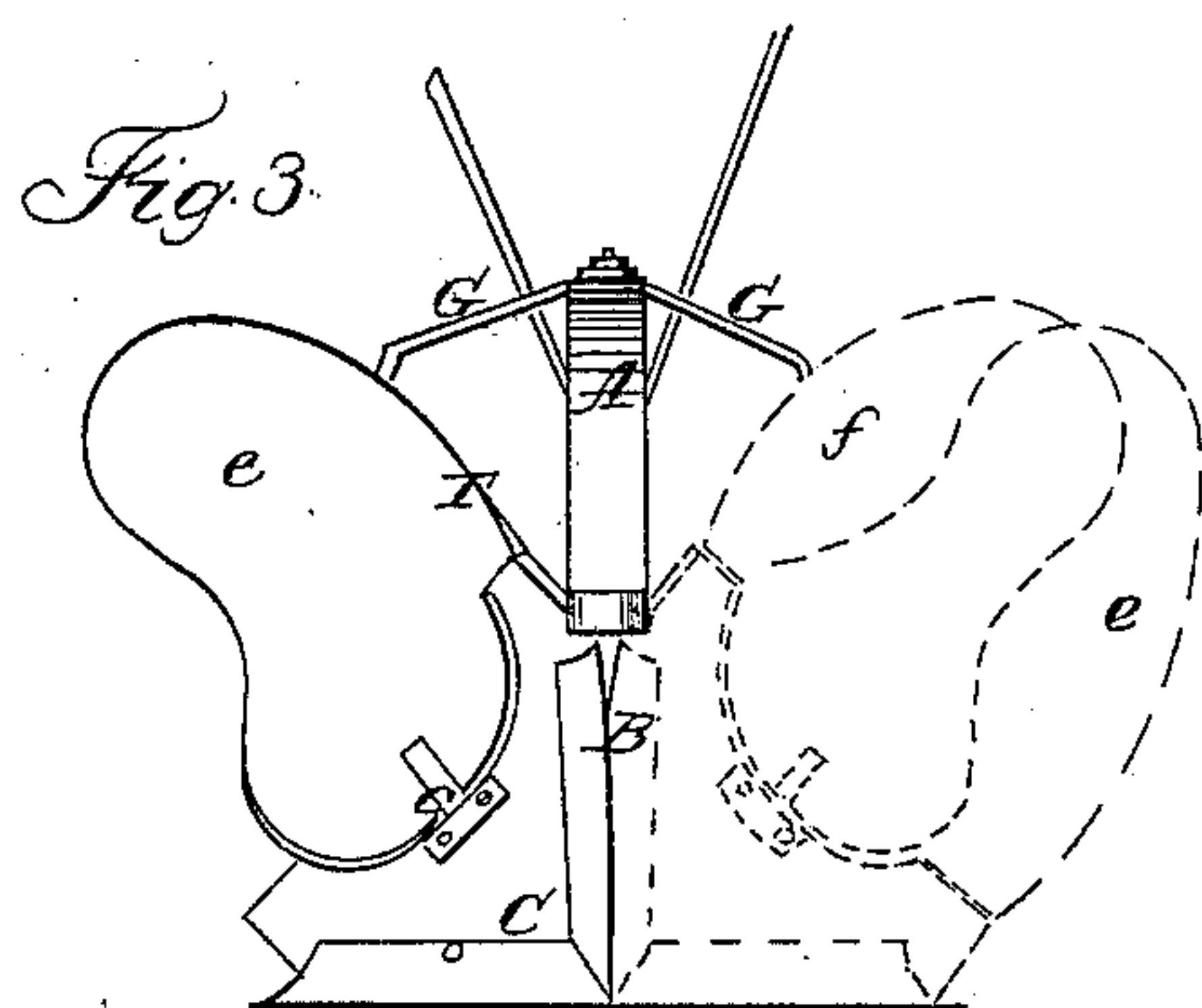
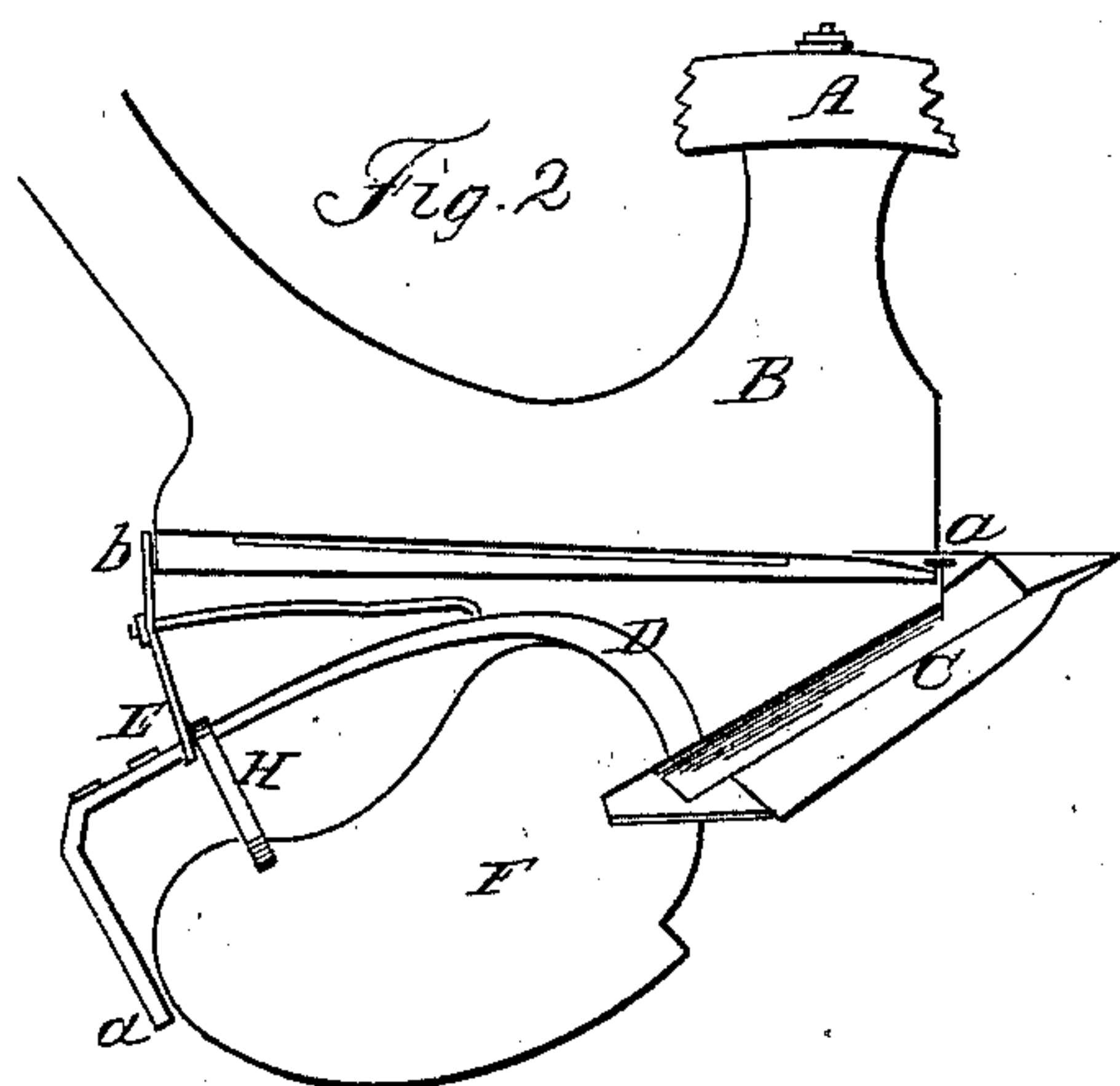
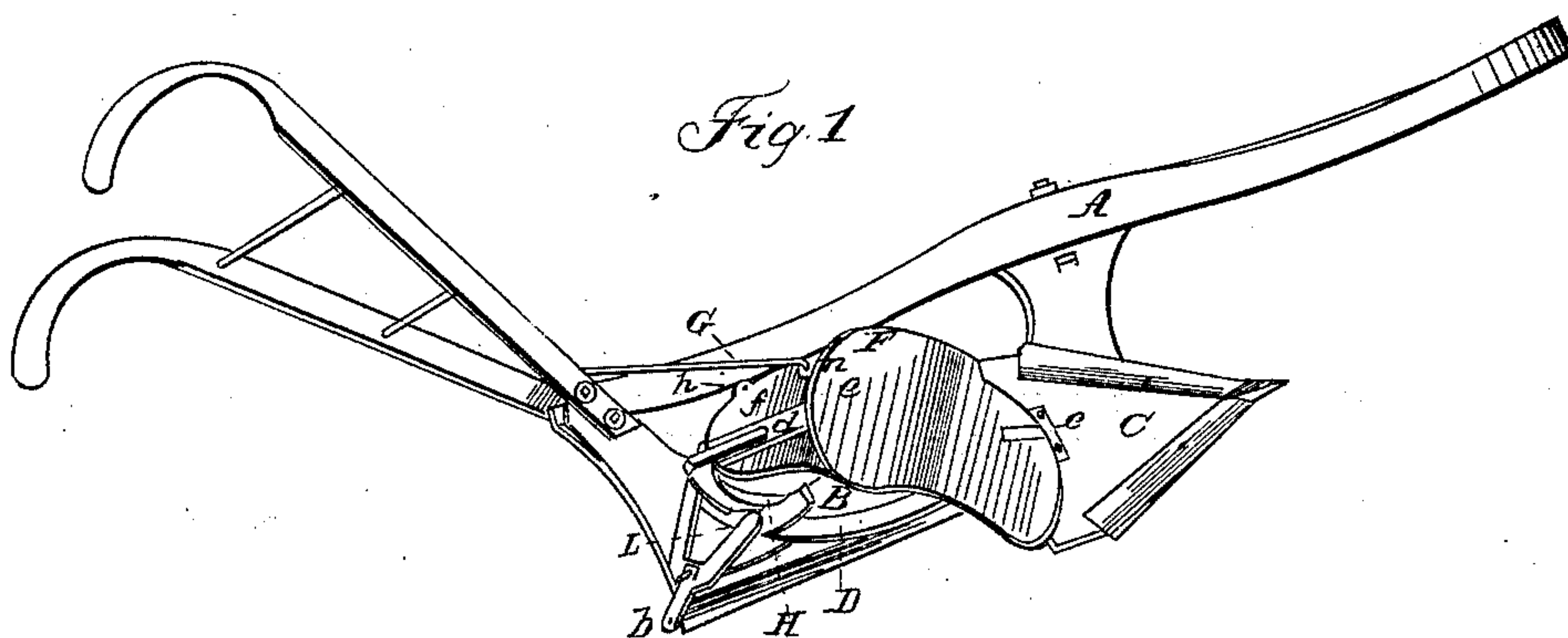


J. B. WILDER.
Side-Hill Plow.

No. 9,808.

Patented June 21. 1853.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. B. WILDER, OF BELFAST, MAINE.

IMPROVEMENT IN HILLSIDE-PLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 9,808, dated June 21, 1853.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. B. WILDER, of Belfast, in the county of Waldo and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Plows; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved plow. Fig. 2 is a side view of the lower portion of the plow, the share and mold-board being down or suspended from the landside-plate. Fig. 3 is a front view of the plow.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures.

The nature of my invention consists in having a revolving mold-board so arranged and attached to the share and landside-plate that the mold-board may be turned independently of the share, which also revolves. Both the mold-board and share may be turned to either side of the landside-plate, so that the dirt or sod may be cast or turned in either direction, and the object in having the mold-board so arranged that it may have an independent movement is that it may be adjusted properly to either side of the plow and the plow work equally well, no matter on which side of the plow the share and mold-board are placed. This will be fully explained hereinafter.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A represents the plow-beam, and B is a plate, commonly termed the "landside-plate," permanently secured to the beam. C is the share, of triangular shape. The share is secured to the front end of the plate B by a pivot, *a*. (See Fig. 2.) At the back end of the share and to the under side there is attached a bow, D, which rests upon or passes through a fork or crutch, E, which is attached by a pivot, *b*, to the heel of the landside-plate B. (See Figs. 1 and 2.)

By the above arrangement it will be seen that the share C may be turned around to either side of the plate B, as desired, and the share, being of triangular or of a regular form, it matters not on which side of the plate it is

placed. It will work the same or equally well on either side.

F is the mold-board, which is placed within the bow D, and secured at its front end by a pivot, *c*, to the back end of the share. (See Fig. 1.) The back end of the mold-board is secured by a pivot, *d*, to the back end of the bow D. The mold-board has two face sides, *e f*, which are of precisely the same form or shape. Consequently the back of the mold-board branches off in V form, as will be seen in Fig. 1.

It will be seen that the mold-board may be turned independently of the share C, because it is suspended or hung by the pivots *c d*.

In all plows it is very necessary to have the upper part of the mold-board project outward considerably, so as to gradually turn the sod, and with but little draft or power. Consequently the curve of the mold-board is not constant, or, perhaps, more plainly speaking, not regular, and if there were no independent movement of the mold-board it could not be adjusted to either side of the plow and work well. This will be understood by referring to Fig. 3. In this figure the share and mold-board are represented on the right side of the plow or landside-plate. Now, suppose that the mold-board is permanently or immovably attached to the share and the share turned around to the left of the plow, as shown by the dotted lines, it will be seen that the same face, *e*, is placed outward and will undoubtedly turn the sod, but very imperfectly, because its position is reversed; for the upper part of the mold-board, when to the right side of the plow, becomes the lower part when turned to the left side, (see the red lines;) but by merely turning the mold-board a half-revolution the other face, *f*, (see black dotted lines,) will be turned outward, and this face corresponds precisely with the position of the face *e* when to the right side of the plow.

G is a hook or brace which catches into an eye, *h*, in the upper part of the mold-board and secures it in its proper position. There is an eye to each of the faces of the mold-board. (See Fig. 1.)

A stop, H, is secured to the bow underneath the mold-board. This stop is of curved form,

and the mold-board rests upon either end, according to which side of the plow the mold-board is adjusted.

I am aware that there are plows constructed with revolving shares and mold-boards; but the share and mold-board are constructed so that there is not an independent movement of the mold-board, and in order to have the mold-board present the same curve or surface on both sides the proper shape of the mold-board is sacrificed and a regular or constant curve given it. These plows consequently do not work well, and considerable power is required to work them.

I do not claim, then, a revolving share and mold-board attached permanently to each other; but,

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

Having the mold-board F so constructed, arranged, and attached to the share C and land-side-plate B that said mold-board may be turned, as set forth, independently of the share, and a proper curved outer face be presented to the sod on either side of the plow, the mold-board being constructed with two faces, *e f*, precisely of the same form, as herein shown.

JONAS B. WILDER.

Witnesses:

J. M. WATERMAN,
SAMUEL GILBRETH.