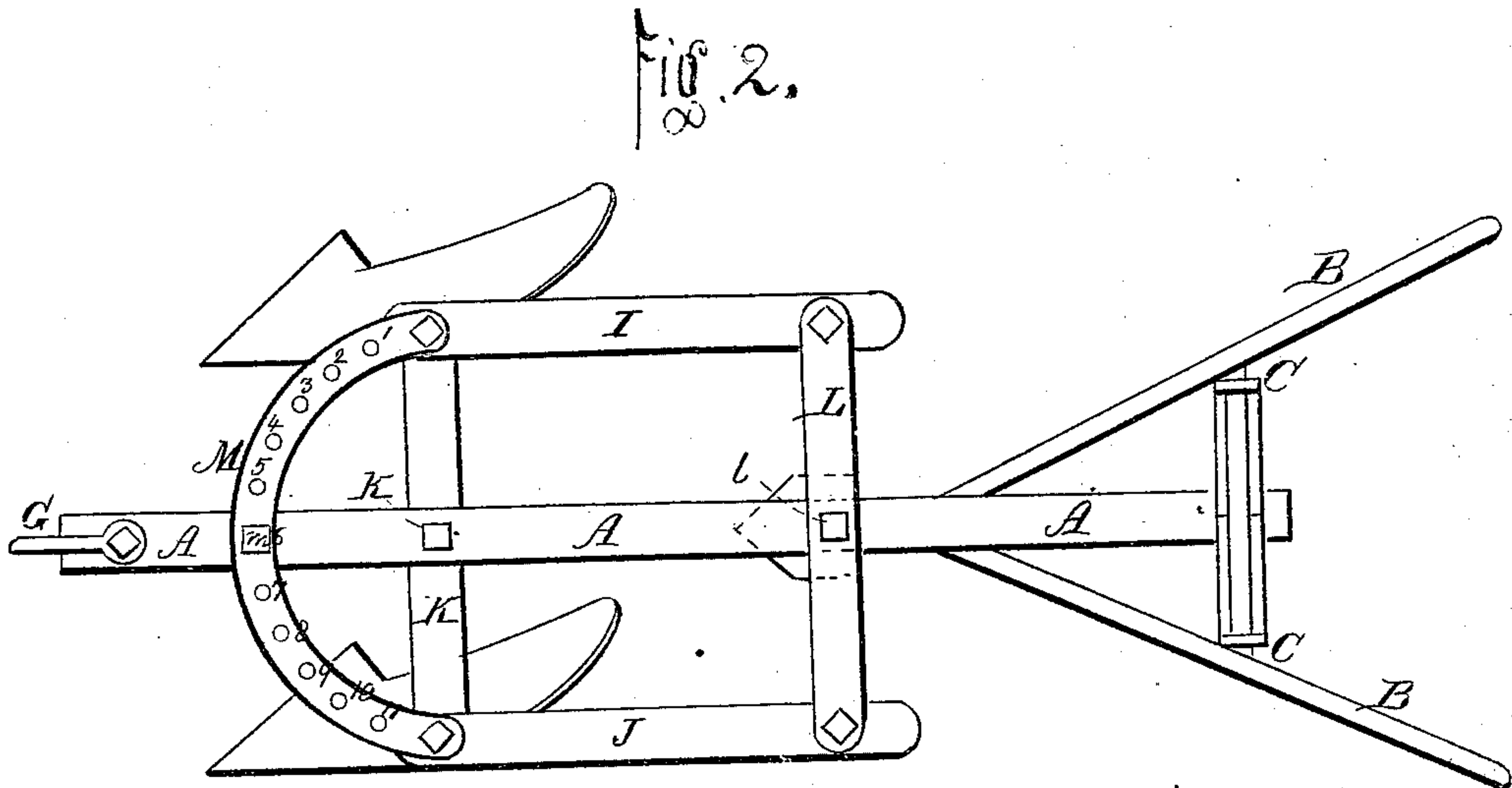
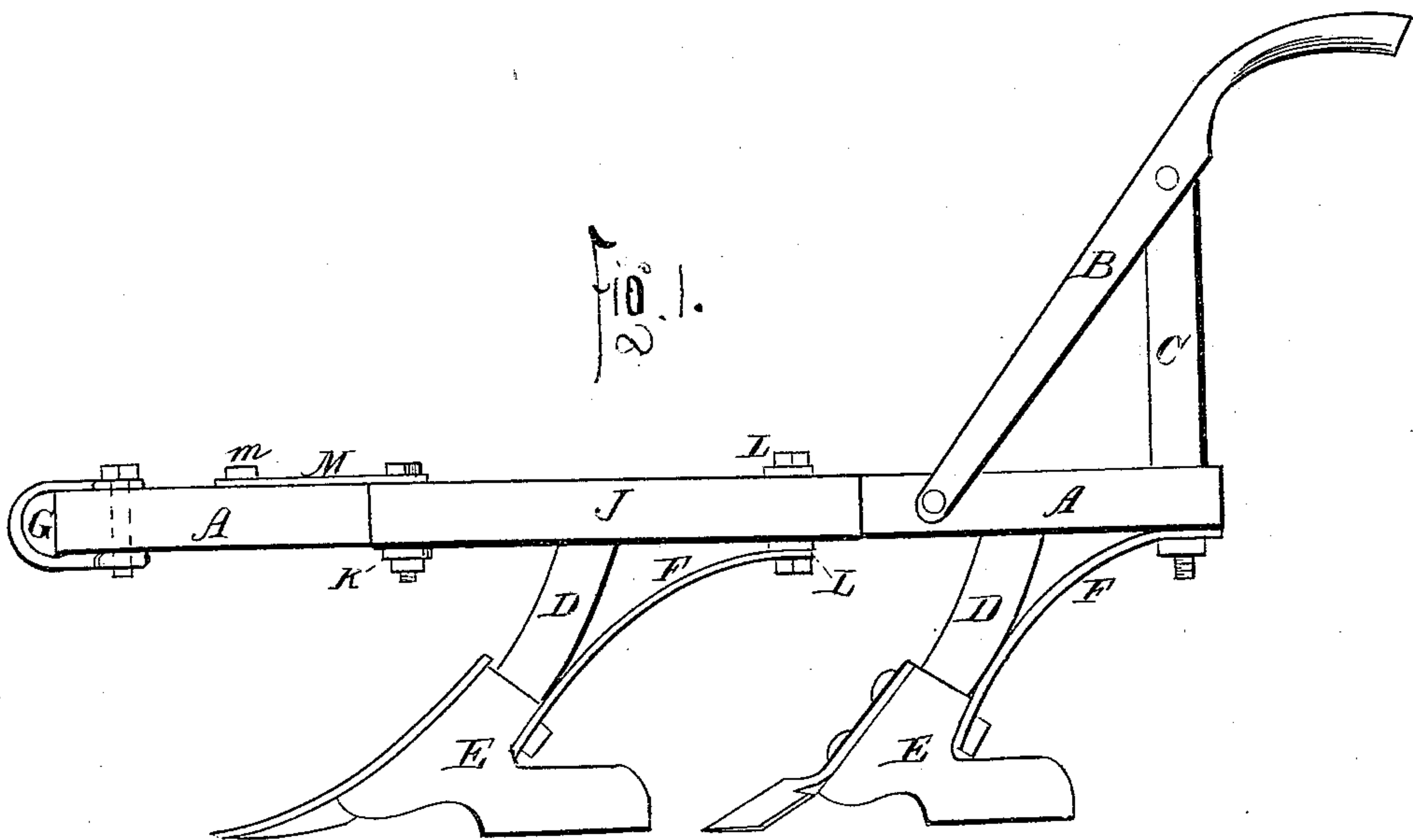


F. F. Reynolds,

Cultivator.

No. 94,133.

Patented Aug. 24, 1869.



WITNESSES:

L. A. Pencil
S. C. Kenson

INVENTOR:

F. F. Reynolds
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREEMAN F. REYNOLDS, OF BETHANY, GEORGIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN GANG-PLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 94,133, dated August 24, 1869.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREEMAN F. REYNOLDS, of Bethany, in the county of Jefferson and State of Georgia, have invented a new and Improved Gang-Plow and Cultivator; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation; Fig. 2, a plan.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple, convenient, and effective method of adjusting the plows so that they will run at any desired distance from the central beam, and can be readily changed and adapted to the different purposes for which they may be required.

In the drawings, A is the central or fixed beam. B B are the handles; C C, the standards that support the handles; D D, the plow-standards; E E, the landsides or guide-bars; F F, the braces, and G the clevis. All these parts may be of any convenient form and construction adapted to the purpose, although I prefer to make them in nearly the form represented in the drawings and covered by Letters Patent heretofore granted to me or already applied for.

I will now proceed to describe my improved means for adjusting said parts, which is entirely independent of the form or construction of the parts themselves, it consisting of two or more movable beams, I J, parallel to each other and to the fixed central beam, connected together by transverse bars K L, articulated to them at each end, and pivoted to or upon the central beam, as shown at *k l*, in conjunction with a curved adjusting-bar, M, having a series of holes, 1 2 3 4 5 6, &c., through any one of which it may be bolted to the central beam by means of a vertical bolt, *m*. By adjusting the bolt in the hole numbered 1, the two movable beams I J will be brought close alongside of the central beam, and the furrows made by the two forward plows and the one in the rear will be brought near together, while by adjusting the bolt in the hole numbered 6, as shown in Fig. 2, the two movable beams will be held away from the central one as far as possible, and the furrows will be cut widely apart, and any gradation between such

extremes may be obtained by adjusting the bolt in the intermediate holes, 2 3 4 5, &c.

It is evident that more than two cross-bars may be employed and more than two movable beams, if preferred. In the latter case harrow-teeth or cultivator-teeth may be attached instead of the plows, and a cultivator or harrow of any size may thus be made.

The instrument will be readily convertible from a gang-plow to a cultivator or a harrow, and vice versa, so that it will answer the purposes of all three such implements, and save a large item of expense on the farm.

The curved bar M may be in the form of a complete circle, if preferred, instead of the semicircular plate shown in the drawings. Care must be taken to adjust the bolt *k* exactly at the center of the circle, of which the plate M forms a part or the whole.

The cross-bars K L may be single or double. The latter construction is shown in Fig. 1. In some cases, also, three or five fixed beams might be used—as, for instance, where the instrument is to be employed frequently as a cultivator or harrow. The whole may, if preferred, be suspended or supported upon wheels, forming what is termed a “sulky-plow.”

In operating with my improved plow I employ different shares for different purposes, using a common moldboard-plow, a turner, a scraper, or any other form suited to the purpose. In plowing corn or cotton, I put two large sweeps in front, running astride of the row. In running around the corn when it gets high, I put on two large sweeps in front and a large or small one in rear, and plow from row to row. In subsoiling I turn the cross-bars obliquely to the central beam, fastening the bolt *m* in the holes near the end of the curved bar, and putting the subsoil-share either on the right or left forward plow-standard. I then subsoil in the original furrow, turning lightly and subsoiling deeply. In order to lay off and bed cotton-land, I put the double-share rear plow in front, and by means of a right and left turner, arranged to turn inward, I form the bed. When I desire to open and bed at the same time, I put the double-share plow on the rear standard, as seen in the drawings, and put right and left turners, turning inward, on the front standards. For scraping cotton, I attach a right and left hand scraper to the standards, bringing the cross-

bars square across the central beam. To bar off cotton-stalks, and plow them up at the same time, I put on a right and a left turner, turning outward, and with a double turner I plow up the stalks at the same time. The instrument is thus adapted to almost all the work required of the different kinds of plows now necessary on every farm of any size. It is cheap, light, easily adjusted, and not liable to get out of order in any manner.

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

The combination of the movable beams I J,

with the pivoted cross-bars K L, the fixed beam A, the curved plate M, and the adjusting-bolt *m*, adapted to be set in different holes in the curved plate, when the several parts referred to are constructed to operate together substantially in the manner and for the purposes described.

To the above specification of my improvement I have set my hand this 14th day of June, 1869.

FREEMAN F. REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:

CHAS. A. PETTIT,
JAMES H. GRIDLEY.