

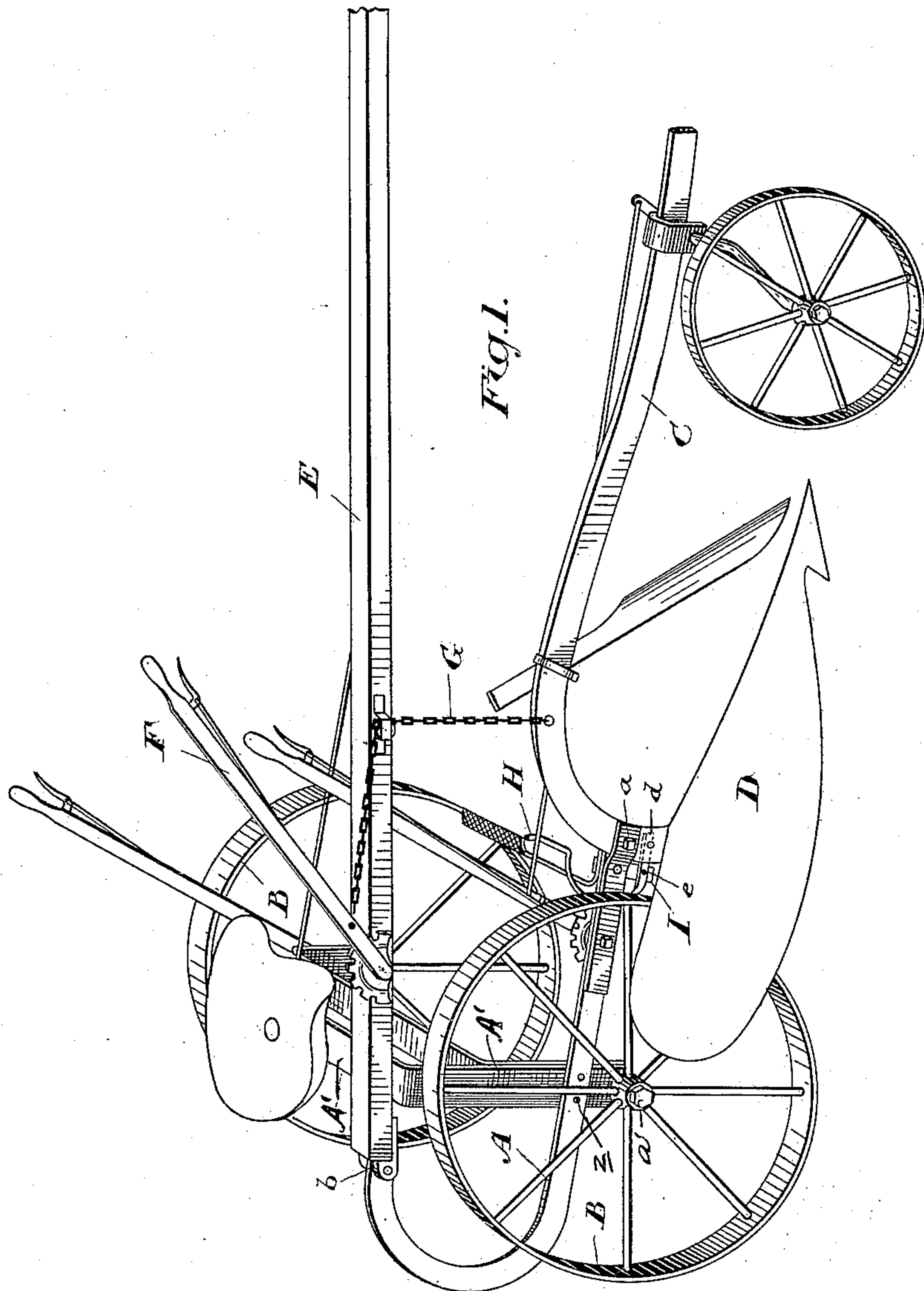
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

N. LAMPMAN.
SULKY PLOW.

No. 383,309.

Patented May 22, 1888.



Witnesses.

J. E. Mayhew
J. M. Jackson.

Inventor.

Nelson Lampman,
by Donald C. Ridout of
Attys.

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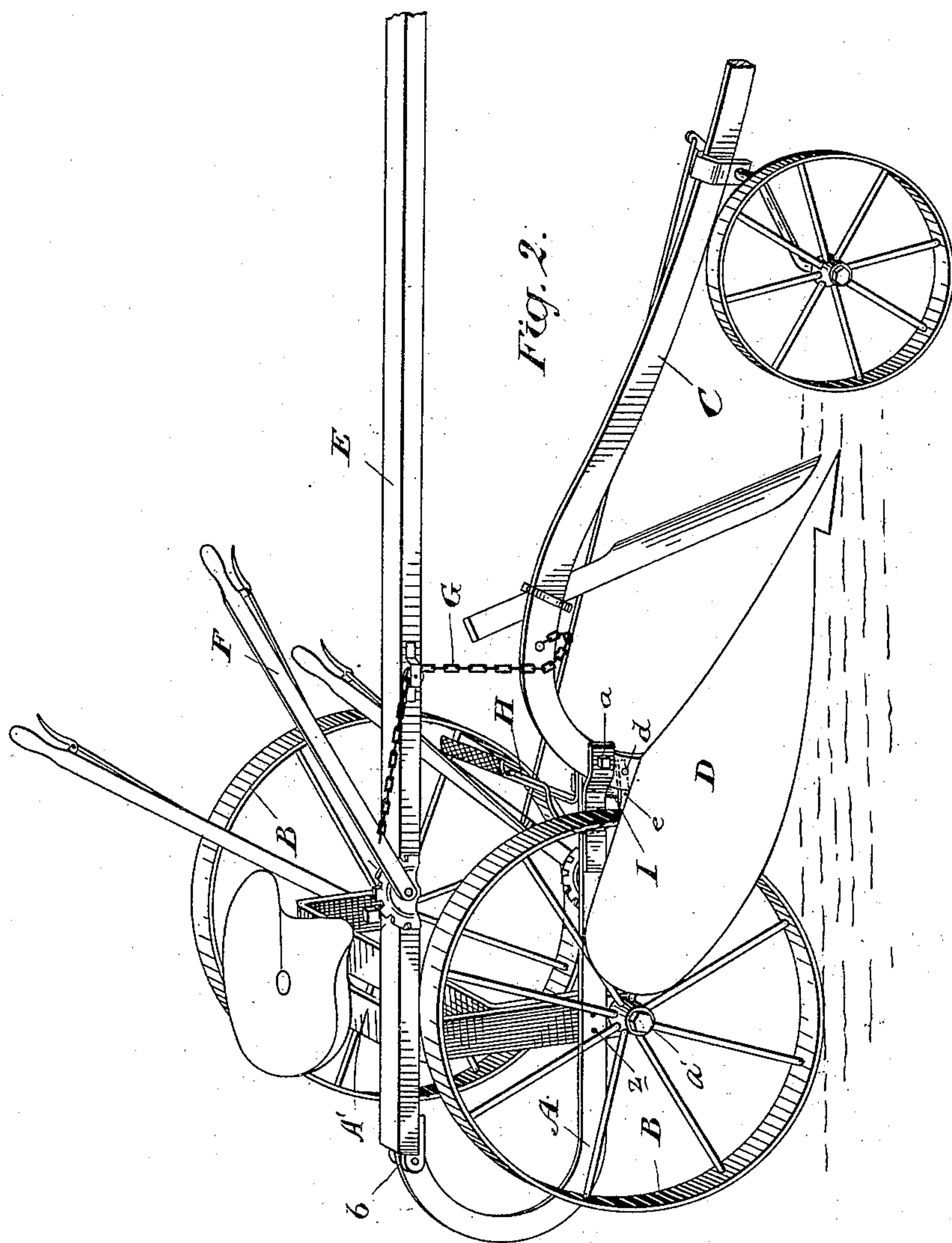
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NELSON LAMPMAN, OF WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO, CANADA.

SULKY-PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,309, dated May 22, 1888.

Application filed December 15, 1887. Serial No. 257,961. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NELSON LAMPMAN, of the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, farmer, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sulky-Plows, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to so connect the plow-beam to the frame of the sulky that when the plow is raised from the furrow its heel will be first elevated, so that the plow will the more readily clear itself from the ground and at the same time set the point of the plow at the proper angle for immediately re-entering the ground when desired; and it consists, essentially, in pivoting the plow-beam to the front of a frame extending behind and above the carrying-wheel, the tongue of the sulky being pivoted to the said frame behind the pivot-point of the latter, so that the lifting-lever, which is pivoted on the tongue and suitably connected to the plow-beam, shall direct a downward pressure on the rear of the frame simultaneously with an upward pressure on the front of the frame, so as to tilt the said frame and elevate the heel of the plow before the main portion of the plow-beam is elevated, the whole being constructed and operated substantially as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved sulky-plow in the position it will be when at work. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my improved sulky, showing its position when elevated.

A' is the frame of the sulky, having the usual axle, *a'*, and wheels B and carrying the frame-beam A, pivoted at *b* to the tongue E, which is free from other connection with the frame A' and is capable of moving backward and forward over said frame A'.

The frame-beam A is rigidly fastened to the vertical part of the frame A' by bolts or rivets *z*, and the whole is so arranged that a backward motion of the tongue over the top of frame A' will push back the upper end of the frame-beam A, causing said frame A' to turn slightly on its axles, and thus both the frame A' and frame-beam A will assume the position shown in Fig. 2.

The plow D has a beam, C, to which it is at-

tached in any suitable manner, and is pivotally connected at *a* to the frame-beam A.

The lever F is pivoted on the tongue E, as indicated, and is connected to the plow-beam C by the chain G in the manner shown. As the tongue E is pivoted to the frame-beam A behind the pivot-point of the said frame-beam, any draft upon the lever F to raise the plow-beam C through the chain G will naturally convey a downward pressure on the rear end of the frame-beam A; consequently the front end of the said frame beam A will be instantly elevated, and as the said front end of the frame-beam A is pivoted to the plow-beam C the rear end of the plow-beam, to which the plow D is connected, will be raised, thereby tilting up the rear end of the plow D before the plow is raised clear of the ground; consequently the plow the more readily clears itself.

Owing to the manner of connecting the tongue E to the frame-beam A the backing up of the horses connected to the said tongue will cause it to slide backward, as shown in Fig. 2, and as the frame A' turns slightly on the axle it will make the frame-beam A tilt in the manner shown in said figure, thereby raising the heel or rear end of the plow, so that the said plow may be more readily withdrawn from the ground. It also follows from the connection described that the forward movement of the horses connected to the tongue E will draw it forward in the position shown in Fig. 1 and cause the plow D to resume its position shown in Fig. 1.

In order to enable the driver to hold down the heel end of the plow D, I provide a foot-lever, H, which is pivoted at *d* to the plow-beam C and pivoted at *e* to the hanger I, suspended from the frame-beam A, as shown. It will be seen that a downward pressure on the foot-lever H will hold the rear end of the plow down as desired.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that in my sulky-plow the plow clears itself exactly in the same manner as an ordinary hand-plow, and its point is also set to commence work the same as a hand-plow.

I show in the drawings the levers for adjusting the wheels of my sulky-plow; but, as I do not claim anything peculiar in them, I do not describe their operation.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The pivoted frame-beam A, to the front end of which the plow-beam C is pivoted, and to which the tongue E is pivoted behind the pivot 5 of the said frame-beam A, in combination with the lever F, pivoted on the tongue E and connected to the plow-beam C by the chain G, substantially as and for the purpose specified.
2. The plow-beam C, pivoted to the front of 10 the pivoted frame-beam A, behind which latter pivot the tongue E is connected to the said frame-beam A, in combination with the foot-lever H, pivoted on the hanger I and connected to the plow-beam C, substantially as and for 15 the purpose specified.

3. The plow-beam C, pivoted to the front of the pivoted frame-beam A and having connected to it the pivoted foot-lever H, and the tongue E, pivoted to the frame-beam A, behind the pivot of the latter, in combination with the 20 lever F, pivoted on the tongue E and connected by the chain G to the plow-beam C, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Woodstock, November 9, 1887.

NELSON LAMPMAN.

In presence of—

W. McMULLEN,
T. H. PARKER.