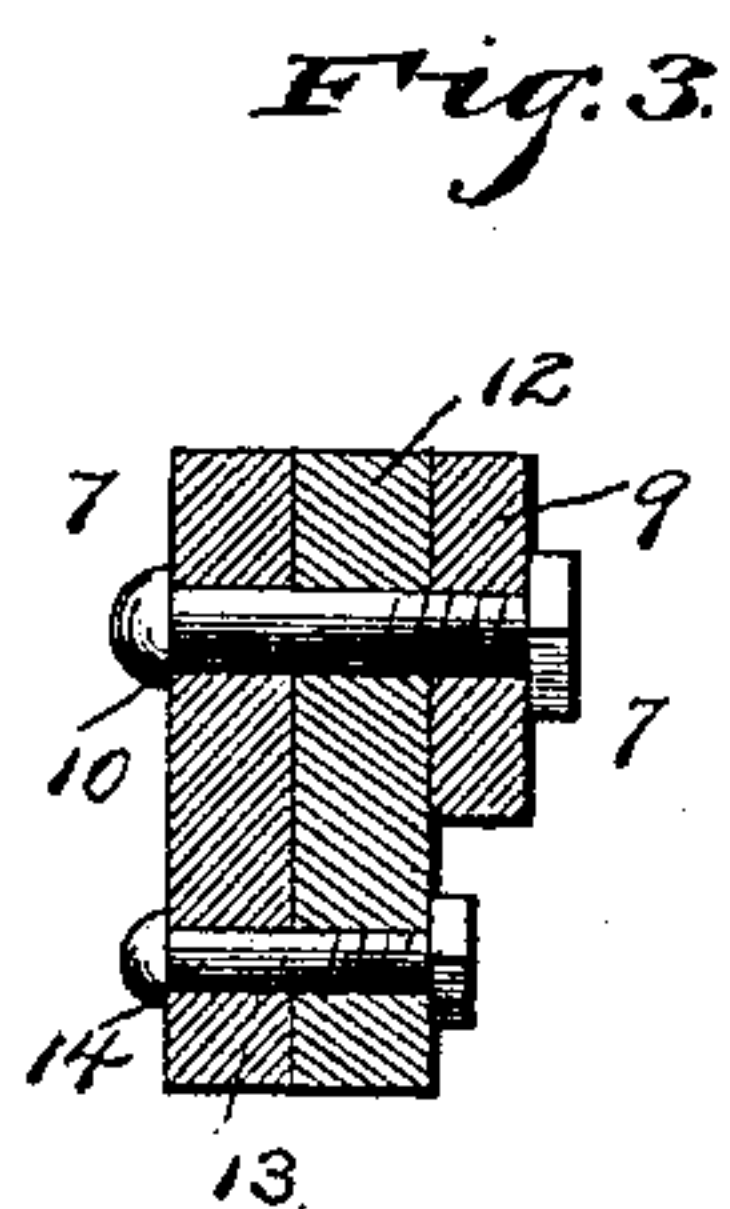
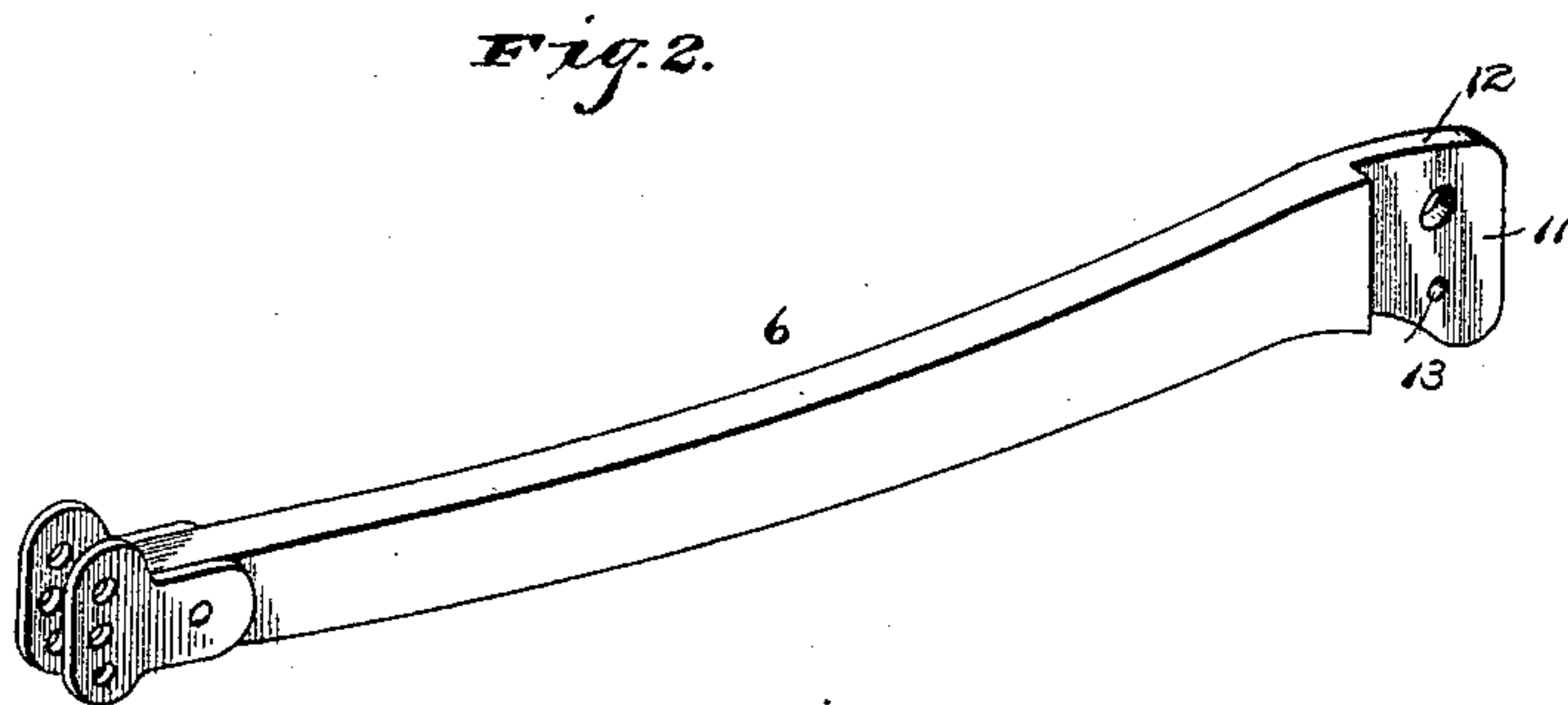
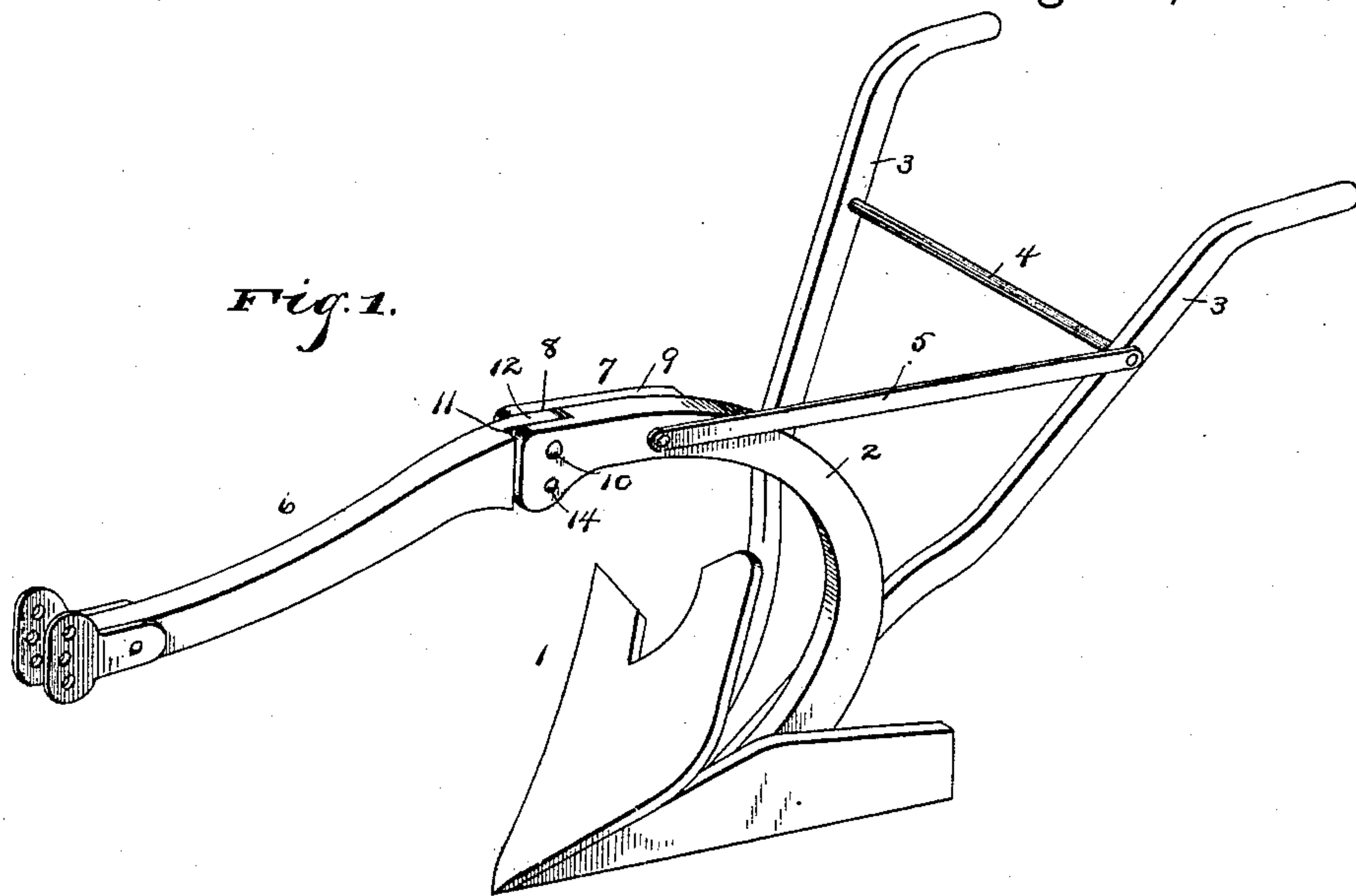


(No Model.)

J. F. B. LORENTZEN.
PLOW.

No. 481,633.

Patented Aug. 30, 1892.



Witnesses

B. S. Owen
John H. Diggers

By *his* Attorneys,

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John F. B. Lorentzen.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN FRED. B. LORENTZEN, OF HECTOR, MINNESOTA.

PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,633, dated August 30, 1892.

Application filed February 24, 1892. Serial No. 422,682. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN FRED. B. LORENTZEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hector, in the county of Renville and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Plow, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in plows, and more particularly to the stocks or beams of that class known as "goose-neck."

As is well known by agriculturists and others familiar with plows, great difficulty is experienced, expense incurred, and time lost by reason of the breaking of the plow-points contacting with stumps and stones, the latter constantly working toward the surface of the ground and presenting themselves in the path of the plow. The breaking of a point of course necessitates its immediate repair, during which operation time is lost in going to and from the blacksmith's shop, which in many instances is miles away, to say nothing of the consequent expense and trouble.

The objects of my invention are to provide a plow-beam so constructed as to yield to any excessive or stubborn strain or obstacle that may present itself in the path of the plow-point, and thus to avoid the breaking of said point by reason thereof.

A further object is to enable me to manufacture and employ lighter beams than have heretofore been practicable, by reason of the fact that they have had heretofore to withstand the shocks and strains as occasioned by the before-mentioned obstructions.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the peculiar features of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter specified, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a plow the beam of which is constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail in perspective of the front section of the beam. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the joint between the beam-sections.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates the plowshare, to which is secured in any suitable manner the lower end of the goose-neck standard 2, forming the rear end of the plow-beam. Handles 3 diverge up-

wardly from the rear end of the plow and standard and are connected by a rung 4. The handles are also braced by a horizontal brace-rod 5, leading from the end of the rung to the upper portion of the standard. In front of the standard the beam is divided and consists of the front section 6 and rear section 7. The rear section is cut away at one side, forming a recess 8, and has applied to that side a plate 9, which is bolted to position, as shown. This forms a bifurcation at the front end of the section 7 and by merely a reduction of the beam one-half in thickness. The plate and unrecessed wall of the beam are perforated, and through the same passes a pivot-bolt 10. The front section 6 of the beam is provided at its front end with the usual draft-clevis and has its rear end spread or widened to agree with the spread or widened end of the rear section 7, and at said rear end is recessed at one side, as at 11, the recess being at the opposite side to that at which the rear section is recessed, so that the tenon 12, formed by the recessing of the front section, may be inserted within the recess formed by the bifurcation at the front end of the rear section 7. When in position, the bolt 10 serves as a pivotal connection between the two beam-sections. The lower portions of the sections below the pivot-bolt are perforated, as at 13, and a bolt 14 is passed therethrough, so that the connection between the beam-sections is rigid.

In operation the plow may be worked in the same manner as any ordinary plow; but in case the point should come in contact with a stump or stone of sufficient size to offer material obstruction and break the point the rear section and standard of the plow will swing upwardly and rearwardly upon the pivot-bolt 10, and the edges of the perforations 13 between the two sections will serve to cut or break the bolt 14, and thus permit the plow to ride over the obstruction and avoid injury to the point, so that instead of having to provide a new point with all the before-mentioned consequent disadvantages it is simply necessary to insert a new bolt and the plowing may be continued with practically no interruption.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

The beam terminating at its rear end in a goose-neck standard, the adjacent ends of the standard and beam being widened and the latter bifurcated to receive the former, a pivot-
5 pin connecting the adjacent ends near their upper edges, and a wooden brake-pin connecting the same near their lower edges, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN FRED. B. LORENTZEN.

Witnesses:

AUGUST MAHN,
FRED PRITZIER.