

No. 764,921.

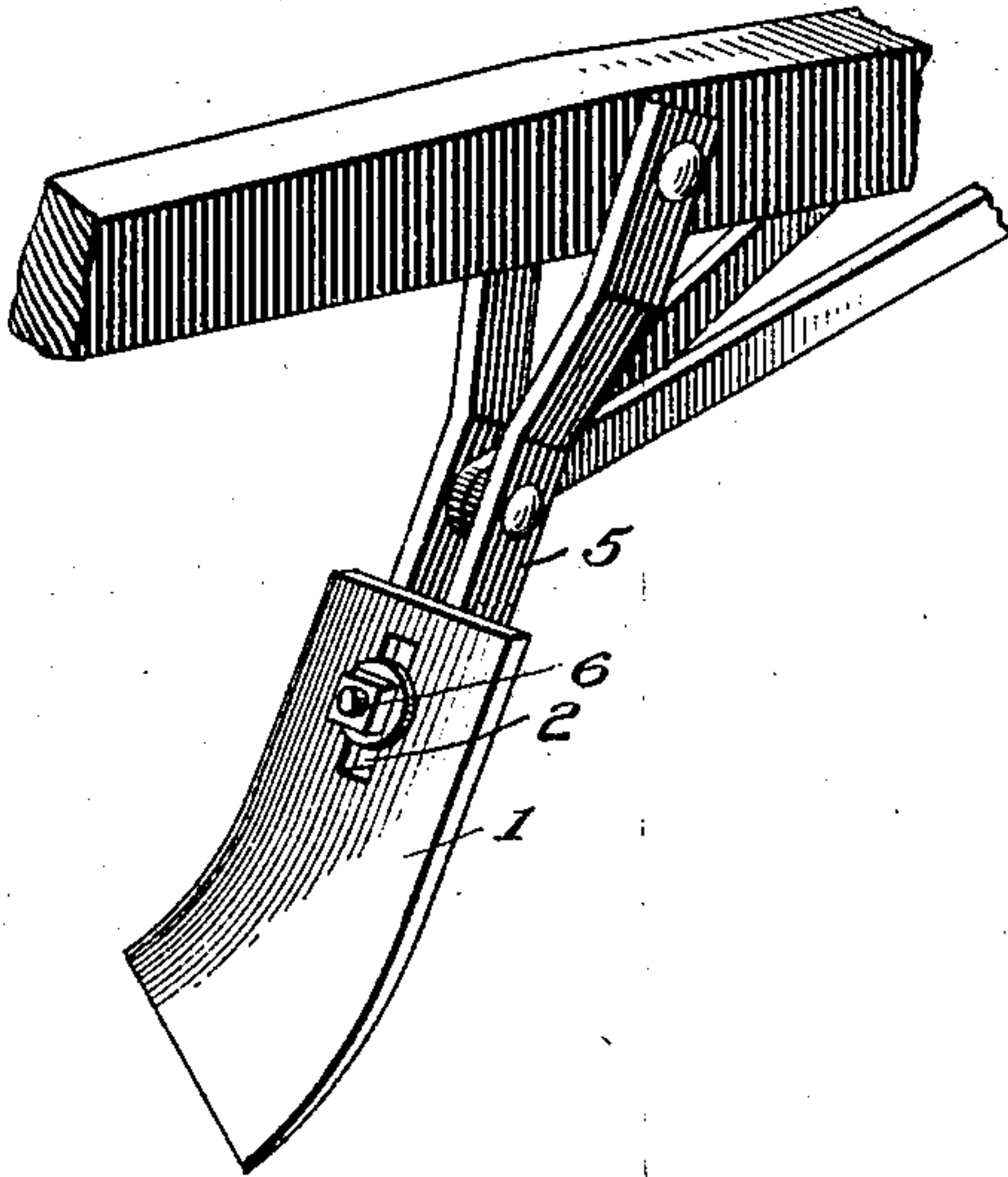
PATENTED JULY 12, 1904.

J. R. DAVIDSON.  
PLOW.

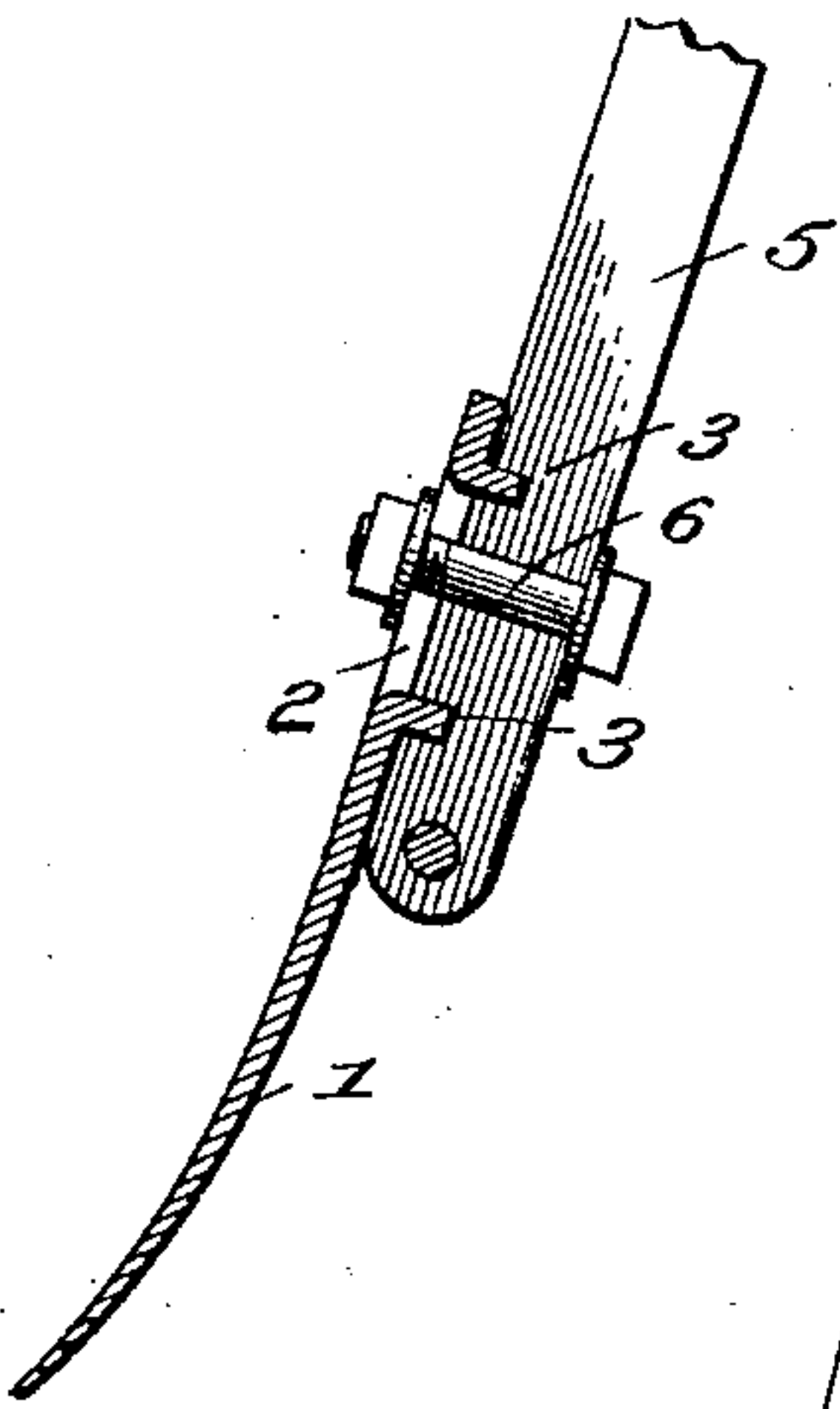
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 12, 1903.

NO MODEL.

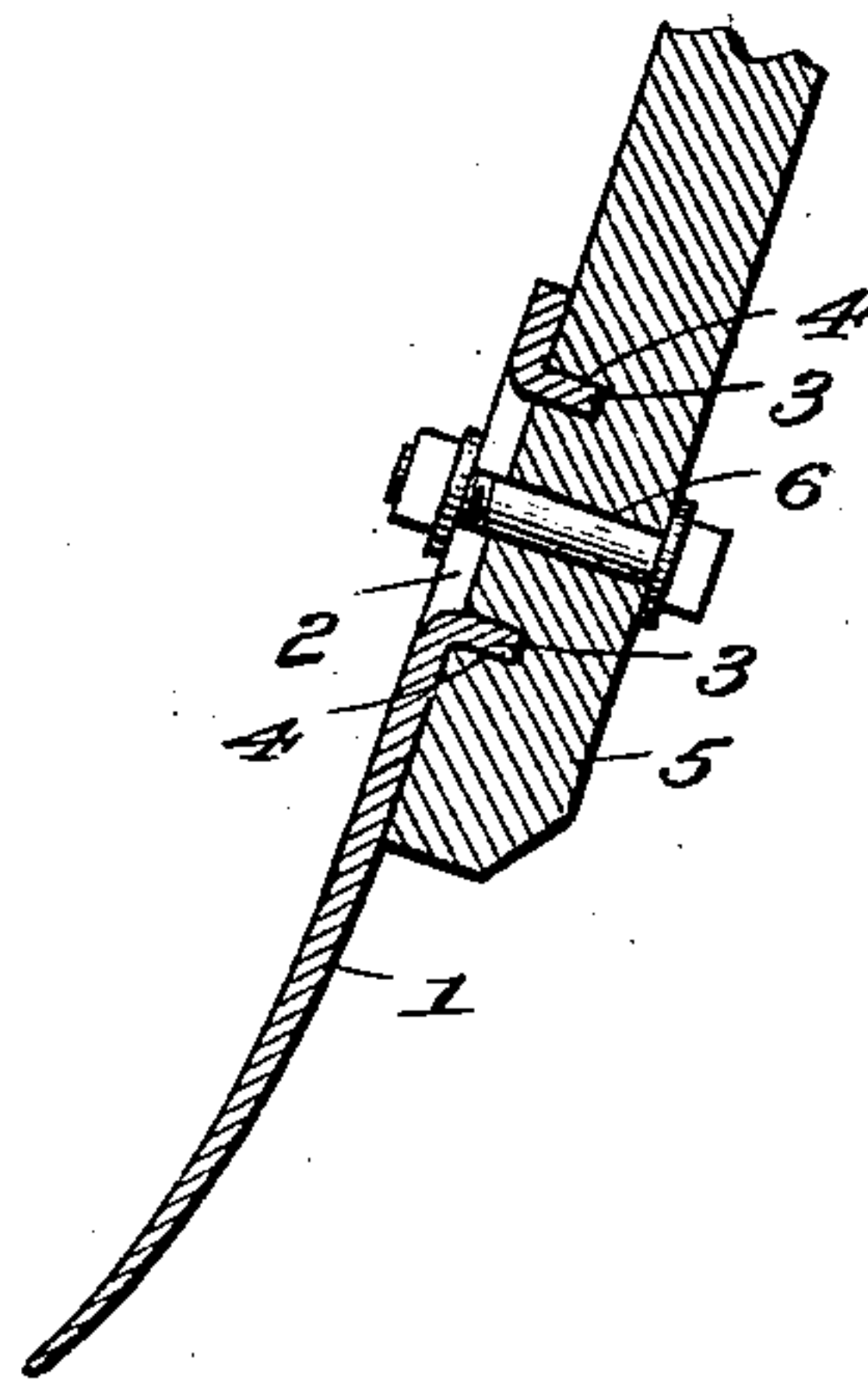
*Fig. 1*



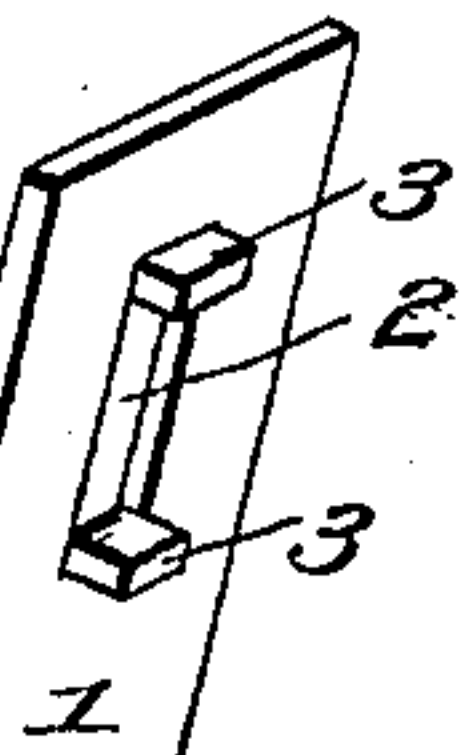
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4*



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. DAVIDSON, OF MONTICELLO, GEORGIA.

## PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 764,921, dated July 12, 1904.

Application filed October 12, 1903. Serial No. 176,727. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN R. DAVIDSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Monticello, in the county of Jasper and State of Georgia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Plows, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to plows; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of its parts, as hereinafter described.

The object of the invention is to provide a plow-point having a bolt-perforation the length of which is greater than its transverse dimensions and the longer axis of said perforation being in alinement with the longitudinal axis of the plow-point. At the upper and lower edges of the said perforation the metal which is cut from the said perforation is bent back, forming parallel lugs which are adapted to enter recesses in the plow-foot. The said perforation in the plow-point is adapted to receive a heel-bolt which passes through the plow-foot. The said perforation in the plow-point being elongated, it is possible that the said heel-bolt may be secured to the said plow-plate at a point to the one side or the other of the point intermediate of the two ends of the said perforation. By providing such construction the said heel-bolt is relieved from undue strain while the plow is being turned and at other times when the plate or point is used as a pivot, thereby preserving the thread of the heel-bolt and saving a great deal of time that is generally lost by the farm-hand in keeping his plow-point tight and in place.

The particular advantages of this construction reside in the fact that the heel-bolt may be located at a point to one side or the other of the intermediate distance between the lugs at the ends of said perforations, for it is obvious that if the plow-plate has a tendency to rotate with relation to the plow-foot the pivotal point of such rotation will be exactly equidistant between the two lugs of the plate. Consequently if the heel-bolt is located at this point the said bolt serves as a pivot or axis, and consequently it is continually becoming

loosened, whereas if the said heel-bolt is located to one side or the other of the point equidistant between the two said lugs the said bolt cannot serve as a pivot and any lateral strain that is exerted by the plate comes against the side of the bolt and does not have the effect of turning the bolt and loosening the same. Furthermore, the lugs above referred to are extended back parallel to each other and at right angles to the back of the plate. Consequently any lateral strain will be transmitted directly through the ends of said lugs to the plow-foot, thus adding greatly to the rigidity of the parts, as one lug braces the other by reason of their parallel relations. If the said lugs were not carried back at right angles to the back of the plate, the strain would not be transmitted directly through the ends of the said lugs to the plow-foot, but the edge of the plow-foot would have a tendency to slip or pry under the said lugs, and consequently exert an undue strain upon the heel-bolt and the thread thereof.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a plow, showing my point attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing the point applied to a metal plow-foot with the heel-bolt located at one side of a point equidistant between the lugs. Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing the point applied to a solid or wooden plow-foot and illustrating the embedding of the parallel lugs in the material constituting the foot. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the plow-point, showing the reverse or under side thereof.

The plate or point 1 is provided with an elongated perforation 2, the longitudinal axis of which extends in alinement with the longitudinal axis of the plate. At the upper and lower edges of said perforations are located the parallel lugs 3 3, which extend back at right angles to the under surface of the plate 1. The lugs 3 3 are formed from the metal that is cut or punched from the plate 1 in making the perforation 2. The said lugs 3 3 are adapted to enter recesses 4 4 (see Fig. 2) in the plow-foot 5 when the bolt 6 is passed through the perforation 2 and the foot 5. In the construction shown in Fig. 1 the lugs 3 3



pass between the side pieces constituting the foot 5. The lugs 3 3, located in recesses in the plow-foot 5, relieve the bolt 6 from strain while the lower end of the plate 1 is being used as a pivot for turning the plow and at other times protects the said bolt against twisting or wrenching jars, thus preserving the thread of the bolt and saving time which is lost in keeping the bolt tight. Especially is this the case when the bolt 6 is located with relation to the lugs 3 3 as shown in Fig. 2—that is, the said bolt is located to one side of a point equidistant between the said lugs. Therefore as the rotating point of the plate with relation to the foot must be at a point equidistant between the lugs 3 3 and as the bolt 6 is located to one side of this point the said bolt does not act as a pivot, and consequently is not turned, for the strain comes against it laterally. As the said lugs extend back parallel to each other and at right angles to the back of the plate, there is no tendency for the said lugs to act as a pry against the edges of the plow-foot, as the strain comes directly against the ends of said lugs. Consequently there is no strain exerted on the thread of the bolt. Furthermore, by reason of the parallel relations of the said lugs and being located at some distance apart one lug braces the other, and the parallel arrangement has a

tendency to reduce to a minimum the rotary movement of the plate with relation to the foot.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A plow-plate having an elongated bolt-perforation the longer axis of which is in alinement with the longer axis of the plate, lugs located at the upper and lower ends of said perforation and extending back parallel to each other and at right angles to the back of the plate.

2. A plow-plate having an elongated bolt-perforation the longer axis of which is in alinement with the longitudinal axis of the plate, parallel lugs located at the upper and lower edges of said perforations and extending back at right angles to the plate, a bolt entering said perforations and adapted to be secured to one side or the other of a point intermediate of the distance between the said lugs.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN R. DAVIDSON.

Witnesses:

J. D. HARVEY,  
J. F. BOWDEN.