

(No Model.)

W. A. EDMONDSON.

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

PLOW.

No. 359,598.

Patented Mar. 22, 1887.

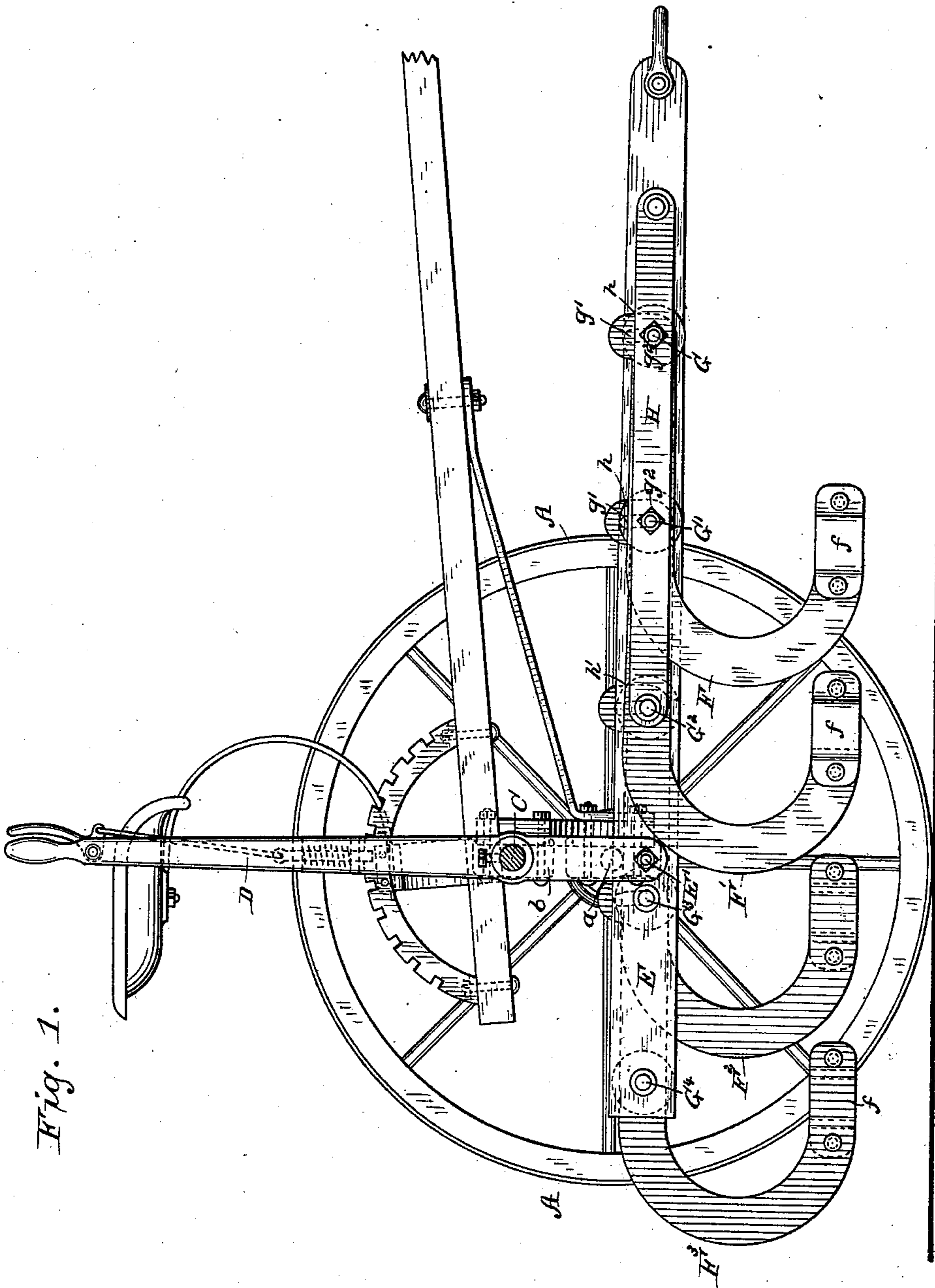


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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(No Model.)

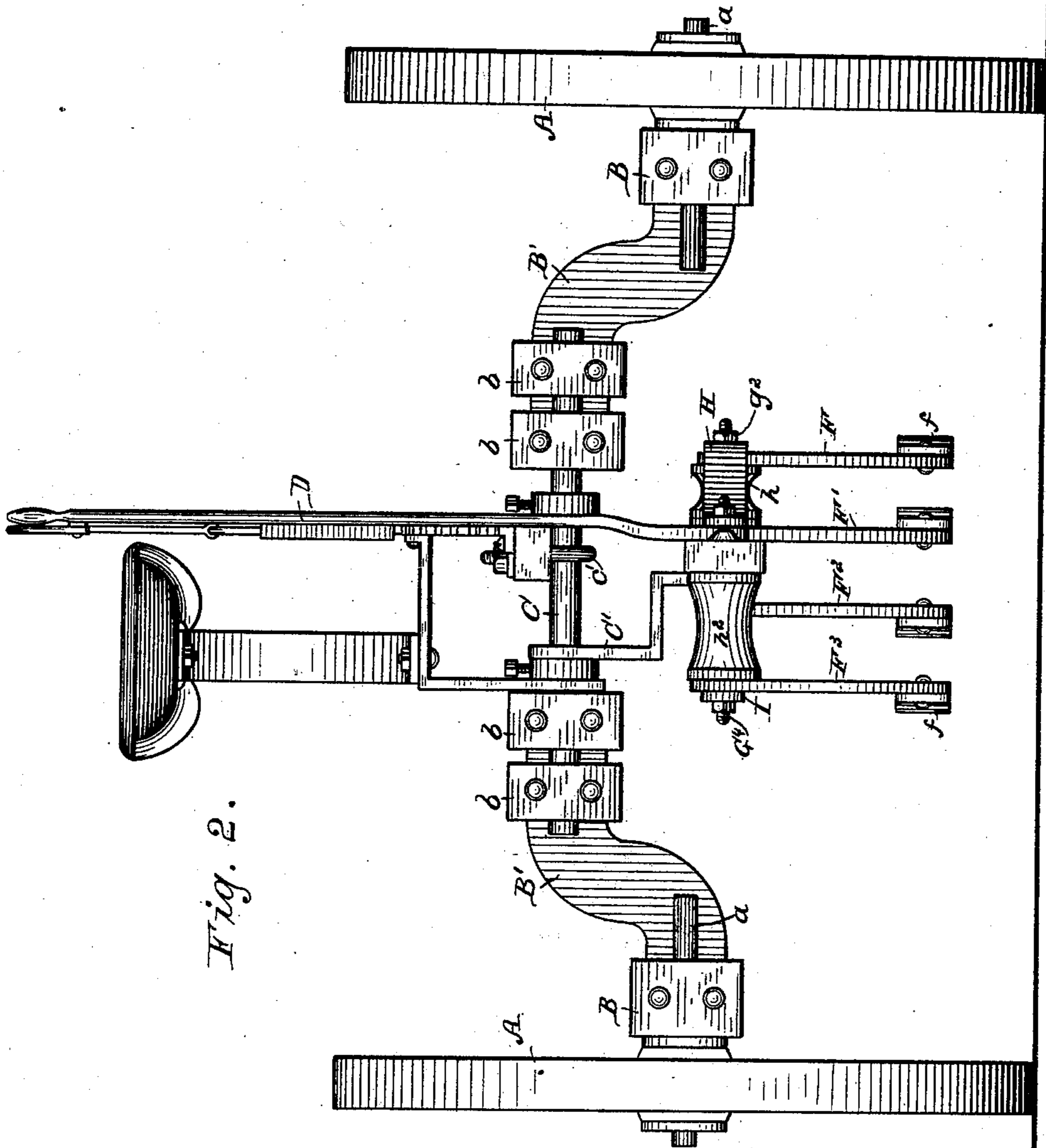
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WITNESSES

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(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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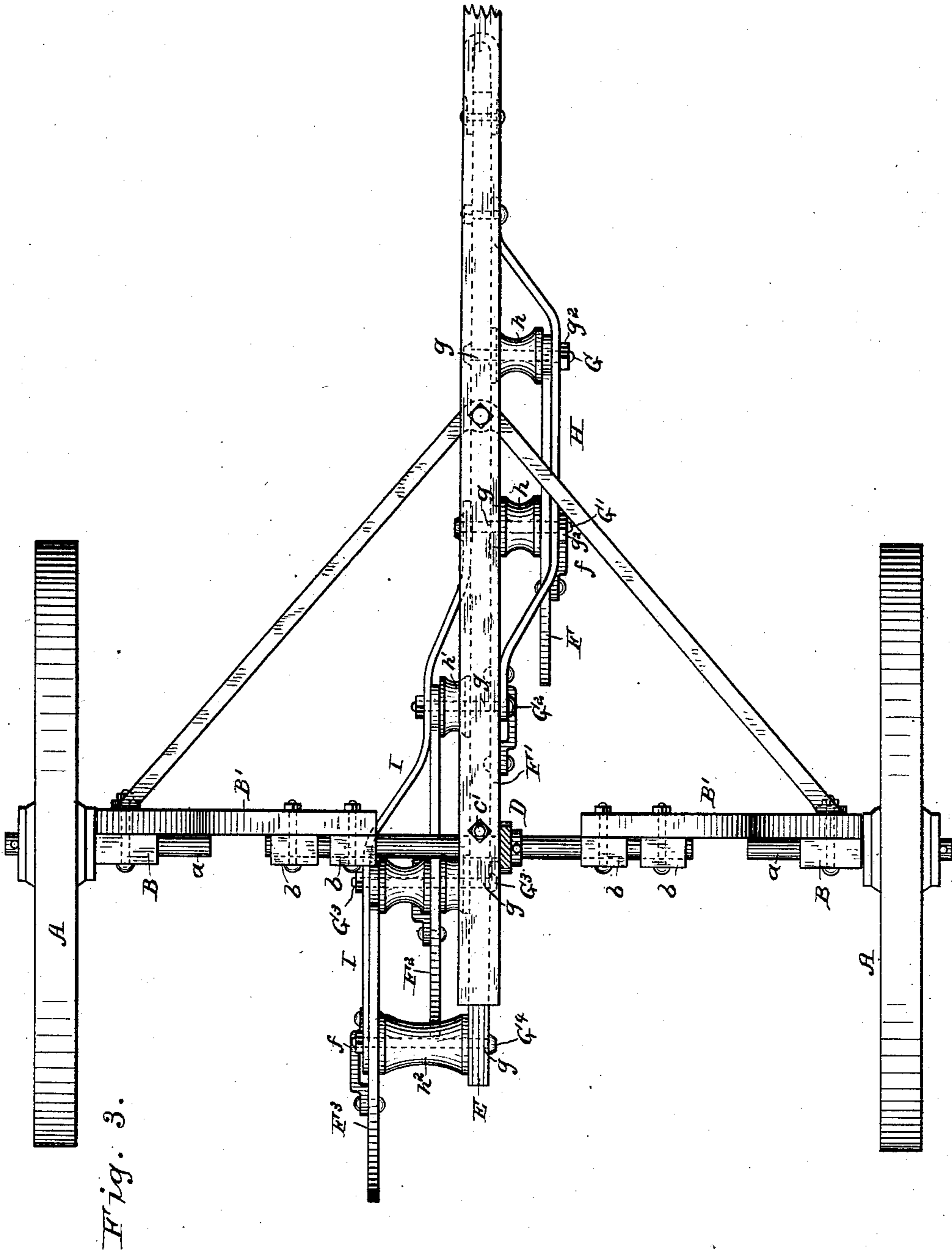


Fig. 3.

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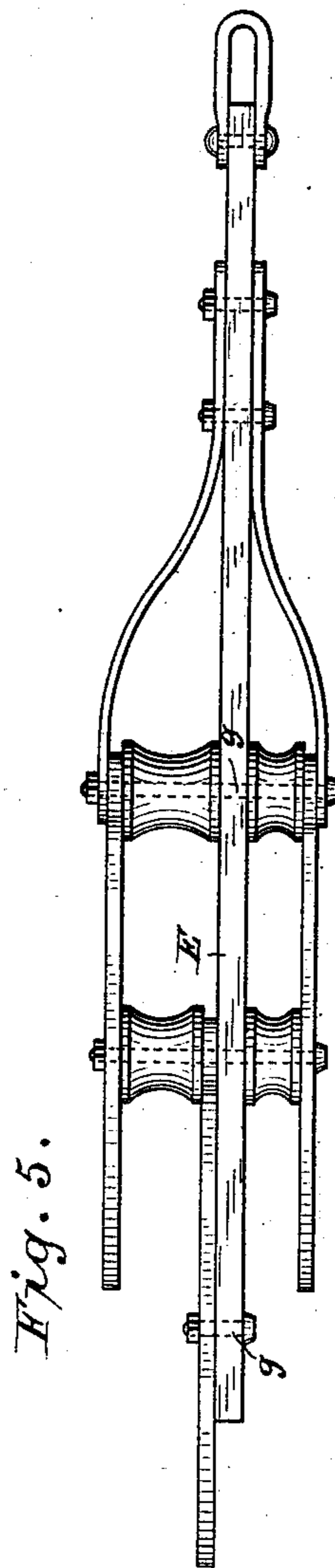
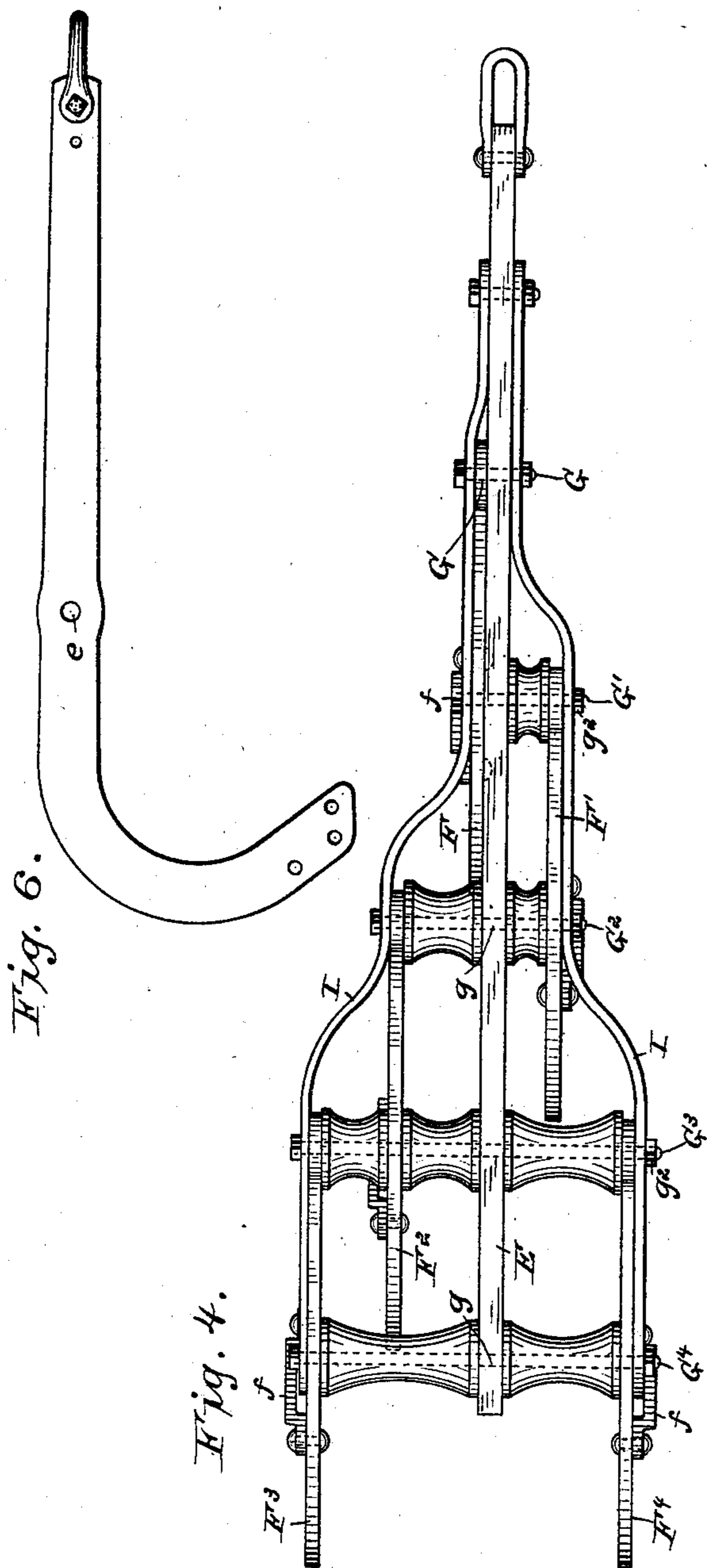
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WITNESSES.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER EDMONDSON, OF MORVEN, GEORGIA.

PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,598, dated March 22, 1887.

Application filed July 1, 1886. Serial No. 206,835. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ALEXANDER EDMONDSON, of Morven, Brooks county, Georgia, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Plows, of which the following is a specification.

My improvements are specially applicable to sulky-plows, and are illustrated in the drawings as so applied.

10 Among other things, the object of my invention is to provide a construction whereby the plows may be arranged with facility in various ways, according to the manner in which it is desired to treat the soil.

15 The details of construction, as well as the subject-matter claimed, are hereinafter specifically set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation on the line 1 1 of Fig. 2, illustrating one way of organizing my improved machine. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same with the driver's seat and rocking lever removed to more clearly show the arrangement. Fig.
20 4 is a detail view of the plow-beam, showing the plow-standards connected therewith in a different manner from that illustrated in the above figures. Fig. 5 shows still another arrangement; and Fig. 6, a more simple arrangement, which may be connected with the
30 sulky for breaking up ordinary turf.

My invention is preferably applied to a sulky construction as follows:

35 A A are the carrying-wheels, loosely mounted on short stud-axes *a*, adjustably clamped in boxes B on the ends of angle-pieces B', which form parts of the main axle. The opposite ends of the angle-pieces are provided with boxes *b b*, in which the horizontal portion C of the axle is adjustably secured at
40 each end. By this construction the axle may be readily adjusted as may be desired.

The angle-sections B' are preferably flat, but might be made of any other cross-section,
45 if desired. I prefer the construction illustrated, because it gives lightness and strength and affords a suitable surface for the attachment of the boxes for holding the stud-axes and the horizontal portion C of the axle.

50 The pole or tongue is at its rear end secured to the horizontal portion C of the axle by

means of an eyebolt, *c'*, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 2. From the outer ends of the angle-sections B' of the axle, braces extend forward to the pole or tongue and are securely bolted
55 thereto. This gives a compact rigid structure which readily permits of the adjustment of the axle, as before mentioned.

A draft and supporting bracket or right-angled link, C', is pivoted loosely on the horizontal section C of the main axle, and is at its lower end pivoted by a bolt, E', to the plow-gang beam E.

An adjusting-lever, D, is loosely pivoted on the horizontal portion C of the axle, and at
65 its lower end is pivotally connected with the plow-beam E on the same bolt, E', which connects the draft-bracket C' with said beam. This lever carries a detent, which engages with a rack, also carried by the pole or the
70 horizontal portion C of the axle, so that the plow-beam may be raised and lowered as desired.

The draft of the team is applied directly to the forward end of the plow-beam, which is
75 provided with a suitable clevis. The detent-rack is shown as mounted upon the pole, and is braced by a seat-supporting bracket mounted at one end upon the horizontal portion C of the axle, and is secured at its other end to the
80 detent-rack. The seat-support, which is preferably a bent spring plate or standard, is bolted directly to the horizontal portion of this bracket, in convenient relation to the ad-
85 justing-lever.

The plow-standards F may be of any ordinary construction, and are shown as connected with the plow-gang beam in various ways, which I will now describe. These standards
90 are illustrated in the drawings as provided with sockets for the insertion of the plow-shares or cultivator-teeth which are to be employed. Of course, instead of such a socket-foot, *f*, the ordinary well-known wooden brake-pin may be employed.
95

In the arrangement shown in Fig. 1 the plow standards or feet are shown as arranged in an oblique line across the central line of draft. The plow feet or standards F F', &c., are spaced and connected in proper position
100 by means of suitable straps, bolts, and spacing-thimbles, as I will now specifically de-

scribe. The main plow-beam is perforated at various points, *g*. Headed securing-bolts *G* are passed through these apertures, and the plow feet or standards are secured in the following manner:

Referring specially to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the foremost plow-standard, *F*, is supported at two points by two bolts, *G G'*, and between the standard and the main plow-beam *E* are interposed two small spacing-thimbles, *h*. The next plow foot or standard, *F'*, is secured by the same bolts, *G G'*, and is held directly between the inner ends of the small thimbles *h* and the side of the plow-beam. A brace-strap, *H*, is secured to the plow-beam in front of the foremost thimble, *h*, and extends rearwardly, embracing the two bolts *G G'*, and is secured at its rear end to a bolt, *G²*. The next plow-foot or standard, *F²*, is supported by the bolt *G²*, and also by a bolt, *G³*, the standard being held a suitable distance from the side of the plow-beam, opposite that upon which the thimbles *h*, above mentioned, are arranged, by means of other small thimbles, *h'*.

The rearmost plow-standard, *F³*, is supported by the bolts *G³* and *G⁴*, the bolt *G³* passing through the forward end of the standard, a suitable thimble being interposed between that end of the standard and the other standard or plow-foot, *F²*. The rear bolt, *G⁴*, which supports the standard *F³*, is provided with an elongated thimble, *h²*, which holds the standard in the proper position. The bolts, thimbles, and standards on this side of the plow-beam are braced by a strap, *I*, which runs from the bolt *G⁴* and embraces the bolts *G³*, *G²*, and *G'*. This, as will be observed, gives a rigid compact structure, and, as will be obvious, by the use of different-sized spacing-thimbles, the plow standards or feet may be arranged in various ways, some of which are presently described.

Where the bolts *G G' G² G³ G⁴* pass through the plow-standards the standards may be formed with slots *g'*, as indicated more especially by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, so as to allow a slight vertical adjustment of the plow-standards. The parts, in whatever position they are set, are firmly clamped in place by the nuts *g²* on the ends of the bolts.

In Fig. 4, where I have illustrated the plow-beam detached from the sulky-frame, the plow-standards are grouped upon the beam in a different manner, but are held by bolts *G G' G² G³ G⁴*, spacing-thimbles *h h' h²*, and straps *I*, in substantially the same manner described in connection with Fig. 3, and a more specific description of this figure seems unnecessary. In this figure five plow-standards are shown—that is, one leading foot or standard, *G*, two

following standards, *F' F²*, one arranged slightly in advance of the other, and two rear standards, *F³* and *F⁴*, arranged in about the same transverse line. By means of the spacing-thimbles about the same distance transversely is maintained between the different standards.

In Fig. 5 I have shown another arrangement, obtained by means of spacing-thimbles, in which the rear plow-standard is arranged in about the central line, and the two forward standards arranged in the same transverse line and at about equal distances from the central standard.

The arrangements shown in Figs. 4 and 5 are adapted to special conditions. It is obvious that the plow-standards, by means of suitable-sized spacing-spools, may be mounted on the beam in different ways, so as to give just exactly the arrangement of teeth that the farmer wishes to meet the requirements of a given case.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a plow-standard which may replace the main plow-beam *E* on the sulky-frame. This plow-standard is provided with an aperture, *e*, through which the bolt *E'*, that connects the draft-bracket and the lower end of the adjusting-lever to the plow-beam, may pass. This plow-standard may be provided with an ordinary clevis, and may carry an ordinary plow connected by means of a socket or brake-pin, or in any ordinary way.

When the machine is thus organized, it is specially adapted for breaking sod.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, substantially as set forth, of the sulky, the plow-beam connected therewith, the plow-standards secured to the plow-beam and arranged in an oblique line relatively to the line of draft, the spacing-thimbles arranged between the plow-beam and the plow-standards and between contiguous standards, and the bolts that extend through the beam, the thimbles, and the standards, and rigidly connect them.

2. The combination, substantially as set forth, of the sulky, the plow-beam connected therewith, the plow-standards secured to the plow-beam, the spacing-thimbles arranged between the plow-beam and the standards and between contiguous standards, the securing-bolts, and the brace-straps secured at their front ends to the plow-beam and connected to the several bolts near their outer ends.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER EDMONDSON.

Witnesses:

J. D. WADE, Jr.,
J. L. BEATY.