

L. STRICKLAND.
Wheel Cultivator.

No. 52,222.

Patented Jan. 23, 1866.

Fig 3

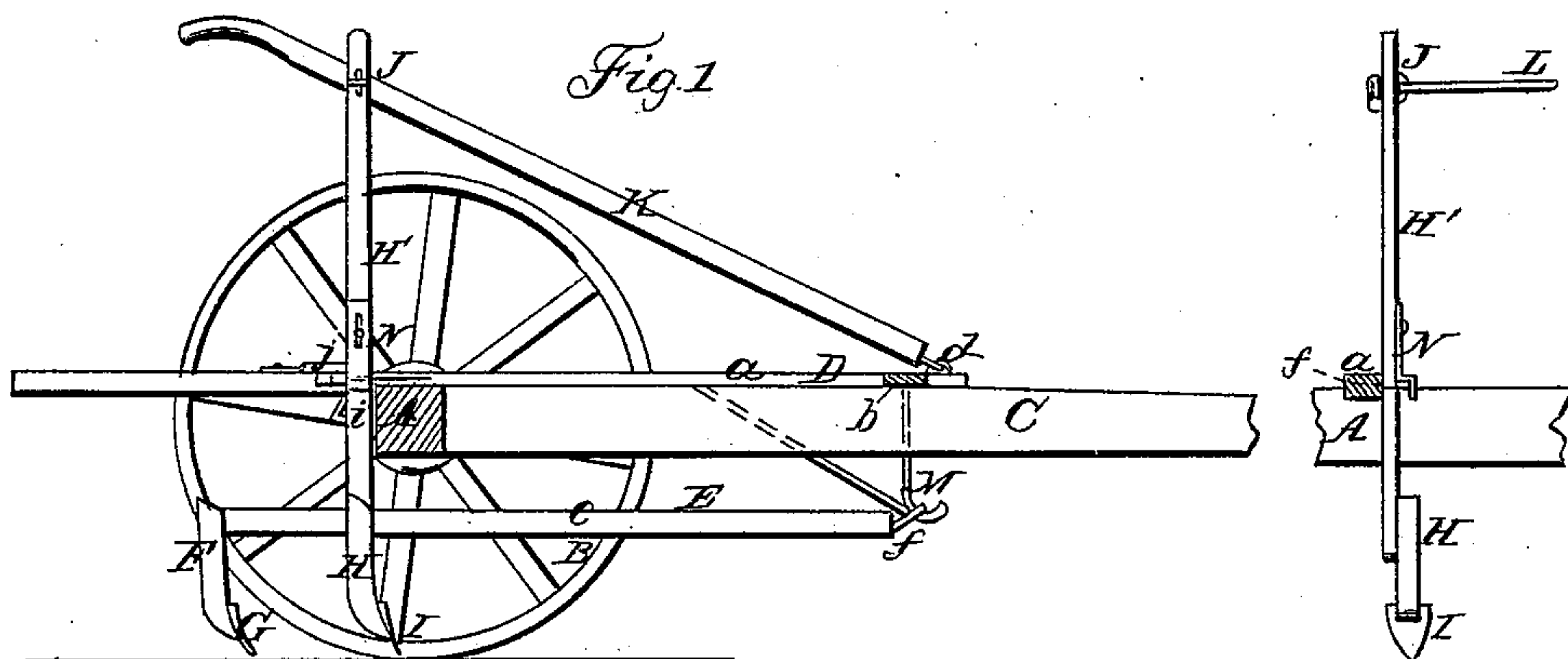
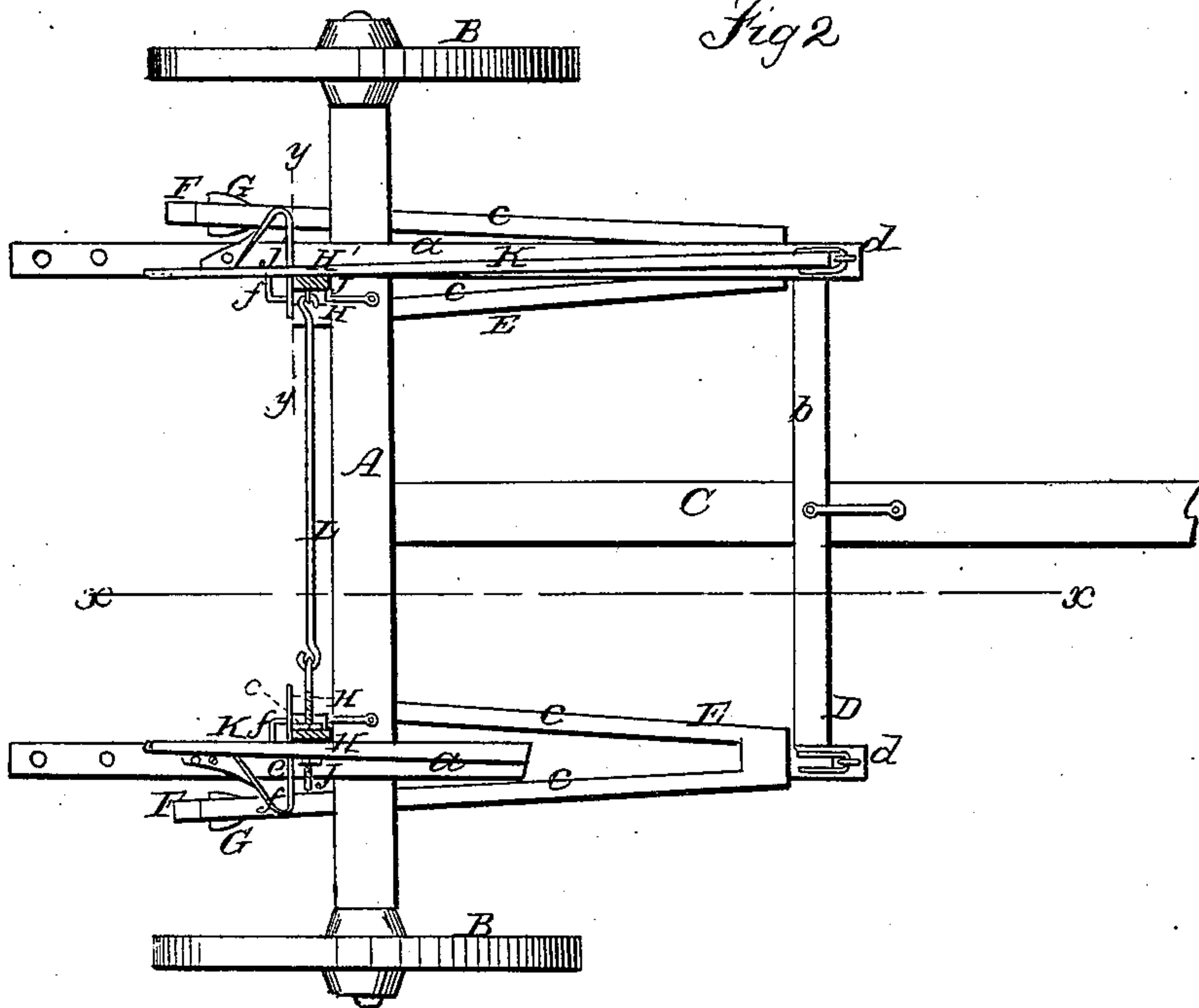


Fig 2



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAFAYETTE STRICKLAND, OF TALLEYRAND, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CULTIVATOR-PLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 52,222, dated January 23, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAFAYETTE STRICKLAND, of Talleyrand, in the county of Keokuk and State of Iowa, have invented a new and Improved Cultivator-Plow; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side sectional view of my invention, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2, a plan or top view of the same; Fig. 3, a transverse section of a portion of the same, taken in the line *y y*, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention relates to a new and improved cultivator-plow; and it consists in a novel and improved arrangement of the working parts of the same, whereby the plows may be adjusted to work at various depths in the soil as required, readily moved laterally to conform to the sinuosities of the rows of plants, and elevated entirely above the ground when necessary—as, for instance, in turning the device at the ends of the rows of plants or in moving it from place to place.

A represents an axle, having a wheel, B, at each end of it and a draft-pole, C, formed centrally with it at right angles, as shown in Fig. 2.

D is a framing composed of two parallel bars, *a a*, secured to the axle A at right angles and parallel with the draft-pole, said bars extending some distance in front of the axle and connected at their front ends by a cross-bar, *b*.

E represent two plow-frames, composed each of two beams, *c c*, connected together at their front ends and having an oblique position relatively with each other, so as to be of V form, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. One of these beams is rather longer than the other, the inner ones being the shortest, and to the rear ends of the longest beams standards F are attached, provided with plows G.

To the rear ends of the shortest beams *c* there are attached standards H, which have bars H' attached to them extending upward some distance above the axle A. The lower

ends of these standards H have plows I attached, and the upper ends of the bars H' are connected by bolts J with levers or handles K, the front ends of the latter being secured by staple-joints *d* to the front ends of the bars *a a* of the framing D. The bolts J, which connect the handles K with the bars H', are connected by a rod, L, and one of the bolts J is provided with jam-nuts *e*, to admit of the upper ends of the bars H' being brought nearer to or farther from each other, in order to adjust the plows nearer together or farther apart, as may be desired.

The front ends of the plow-frames E E are provided with eye-bolts *f*, which are fitted on pendent hook M at the under sides of the bars *a a*, as shown in Fig. 1.

The bars H' H' pass up through eyes or guides *f* at the inner sides of the bars *a a*, and to the inner sides of the bars H' there are attached plates N, said plates having oblong vertical slots *g* made in them, through which screws *k* pass into the bars H. The lower ends of the plates N are curved outward, so as to catch over the eyes or guides *f* and hold the plows in position as regards their height, the plates N being adjusted higher or lower according to the depth it may be required for the plows to penetrate into the earth.

To the rear side of the bars H' H' there are attached shoulders *i'*, underneath which springs *j*, attached to the bars *a a*, catch when the bars H' are raised sufficiently high. These shoulders and springs hold the plows above the surface of the ground when the machine is being drawn from place or is being turned at the ends of rows. The operator or driver from his seat at the rear of the machine by moving the handles K against the plows laterally, so that they may conform to the sinuosities of the rows of plants. The whole arrangement is extremely simple and efficient.

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

1. The upright bars H', attached to the plow-frames E E and connected at their upper ends to handles K, the front ends of which, as well as the front ends of the plow-frames, are connected to the framing D by staple-joints, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The adjustable plates N, secured to the inner surfaces of the bars H', in connection with the eyes or guides f, arranged, as shown, to regulate the depth of the penetration of the plows in the earth, as set forth.

3. The shoulders i, attached to the rear sides of the bars H', in connection with the spring-

catches j on the framing D, for the purpose of holding, when required, the plows above the surface of the earth, substantially as set forth.

LAFAYETTE STRICKLAND.

Witnesses:

JAMES YEOMAN,

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