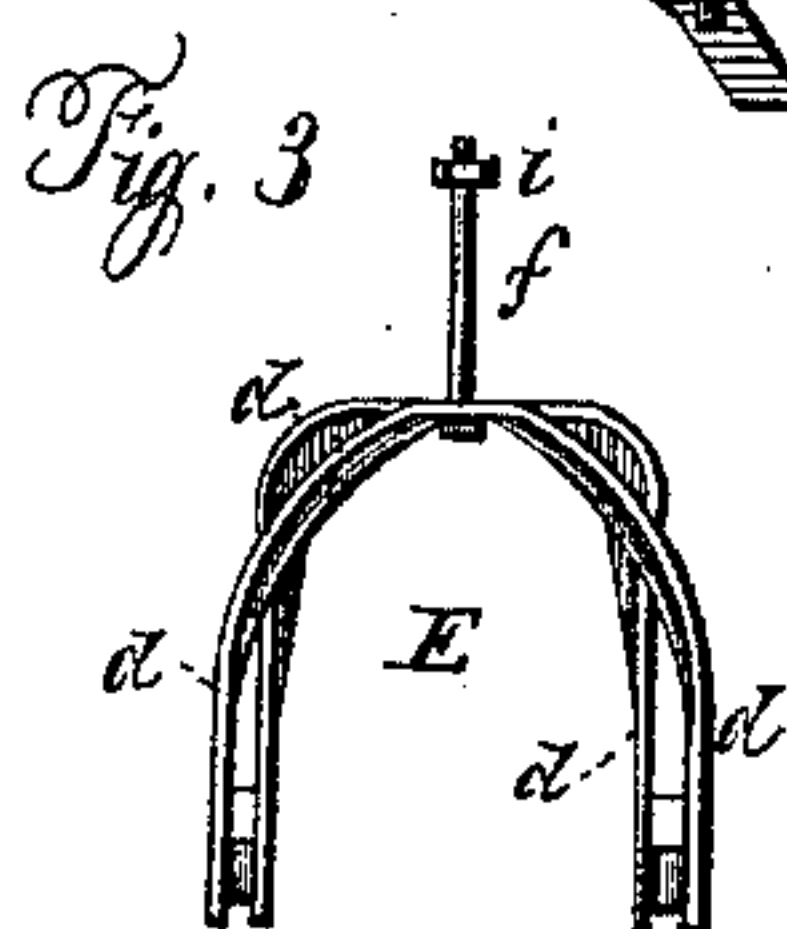
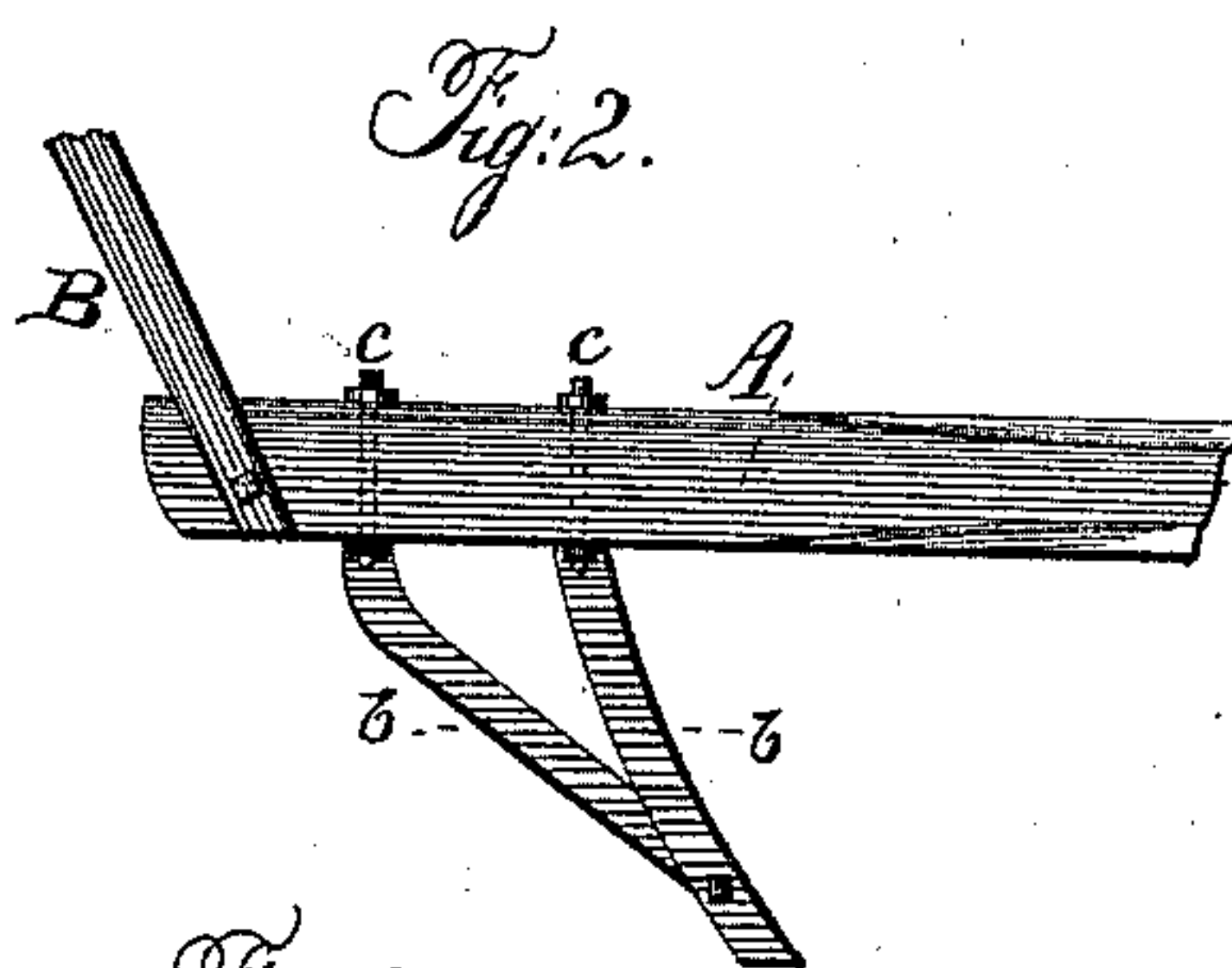
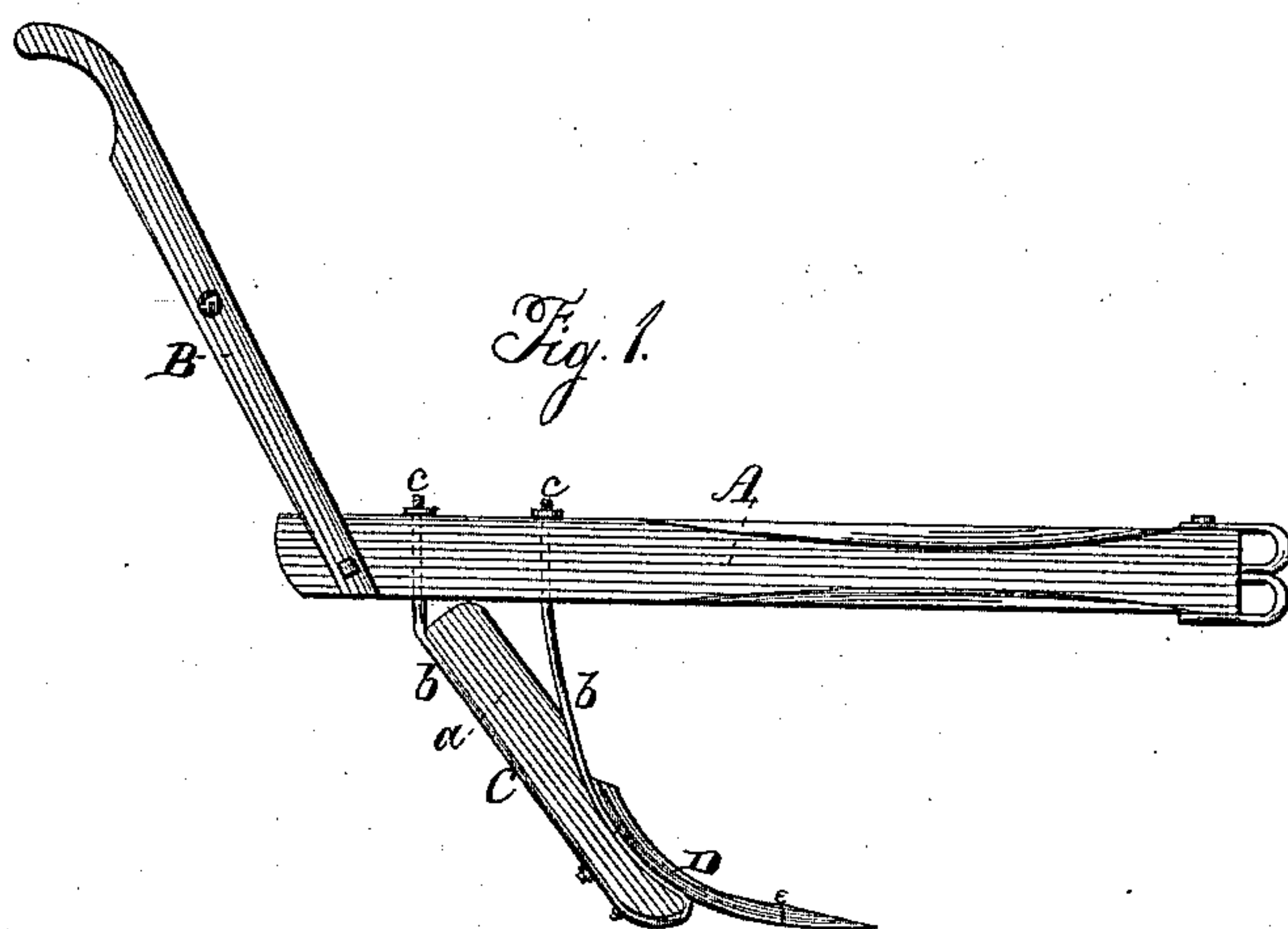


J. R. GILBERT.

Shovel Plow.

No. 97,388.

Patented Nov. 30, 1869.



Witnesses.

Harry King
C. L. Cuth

Inventor:

J. R. Gilbert
per Alexander Tinsley
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES R. GILBERT, OF WOOTENS, GEORGIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN PLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 97,388, dated November 30, 1869.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. R. GILBERT, of Wootens, in the county of Lee, and in the State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plows; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and general arrangement of a plow, as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my plow. Fig. 2 is a view showing the manner of fastening the plow-foot; and Fig. 3 is a view of a double foot, which may be substituted for the foot shown in the other views.

A represents the plow-beam, and B B the handles, about which there is nothing new. The plow-foot C is a combination of wood and wrought-iron. The wood part *a* is bound with a bar, *b*, of iron, bent so as to fit it very nicely, so as to prevent any fracture of the wood. The bar *b* is rounded at each end, and passes through the beam A, and, being provided with nuts *cc*, is drawn up firmly against the beam. The front part of the iron bar *b* is so arranged in reference to the other part of the foot that when the draft comes upon the plow the strain comes lengthwise on the bar, which gives it great strength and durability, the wood part *a* and the back part of the iron bar *b* acting as a brace. The wood part *a* of the foot C bears upon the under part of the beam A, touching it with a rounded point, so as to allow the plow to be regulated to run deep or shallow by means of the two nuts *cc* on the iron bar *b*, and on the top of the beam A. The depth of the plowing is increased by loosening the forward nut and screwing down the back one, and diminished by loosening the back and screwing down the forward nut. It will be seen that when the nuts *cc* are so changed the wood part *a* turns upon its rounded upper end as a fulcrum, said end al-

ways bearing against the under side of the plow-beam A, and consequently the angle at which the plow-foot is placed with reference to the plow-beam can be readily changed. This throws the lower end of the plow-foot closer to or farther from the plow-beam. By this arrangement any depth required may be attained, from the shallowest surface culture to the deepest subsoiling. The subsoil-plow-share D is so shaped as to break the ground thoroughly, and with as light a draft as possible. It is so bent that when it attains the depth to which it is graduated by the nuts *cc*, as before described, it will run perfectly smooth and level, and will not require a pound of weight or force to be applied by the plowman to keep it at its regular depth. If it is desired to run a turning-plow ahead of this in subsoiling, the barb-points *e* of the subsoil-share D should be as wide as the turning-plow, so that the subsoiling should be as thorough as the surface-plowing. The subsoil-share D can be taken off, and any other share put on in its place, whether it be for cultivation of crops or breaking the land.

In place of the plow-foot C, I may substitute a double foot, E, which is formed by two bent bars, *d d*, connected at their ends, and having in their centers a bolt, *f*, with nut *i*. The plow-foot C is removed from the beam A and the double foot E attached to the same by passing the bolts *f f* through the same holes from which the foot C was taken. On this double foot there can be used two small scooter-plowshares, making a good plow for covering corn or cotton-seed in planting; or there can be used two half-sweeps, say on the right arm of the foot a half-sweep with a right wing, and on the left arm of the foot a half-sweep with a left wing, and make a first-rate scraper, by which a row of corn, cotton, or other crop can be straddled, and both sides of the row scraped off at once.

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

1. The plow-foot C, constructed, as described, of the wooden beam *a* and iron bar *b*, secured to the beam A, and regulated by means of the nuts *cc*, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

2. In combination with the plow-foot C, constructed as described, the subsoil-share D, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

3. The plow-foot C and the double foot E, so constructed as to be interchangeable with each other, as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of September, 1869.

JAMES R. GILBERT.

Witnesses:

WM. H. BALDY,
J. M. MARTIN.