

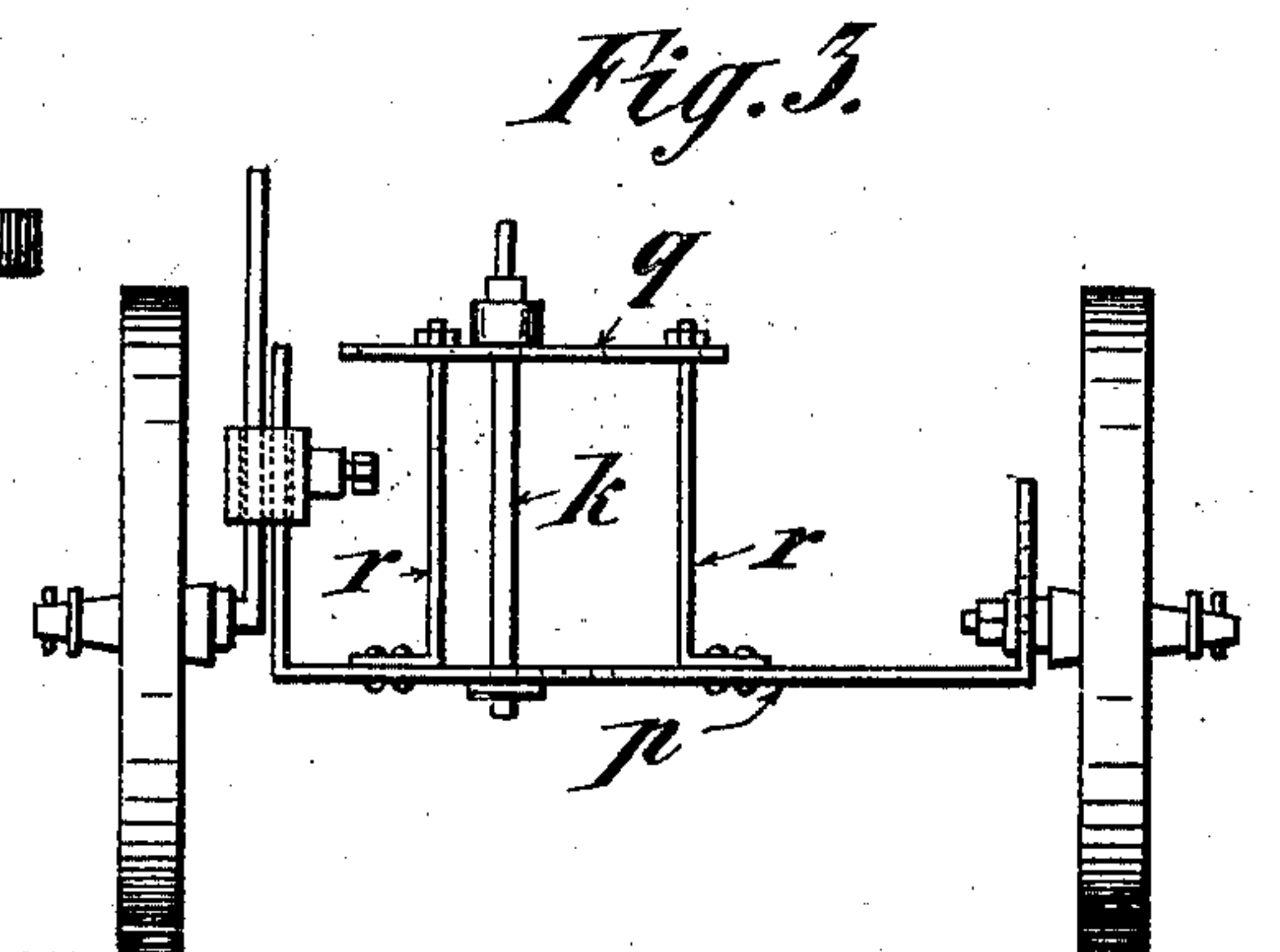
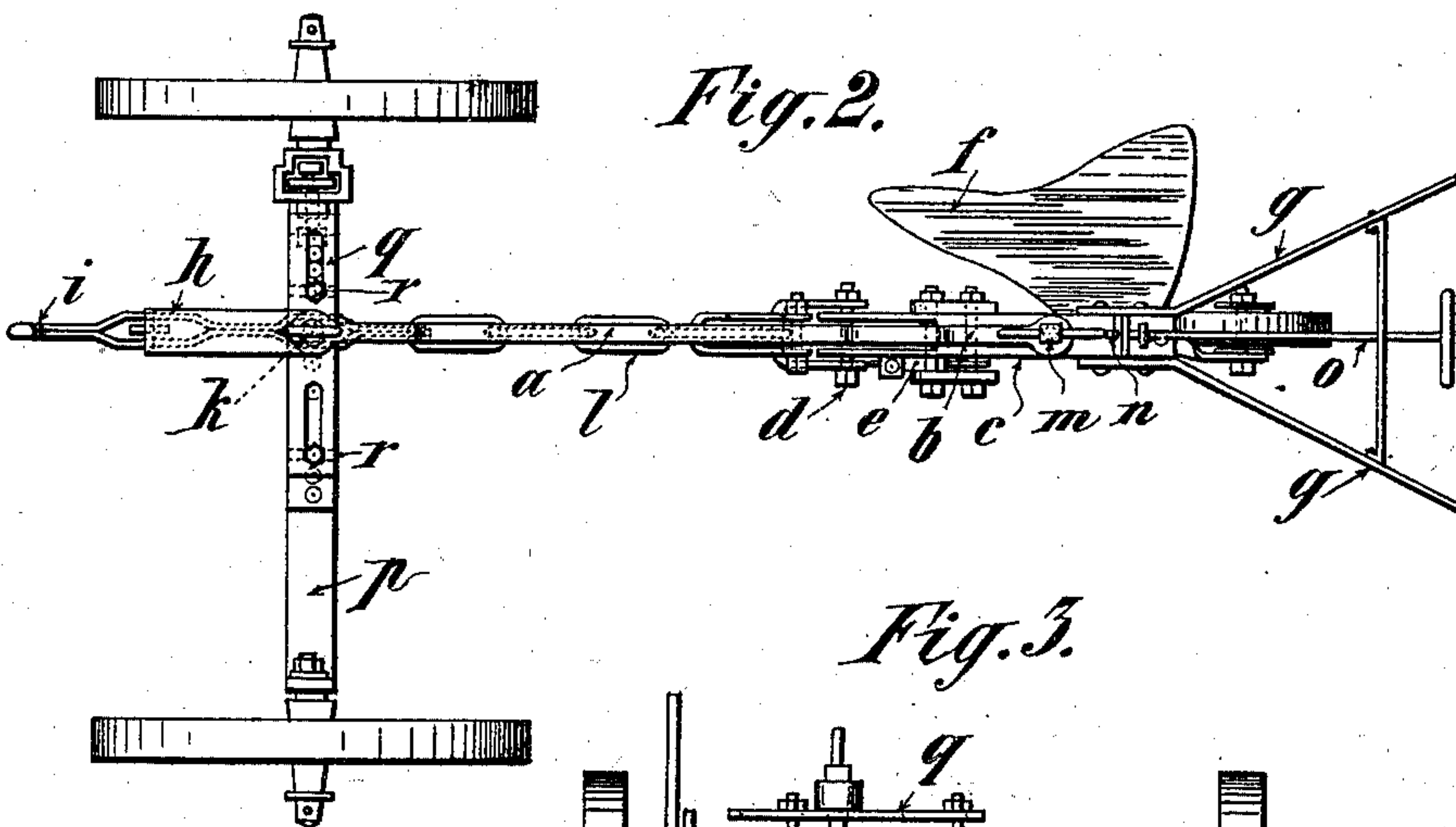
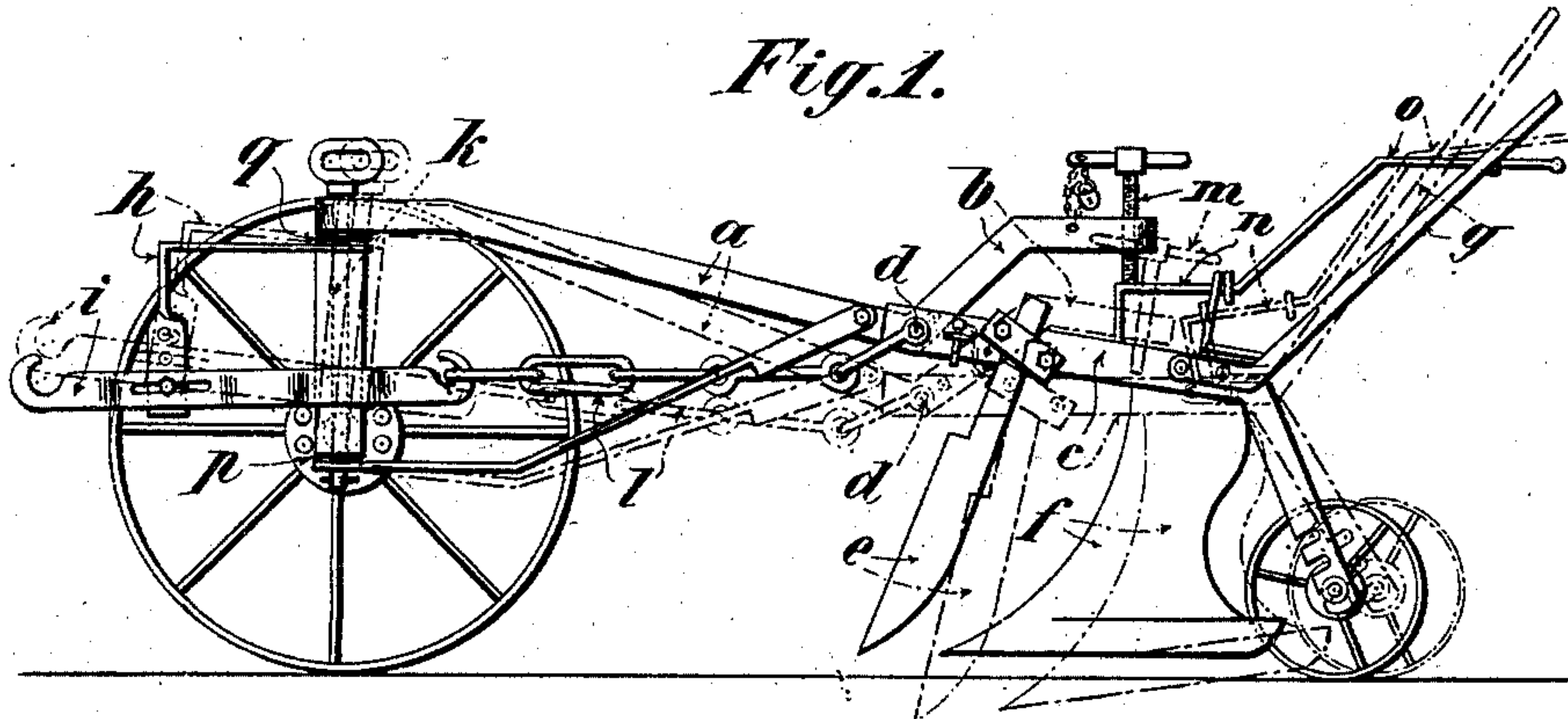
No. 671,215.

Patented Apr. 2, 1901.

B. KEMÉNYFY.
PLOW.

(Application filed Sept. 7, 1900.)

(No Model.)



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PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 671,215, dated April 2, 1901.

Application filed September 7, 1900. Serial No. 29,278. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BÉLA KEMÉNYFY, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and a resident of Török St. Miklos, in the Kingdom of Hungary, Empire of Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plows; 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has reference to plows; and it is the special object of the same to produce a plow by means of which the plowing depth and breadth may be adjusted. The plow-beam is secured to the plow-body, carrying the colter and the share, by means of a bolt, which is drawn down by a rod or chain fixed to the steering device. The plowing depth is regulated by means of the set-screw located on top of and near the rear end of the plow-beam. When the whole system is lowered, then the set-screw pushes against the plow-body, and when raised by pushing down the handles it is secured in this position by a sliding frame, so that the colter and share may be carried free when the plow is not in actual operation. This plow is also characterized by the arrangement that the plow-beam is turnable on a bolt sliding in a frame fixed on the wheel-axes for the purpose of altering the plowing breadth.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates the plow in side view. Fig. 2 is a plan view of same, and Fig. 3 represents in front view the regulating device.

The plow-beam is composed of two parts *a b*, which are joined to the plow-body *c* by means of a bolt *d*. The plow-body carries the colter *e* and the share *f*. The steering device consists of a plate *h*, engaging a frame which surrounds the bolt *k*, secured in a frame *p q*. A frame *i* is connected to the bolt *k* by means of a rod or chain *l* or by other suitable means. Through the front end of the lever-arm of the plow-beam passes the bolt *k* and through its rear end *b* a set-screw *m*, which rests on a sliding frame *n*, actuated by the rod *o* and located between the handles as

long as the colter and share are carried above the ground. These parts are shown in this position in Fig. 1.

The plow works as follows: When the rod *o* and the frame *n* are withdrawn, then the set-screw *m* is disengaged, and when the horses start the chain *l* works on the bolt *d* in such a manner as to draw it down, together with the body *c*, the colter *e*, and the share *f*, so that the latter enters into the ground. In doing so the set-screw pushes against the plow-body and limits the downward movement of the whole system. The plowing depth is therefore regulated by the set-screw *m*. The whole system comes thus in a position indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and the bolt *k* is a little backward, so as to allow the plow-beam and the plow-body to move freely. When after work the plower desires to carry the plow free, he raises the body, with the colter and the share, by pressing down the handles and shoving the frame *n* under the set-screw *m*. The latter can be secured by any suitable device, such as a chain with padlock, and is thus secured against an arbitrary displacing, so that the plower is not able to plow in any other than the desired and prescribed depth. The variations of the plowing breadth are effected by drawing the bolt *k* out of the frame *p q* and taking out the upper frame-plate *q* in the pillars *r r*, Fig. 3, and then engaging the bolt *k* in another hole in the lower frame-plate *p*. As the bolt *k* is connected to the plow-beam, the latter effects the lateral movements of the share. This plow has the advantage that the plower can only plow in this prescribed depth, which is regulated by the set-screw *m*, and, further, it is not necessary to raise the handles when the plow is to be carried free, so that it can never happen that the plower trails the share over streets on the way home, which would be very damaging, especially on good roads. During the work it is not necessary to press down the handles, because the share is drawn toward the ground by the steering device and the chain *l*. The plow-carriage is completely unburdened and not pressed toward the ground, so that this plow requires but little traction-power.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A plow composed of a plow-beam *a b*, a
5 plow-body *c* joined thereto by a bolt *d*, a colter *e* and share *f* carried by the plow-body, a rod or chain *l* fixed to the steering device which draws down the plow-body, a set-screw
10 on top of and near the rear end of the plow-beam; when the colter and share are lowered then the set-screw pushes against the plow-beam, limiting thus the entry of the share in the ground, substantially as described.

15 2. A plow composed of a plow-beam *a b*, a plow-body *c* joined thereto by a bolt *d*, a colter *e* and share *f* carried by the plow-body, a rod or chain *l* fixed to the steering device which draws down the plow-body, a set-screw

provided with a locking device and situated 20 on top of and near the rear end of the plow-beam; when the colter and share are lowered then the set-screw pushes against the plow-beam, limiting thus the entry of the share in the ground; and a frame *p q*, a removable up- 25 per frame-plate *q*, pillars *r r* and plate provided with a bolt *k* which latter passes through the front end of the plow-beam, the bolt *k* movable vertically and laterally for the purpose of altering the plowing breadth, as speci- 30 fied.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BÉLA KEMÉNYFY.

Witnesses:

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