

(No Model.)

J. L. CLOWER.
COMBINATION PLOW.

No. 313,473.

Patented Mar. 10, 1885.

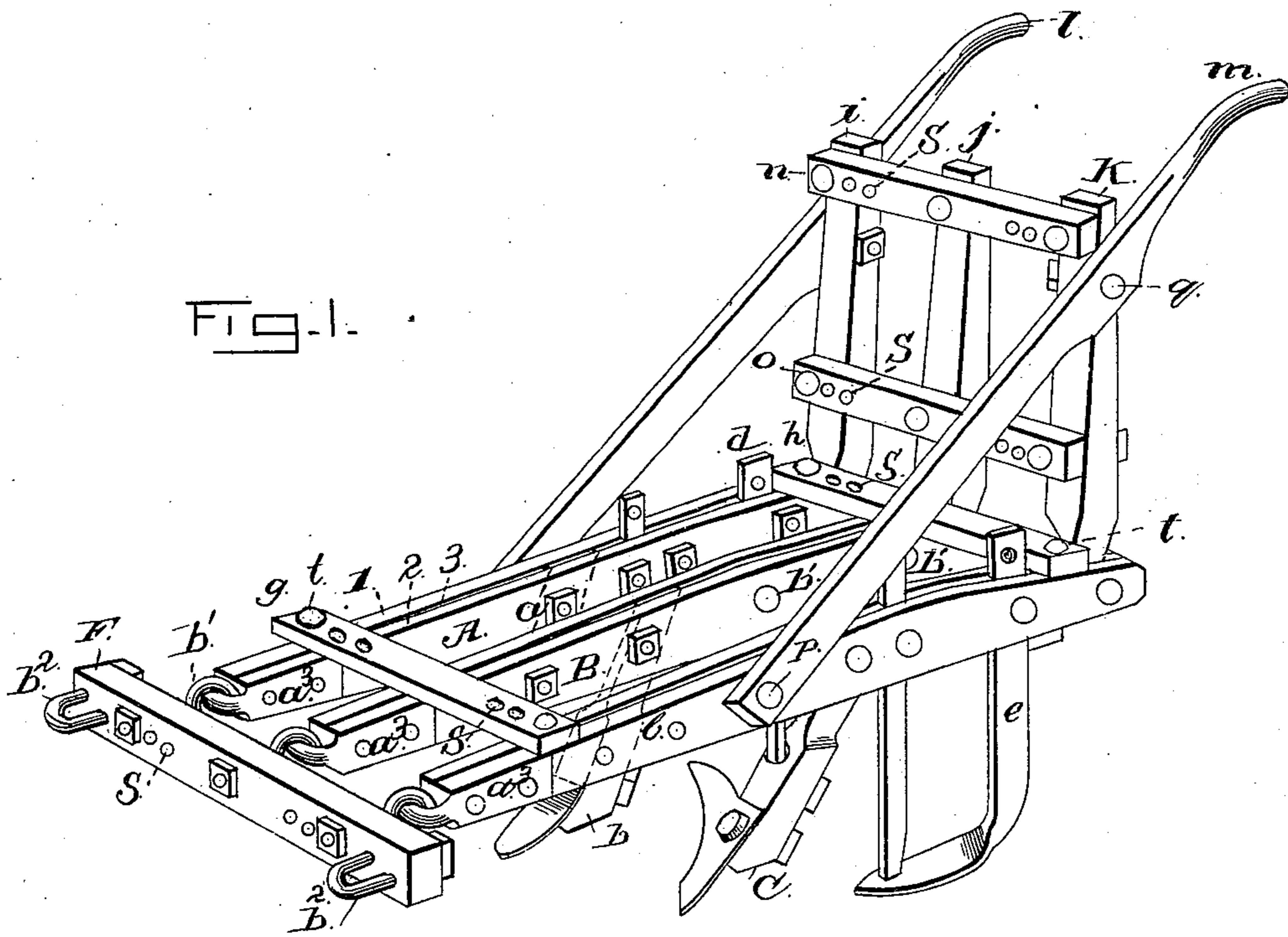


Fig. 1.

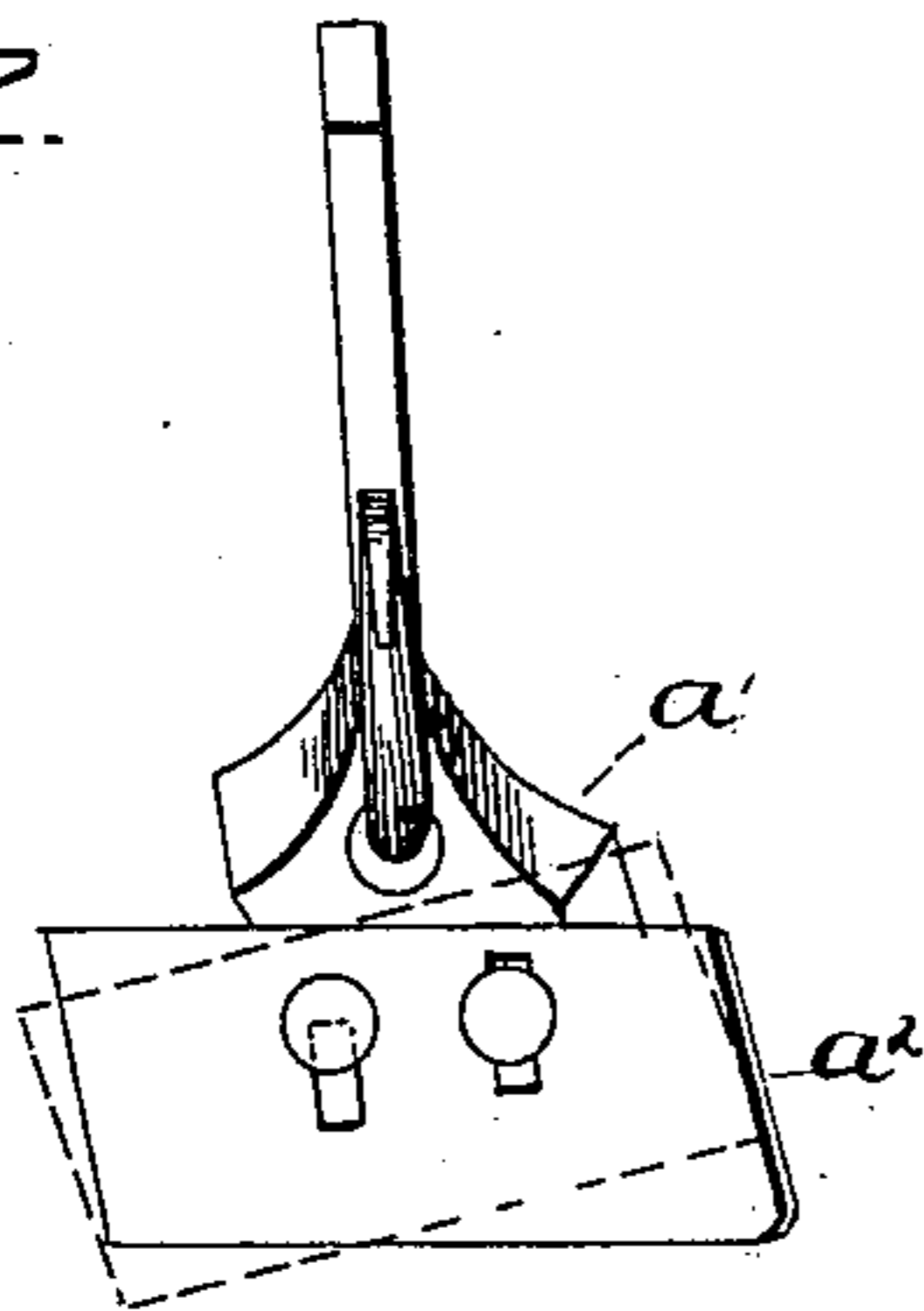
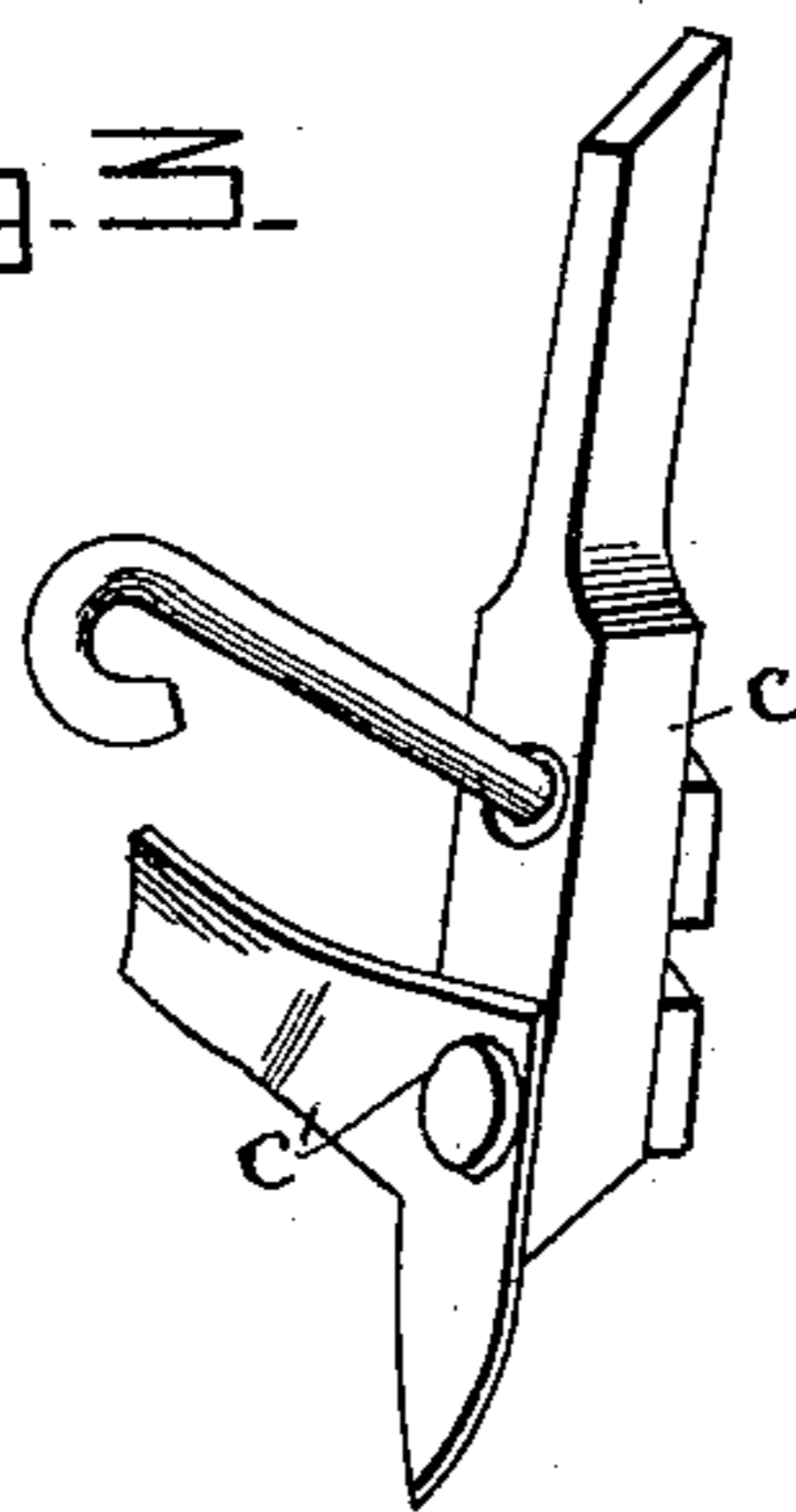


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES LAWRENCE CLOWER, OF PLANTERSVILLE, ARKANSAS.

COMBINATION-PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 313,473, dated March 10, 1885.

Application filed August 6, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. L. CLOWER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Plantersville, in the county of Drew and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combination-Plows; and I do 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 ap-
10 pertain to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specifica-
15 tion.

My invention relates to combination-plows; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of its parts, and is described as follows:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my combination-plow. Fig. 2 is a face view of the standards a' with the scraper a^2 attached. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the standards, c , with a dirter, c' , attached.

A, B, and C are respectively the right, middle, and left beams.

a , b , and c are the plow-standards to said beams.

d and e are subsoil attachments to be used or left off at the discretion of the person operating said combination-plow.

F is the double-tree.

g and h are cross-beam attachments to be left off entirely, except in scraping, when side movement of beams must be prevented.

i , j , and k are uprights, the handles being attached to i and k .

n and o are cross attachments for holding the uprights i , j , and k permanently to their places.

l and m are handles to be attached to the beams by bolts and nuts p , and to the uprights by bolts and nuts q .

a' are the scraper attachments, which are to take the places of standards and plows a and c , while a and c will be moved back to d and e with the dirters c' attached to them.

In scraping, the subsoilers d and e are to be left entirely off, together with the middle beam, B, and the foot b .

The beams A, B, and C are each made in two halves, 1 and 2, leaving a space, 3, for the

standards $a b c a'$ and subsoilers d and e and uprights $i j k$ to be secured between. These halves 1 and 2 are held together at their front ends by yoke-links a^3 and bolts, and at middle and rear ends by bolts and nuts, which secure the standards and uprights above mentioned in place.

The double-tree F is provided with three hooks, b' , which are hooked into yoke-links a^3 . It is also provided with clevis-irons b^2 , one end of which has a nut and the other is embedded in the double-tree one-half its thickness. This double-tree answers two purposes—viz., for attaching the team to, and holding beams A, B, and C the proper distances apart at their front ends. Beams g and h are for the purpose of holding beams A and C the proper distance apart.

It will be seen that double-tree F and beams g and h each have three holes, s , at each end, equal distances apart, so that the said beams A and C may be made as much closer or wider apart as said holes will admit. These beams g and h are bolted to beams A and C by bolts and nuts t . The middle beam, B, is not bolted to these said beams g and h , but has a slight lateral movement. In the rear ends of these beams A B C, in slot 3, between the two halves 1 and 2, are pivoted uprights $i j k$. These uprights are held in their upright position by handles l and m , and are kept the proper distance apart by beams n and o , which also have three holes, s , in each end, corresponding with hole s in double-tree F and beams g and h .

If the handles $l m$ are removed, the uprights $i j k$ will fall back on a straight line with beams A B C.

The entire frame-work of this combination-plow is put together with loose joints, allowing the plow to give in every direction to accommodate itself to the surface of the ground. The only parts rigidly secured are the standards $a b c$ and the subsoilers $d e$.

These beams A B C each having a slot, 3, their entire length, the standards may be moved forward or back as may be desired.

The bolt-holes of the scrapers a^2 are elongated, so that the scrapers may be elevated at either end, so as to make the row scraped more or less sharp, as the farmer may desire.

I claim that the combination-plow will bed

the land; the plow on standard *b* making center furrow while those on A and C bed; will also scrape and cultivate the middles. In the latter case attachments *a'* will take the places *a* 5 and *c* on beams A and C, while *b* will be moved back to rear set of holes, *b'*, in beam B. I claim, further, that any kind of plow may be used instead of those attached, as the frame-work can be adjusted to any size of plow.

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

The combination of double-tree F, having hooks *b'* and clevis-irons *b²*, beams *g h n o*, hav-

ing bolt-holes *s*, standards *i j k*, side beams, A 15 C, and middle beam, B, running under cross-beams *g h*, its front end hinged to double-tree F, and its rear end pivoted to standard *j*, all being held together by loosely-fitting bolts L, substantially as shown and described, and for 20 the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES LAWRENCE CLOWER.

Witnesses:

T. F. HAYS,

J. W. CLEGG.