

No. 815,602.

PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

A. C. LINDGREN.
CULTIVATOR YOKE.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 8, 1905.

Fig. 1.

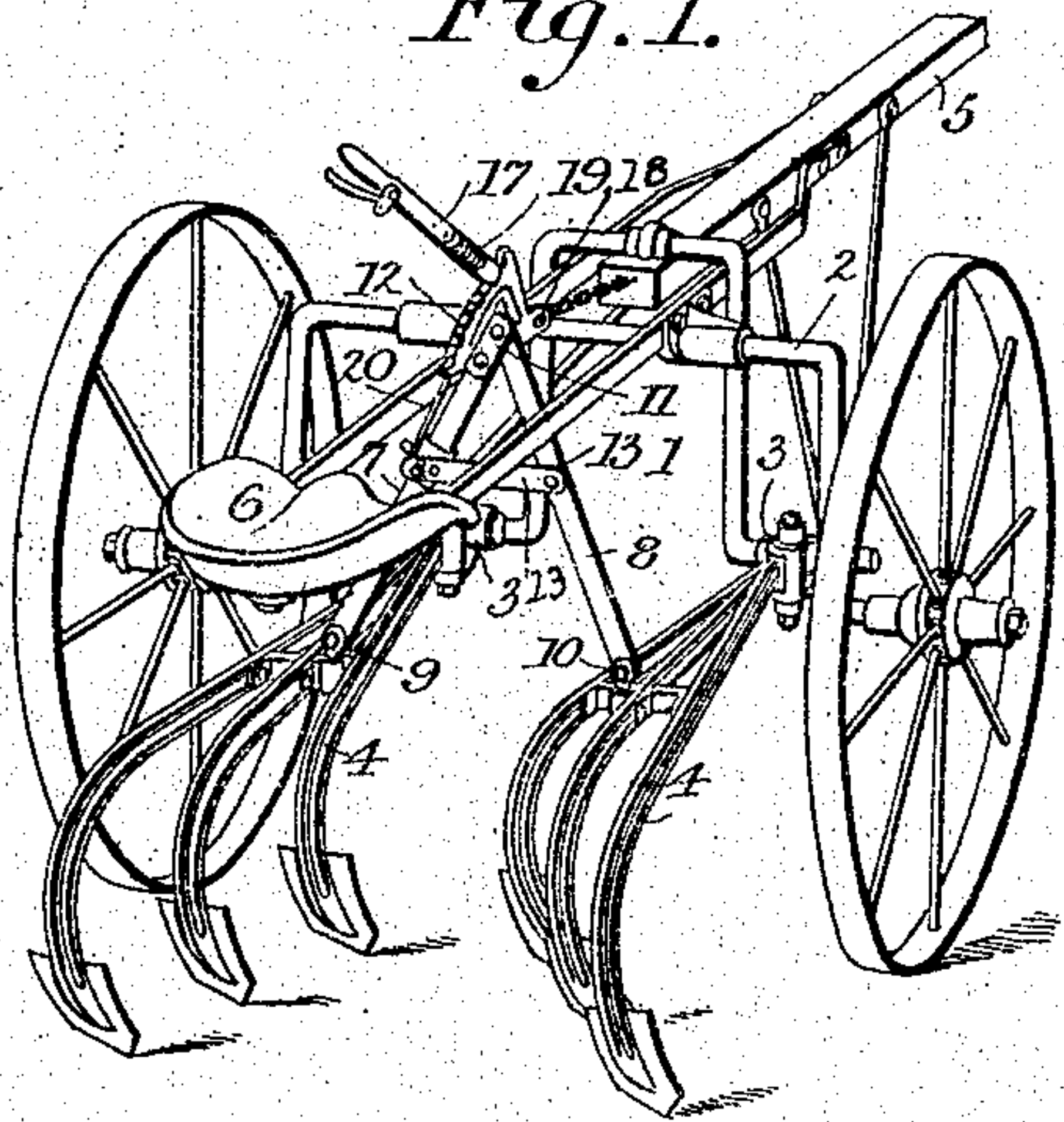


Fig. 2.

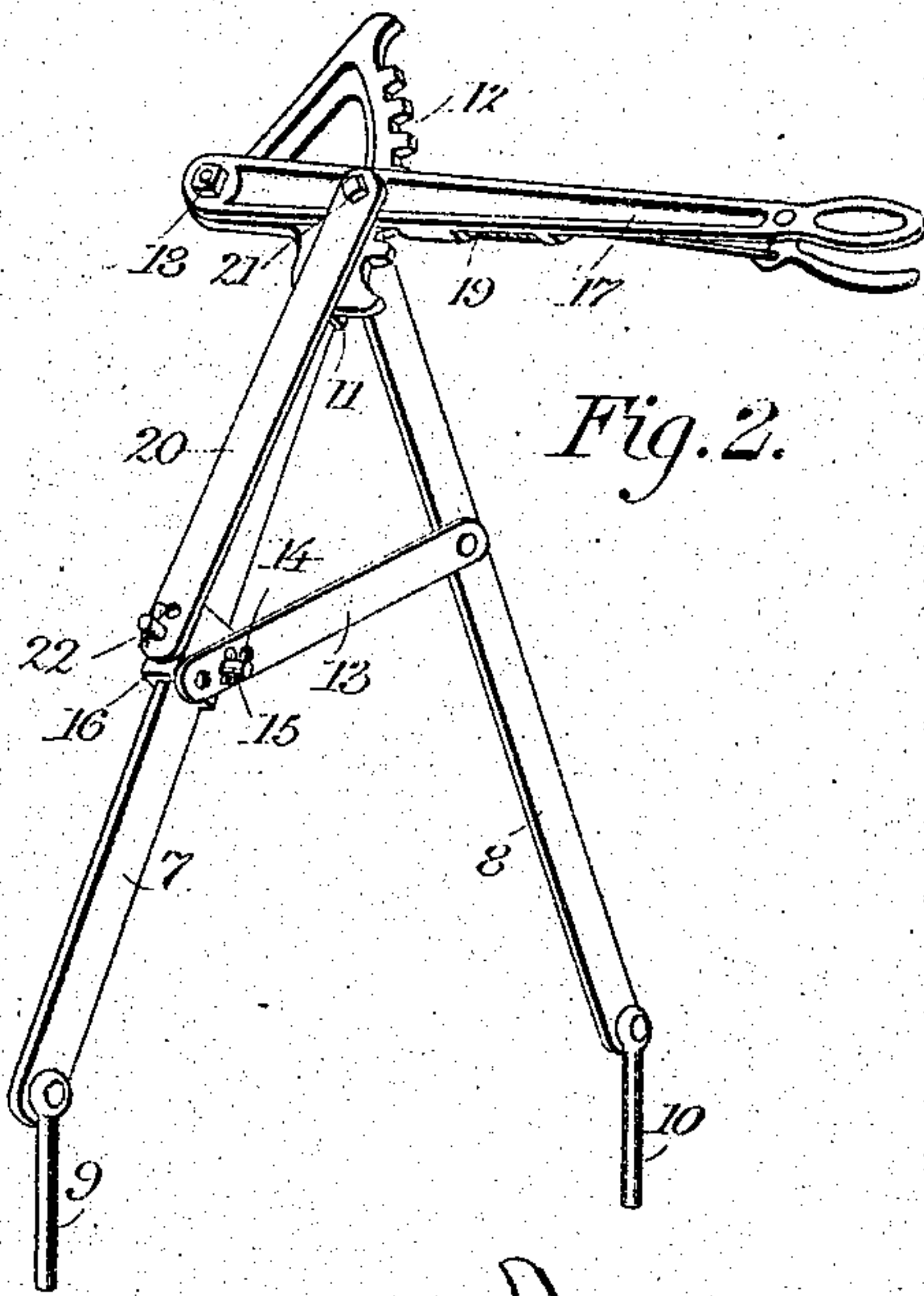


Fig. 3.

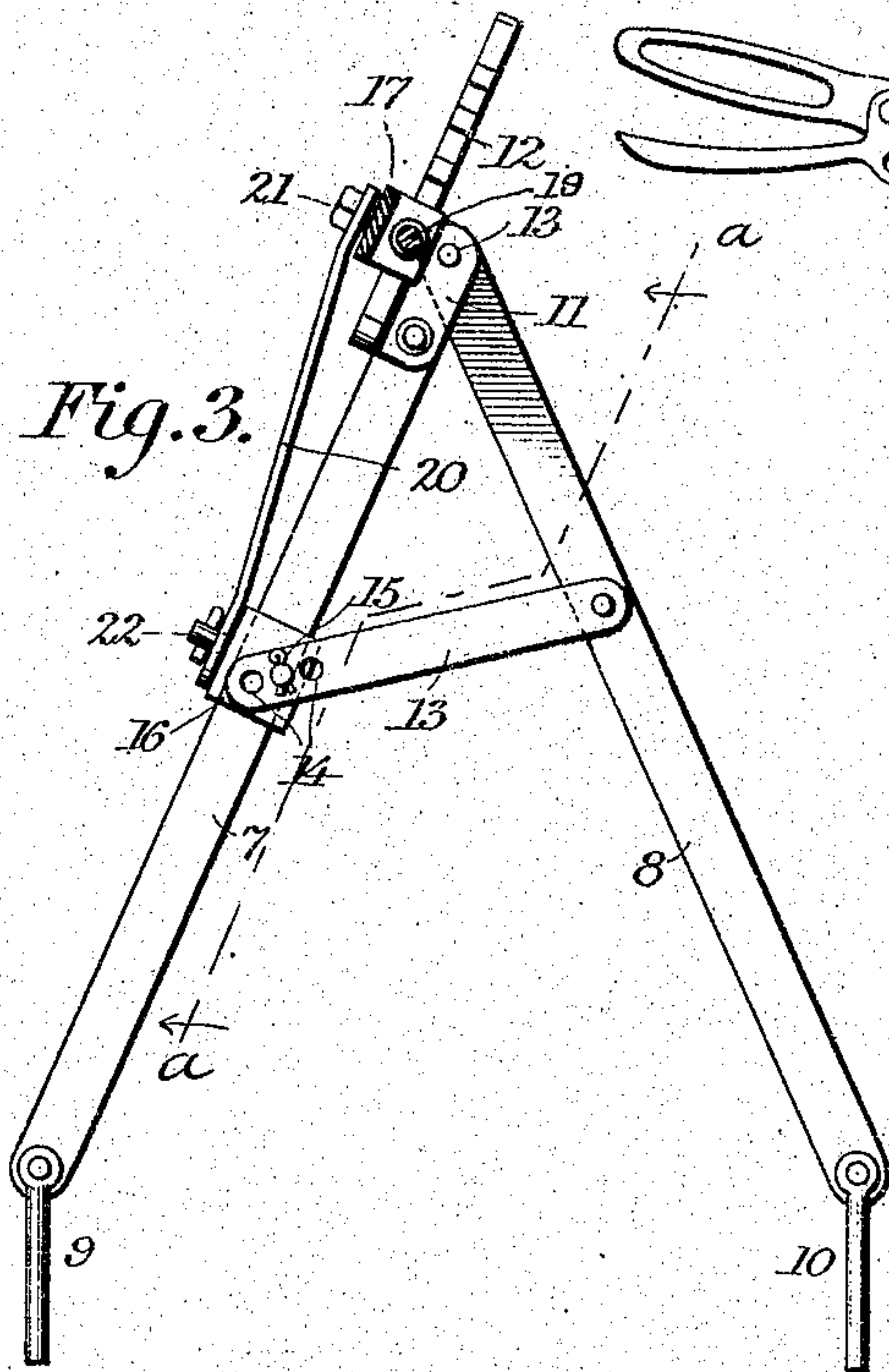
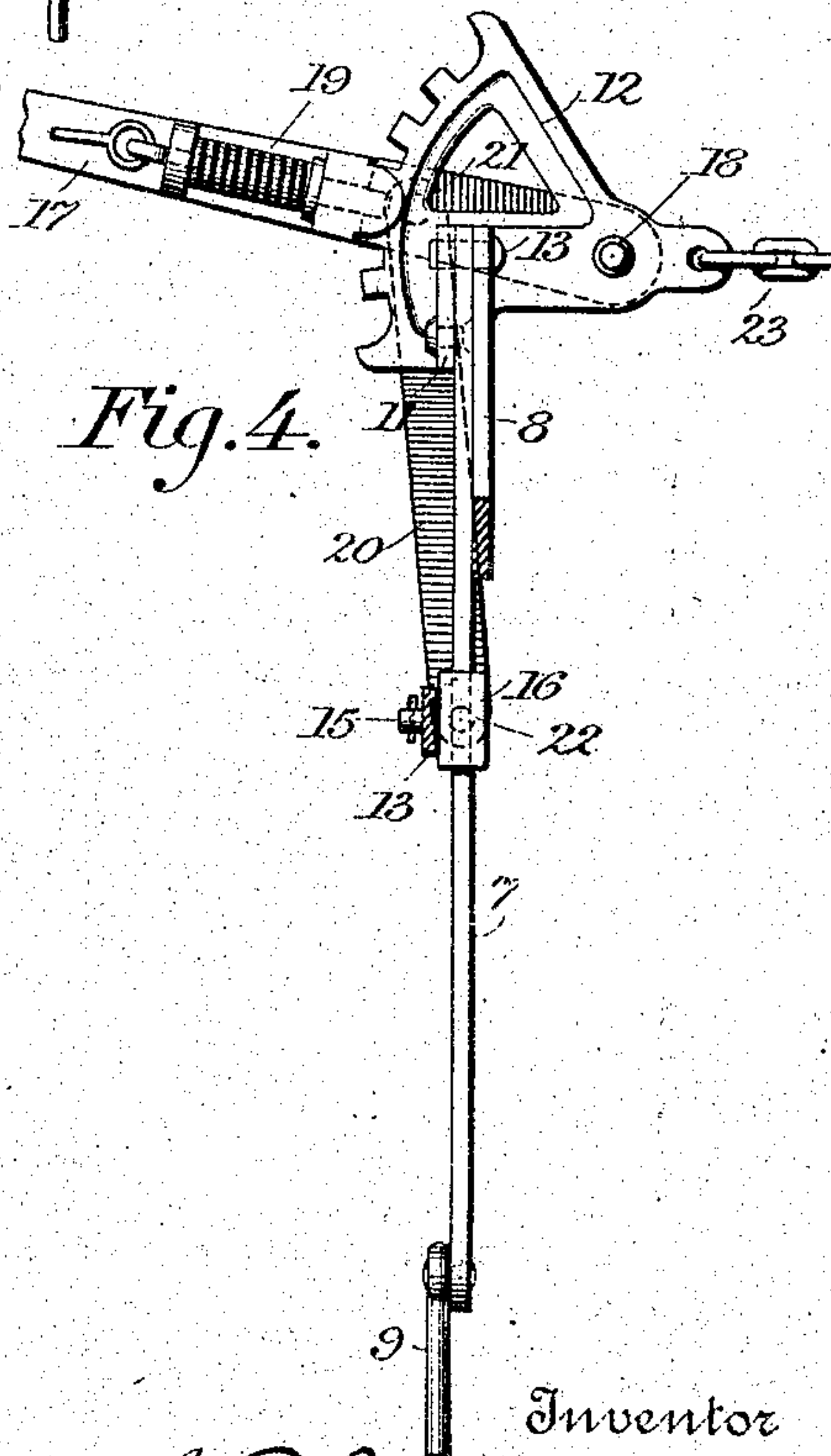


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXUS C. LINDGREN, OF MOLINE, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO MOLINE
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CULTIVATOR-YOKE.

No. 815,602.

Specification of Letters Patent

Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed December 8, 1905. Serial No. 290,932.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXUS C. LINDGREN, of Moline, county of Rock Island, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cultivator-Yokes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cultivators; and it consists of a connecting-yoke for the cultivator-beams, which yoke is of such a construction that while permitting the beams to swing freely from side to side and to be raised and lowered independently will afford a convenient and quick means for changing the distance between the beams while the cultivator is in operation.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cultivator having my improved yoke applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the yoke on an enlarged scale and removed from the cultivator. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional elevation of the same on the line *a a* of Fig. 3 as viewed in the direction of the arrow in said figure.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents a cultivator embodying the usual arched axle 2, horizontal supporting-heads 3 for the attachment of the cultivator-beams 4, a draft-tongue 5, and a driver's seat 6 in rear of the arched axle. The cultivator-beams are sustained at their front ends on the horizontal heads 3 in such manner that the beams may be raised and lowered, swung laterally, and moved to and from each other in order to vary the distance between them.

My improved connecting device or yoke comprises two members or legs 7 and 8, pivotally connected together at their upper ends, as will be more fully described hereinafter, and spread apart at their lower ends, to which lower ends are pivoted on longitudinal axes cylindrical pins 9 and 10, adapted to be loosely seated in vertical sockets in the cultivator-beams, this connection of the yoke with the beams permitting the latter to be raised and lowered independently and to be swung freely laterally.

The leg or member 7 of the yoke is in the form of a flat bar firmly secured at its upper end to an ear 11, projecting laterally from the side of a toothed segment-plate 12, which plate extends beyond the bar and which when the yoke is in operative relation to the beams extends longitudinally in an oblique

plane, as shown in Fig. 3. The other member or leg 8 of the yoke has its upper end pivoted to the front face of the companion member by a pivot-pin 8^a, which extends through said members and through the ear 11.

Pivoted to the member 8 on a longitudinal axis and some distance below its upper end is a connecting-rod 13, having in its opposite end a number of holes 14, adapted to receive a pivot-pin 15, projecting rearwardly from the side of a collar 16, sliding loosely on the leg or member 7, the rod being held in place on the pin by means of a cotter-pin or by other suitable fastening devices.

From the construction described it will be seen that when the collar is moved up or down on the member 7 it will act, through the connecting-rod 13, to spread the members apart or draw them together and in this manner will vary the distance between the beams to which said members are connected.

The movement of the collar along the member 7 to adjust the beams is effected by means of a hand-lever 17, pivoted at its forward end, as at 18, to the forward extremity of the segment-plate and provided with a locking-dog 19, adapted to engage the teeth on the segment-plate. Near its forward end the lever is connected operatively with the sliding collar by means of a link 20, whose upper end is pivoted to the side of the lever, as at 21, and whose lower end is pivoted to the outer side of the collar, as at 22.

When in use, the yoke stands in an upright position in front of the driver's seat, with its pivoted legs disposed in a plane transverse to the line of draft and engaging at their lower ends with the beams and with the adjusting-lever extending longitudinally and rearwardly within reach of the driver, the yoke being supported in this position by means of a chain 23, connected with the end of the segment-plate and with some fixed part of the machine, in the present instance the tongue. When it is desired to vary the distance between the beams, the driver grasps the adjusting-lever, unlocks the dog from the segment-plate, and by either depressing or lifting the lever causes the legs of the yoke to be drawn together or spread apart, so as to decrease or increase the distance between the beams as may be desired. In this way the adjustment of the beams may be effected quickly and while the machine is in opera-

tion, the application of the yoke to the beams in no way interfering with their free movement laterally or their independent movements up or down.

5 Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

10 1. A connecting-yoke for cultivator-beams, comprising two relatively movable connected members adapted to be operatively connected with the beams, a longitudinally-extending adjusting-lever sustained by one of the members, a connection between said lever and the other member, and means carried by the lever for locking the members in fixed relations, said locking means being independent of the connection between the lever and said other member.

20 2. In combination with the beams, a connecting-yoke therefor comprising two relatively movable connected members operatively joined with the beams, an adjusting-lever sustained wholly by one of said members and extending longitudinally therefrom rearward, a connection between the lever and the other member, and a locking device carried by the lever and adapted to hold the members of the arch in fixed relations, said locking device being independent of the connection of the lever with said other member.

30 3. In combination with the beams, a yoke operatively connected therewith, and comprising two relatively movable connected members, an adjusting-lever carried wholly by one of the members and extending rearward longitudinally, a link connection between the lever and the other member, and a locking device carried by the lever for locking the members in fixed relation, said locking device being independent of said link connection.

40 4. A connecting-yoke comprising two relatively movable connected members adapted to be operatively connected with the beam, in combination with an adjusting-lever sustained by one of the members, a slide on said member, a jointed connection between the slide and the lever, and a jointed connection between the slide and the other member.

5. A connecting-yoke for cultivator-beams adapted to be operatively connected therewith comprising two relatively movable members jointed together and adapted for angular adjustment, in combination with a slide on one of said members, a link jointed at one end to the slide and at its other end to the other member, and means for adjusting said slide.

6. A connecting-yoke comprising two relatively movable connected members, in combination with an adjusting-lever sustained by one of said members, a slide also mounted on said member, a link joining the lever to the slide, and a second link pivoted to the slide and to the other member.

7. A connecting-yoke, comprising two relatively movable connected members, a segment-plate fixed to one of said members and extending forwardly, a lever pivoted to said plate and provided with means for locking it in different positions, and operative connections between said lever and the other member independent of the locking means.

8. A connecting-yoke for cultivator-beams comprising two relatively movable members jointed together at their upper ends, and adapted to be operatively connected at their lower ends with the beams, a segment-plate fixed to the upper end of one of said members and extending longitudinally rearward and formed with locking-teeth, an adjusting-lever pivoted to the side of said segment-plate and extending longitudinally rearward, a locking-dog carried by the lever and adapted to cooperate with the teeth, a slide mounted on the member carrying the segment-plate, a link connecting the lever with said slide, and a second link connecting the slide with the other member.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this 28th day of November, 1905, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

ALEXUS C. LINDGREN

Witnesses:

J. L. IRVING,
A. C. BARBER.