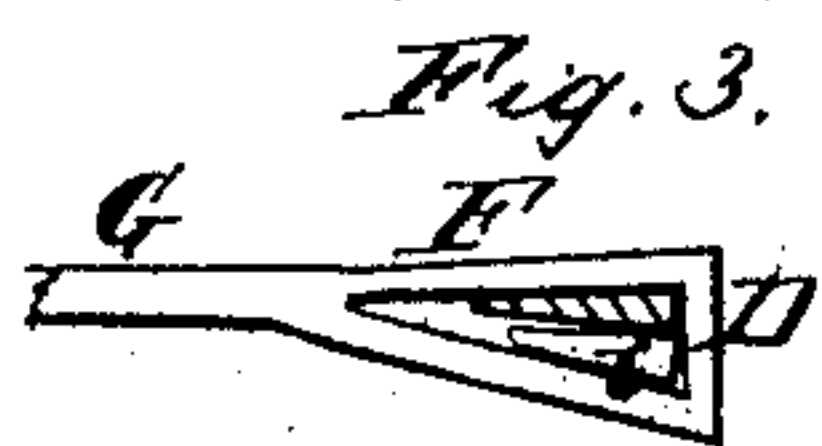
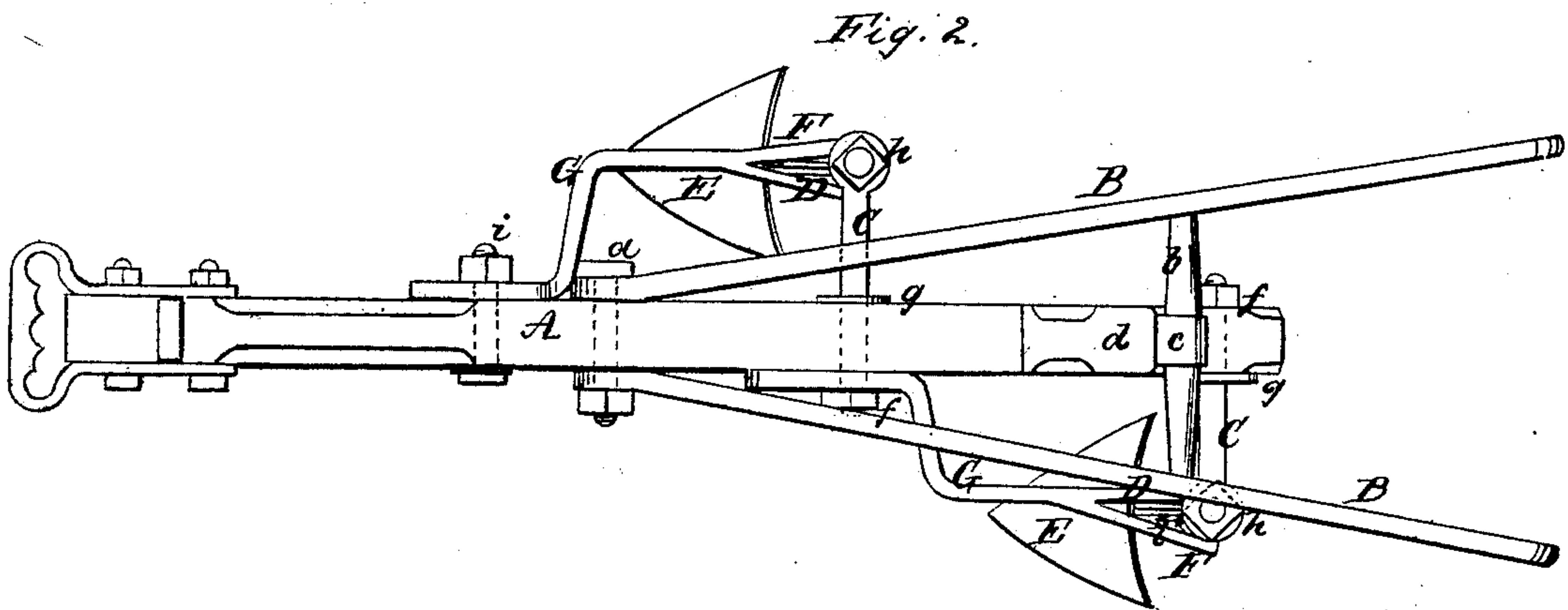
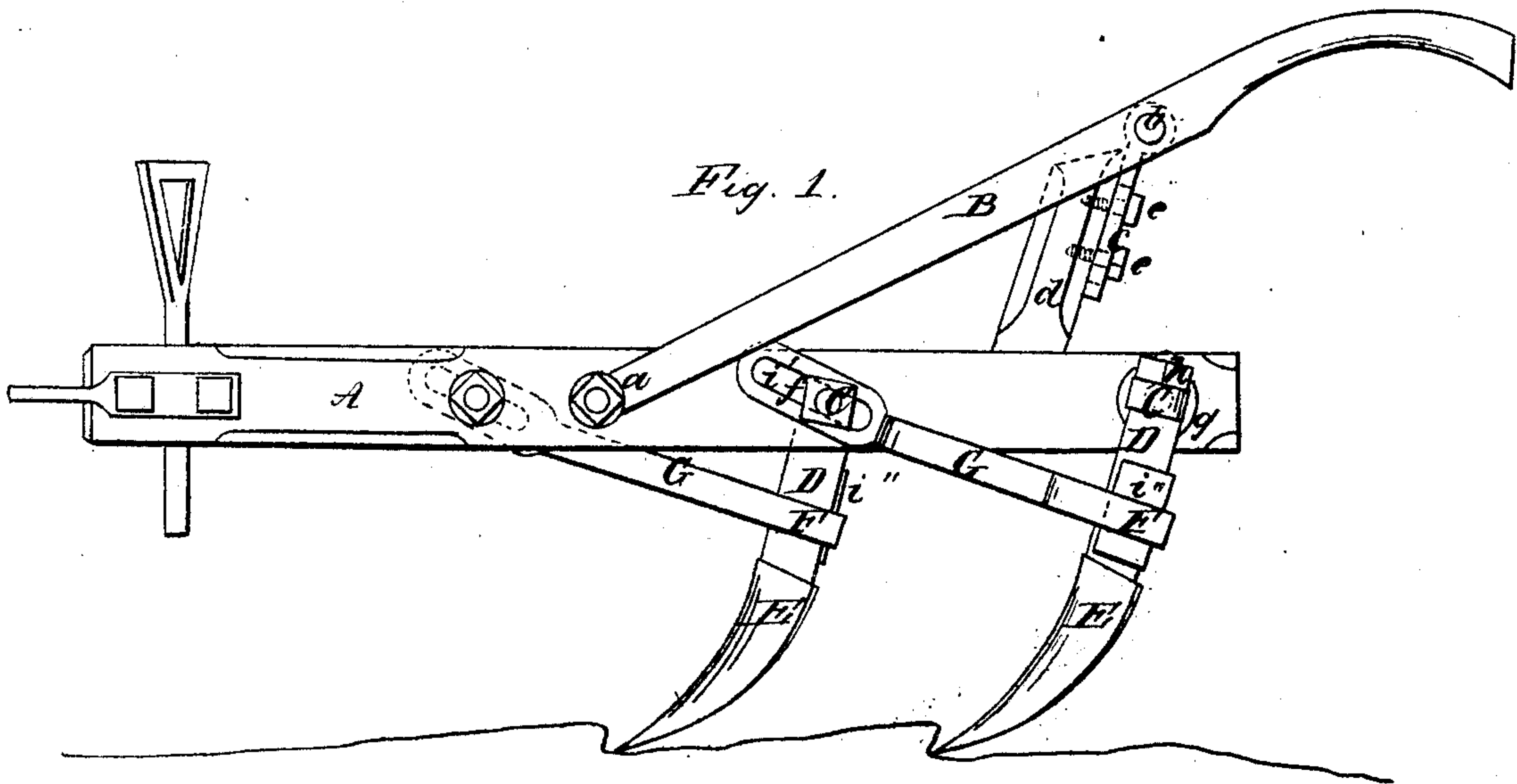


D. Eberly Shovel Plow

N^o 18,894

Patented Dec. 22, 1857.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID EBERLY, OF WAYNESVILLE, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHOVEL-PLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 18,894, dated December 22, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID EBERLY, of Waynesville, in the county of Warren and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Shovel-Plow; 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 side view of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a detached plan of the device by which the shares are adjusted so as to throw the soil either outward or inward, or toward or from the beam.

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

This invention consists in a peculiar arrangement of means for adjusting the shares, whereby the same may be placed more or less angularly or obliquely with the ground, so that they may enter the same at a greater or less depth, as desired, and also placed so as to throw the soil either toward or from the rows, as may be desired.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents the beam of the plow, and B B are handles, the lower or front ends of which are attached to the beam A by a bolt, *a*. The handles, near their outer ends, are connected by a cross-tie, *b*, and to this bar a slotted metal bar, *c*, is attached, the bar *c* being connected to an inclined post, *d*, by set-screws *e*, the set-screws passing through the slot of the bar and into the post *d*. The handles B B, by this arrangement, may have their outer ends adjusted at a greater or less height, as desired, the front ends being allowed to turn on bolt *a*.

C C are two metal bars which pass horizontally through the beam A, and are secured firmly in proper position by means of nuts *f* and shoulders *g*. These bars project from the beam at opposite sides, as shown plainly in Fig. 2, and the outer end of each bar C has an eye formed on it to receive the upper end of a bar, D, which is secured thereon by a nut, *h*. The upper ends of the bars D have round tenons formed on them, which fit in or pass through the eyes of the bars C C.

To the lower end of each bar D a share, E, is attached. These shares are of the usual shovel form, or such as are generally known as "shovel-shares." Each share-bar D passes through a loop or eye, F, formed in the back ends of bars G. These bars are bent or curved, as shown in Fig. 2, so that their front ends or parts may bear against the sides of the beam A and be secured thereto, one by a bolt, *i*, which passes through a longitudinal slot in the bar, and the other by the front bar, C, which passes through a corresponding slot, *i'*, in bar G, the front bar, C, serving the double purpose of bar to hold its bar D, and bolt to secure the back bar, G, to the beam. The loops or eyes F of the bars G are of triangular form, as shown clearly in Fig. 3, and the bars D are of flat form, and are wedged in the loops or eyes F by keys *i''*, which may be placed at either side of the bars D.

From the above description it will be seen that the bars D, and consequently the shares E, may be adjusted in positions more or less inclined by loosening the nut on the bolt *i* and that on the front bar, C, so that the bars G may be drawn forward or backward, the bars C turning in the beam, the bars G being secured, when the shares are adjusted as desired, by screwing up the nuts previously unscrewed. Thus it will be seen that the shares may be adjusted to penetrate the ground at a greater or less depth, as desired. The shares may be turned so as to throw the earth either from or toward the row—that is to say, toward the beam or inward—by placing keys *i''* at the outer sides of the bars D D, and placed in reverse position to throw the soil outward or from the row by placing the keys at the inner sides of the bars D, the tenons at the upper ends of the bars being allowed to turn in the eyes of the bars C.

It will be understood that a share passes along at each side of a row, so that both sides of the rows are plowed at once. By having the nut or bolt *i*, as well as that on the front bar, C, rather loose, the share will be allowed to yield or give in case they come in contact with any obstruction. The shares thereby will be prevented from being broken in case the obstruction cannot be turned aside by the shares.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Securing the shares E E to the beam A by having the upper ends of their bars D fitted in the bars C, the bars D also passing through the loops or eyes F of the bars G, and secured therein by keys *i''*, the bars G being secured

to the beam A, as shown, and the whole arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

DAVID EBERLY.

Witnesses:

G. B. CARSON,
P. HAINE.