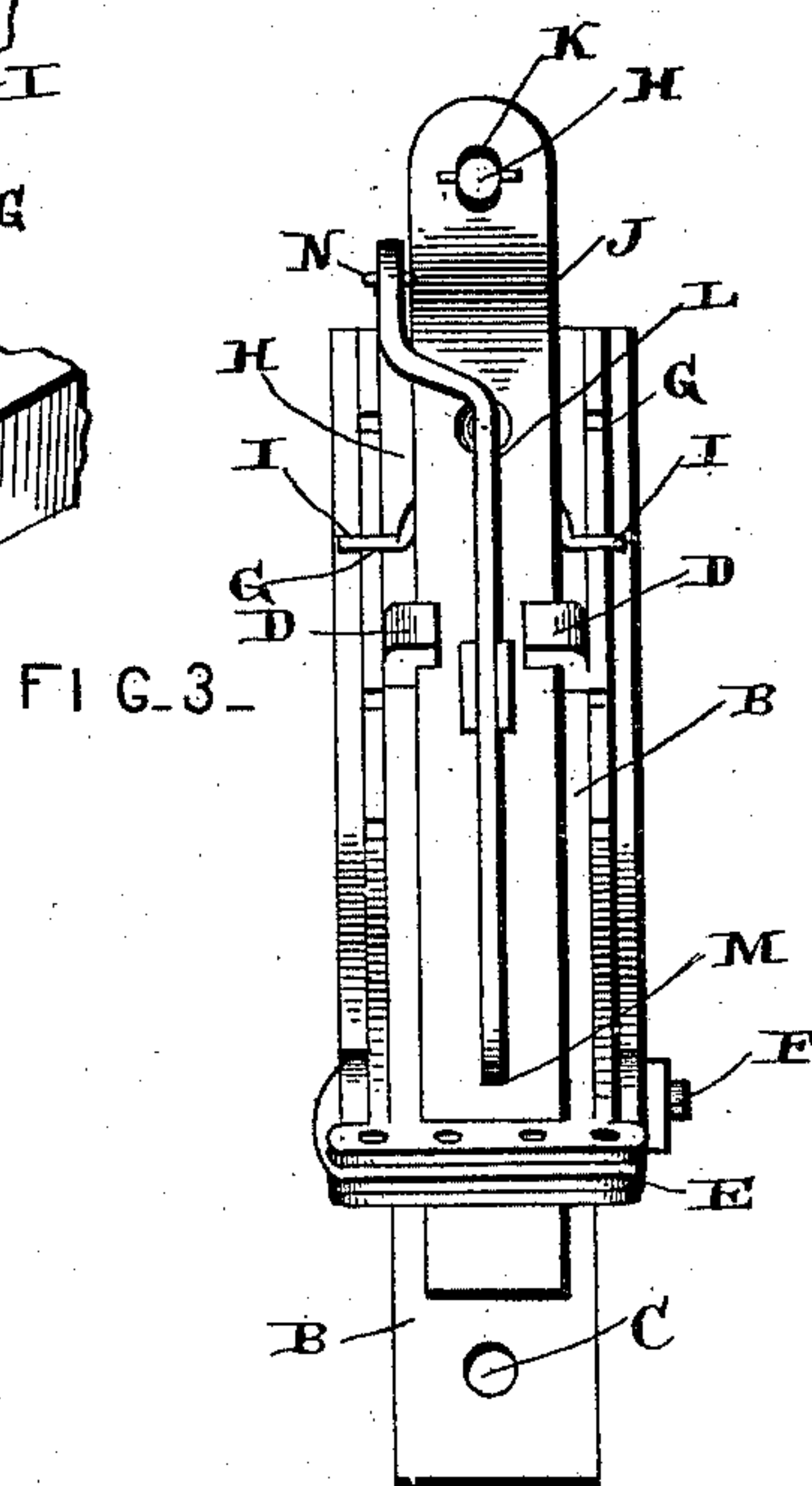
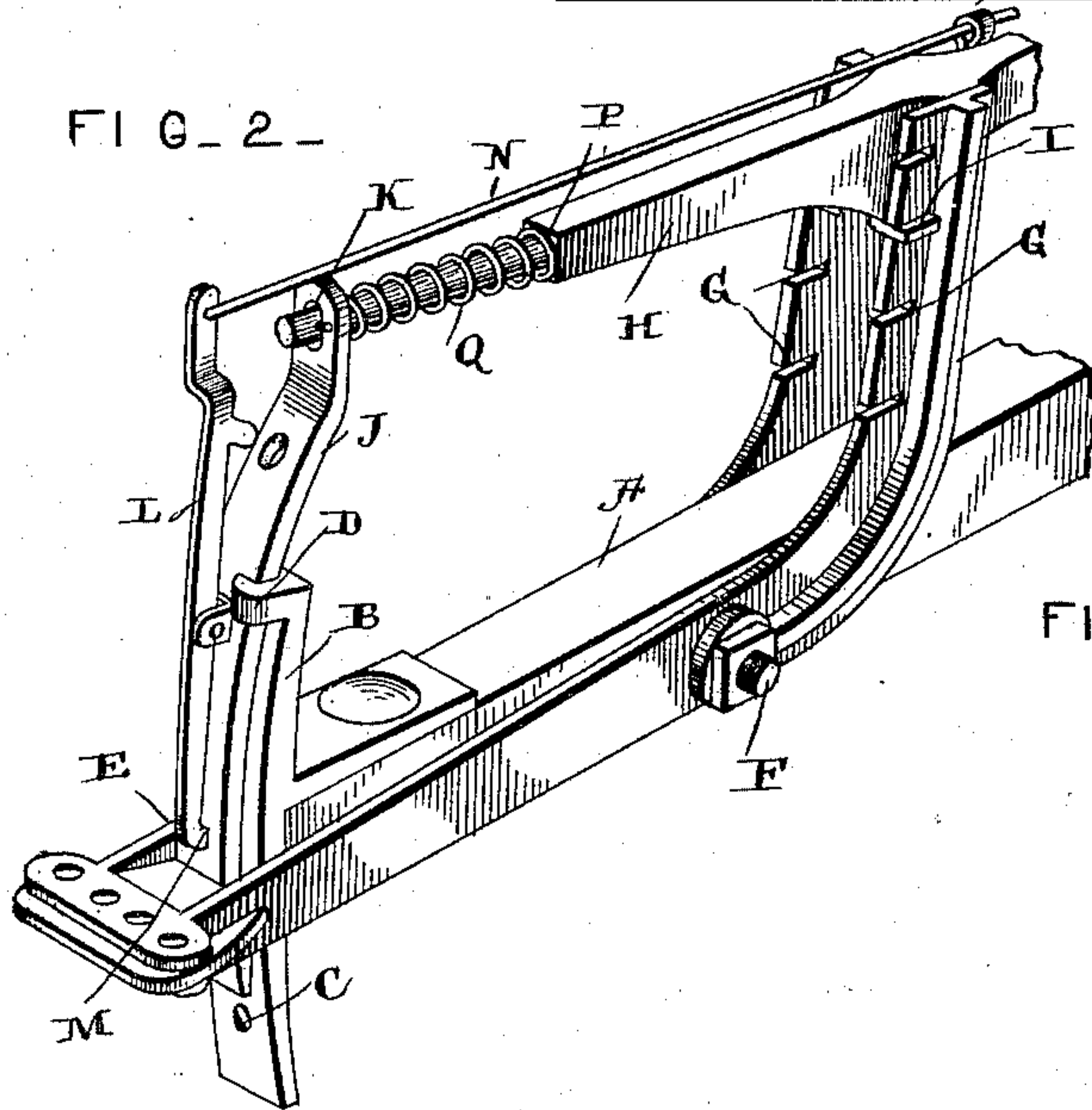
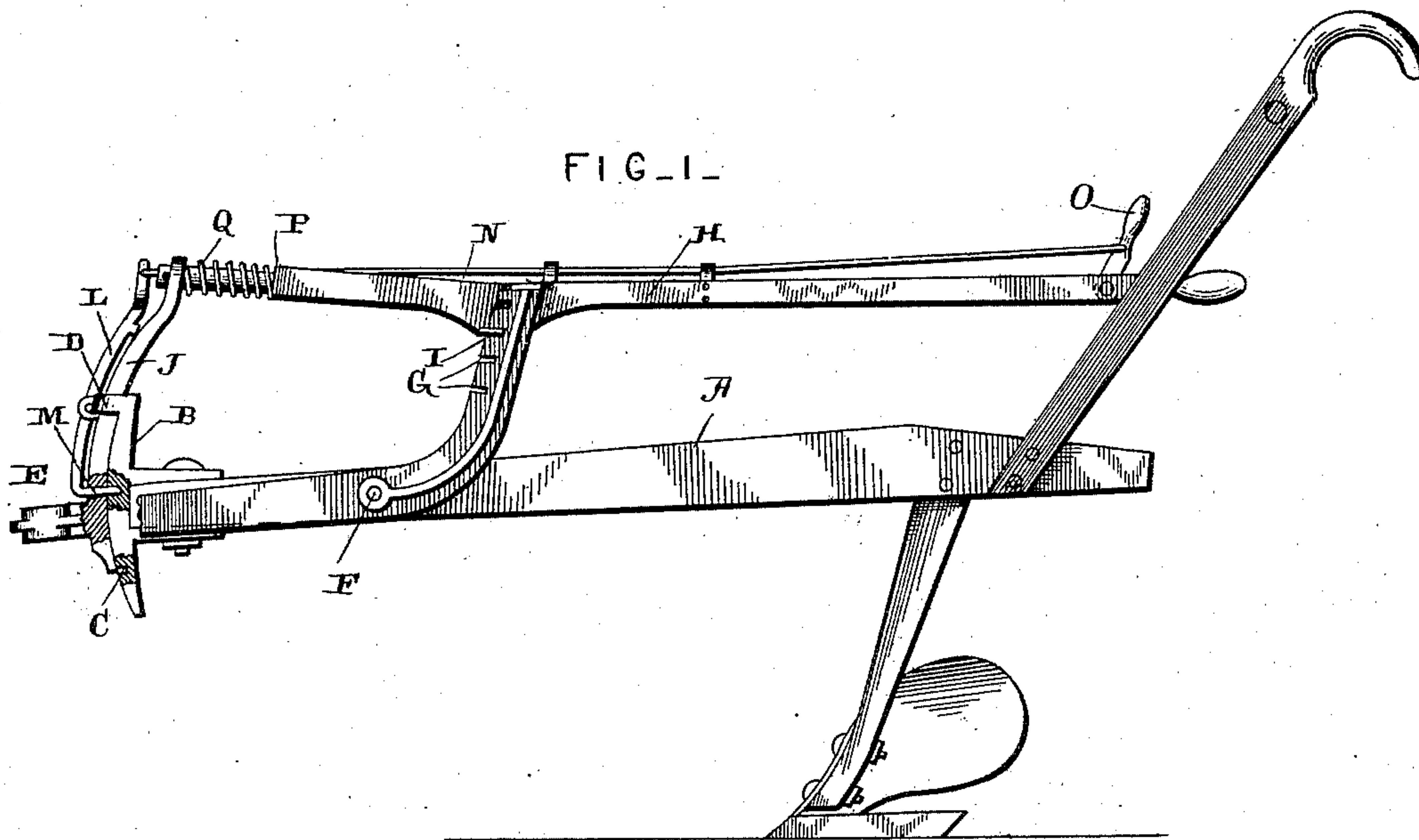


(No Model.)

J. M. NORRIS.  
PLOW CLEVIS.

No. 474,681.

Patented May 10, 1892.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES MARTIN NORRIS, OF PIERCETON, INDIANA.

## PLOW-CLEVIS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,681, dated May 10, 1892.

Application filed November 30, 1891. Serial No. 413,578. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES MARTIN NORRIS, of Pierceton, in the county of Kosciusko and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plow-Clevises; 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in plow-clevises; and it consists in certain novel features of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts, which will be fully described hereinafter, and more particularly referred to in the claims at the end of this specification.

The object of my invention is to construct an improved adjustable plow-clevis which may be vertically adjusted by the plowman without leaving his position at the rear of the plow and which is capable of being operated while the plow is in motion. Adjustment of the clevis is often required in order to make the plow run at any desired depth, which may vary, according to the nature of the land being plowed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a plow provided with my improved clevis. Fig. 2 is a detached perspective view of the clevis. Fig. 3 is a front view of the same.

A represents a plow-beam of ordinary construction, and B an outwardly-curved casting which is secured to the forward end of the beam in any preferred manner. This casting is provided with a series of openings or gage-holes C, extending its entire length. Projecting outward from the upper end of the casting B are the inturned arms D, for the purpose presently to be stated.

E represents the clevis proper, which is pivoted by a bolt F to the beam A, as shown. The rear forked ends of the clevis are curved upward, and cut in their concave edges are the notches G. Any number of these notches may be formed that may be desired, and they are arranged directly opposite each other in the adjacent clevis-arms.

H represents a tilting-lever, which, when in position, is between the clevis-arms, and

formed on opposite sides of this lever are the trunnions I, which engage the notches G. The forward end of the lever H passes through an enlarged opening K in the upper end of the vertically-moving curved plate J, which is loosely connected at its lower end to the forward end of the clevis. This plate moves on the front curved face of the casting B, and is guided in its movement thereon by the arms D between which it passes.

Pivoted upon the outer side of the plate J is the latch L, which is formed with an inturned lower end M, which extends through an opening in the lower end of the plate J, so as to engage the openings C in the casting B. The upper end of the latch L is connected by the rearwardly-extending rod or wire N to a lever O, pivoted near the rear end of the lever H. Thus it will be seen that by disengaging the latch L from the casting B by means of the rod N and lever O the forward end of the clevis may be either lowered by raising on the rear end of the lever H or it may be raised by pushing downward on the said lever, the openings C, which are engaged by the projection M on the latch, serving to hold the clevis in the desired vertical adjustment in relation to the plow-beam. The outer end of the lever H is adapted to move forward through the opening in the upper end of the plate J, so as to disengage the trunnions I from one set of notches G and enable them to be placed in another set, as may be desired. This adjustment is of advantage in several ways, one of which is to enable the operator to lower the said lever out of the way of the driving-lines. It is also obvious that to enable the operator to elevate the forward end of the clevis to a considerable degree a hold on its rear end by the lever must be obtained as near the extremity thereof as possible, and this is accomplished by placing the trunnions I in the uppermost notches G. A shoulder P is formed on the lever H near its outer end, and confined on the said outer end between the said shoulder and the plate J is a spiral spring Q, which serves to push the lever H backward, and thus hold the trunnions I in the desired notches.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a clevis, the combination, with a beam



and a clevis pivoted thereto, having its rear end upturned, of an operating-lever secured between its ends to said upturned clevis end, a connection between the forward ends of the lever and clevis, and a means for holding the clevis in the desired adjustment in relation to the beam, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a clevis, the combination, with the beam and a clevis pivoted thereto, having its rear end upturned, of an operating-lever adjustably secured to the said end, a plate which is secured at its lower end to the forward end of the clevis and loosely connected to the said lever at its upper end, and a means for holding the clevis in the desired adjustment in relation to the beam, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a clevis, the combination, with the beam and a forked clevis pivoted thereto, having its rear end upturned and provided with notches, of an operating-lever, trunnions on said lever which engage said notches, a connection between the forward end of the lever and the clevis, and a means for holding the clevis in the desired adjustment in relation to the beam, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a clevis, a gage attachment secured to the forward end thereof, a guide on said attachment, a clevis pivoted to the beam, having an upturned rear end, an operating-lever mounted in said end, a plate which connects

the outer end of the clevis and the lever and which moves through said guide, and a means for securing the said plates to the gage attachment in the desired adjustment, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a clevis, the combination, with the beam, gage attachment B, the pivoted clevis, and the lever mounted thereon, of a plate secured at its lower end to the forward end of the clevis and loosely connected to the lever at its upper end, a latch pivoted to the said plate, having an inturned lower end, and a rearwardly-extending operating-rod connected to said latch, substantially as shown and described.

6. In a clevis, the combination, with the beam, a gage attachment secured to its forward end, a clevis pivoted to the beam, having its rear end upturned, a lever adjustably mounted in said end, a plate secured at its lower end to the clevis and constructed with an opening in its upper end through which the forward end of the said lever extends, and a spring on said lever which bears against the said plate, pushing the lever rearwardly, and thus holding it securely in its bearings, substantially as shown and described.

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

JAMES MARTIN NORRIS.

Witnesses:

L. E. HARTER,

L. B. MCKINLEY.