(Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. S. FELT.

PLOW.

No. 249,234. Patented Nov. 8, 1881.

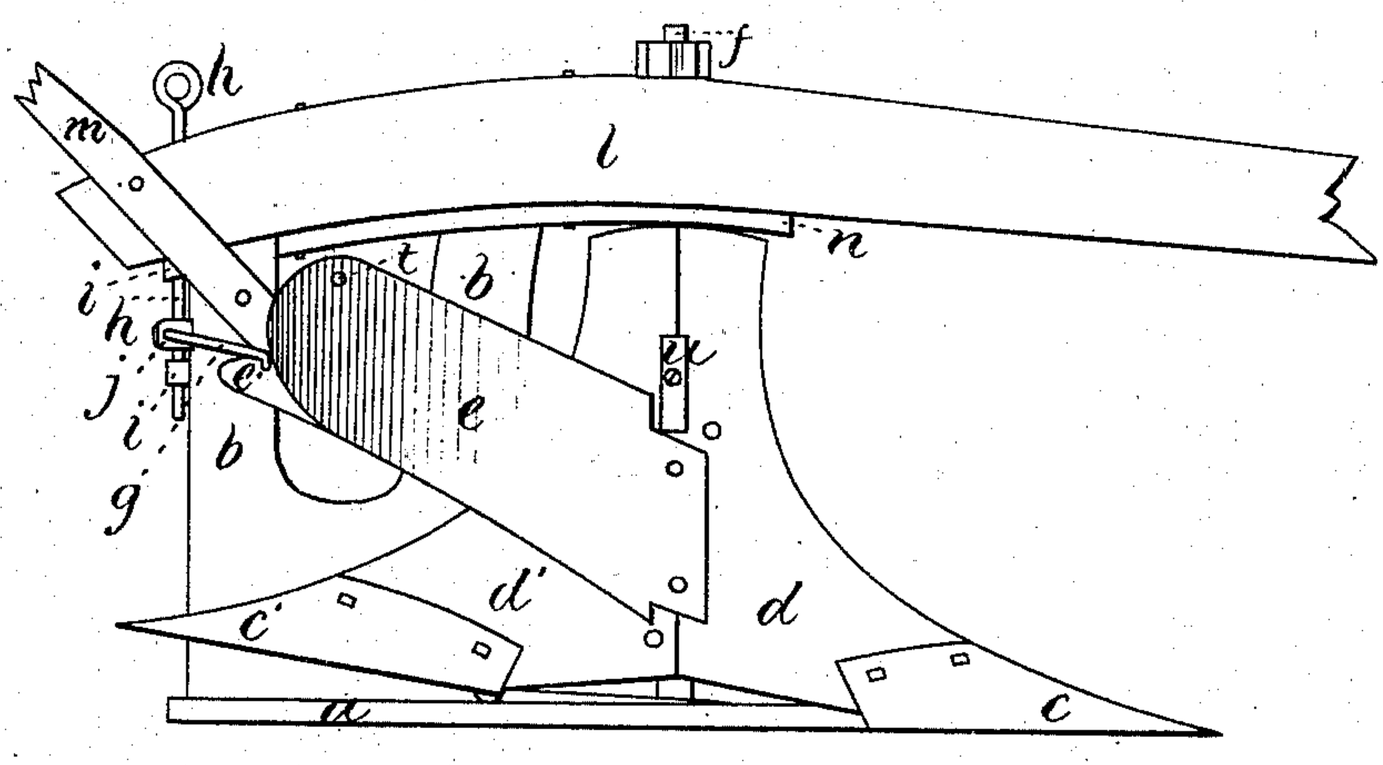

FIG. 1.

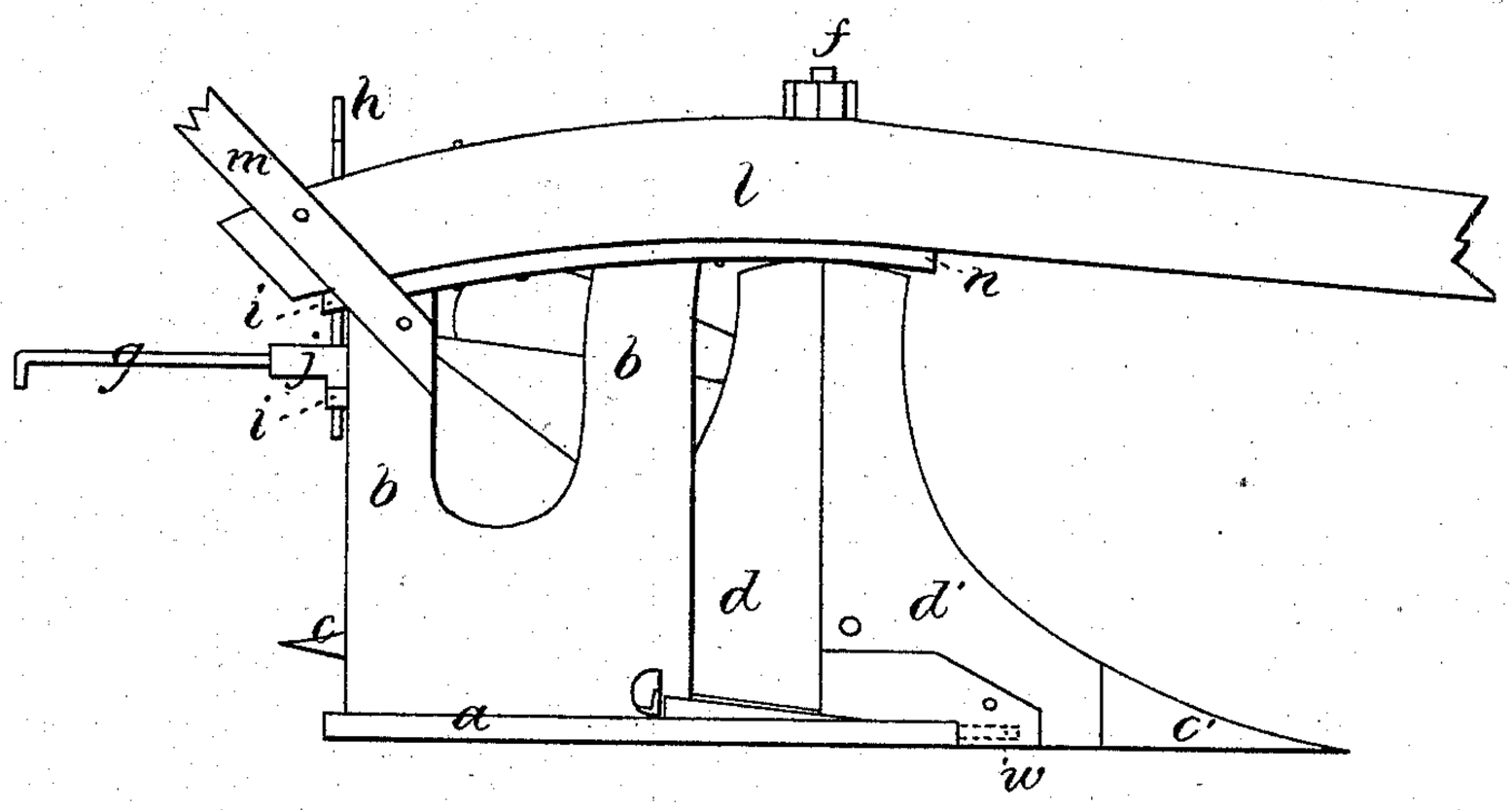

FIG. 2.

WITNESSES:

Chas. H. Kimball.

Wm F. Hoadley

INVENTOR:

Jesse S. Felt

by Clifford and Clifford

his Attys

(Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2

J. S. FELT.

PLOW.

No. 249,234. Patented Nov. 8, 1881.

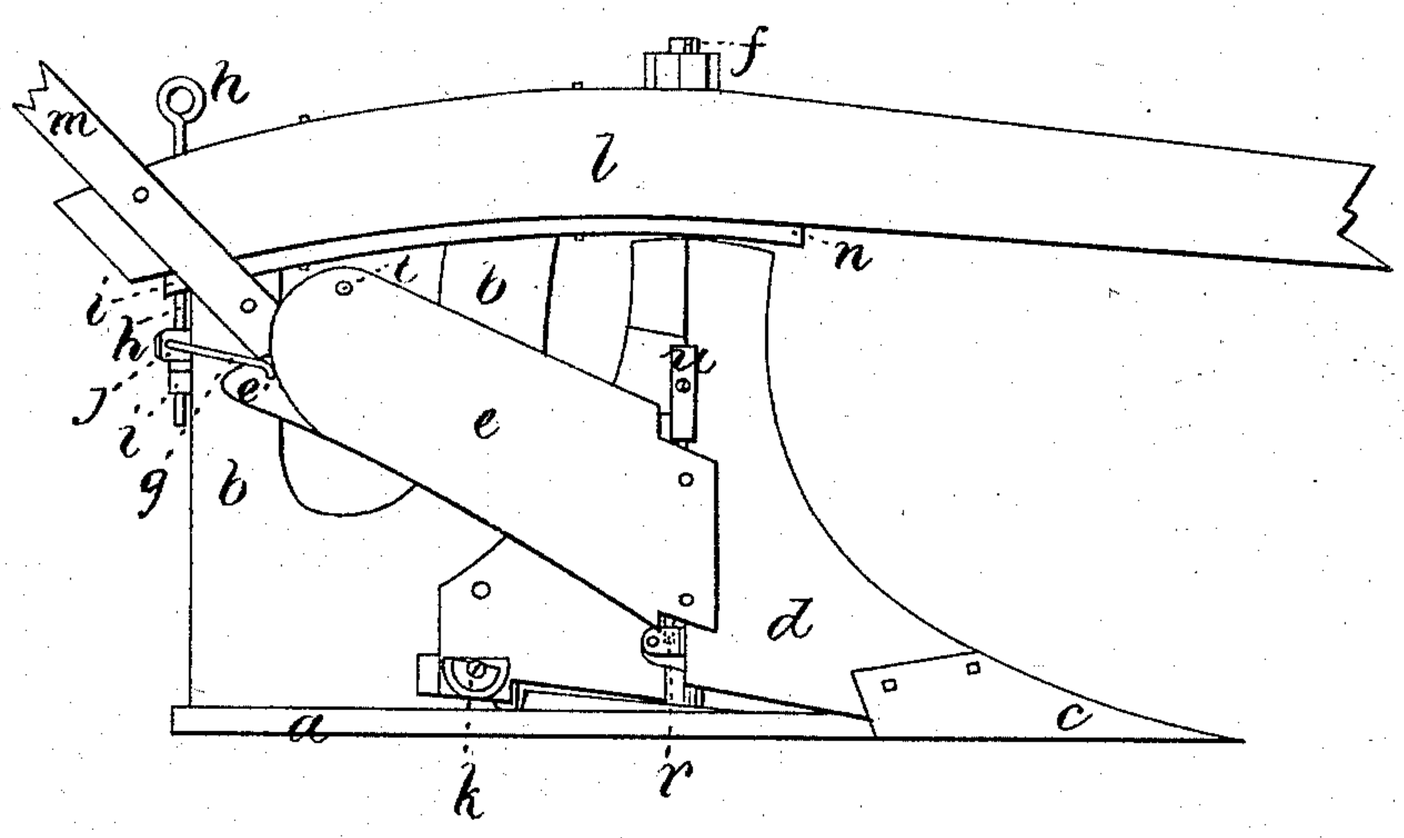

FIG. 3.

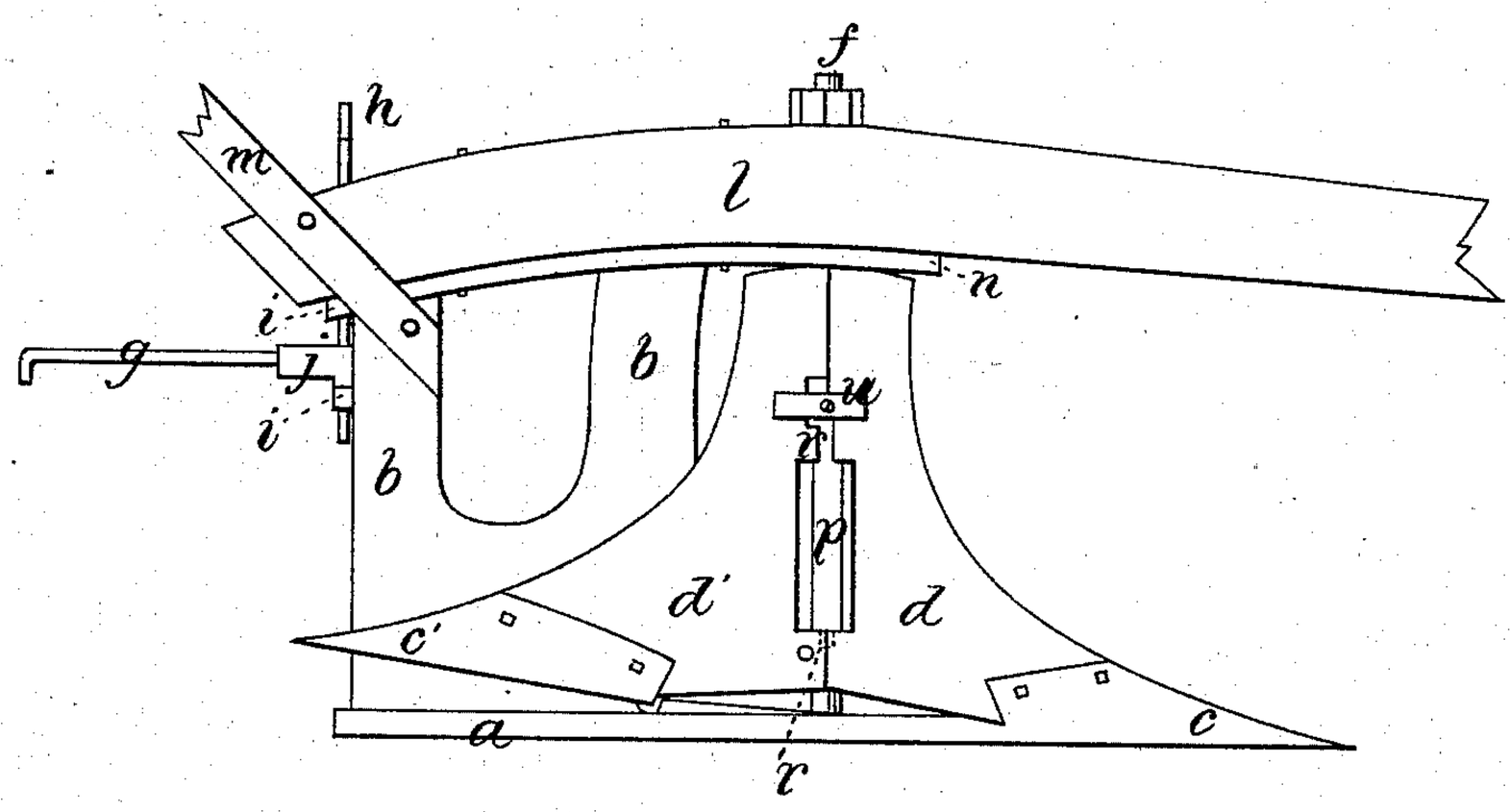

FIG. 4.

WITNESSES:

Chas. H. Komball.
Wm J. Hoodcock

INVENTOR:

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his Attys

(Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

J. S. FELT.

PLOW.

No. 249,234.

Patented Nov. 8, 1881.

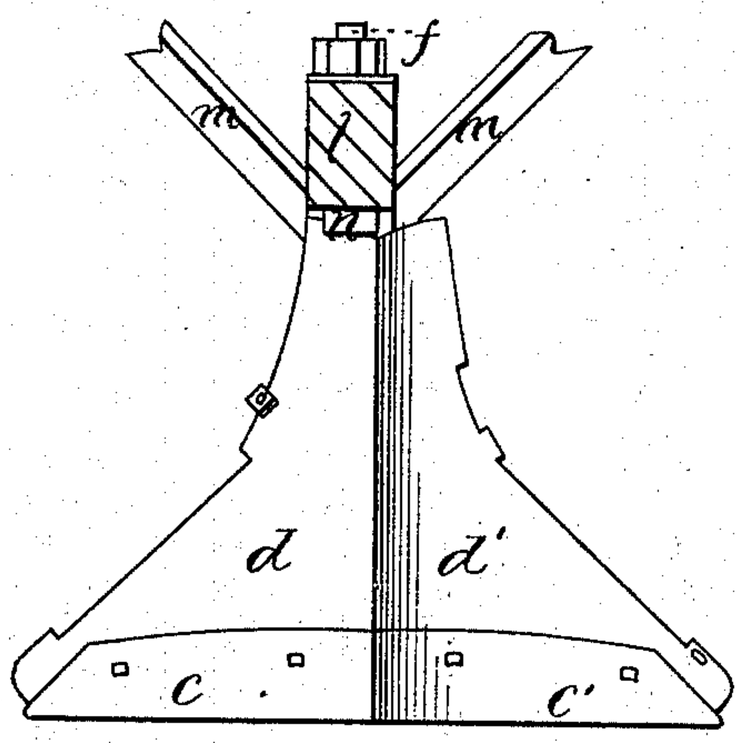

FIG. 5.

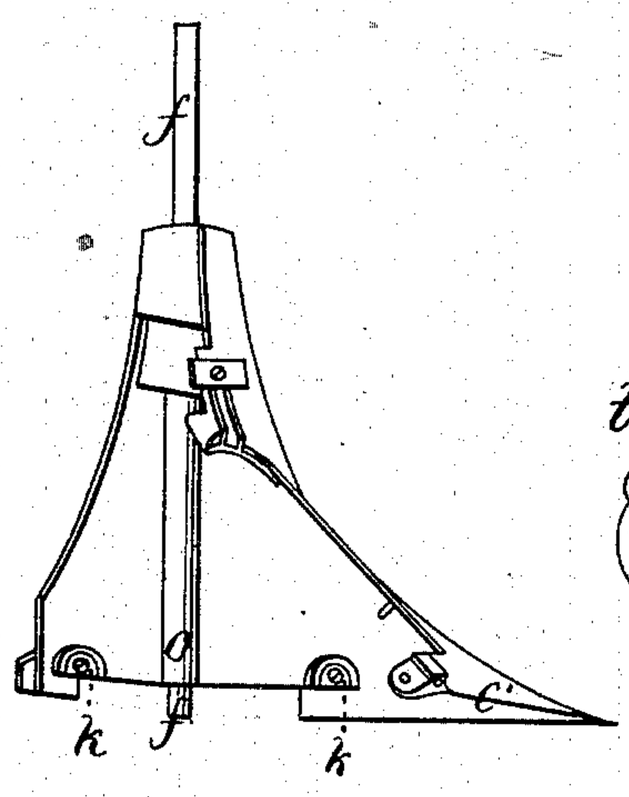

FIG. 6.

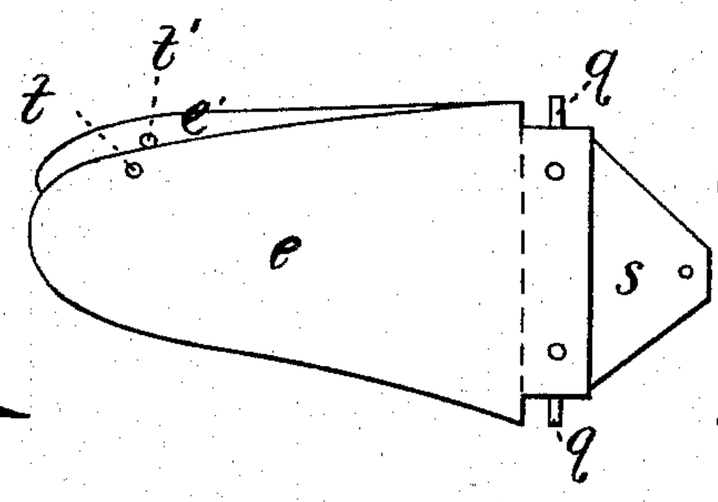

FIG. 7.

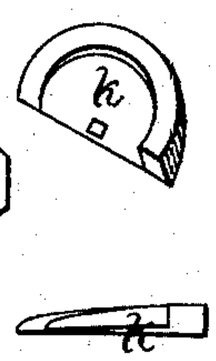

FIG. 8.

WITNESSES:

Chas. H. Kimball.

Wm J. Goodwin

INVENTOR:

Jesse S. Felt

by

Clifford and Clifford

his Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE S. FELT, OF GREENWOOD, MAINE.

PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,234, dated November 8, 1881.

Application filed October 11, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE S. FELT, of Greenwood, in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plows; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a plow which will enable the user to plow furrows side by side without going around the land, and which will always throw the furrow on the same side, so as to prevent dead-furrows and ridges.

My invention consists in the combination, in a reversible plow, of two rotary mold-boards, two two-faced hinged mold-boards, the pivot *q*, and the long bearing *s*, projecting through the rotary mold-boards, and the button *n;* also, in the combination of a standard, *b*, foot *a*, having a point, *w*, with two mold-boards, a pivot-bolt, and two bevel-disks to form an adjustable stop for the point *w*, in order to cause the shares to take more or less land; also, in the combination of two rotary mold-boards, the bevel-disks, a landside, *a b*, an extensible and vertically-adjustable hook, and the two hinged mold-boards, as will be hereinafter described; also, in the combination of two rotary mold-boards, a slot, and button with the landside *a b* and the pivot-bolt *f*, so as to adapt the plow to be used with or without the hinged mold-boards.

The plow has the foot *a*, standard *b*, the rotary points and mold-boards *c c' d d'*, the two-faced hinged mold-boards *e e'*, the main bolt *f*, and the locking device *g h i j*.

My plow may be used either as a side-hill or a level-land plow.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my plow with double rotary share and mold-board and hinged mold-board. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the opposite side of my plow, showing the standard and landside. Fig. 3 is a side elevation with one rotary point or share and the rotary mold-board removed, and having the hinged mold-board and the other rotary mold-board and point on, and showing the plow when used as a common landside-plow. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of my plow with the standard, the two rotary points, and mold-boards on, but with the hinged mold-board removed. Fig. 5 is a front view of my plow with the hinged mold-board removed, and with the left-hand point placed side by side with the right-hand point, so as to form a plow with a share and mold-board on both sides. Fig. 6 is an inside view of the landside, showing the two wheels with the wedge-shaped edges and the main bolt on which the plow swings. Fig. 7 is a detail side view of the two-faced hinged mold-board. Fig. 8 shows views of the wheels to regulate the landing of the plow.

Same letters show like parts.

I will now proceed to describe the structure and operation of the different parts of my invention.

l is the beam of the plow. *m* are the handles. Passing down through the beam at the proper point, through the block-head *n*, through a socket or sockets, *o*, on the inside of the landside, and through the foot *a* of the standard, is the main bolt *f*. Upon this the rotary mold-boards and points turn when they are reversed or turned from side to side of the beam. These rotary mold-boards are made of two parts or halves of the same size and shape, as seen in Figs. 1 and 4. By rotary mold-boards and shares or points I mean mold-boards turning in a horizontal plane and on the main bolt *f*.

In Fig. 4 the hinged mold-board *e* is removed. At the juncture of the two parts of the mold-boards is made a slot or opening, *p*. This is to permit of the swinging of the hinged two-faced mold-board *e*. This mold-board is provided with pivots *q*, upon which it is swung when it is desired. These pivots are set or stepped into sockets *r* on the inside of the rotary mold-boards. The two parts of the rotary mold-boards are held together, when arranged relatively to each other as shown in Fig. 1, by overlapping pieces on the inside of the landsides and the mold-boards, and by screws or bots passing through such overlapping pieces and into the metal of said landsides and mold-boards. I do not limit myself to this exact method of uniting the two parts, for this may be done in any well-known way and by any known and familiar mechanical means.

The hinged two-faced mold-board has a pro-

jecting part or end, *s*, which penetrates into the space behind the rotary mold-boards and strikes and rests against the inside of one or the other of the rotary mold-boards, accordingly as the hinged mold-board is swung to one or the other side. This gives it a bearing on the inside. When placed in position the outer end is held in place by the locking device *g h i j*. Of this device the hook *g* is set into one of the holes *t t'*, accordingly as the hinged mold-board is turned. The other end of the hook *g* is screwed into the end of the socket-piece *j*. The socket-piece *j* is rigidly fastened to the upright sliding bolt *h*, which lifts and drops through the two eyes *i*. These eyes are set on the rear edge of the standard *b*. I do not desire to limit myself to this exact locking device. Instead of the holes *t t'*, a kind of toothed rack may be set on the interior two faces of the hinged mold-board, and two hooks, *g*, may be used instead of one, without the vertical motion of the bolt *h*. If two are used, then there is, of course, no need for the hook *g* to swing entirely around, as in the form shown in the drawings. As shown in the drawings, the hook *g* fits into one of the holes *t t'* and holds the hinged mold-board in the desired position firmly, with the projecting piece *s* fitting closely up against the inside of one of the rotary mold-boards, *d* or *d'*, whichever is in front at the time.

The hinged mold-board can be removed, if desired. This is done by turning the button *u* up into a horizontal position, as seen in Fig. 4. This uncovers a small slot, out of which the pivot *q* can be slipped, and thus the mold-board removed. A screw serves to tighten the button when so placed as to hold the pivot *q* in place. This removal is desirable when, for instance, only a narrow furrow is to be made. Farmers now, in some cases, have an extra small plow for such work. This serves for that purpose and saves that expense. It is also desirable when the two points are to be used side by side, as shown in Fig. 5, where a wide furrow is desired and the earth to be thrown over on both sides.

On the inside of the landsides are seen two small wheels set on screws. These are indicated by *k k*. These have a raised side or edge, one part of which is thicker than the other, growing gradually thicker as the edge runs around the wheel. The object of this is to furnish a bearing for the point *w* of the foot *a*. These wheels are intended to be turned as desired, so as to throw the point of the foot *a* more or less away from the inside of the landside, and thus, by acting as a wedge between the point *w* of the foot *a* and the inside of the landside, turn the front point of the plow so as to make it land more, and thus produce a wider furrow.

The points or share of the plow are held to the mold-boards in the usual way.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a reversible plow, the combination, with the rotary mold-boards *d d'*, of the two-faced hinged mold-boards *e e'*, provided with pivots *q*, the long bearing *s*, projecting through the rotary mold-boards, and the button *u*, as set forth.

2. The combination of the standard *b*, foot *a*, having point *w*, mold-boards *d d'*, pivot-bolt *f*, and bevel-disks *k*, forming an adjustable stop for the point *w* to cause the plowshares to take more or less land.

3. The combination of the rotary mold-boards *d d'*, beveled disks *k*, landside *a b*, the extensible hook *g*, vertically adjustable, and the hinged mold-boards *e e'*, substantially as shown and described.

4. The combination of the rotary mold-boards *d d'*, slot *p*, and button *u* with the landside *a b* and pivot-bolt *f*, and adapted to be used with or without the hinged mold-boards, as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JESSE S. FELT.

Witnesses:

CLAYTON J. FARRINGTON,

FRED. A. DYER.