W. H. JORDAN.

Wheel-Cultivator.

No. 36,785. Patented Oct 28. 1862.

Fig. 1.

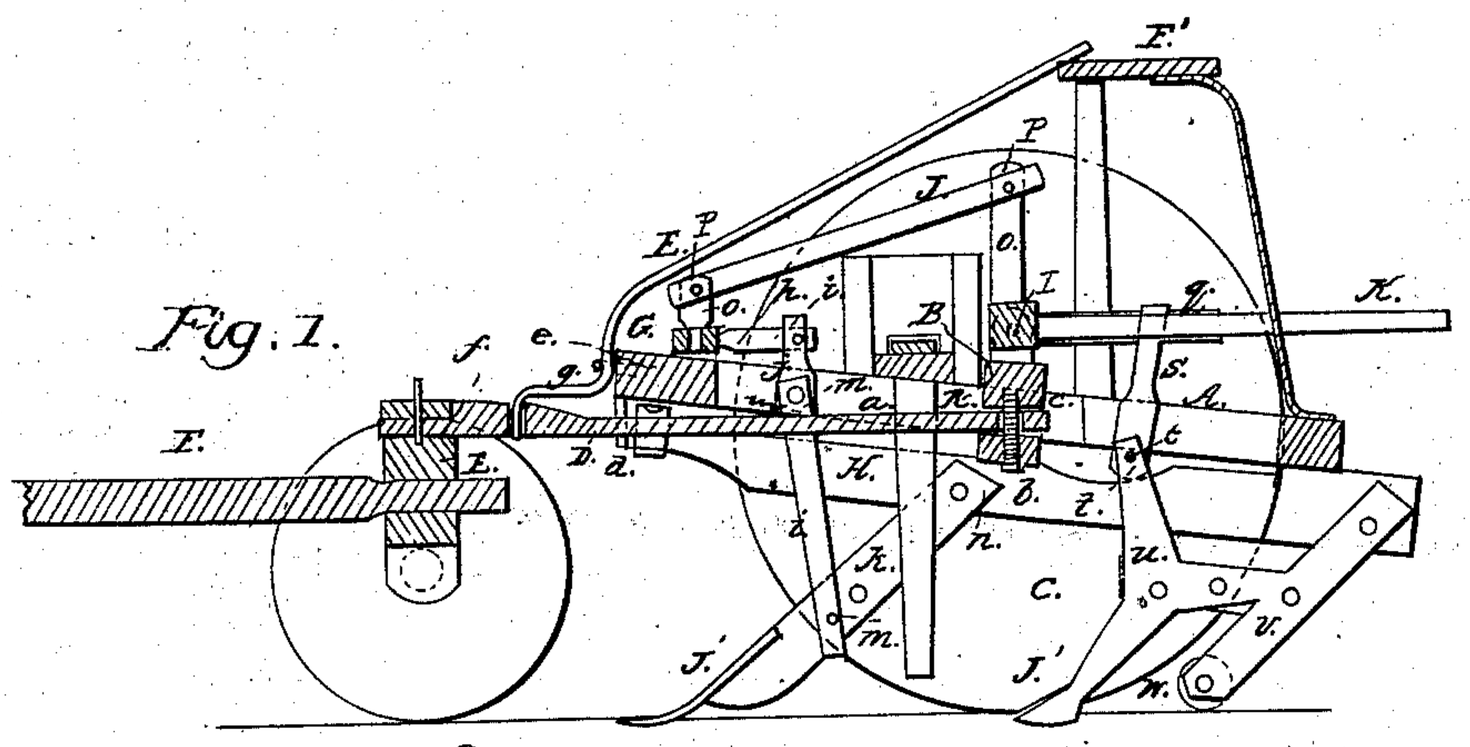

Fig. 2.

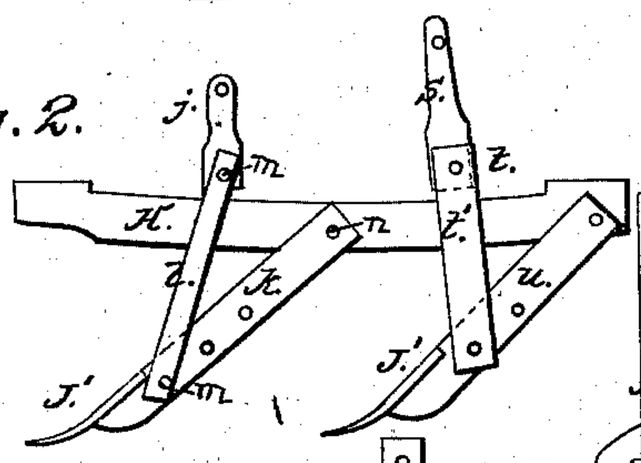

Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
Jy Coombs
Geo. Reed

Inventor:
W. H. Jordan
per Munn & Co
attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

W. H. JORDAN, OF ROSEVILLE, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CULTIVATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **36,785,** dated October 28, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, W. H. JORDAN, of Roseville, in the county of Park and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Cultivator; 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 side sectional view of my invention, taken in line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same; Fig. 3, a detached side view of the shares of the same, which are at one side of the machine.

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

This invention relates to a new and improved cultivator for plowing those crops which are grown in hills or drills, such as corn, potatoes, &c.

The object of the invention is to obtain a cultivator with plows so arranged that they may be lifted from and adjusted into the ground more readily than those hitherto devised, and also to have the draft-pole so arranged that the line of draft may be changed at the will of the operator or attendant, and the machine thereby placed under the complete control of the former, so that he may readily guide the machine to conform to the irregularities of the rows of plants, and also readily raise the plows above the surface of the ground in turning at the ends of rows.

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

A represents a rectangular frame, the side pieces, *a a*, of which pass through an axle, B, and are secured therein at about their centers in any proper way.

C C are the wheels of the machine, placed loosely on the arms of the axle B; and D is a bar, the back end of which is secured by a pivot or bolt, *b*, in a mortise, *c*, at the center of the axle B. The bar D passes through a guide, *d*, at the under side of the front cross-bar, *e*, of the frame A, and is allowed a certain degree of lateral play therein. The front end of the bar D is provided with a tenon, *f*, which is pivoted in an axle, E, to which the draft-pole F of the machine is attached. The axle E is allowed to turn freely on the tenon *f* of the bar D, and to the latter the front end of a lever, E, is connected, said lever having its fulcrum *g* at the center of the front side of the cross-bar *e* of the frame A. This lever E extends back to the driver's seat F′ on the frame A, and by actuating it it will be seen that the frame A may be turned or moved laterally to a certain extent and its position with the draft-pole F changed relatively either to the right or left, and the line of draft varied or changed accordingly, as may be desired.

Upon the surface of the front cross-bar, *e*, of the frame A there is placed a bar, G, the ends of which are provided with journals *f′*, fitted in bearings *g′ g′*. This bar G has two arms, *h h*, projecting from its back side, the back parts of which are connected by pivots *i* to pendants *j*, and to these pendants plow-standards *k* are attached by bars *l l*, said bars being connected by pivots *m* to the pendants *j* and the standards *k*. (See Fig. 3.)

The plow-standards *k* are connected at their upper ends by pivots *n* to fixed bars H, which are secured parallelly to the frame A, and said standards have an inclined position, as shown in Fig. 1.

I is a bar, which is placed on the axle B and connected thereto in precisely the same way as the bar G is connected to the cross-bar *e* of the frame A. The two bars I G are each provided with an upright arm, *o*, and these arms are connected at their upper ends by a rod or bar, J, the latter being attached by pivots *p* to the arms.

The bar I has two arms, *q q*, projecting at right angles from its back side. These arms *q* are in line with the arms *h h* of the bar G, and are connected at their back parts by pivots *r* to pendants *s*, and these pendants are connected at their lower ends by pivots *t* to bars *t′*, which are attached to plow-standards *u*, which may be arranged and attached to the bars H H in the same way as the front standards, *k*, as shown in Fig. 3; or they may be so arranged as to have roller-standards *v* connected to them, the latter being attached to the bars H, as shown in Fig. 1, the rollers *w*, which are at the lower ends of the standards *v*, serving to smooth and press down the earth. The rollers are designed to be used when a seed-distributing device is placed on the frame A.

Any form of plows J′ may be used and at-

tached to the standards *k v*, and to the bar I a lever, K, is secured.

From the above description it will be seen that by actuating the lever E the frame A may be removed either to the right or left, and the line of draft varied accordingly, and it will also be seen that by simply raising or lowering the lever K the plows J′ may be simultaneously raised and lowered. Thus the driver or attendant has complete control over the machine, and the plows may be made to run as close to the growing plants as is desirable without covering them with earth, and also made to follow the sinuosities of the rows, so as not to plow out the plants or to operate so far from them as to render the work or plowing useless.

I do not claim separately any of the parts herein shown and described; but

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

The plows J′, when raised so as to be simultaneously raised and lowered by the turning of the bars I G, connected by a rod or bar, J, as shown, in connection with the laterally-adjustable frame A, connected with the axle E, and all arranged as and for the purpose set forth.

W. H. JORDAN.

Witnesses:
S. D. DENCHIE,
JOHN KILBURN.