

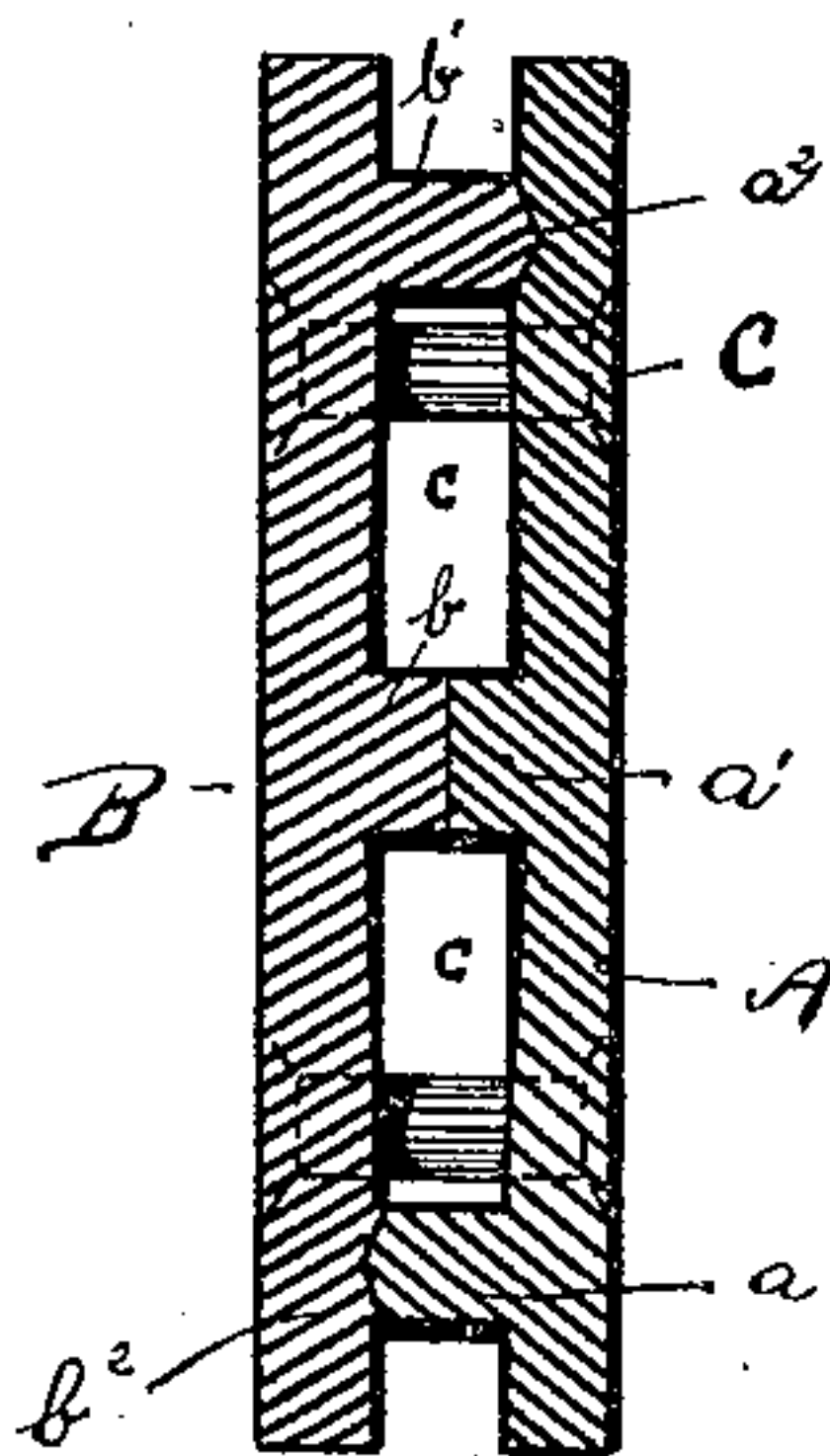
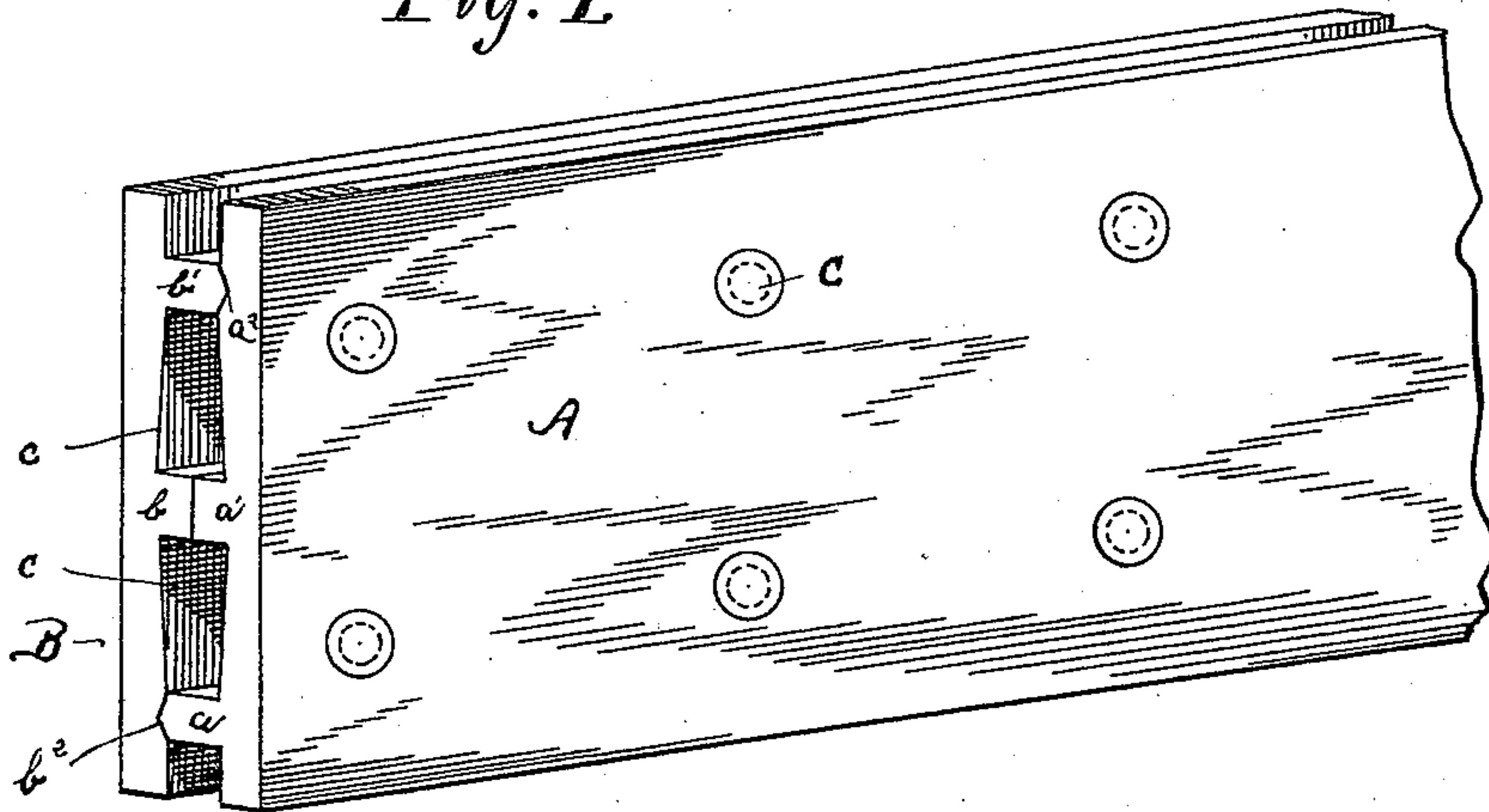
(No Model.)

D. E. BARTON.  
CULTIVATOR BEAM.

No. 451,254.

Patented Apr. 28, 1891.

*Fig. 1*



*Fig. 2.*

Witnesses.

*John J. Monteverde*

*Frank D. Lewis*

Inventor

*Selbert E. Barton*

*By* *Boonacker*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DELBERT E. BARTON, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## CULTIVATOR-BEAM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 451,254, dated April 28, 1891.

Application filed September 24, 1890. Serial No. 365,988. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DELBERT E. BARTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cultivator-Beams; and I do hereby declare the following to be full, clear, and exact description of said invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it most nearly appertains to make, use, and practice the same.

My invention has relation to certain new and useful improvements in cultivator or harrow beams, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth in the drawings, described, and pointed out in the specification.

The object of my invention consists in providing a cultivator-beam which shall be of less weight, possess greater tension resistance, and be less liable to twist or bend than any device of a similar nature heretofore known to me.

Referring to the drawings forming a part of this application, wherein similar letters of reference relate to corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a side view in elevation, and Fig. 2 an end view, of the beam.

The letter A is used to indicate one of the side plates, which is provided with inwardly-longitudinal projecting ribs  $a\ a'$ , which run the entire length thereof, and with longitudinal groove  $a^2$ . The opposite side plate B is also provided with inwardly-longitudinal projecting ribs  $b\ b'$  and longitudinal groove  $b^2$ . When the two plates are brought together, the rib  $a$ , which is somewhat pointed, fits into longitudinal groove  $b^2$ , and ribs  $a'\ b'$  contact with each other, as clearly shown in the drawings, while longitudinal rib  $b'$ , which

is also somewhat pointed, fits into the groove  $a^2$ . When brought together, the two plates or faces are secured by means of nuts or bolts C. Between the projecting ribs the longitudinal openings  $c$  are formed. It will be observed that by constructing beams in accordance with the above description all surplus material is saved, thereby considerably reducing the cost in manufacture by the saved material, lessening the weight thereof, thereby reducing cost of transportation, and at the same time producing a beam possessing greater tension resistance. If so desired, however, instead of forming the inwardly-projecting ribs so as to run the entire length of the beam, the same may consist of a series of lugs adapted to bear within small grooves arranged so as to fall in line therewith when brought together.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure protection in by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a cultivator-beam, the combination, with a plate provided at its upper end with a groove and also having central and lower inwardly-extending lugs, the latter being pointed, of an opposing plate having a central lug bearing against the corresponding lug of the other plate, and an upper pointed lug registering with the groove of said opposite plate and at its lower end with a groove to receive the opposite pointed lug, substantially as set forth.

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

DELBERT E. BARTON.

Witnesses:

N. A. ACKER,

R. A. WAGNER.