

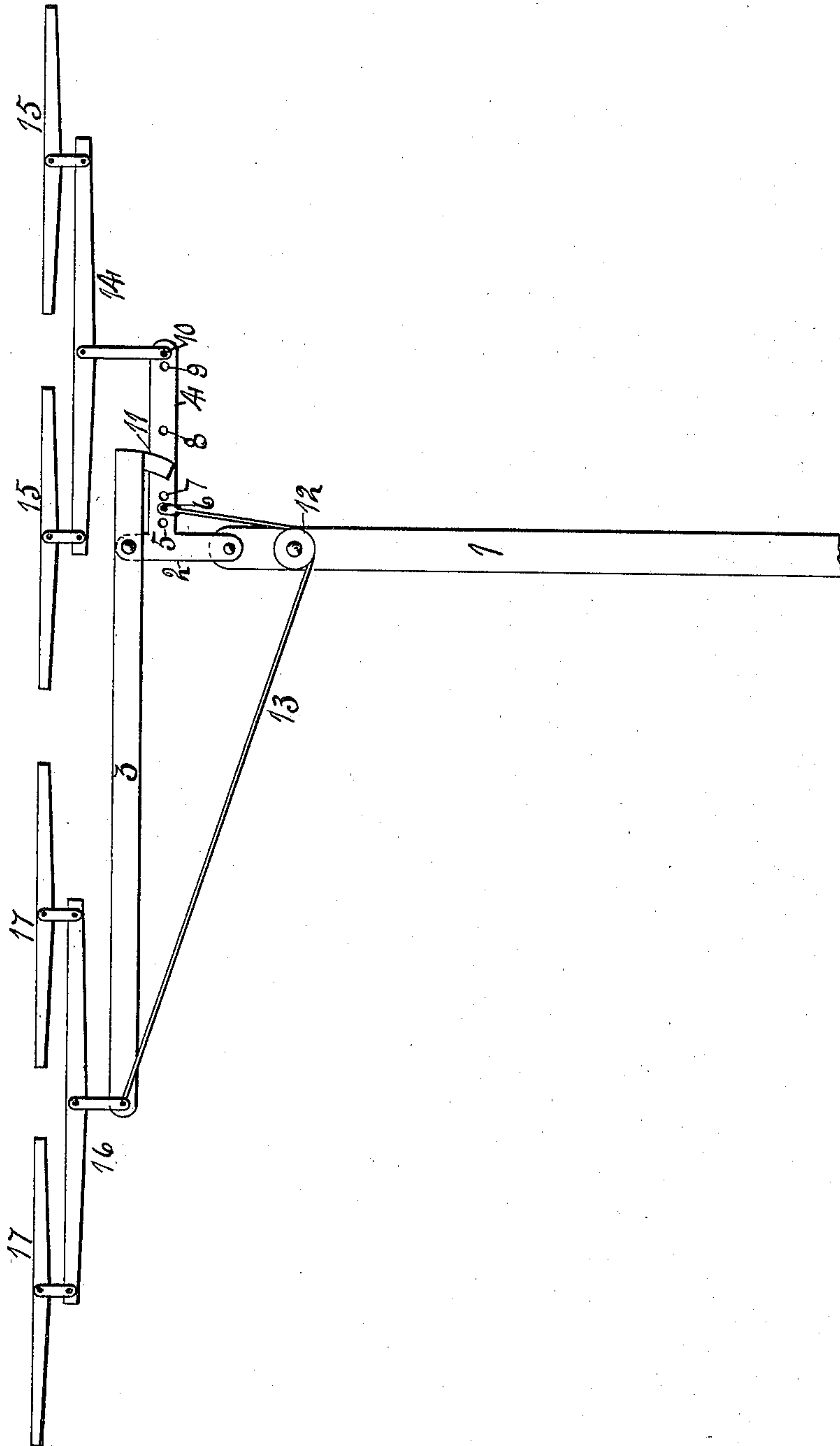
No. 639,052.

Patented Dec. 12, 1899.

C. E. JACKSON.
DRAFT EQUALIZER.

(Application filed Oct. 8, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
J. P. Taylor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. JACKSON, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

DRAFT-EQUALIZER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 639,052, dated December 12, 1899.

Application filed October 6, 1899. Serial No. 732,829. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. JACKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Equalizers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to construct an equalizer which when attached to a gang-plow, for instance, the draft will be distributed equally between the horses employed without creating side draft.

In the accompanying drawing I have shown a plan view of an equalizer embodying my improvements.

To the tongue 1 is pivoted the rear end of a bar 2, and to the forward end of this bar is pivoted a bar 3. From this bar 2 extends an arm 4 at substantially right angles thereto and provided with holes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The short end of the bar 3 has a curved plate 11 overlying the extension 4. A roller 12 is pivoted to the tongue 1. A flexible connection 13 has one end connected to the long end of the bar 3, pressing against the roller, and its other end connected in the hole 6 of the extension 4. To the outer end of the extension 4 are connected a doubletree 14 and a set of singletrees 15, and to the long end of the bar 3 are connected a doubletree 16 and set of singletrees 17.

By reason of the bar 2 and its extension should the team hitched to the singletree 17 move ahead of the other team the bar 2 would be moved on its pivotal connection with the tongue, which would draw on the flexible connection 13 over the roller 12 and draw

back on the team connected to the singletree 15, and should the team connected to the singletree 15 move in advance of the other team the reverse would occur.

When the end of the flexible connection is connected in the hole 6, both teams will pull alike, and by changing it to the holes 5 and 7 advantages may be given either team.

If my construction of equalizer is required for a three-horse equalizer, the end of the flexible connection is connected in the hole 7 and the doubletree 14 connected in the hole 8, while a singletree is connected at the long end of the bar 3 in place of the doubletree 16.

I claim as my invention—

1. An equalizer composed of a T-shaped bar, one end of the shorter branch pivotally connected with the support to which it is attached and to its other end is pivotally connected a bar, a roller connected with the support and a flexible connection connecting the last-named bar with the long arm of the T-shaped bar.

2. An equalizer composed of a T-shaped bar, one end of the shorter branch pivotally connected with the support to which it is attached, and to its other end is pivotally connected a bar, a roller connected with the support and a flexible connection connecting the last-named bar and the long arm of the T-shaped bar, the connection with the long arm of the T-shaped bar being adjustable.

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