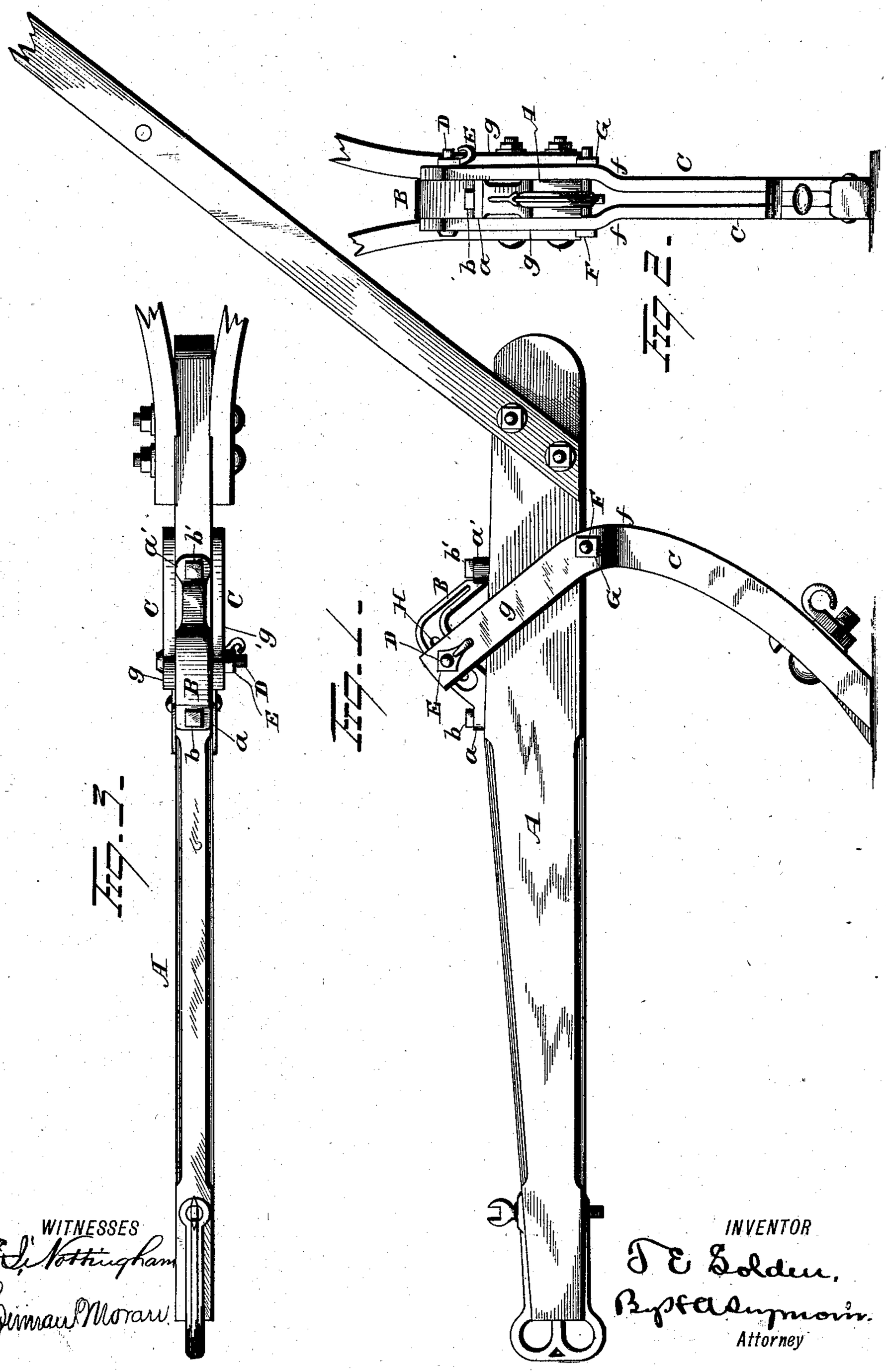
(No Model.)

T. E. GOLDEN.

PLOW.

No. 257,861. Patented May 16, 1882.



WITNESSES

E. L. Nottingham

Herman Moran

INVENTOR

T E Golden,

By Fitzgerald & Mason.

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE E. GOLDEN, OF COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 257,861, dated May 16, 1882.

Application filed March 1, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE E. GOLDEN, of Columbus, in the county of Muscogee and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plows; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in plows, the object of the same being to provide means for securely fastening the plow-standard and plow to the beam in any desired adjustment or inclination relative thereto; and it consists in certain details in construction and combinations of parts, as will be more fully explained, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a plow embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is an end view, and Fig. 3 is a plan view.

A represents the plow-beam, having the brace B secured thereto on its upper surface. This brace is provided at its extremities with the flat bearing-surfaces *a a'*, which latter are adapted to rest on the plow-beam in a position over the plow-standard, and be secured thereto by the lag-screws *b b'*, which latter pass through the flanges on the extremities of the brace and into the plow-beam A, and firmly hold the brace thereon. The front curved portion of the brace B is of the same thickness as the plow-beam, and is formed in the segment of a circle, and is provided with a continuous curved slot, or with perforations H, in which the bolt D rests to secure the upper end of the plow-standard in position.

The plow-standard C is shaped as shown in Fig. 2, with its sides *g* running upward parallel for a greater part of its length, and then diverges for a short distance, forming the shoulders *f*, and then proceeding parallel throughout the remainder of its length. The space between the side pieces, *g*, of the standard C, above the shoulders *f*, is sufficiently large to admit of the plow-beam A being introduced therein, and is provided at its extreme upper end with bolt-holes for the passage of the bolt D, and with the holes just above the shoulders *f* for the passage of the bolt F, which latter forms the fulcrum of the standard. This latter bolt, F, is adapted to pass under the plow-beam A and bear on the under-face thereof, or on a metallic plate secured on the under side of the plow-beam, to take the wear from off the said beam. The bolt D is adapted to pass through the holes in the side pieces of the standard and through a perforation in the brace B, and is held therein by the nut E, which also clamps the side pieces of the standard firmly against the plow-beam and brace. The lower bolt, F, also passes through the holes in the side pieces of the plow-standard and under the plow-beam, and is secured in position by the nut G, which also clamps the side pieces of the standard against the sides of the beam and brace, and prevents the bolt from acting as a pivot for the standard when the device is lifted from off the ground. If desired, the bolt F can pass through the beam or through a suitable bearing secured to the under side of the beam, and form the pivotal point for the standard.

In both of the constructions before described the front curved face of the brace corresponds to the arc in which the upper end of the standard moves, and by this arrangement it will be seen that by removing the thumb-nut E and bolt D, and securing the standard C in a more elevated or depressed position, the plow can be regulated for deep or light plowing. The brace can be made of any desired shape and fastened to the beam in any desired manner, and instead of being formed as shown can be semicircular in shape, and have the perforations centrally at the top instead of at the front, as shown. If this latter construction should be used, the standard need not have the curve shown in the drawings at the shoulders *f*, but can be made nearly straight at this point. I prefer, however, to pass the bolt F through the plow-standards below the plow-beam, so that the said bolt F will bear directly on the said beam or a plate connected to the said beam, as it enables the parts to be made of light material and be as strong and durable as if they were constructed of heavier material, and perforated for the passage of the bolts and screws heretofore referred to.

My improvement is adapted more especially

for shovel-plows, and is strong and durable in use, and can be manufactured at a small initial cost.

It is evident that slight changes in the construction of the different parts might be resorted to without departing from the spirit of my invention, and hence I would have it understood that I do not limit myself to the exact construction shown and described, but consider myself at liberty to make such changes as come within the spirit and scope of my invention.

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

The combination, with the beam A and standard C, provided with the upwardly and forwardly projecting side pieces, *g*, of the brace B, provided with perforations H, or their equivalent, arranged on an arc of a circle, the bolt D, extending through the upper ends of the side pieces, *g*, and the brace, and serving to clamp the standard in any desired adjustment, and bolt F, extending through the standard and through or beneath the beam, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THEODORE E. GOLDEN.

Witnesses:
A. O. BLACKMAR,
WM. H. BRANNON.