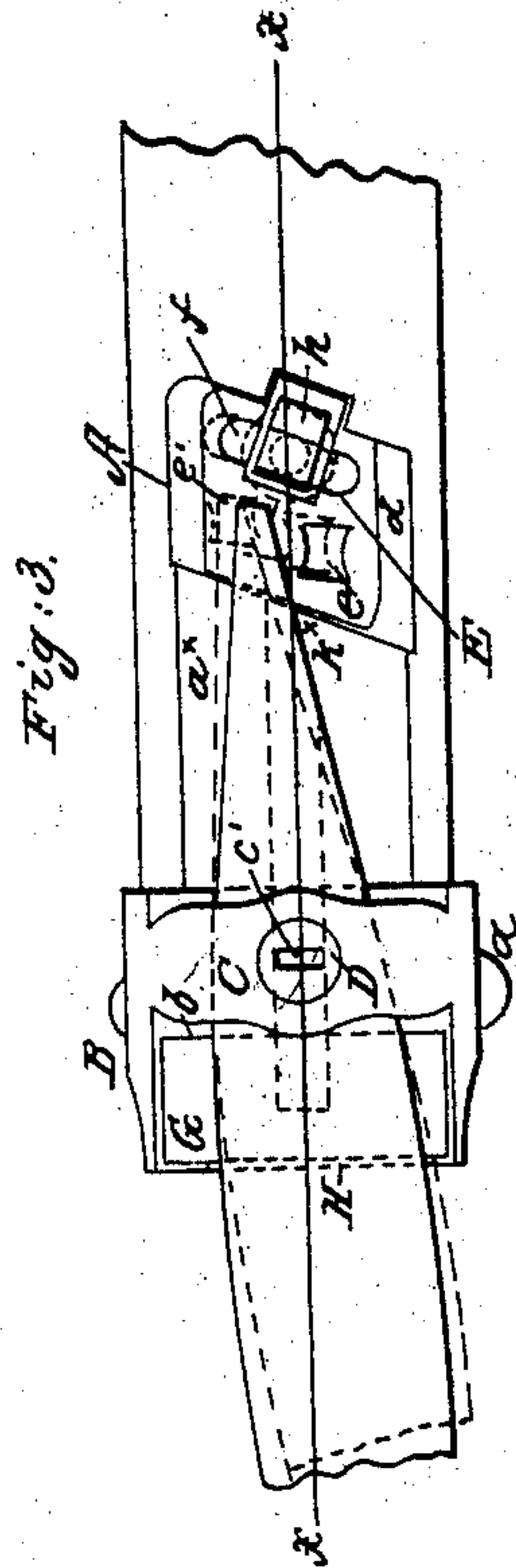
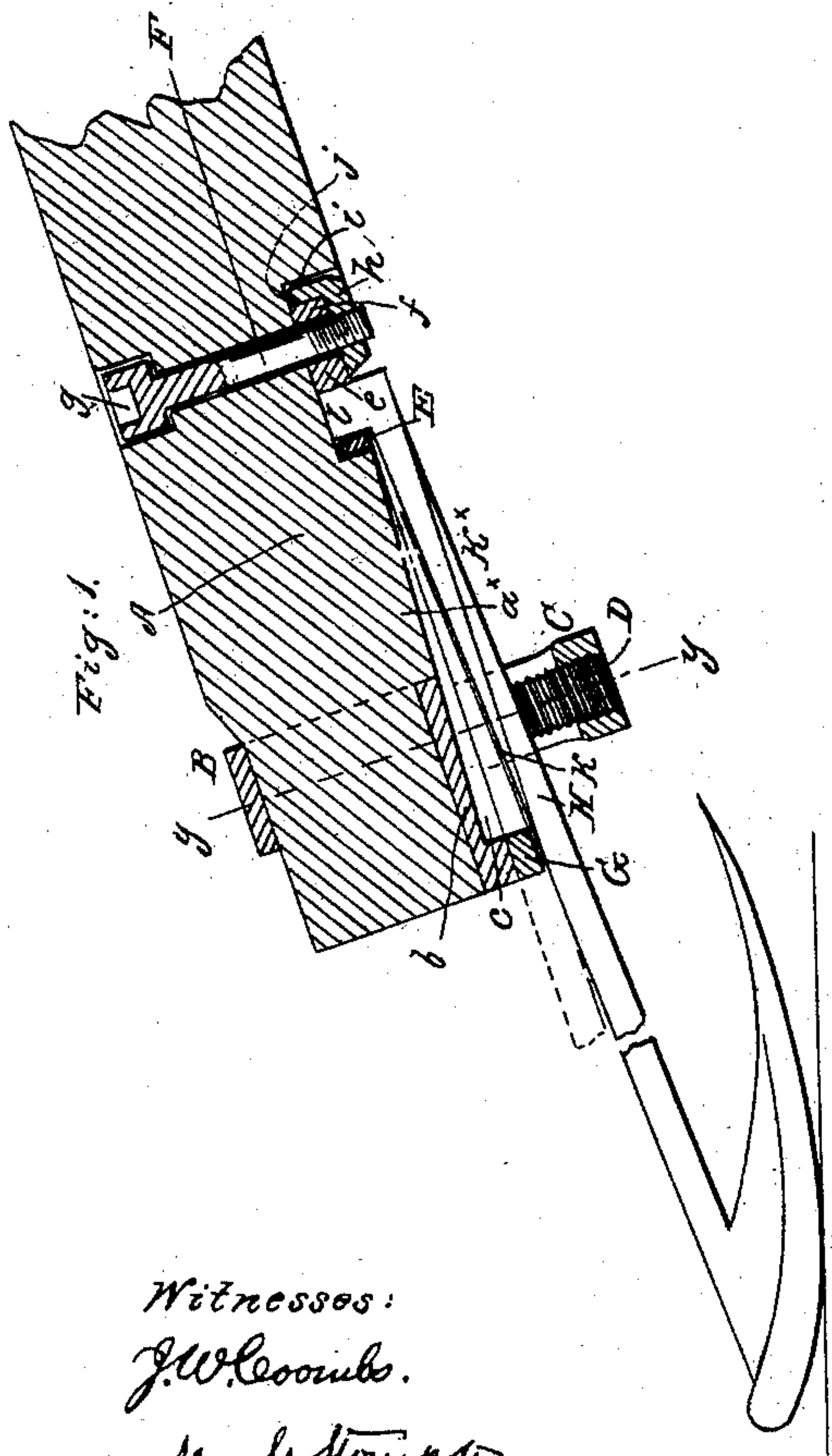
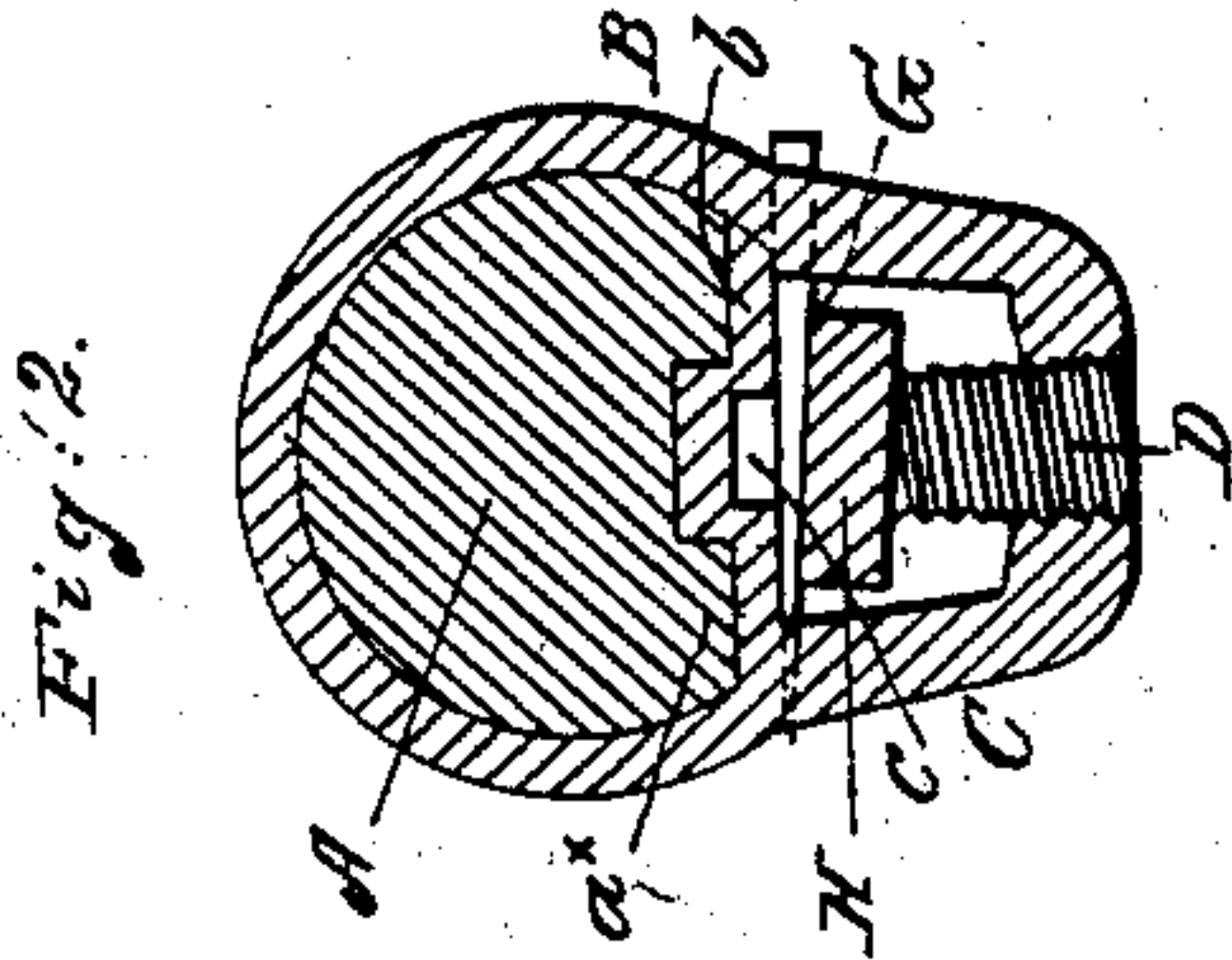


P. FROST.
Scythe Snath.

No. 34,903.

Patented April 8, 1862.



Witnesses:
J. W. Coombs.
M. Thompson

Inventor:
Pinckney Frost.
per Munroe & Co.
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PINCKNEY FROST, OF SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT.

IMPROVEMENT IN SCYTHER-SNATHS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 34,903, dated April 8, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PINCKNEY FROST, of Springfield, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, have invented a new and Improved mode of Attaching Scythes to Snaths; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of my invention, taken in the line $x x$, Fig. 3; Fig. 2, a transverse section of the same, taken in the line $y y$, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, an external view of the same.

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

The object of this invention is to attach a scythe to a snath in such a manner that it will be capable of being adjusted in various positions to suit the operator and as circumstances may require—such, for instance, as having its end secured more or less inward toward the outer end of the snath, and also more or less upward in a vertical direction, as well as having its edge its entire length adjusted more or less upward, so that it will be more or less inclined in its transverse section, the parts being so arranged that the scythe will be firmly secured to the snath when adjusted in any of the above-mentioned positions.

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

A represents the butt of a scythe-snath—the end to which the scythe is attached—and B is a metal socket or band, which is fitted on the butt A, and is firmly secured thereto by a bolt, a . The socket B approximates to a semi-cylindrical form corresponding to the semi-cylindrical form of the butt A, given it by chamfering one side to a plane surface, as shown at a^* . The socket extends entirely around the butt, and its flat side b is grooved, or provided with a longitudinal recess, c , the use of which will be presently explained. The band or socket B has a semi-circular or staple-shaped projection, C, attached at its flat side b , said projection extending over the flat side b , as shown clearly in Fig. 2, and in the center of the projection C there is fitted or placed a screw, D, having a recess, e , in its outer end to receive the end of

a key or wrench, by which the screw is turned when necessary.

In the back part of the chamfer a^* of the butt A there is made an oblique recess, d , as shown clearly in Fig. 3. This recess extends nearly across the chamfer, and in it there is fitted a metal plate, E, which is perforated with two holes, $e e$, near its front end. The back part of the plate E has an oblong slot, f , made in it, through which a screw-bolt, F, passes. This bolt F also passes through the butt A, and has a recess, g , made in its head to receive a key or wrench. The end of said bolt which passes through the plate E has a nut, h , upon it, and said nut is provided at one end with a lip, i , which is fitted in a recess, j , in the butt A, adjoining the recess d , (see Fig. 1,) said lip preventing the nut from turning when the bolt is turned, and the bolt and nut securing the plate E in proper position.

G represents a key or wedge, which may be of leather. This key or wedge is slotted longitudinally, as shown at k , said slot, when the key or wedge is adjusted in proper position, being directly over the slot or recess c in the flat side b of the socket B, and also over a longitudinal slot, k^* , in the chamfer a^* of the butt A.

H represents the end or tang of the scythe. This tang passes underneath the projection C, and it is provided, as usual, with a lip, l , which is fitted in either of the holes $e e'$ in the plate E. The tang H rests flatwise on the key or wedge G, and the screw D is turned down so as to bear firmly on the tang. (See Fig. 1.) By this means the scythe is firmly secured to the snath. The point of the scythe may be adjusted farther in or out, according to which of the two holes $e e'$ it is placed in, and this adjustment may be graduated with extreme nicety by adjusting the plate E in the oblique slot d , which may be done by unscrewing the screw or bolt F, the slot f admitting of such adjustment of the plate. The end of the scythe may also be adjusted more or less upward by chamfering the key or wedge G at either side, as may be required, and the edge of the scythe may also be adjusted more or less upward by having keys or wedges of different degrees of taper. In consequence of having the plate E fitted in an oblique slot, d , the plate is prevented from casually moving, as the plate, in moving, would have a tendency to draw the tang H longi-

tudinally, and that is prevented by the screw D, which bears against the tang H. The key or wedge G is slotted, and the flat side *b* of the socket B, as well as the chamfer *a*^x of the butt A, are grooved to admit of the lip *l* of the tang H passing through the projection C. The arrangement is extremely simple, and not only insures the scythe being secured to the butt A in any of the positions described, but also admits of scythes of ordinary construction being secured to the snath, the invention not requiring that scythes should be made especially for it.

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

The arrangement of the slotted adjustable wedge G, screw D, and movable plate E, having perforations of the peculiar form shown, with the socket B, tang H, bolt F, and butt A, as herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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