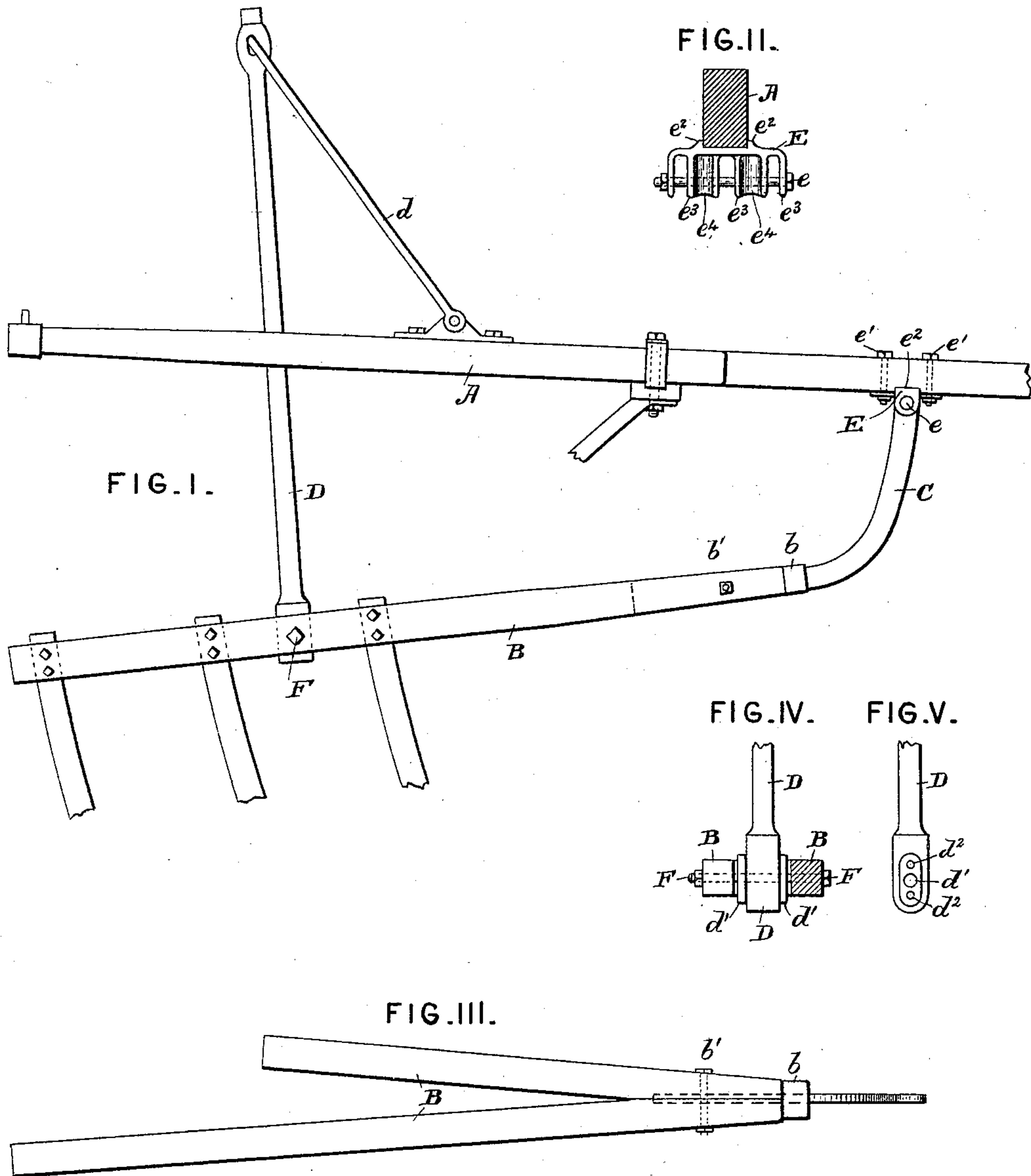


(No Model.)

J. C. ROSEBAUGH.
CULTIVATOR.

No. 332,165.

Patented Dec. 8, 1885.



Attest:
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By Patent Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. ROSEBAUGH, OF FREMONT, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE FREMONT CULTIVATOR COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CULTIVATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 332,165, dated December 8, 1885.

Application filed September 9, 1885. Serial No. 176,630. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. ROSEBAUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fremont, in the county of Sandusky and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cultivators; 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to cultivators of the kind shown in the patent to M. Bruner, Jr., No. 100,720, dated March 15, 1870; and it consists in the detailed construction of the parts, hereinafter fully described and claimed, by which the plow-beams are connected to the framing of the cultivator, and by which the main standards are connected to the plow-beams.

In the drawings, Figure I is a side view of the plow-beam, main standard, and portions of the framing of a cultivator embodying my improvements. Fig. II is a detail end view of one of the brackets by which the plow-beam is connected to the framing. Fig. III is a plan view of the plow-beam, looking downward from above. Fig. IV is a detail end view of the plow-beam, showing the main standard attached to it. Fig. V is a detail side view of the end of one of the main standards removed from the plow-beams.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A is the side bar, to which the cultivator-axle is secured. Two of these side bars are used, and are joined together by suitable cross pieces and stays, so as to make a secure framing.

B is one of the plow-beams, which consists of two parts coupled together at the front end by means of the collar *b* and bolt *b'*, which also secure the curved draw-bar C firmly to the said plow-beam. The rear ends of the two parts of which the said plow-beam is composed are made to diverge, and the lower end of the main standard D is pivoted between them. The draw-bar C is pivoted to the side bar, A,

by means of the bracket E and pin *e*. The bracket E is securely fastened to the side bar, A, by means of the bolts *e'*, and is also kept in position by the lugs *e''*, which bear against the side of the said bar. The upper end of the draw-bar is provided with a hole through which the pin *e* passes. This hole is made considerably larger than the pin, so that the draw-bar may have very free play in all directions. The bracket E is provided with six vertical flanges, *e'''*. The spaces between the middle and outer flanges form three separate bearing places at which the draw-bar may be attached. The intermediate spaces are filled in with metal, forming distance-pieces *e''''*. Additional bearing places can be formed, if required, by correspondingly increasing the number of the vertical flanges and distance-pieces. The position of the plow-beam can be adjusted laterally by coupling the draw-bar to the pin *e* at one or another of the three bearing places in the bracket E, as found convenient. The end of the draw-bar is made narrower than the spaces between the flanges *e'''*, so that it always may have great freedom of movement, and be easy to couple or uncouple.

D is the main standard by which the plow-beam is guided in all its movements. This standard is pivoted at the top to the standard-rod *d*, which is attached to the framing of the cultivator, and is moved by the hand of the operator, who sits behind and grasps it about the middle of its length. The lower end of the main standard D is pivoted to the plow-beam by means of the bolt or pin F, which passes through the two diverging ends of the said plow-beam and the lower end of the main standard, which is placed between them. The diverging ends of the plow-beam are thus prevented from spreading too far apart.

In order that the end of the main standard may turn easily upon the pin F, the hole through it is made considerably larger than the pin, and two plates, *d'*, are provided and fastened to the sides of the main standard by screws or rivets *d''*. These plates are provided with a central hole of the same size as the pin F, and form the real bearing of the end of the said main standard upon the pin. The heads of the screws or rivets *d''* are countersunk into the plates *d'*, so that the said plates may pre-

sent a level side bearing surface where they come in contact with the plow-beam.

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

In a cultivator, the combination of the plow-beam B, provided with the curved draw-bar C, the side bar, A, and the bracket E, securely fastened to the said side bar, and provided with the pin e , the vertical flanges e^3 , and the

distance-pieces e^4 , forming separate bearing places for the attachment of the said draw-bar, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

JOHN C. ROSEBAUGH.

Witnesses:

E. F. DICKINSON,
VENELIA CONKLIN.