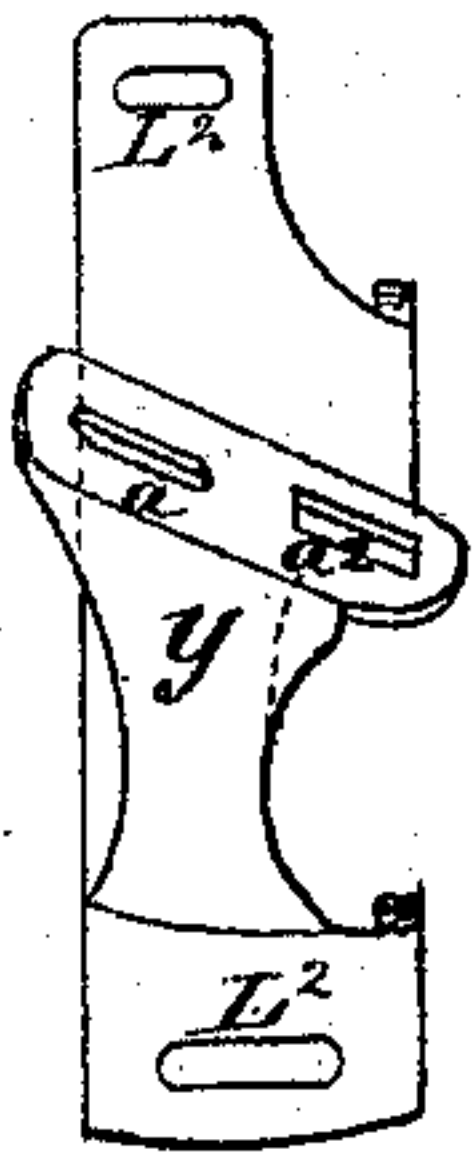


*Martin Prillaman.*  
*Impt. in Draught Regulators for Plows*

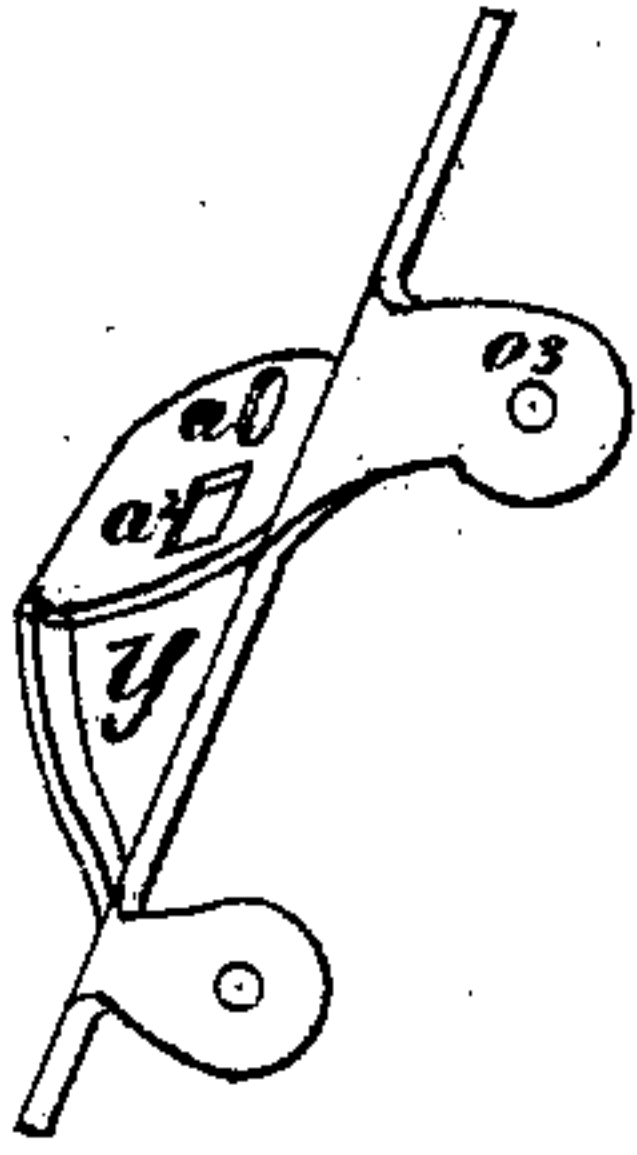
No. 122,853.

Patented Jan. 16, 1872.

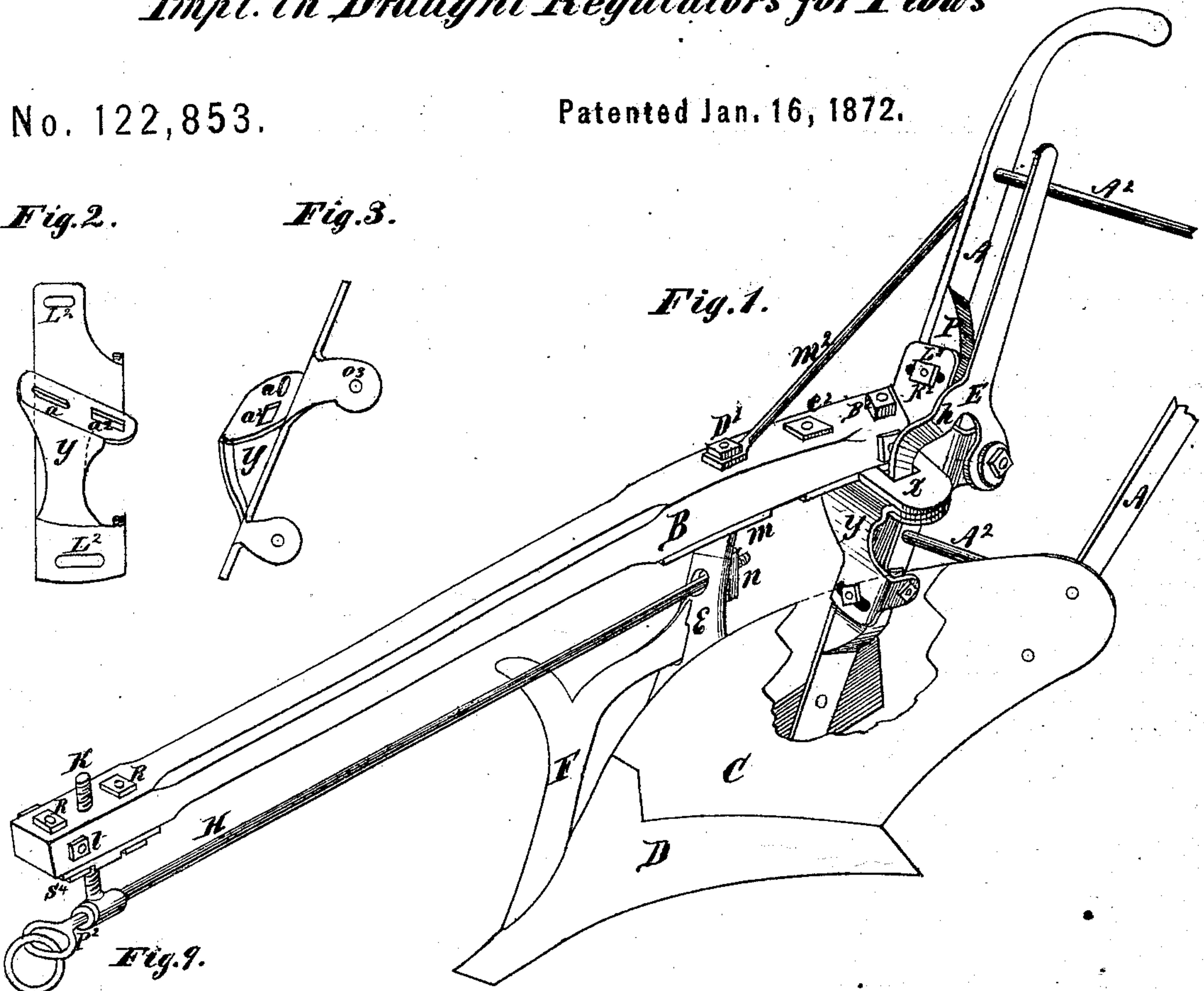
*Fig. 2.*



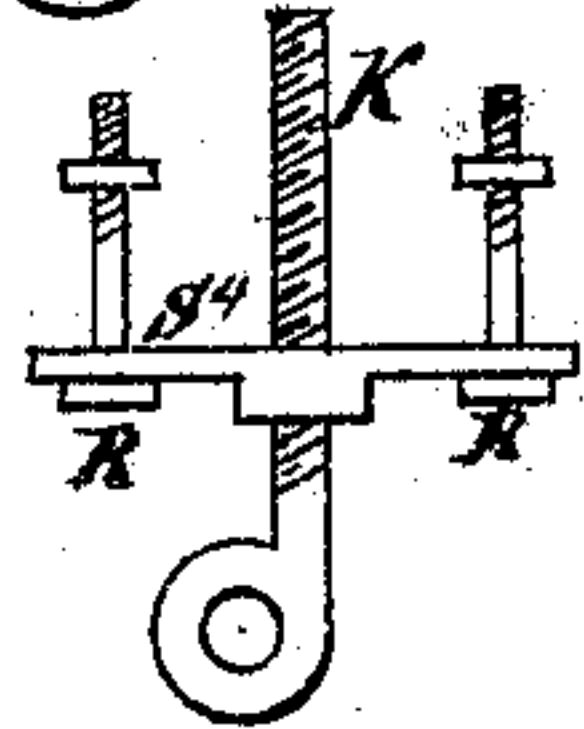
*Fig. 3.*



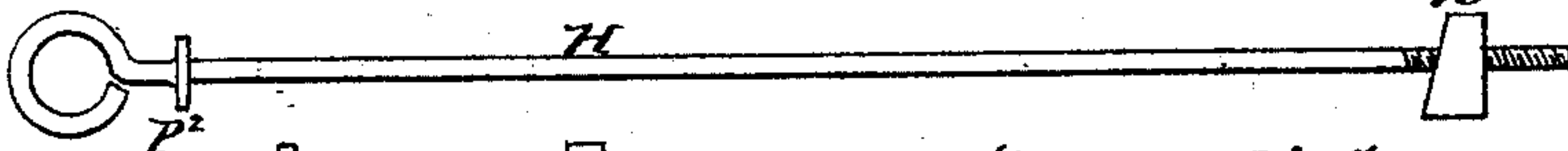
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 9.*



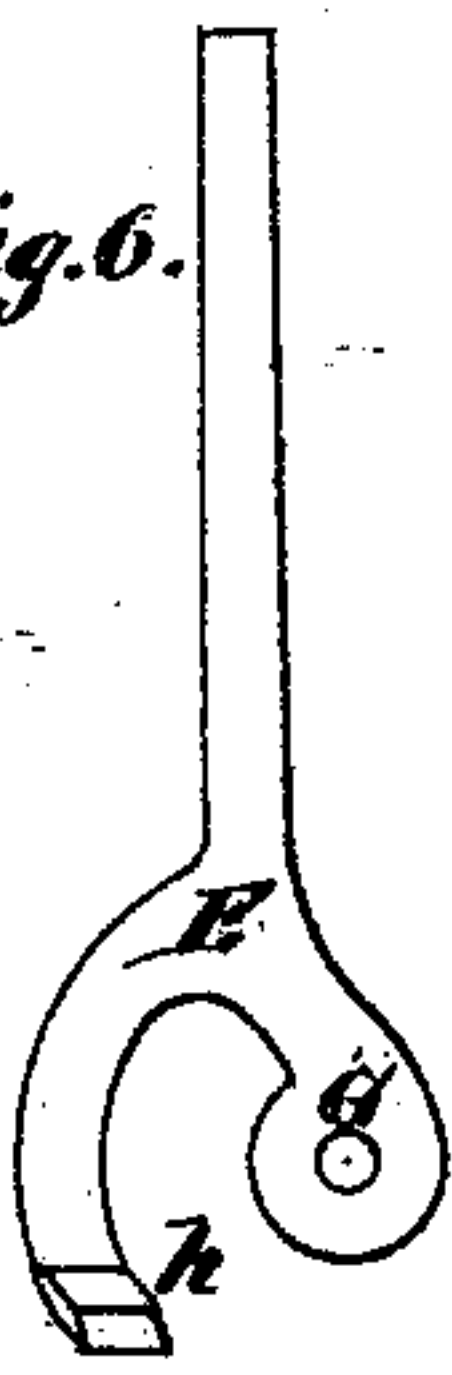
*Fig. 12.*



*Fig. 7.*



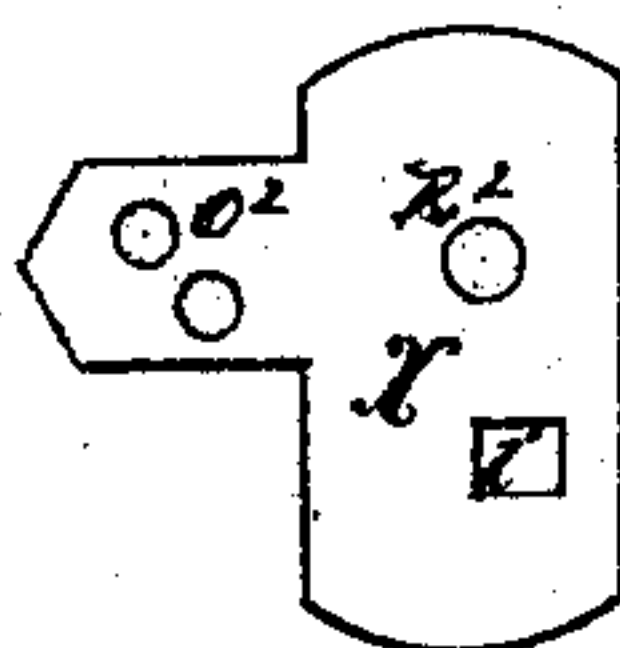
*Fig. 6.*



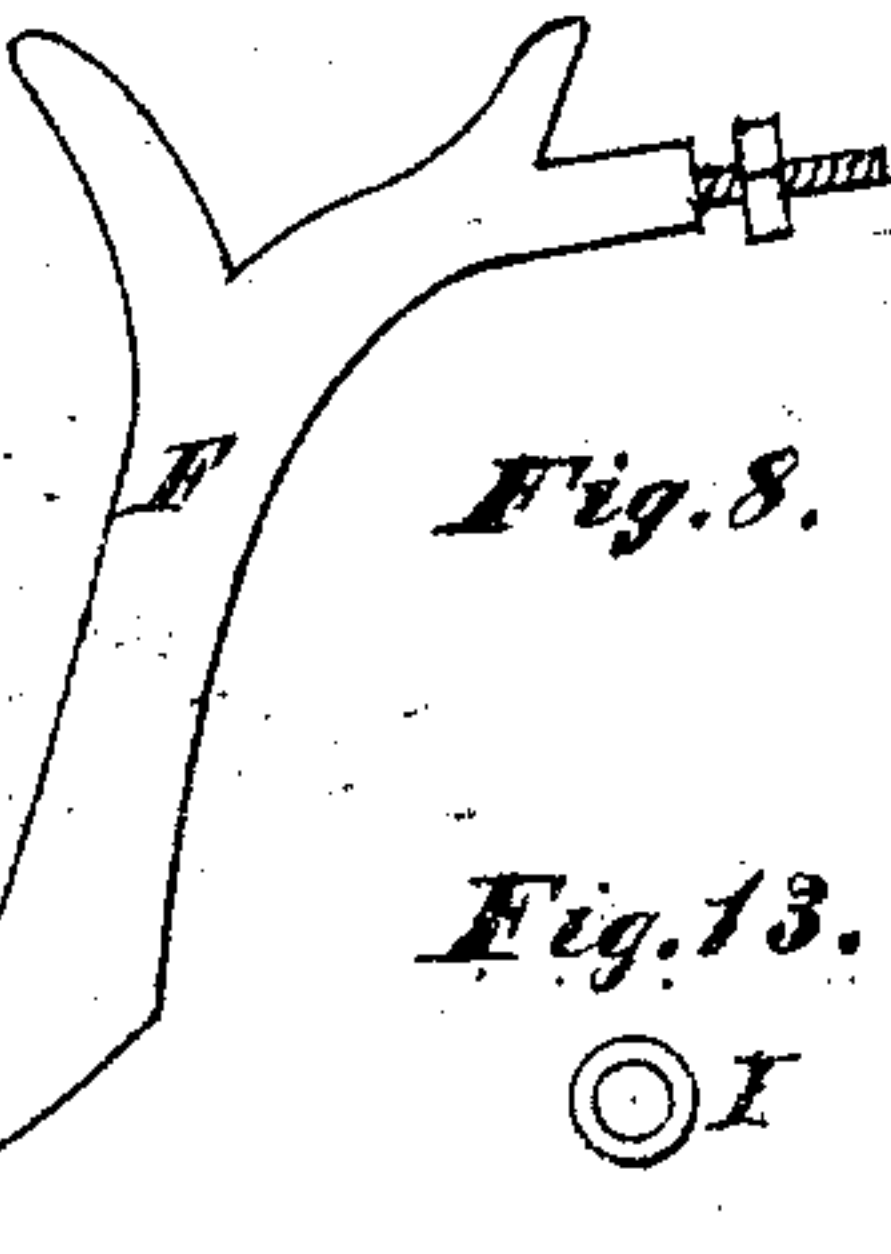
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



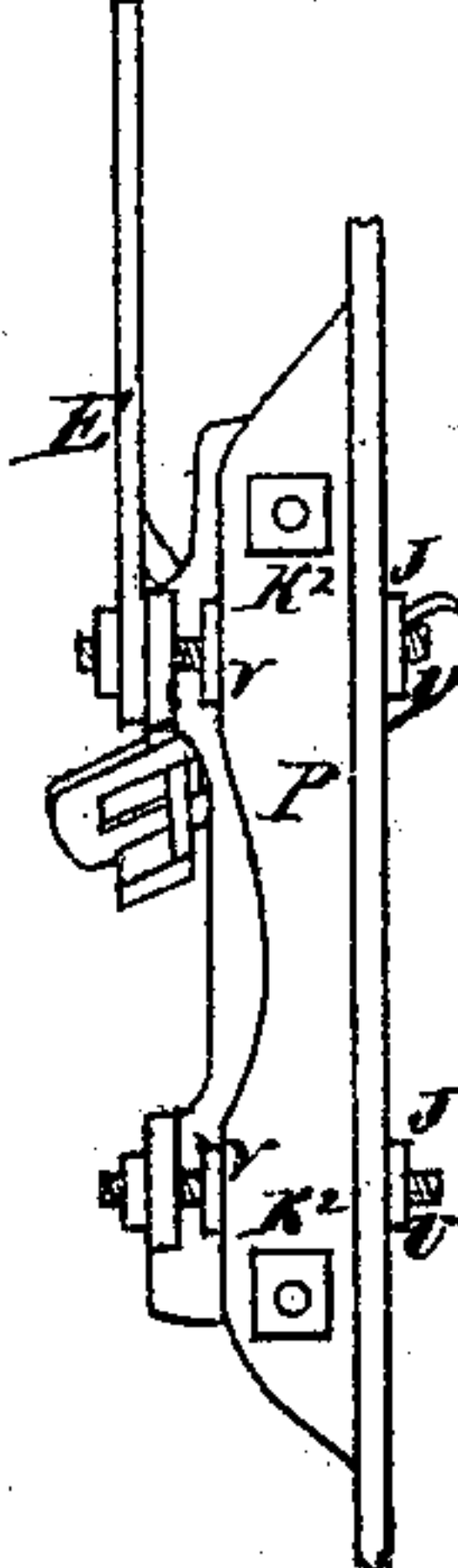
*Fig. 8.*



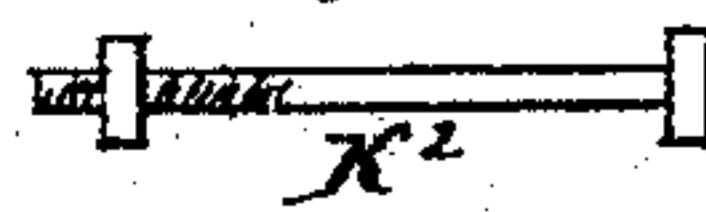
*Fig. 13.*



*Fig. 11.*



*Fig. 10.*



Witnesses.

*John H. McConnell.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN PRILLAMAN, OF TIPTON, INDIANA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN DRAFT-REGULATORS FOR PLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 122,853, dated January 16, 1872; antedated January 8, 1872.

### SPECIFICATION.

Be it known that I, MARTIN PRILLAMAN, of Tipton, in the county of Tipton and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in "Draft-Regulators" for Plows, by which any common breaking-plow may be changed to sub-soil and reversed at the will of the operator, as described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawing with sufficient clearness to enable others of competent skill to make and use my invention.

I take any plow of ordinary construction and fit a piece of wood, P, to the inside of the right or index handle A, as seen at Figs. 11 and 1 of the drawing. I then pass screws  $K^2 K^2$  through slots  $L^2 L^2$  in index Y, then through wood P, and the index Y is tightened by nut on each screw  $K^2$ , as seen at Figs. 11 and 10; and slots  $L^2 L^2$  are to allow lateral movement. The index, where the rear end of beam B rests, forms a plate, and has two slots,  $a$  and  $a^2$ ; and the slant of this part of the index is such that in moving the rear end of beam B from right to left the front end of beam B rises about three inches, and also moves to the right about five inches, which is nearly the ordinary adjustment for subsoiling. Index Y has an ear near each end, through which screws U U pass, as seen at Fig. 11 of the drawing. The ears extend to the inside of right handle A, leaving a space between them and wood P, to change the plow for more or less land by turning nuts V V and J J on opposite sides of right handle A and wood P. Any ordinary beam I pivot on sheath E, plate  $m$  being fastened to the beam and resting on the top of sheath E, and having a washer,  $m^2$ , forming a brace to handle A, and nut  $D^2$  holds it firmly to beam B, as seen at Fig. 1 of the drawing, the rear end of beam B being the neat length to reach back and clear handle A, the under side of beam B being slanted to correspond with and rest on index Y. I then fasten plate X on the under side of beam B by screw  $c^2$  passing down through beam B and hole  $o$  in plate X, as seen at Figs. 5 and 1 of the drawing. Plate Z is placed under the plate surface of index Y, and plate X on top of it. Over the slot  $a^2$  in index is placed slot  $i$ , plate X, and directly under slot  $a^2$  is placed slot  $d$  in plate Z. I then

pass screw  $B^2$  down through beam B, and through hole  $R^2$ , and through slot  $a$  in index Y, and into plate Z in hole N, in which it screws; and by tightening screw  $B^2$  the three plates are secured in close contact, and the end of beam B slides smoothly and is held firmly to its position on index Y. This being done, lever E is pivoted by screw U passing through washer  $a$ , then through hole G in lever E, then through the top ear in the index, then through nut V, then through wood P, and right handle A. Slots  $L^2 L^2$  in index Y are for bolts  $K^2 K^2$  to pass through, extending through wood P, to which they firmly hold index Y. Screws U U pass through ears of index Y, and, moving the nuts V V and J J, set the plow to more or less land, as may be desired. The cutter F I construct so as to pass through sheath E at the top; and a lip extends above where the end of the cutter passes through sheath E, which keeps the pressure firm on the share. An arm is attached to cutter E, with the top leaning forward to prevent the accumulation of weeds on draft-rod H, as seen at Figs. 1 and 8. The illustrations are deemed sufficient explanation thereof. My draft-rod H is made to extend through sheath E, and is fastened by a nut,  $n$ , the shape of the back part of the sheath; and a collar,  $P^2$ , is firmly fastened to draft-rod H in front of screw K, so as to hold the rod H in its place. R R are bolts that hold  $S^4$  on the end of beam B, through which screw K passes.  $t$  is a screw passing through beam B to keep it from splitting. Screw K has a collar on the lower end of it, through which draft-rod H passes; and the collar is on one side of a center, so that more or less land may be given, (see Figs. 1 and 9,) and, also, by moving screw K up or down more depth given. In order that screw K can be used to advantage in giving the plow more or less land, draft-rod H must be unscrewed and taken out, so as to turn screw K half round, and a considerable change is made when the draft-rod H is returned. Fig. 9 also shows plate  $S^4$  and screws R R, which hold plate  $S^4$  to the beam B. My lever E, as seen at Figs. 1, 6, and 7, shows a hole,  $o$ , in one prong and a foot,  $h$ , on the end of the other prong. Now, when lever E is fastened on, as at Fig. 1 of the drawing, the prong with foot  $h$  passes



down through slot *i* in plate X, then through slot *a*<sup>2</sup> in index, then through slot *d* in plate Z. Now, when the lever E is fastened onto its place and ready for operating, by drawing the handle of the lever back toward the right handle A the foot *h* is drawn up through slot *d* in plate Z and into slot *a*<sup>2</sup> in index Y, making a perfect lock until the handle of the lever is reversed. I is a washer on the top of sheath E and under beam A, as seen at Fig. 13 of drawing.

My plow consists of an ordinary beam, B, sheath E, mold-board C, share D, handles A A, and rounds A<sup>2</sup> A<sup>2</sup>. The description of the parts is believed to be sufficiently concise.

The nature of its operation is as follows: I take hold of handles A A, lever E being raised, as seen at Fig. 1 of the drawing, and wishing to change the draft, I take hold of lever E and press the handle forward, and the lever E being pivoted at hole G, as seen at Figs. 1 and 6 of the drawing, and the prong with foot *h* being passed through slot *i* in plate X, then through slot *a*<sup>2</sup> in index, then through slot *d* in plate Z—index Y being permanently secured to right handle A, and plate X being secured to beam B, and screw B<sup>2</sup> passing through the beam B and plate X at hole B<sup>2</sup>, and through slot *a* in index Y—and being

screwed into hole N in plate Z so that the two plates X and Z move together, and the bent prong of lever E, as it is pressed back and forth, moves the plates X and Z; and thus the beam B is moved from right to left by the bent prong of lever E, as shown at Figs. 1 and 7 of the drawing. To give my plow more or less land I move screws U U by nuts V V J J, as herein fully set forth; and the draft may be more fully changed by turning screw K, as herein described and shown at Figs. 1 and 9 of the drawing. I also put a screw in beam B, as seen at Fig. 1, so that lever E may press against it in moving the beam to the right.

I do not claim the plow, composed of beam B, sheath E, mold-board C, share D, handles A A, rounds A<sup>2</sup> A<sup>2</sup>, or draft-rod H, as it is an old and well-known device; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, in a plow, of plates X and Z having slots *i* and *d* and holes R<sup>1</sup> and N, index Y, lever E, screws U U, nuts V V and J J, handle A and beam B, all constructed to operate as described.

MARTIN PRILLAMAN.

Witnesses:

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NOAH W. PARKER.

(114)