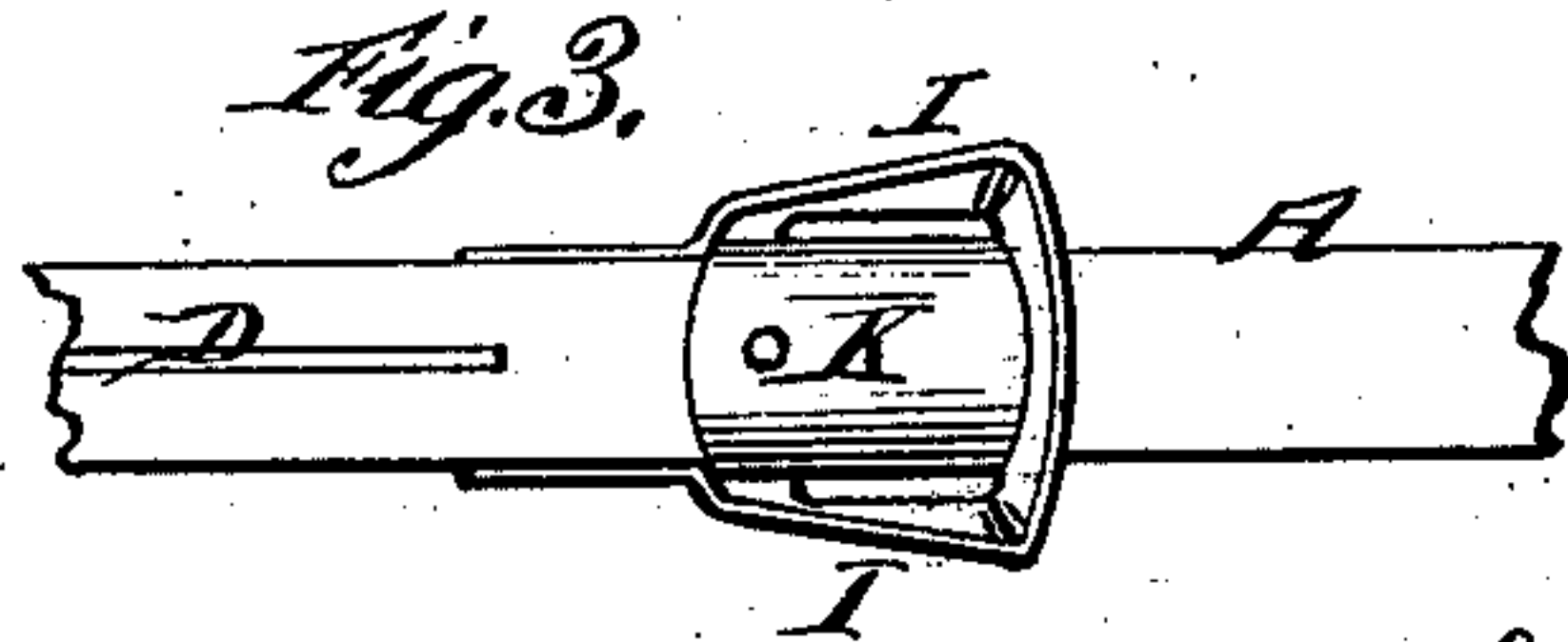
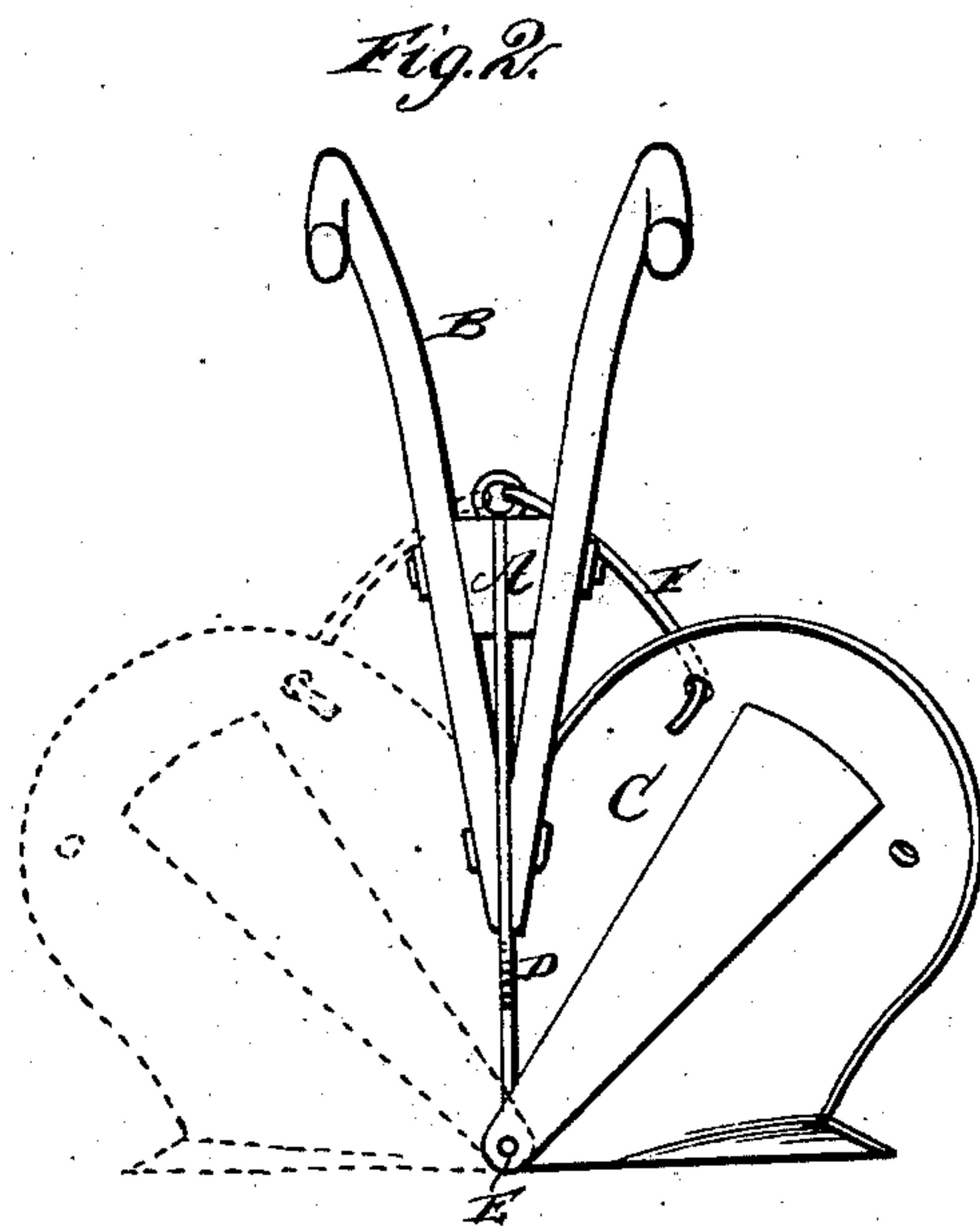
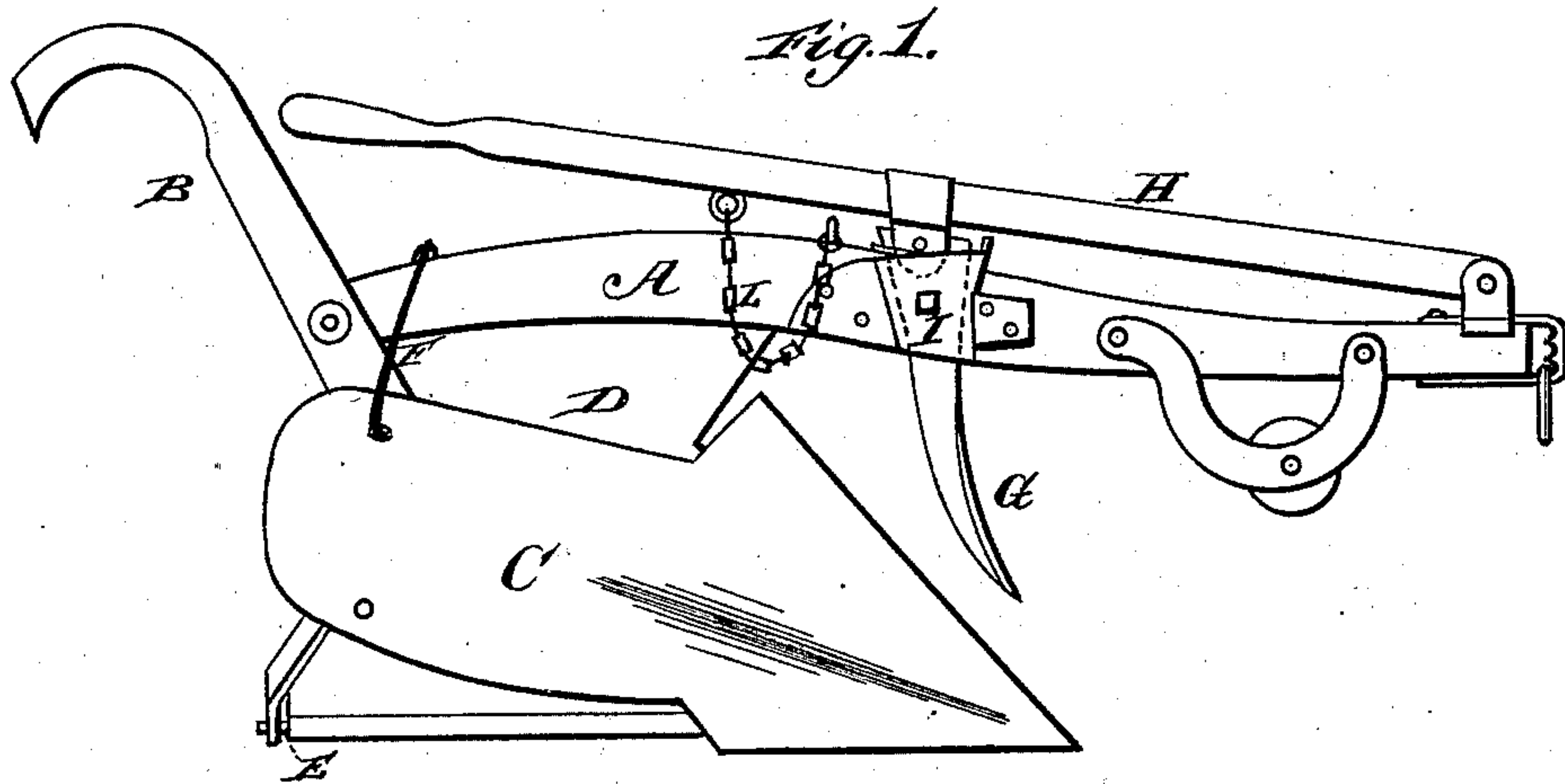


J. P. HOLLEY.
Swivel Plow and Colter.

No. 225,134.

Patented Mar. 2, 1880.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEREMY P. HOLLEY, OF FARMINGTON, MAINE.

SWIVEL-PLOW AND COLTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 225,134, dated March 2, 1880.

Application filed December 20, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEREMY P. HOLLEY, of Farmington, in the county of Franklin and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swivel-Plow and Colter or Cutter; 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 annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of a side elevation of my plow. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a detail view.

The nature of my invention relates to that class of plows known as "reversible plows."

My improvement has special relation to the colter, as herein fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

A designates the plow-beam, B the handles, and C the reversible plow-share, which is hinged to a vertical plate, D, by means of a rod, E, which is secured along the lower edge of the plate D. This plate D is secured in place by the lower ends of the handles and by the beam, into which its upper edge is fitted.

F designates the hook-rod, which is swiveled or hinged at one end to the beam, so as to be swung to either side for the purpose of connecting with the plow-share, according to which side the share is swung.

The colter G is pivoted to a lever-bar, H, which, in turn, is pivoted at its forward end upon the forward end of the beam A.

I designates sheaths for the colter, and, according to my improvement, there is a sheath upon each side of the beam. These sheaths consist of spring-plates fastened to the beam, and, as herein shown, these plates are united

by a cross-plate, which extends across the beam. K is a rounded plate, which is secured to the beam between the sheaths.

L designates a chain which connects the handle portion of the lever-bar with the plow-beam, sufficient slack being allowed for the raising of the colter from one sheath and then setting it down in the other. The object of this is to bring the colter directly over the plow-point. Hence, no matter to which side the share is swung and secured, the colter may be shifted so as to bring it directly over the point.

By making the plates which form the sheaths of spring metal the colter can be held at any height required without the use of bolts. The colter can, under this arrangement, be raised to clear it, and the chain will prevent it from being raised too far above the sheaths.

The curved or rounded plate K forms, in a measure, guides for the colter-point in shifting, since, when it is raised out of one sheath and moved to the other, its point will strike, in many cases, upon the rounded side of the plate, and hence be guided to its destined sheath.

What I claim is—

1. The colter-sheaths I and the rounded plate K upon the beam and between the sheaths, in combination with the colter and pivoted bar for lifting the colter, substantially as set forth.

2. The beam A, colter G, pivoted bar H, sheaths I, and chain L, in combination with a reversible plow, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JEREMY P. HOLLEY.

Witnesses:

HORATIO G. EATON,
ORIN HALL.