

T. M. MANNING.
 PLOW.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1908.

904,546.

Patented Nov. 24, 1908.

Fig. 1.

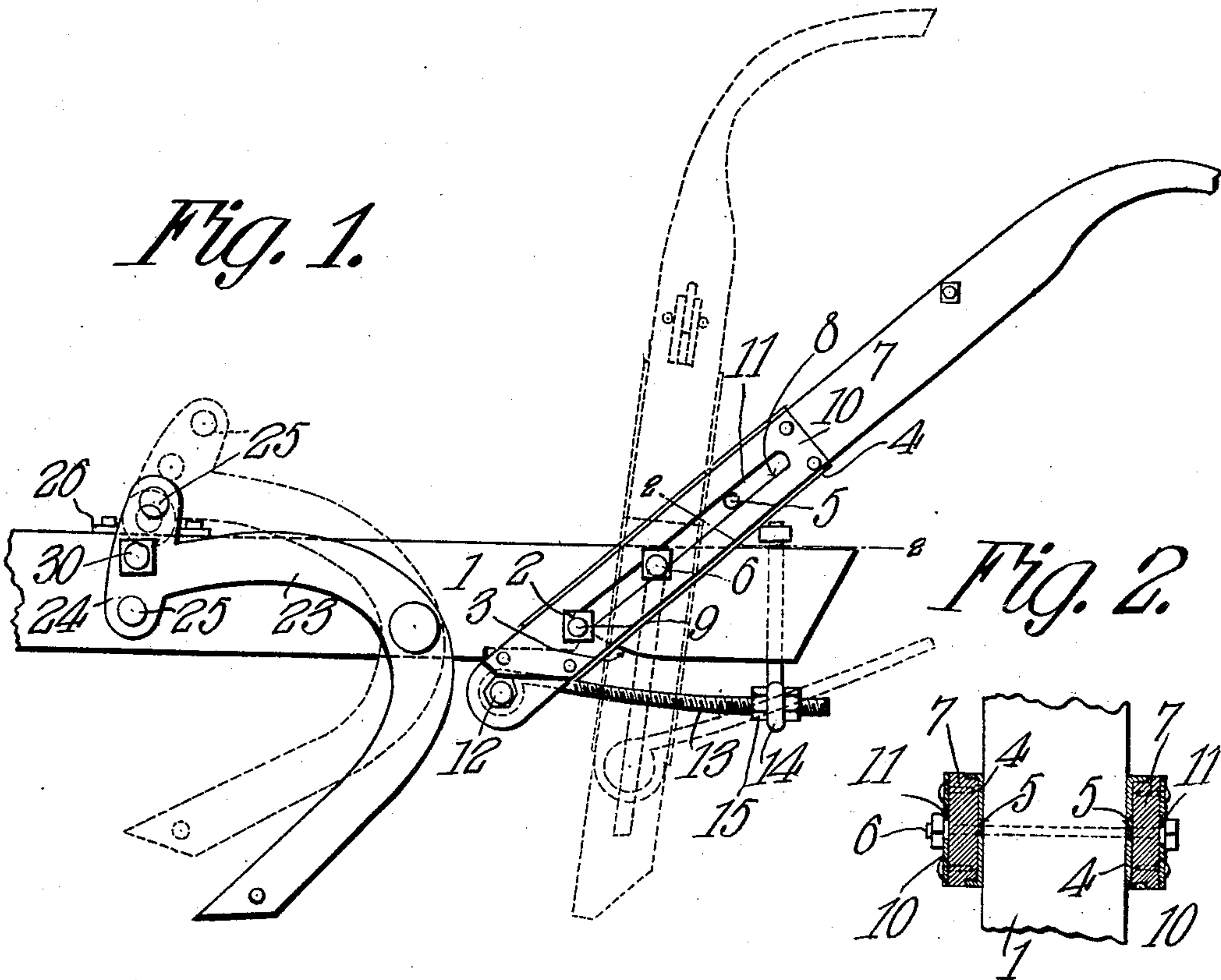


Fig. 2.

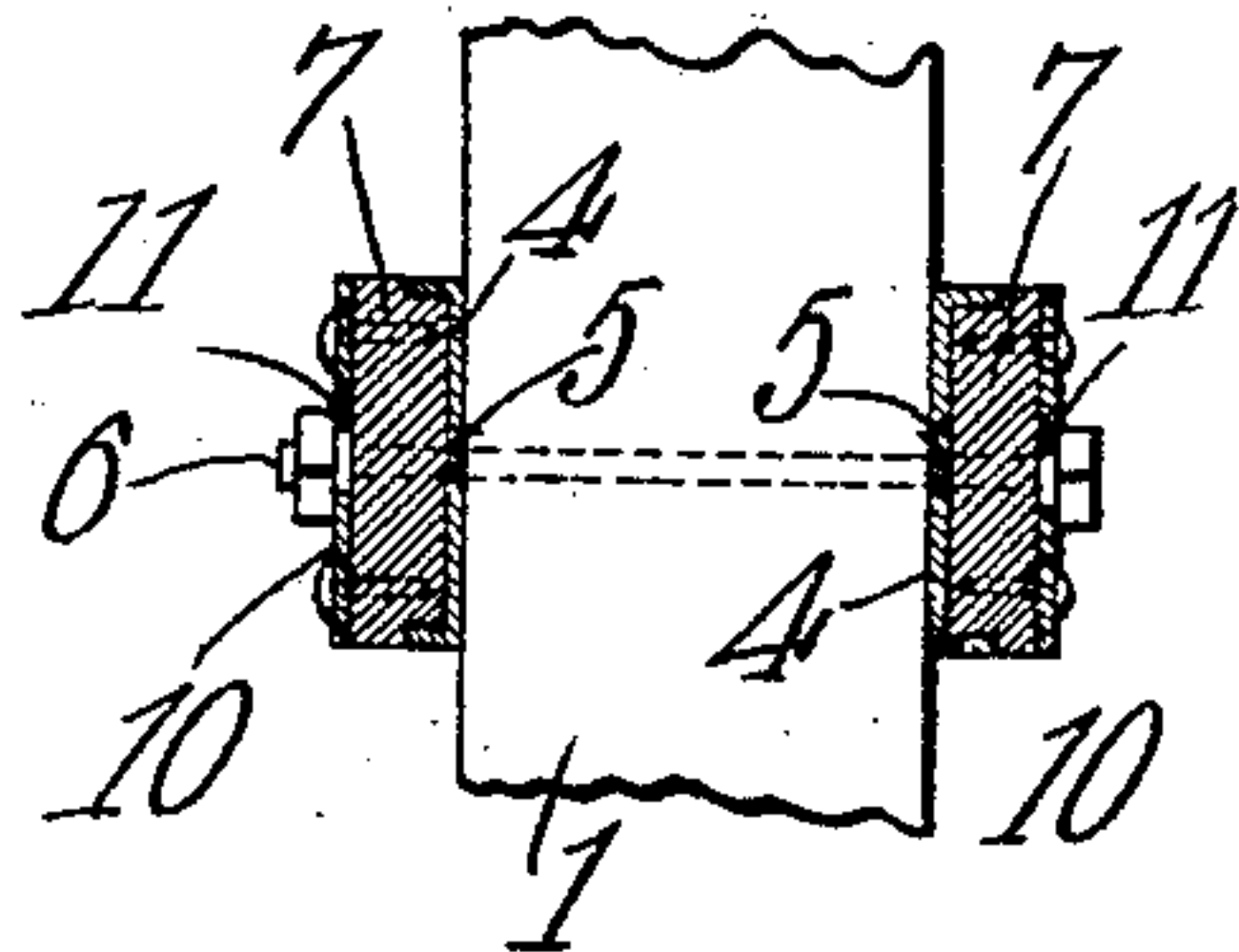


Fig. 3.

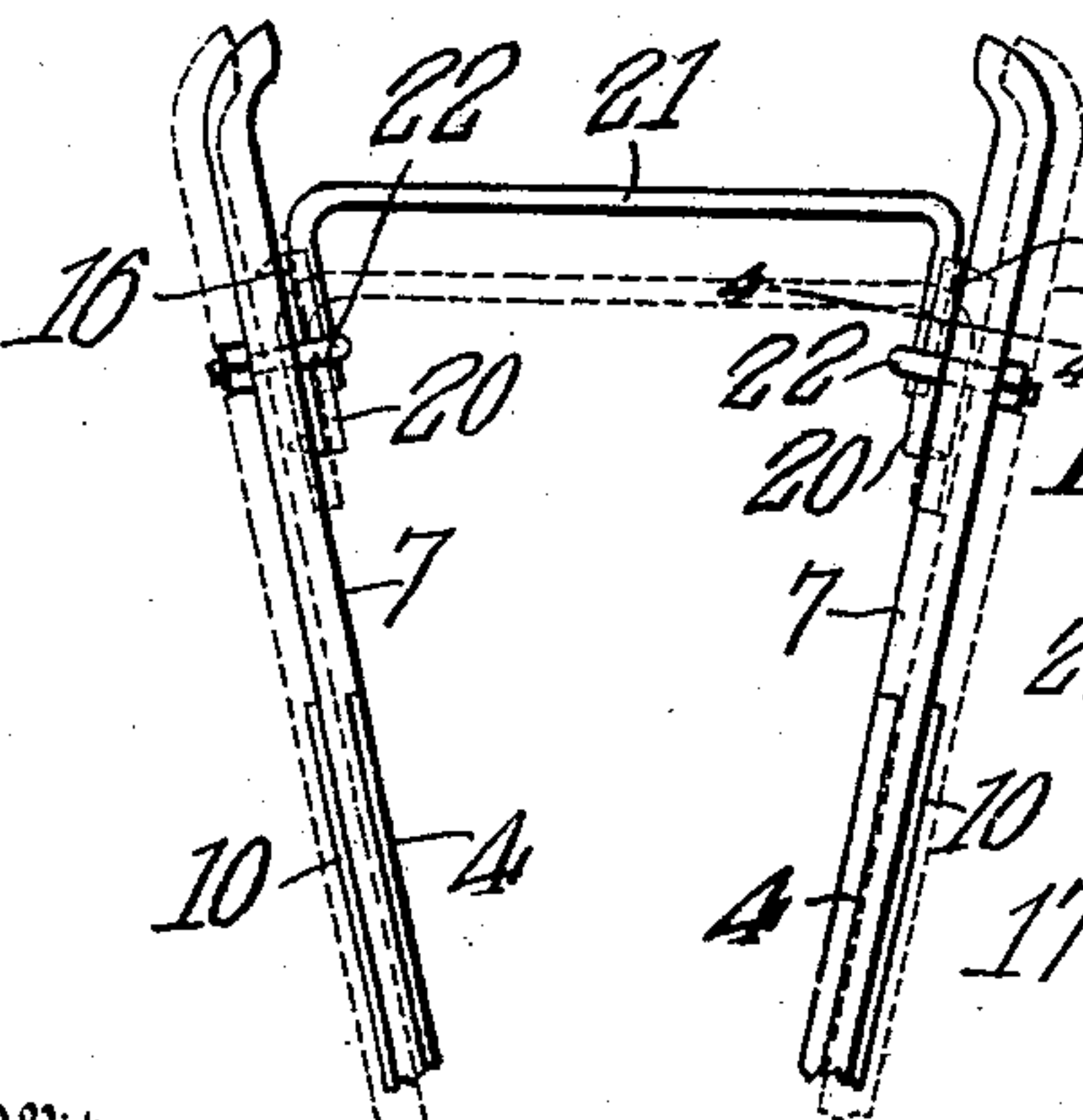


Fig. 5.

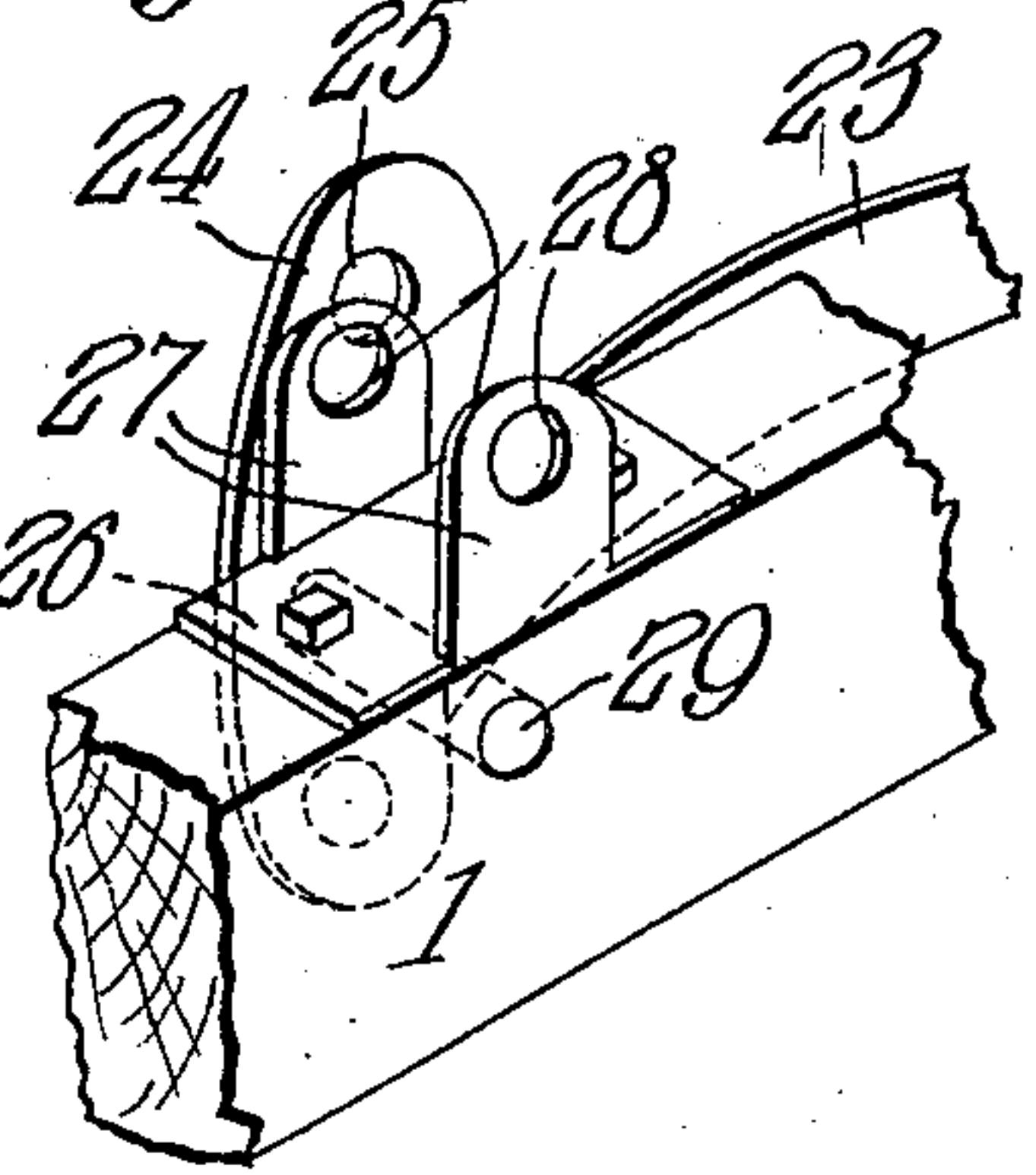
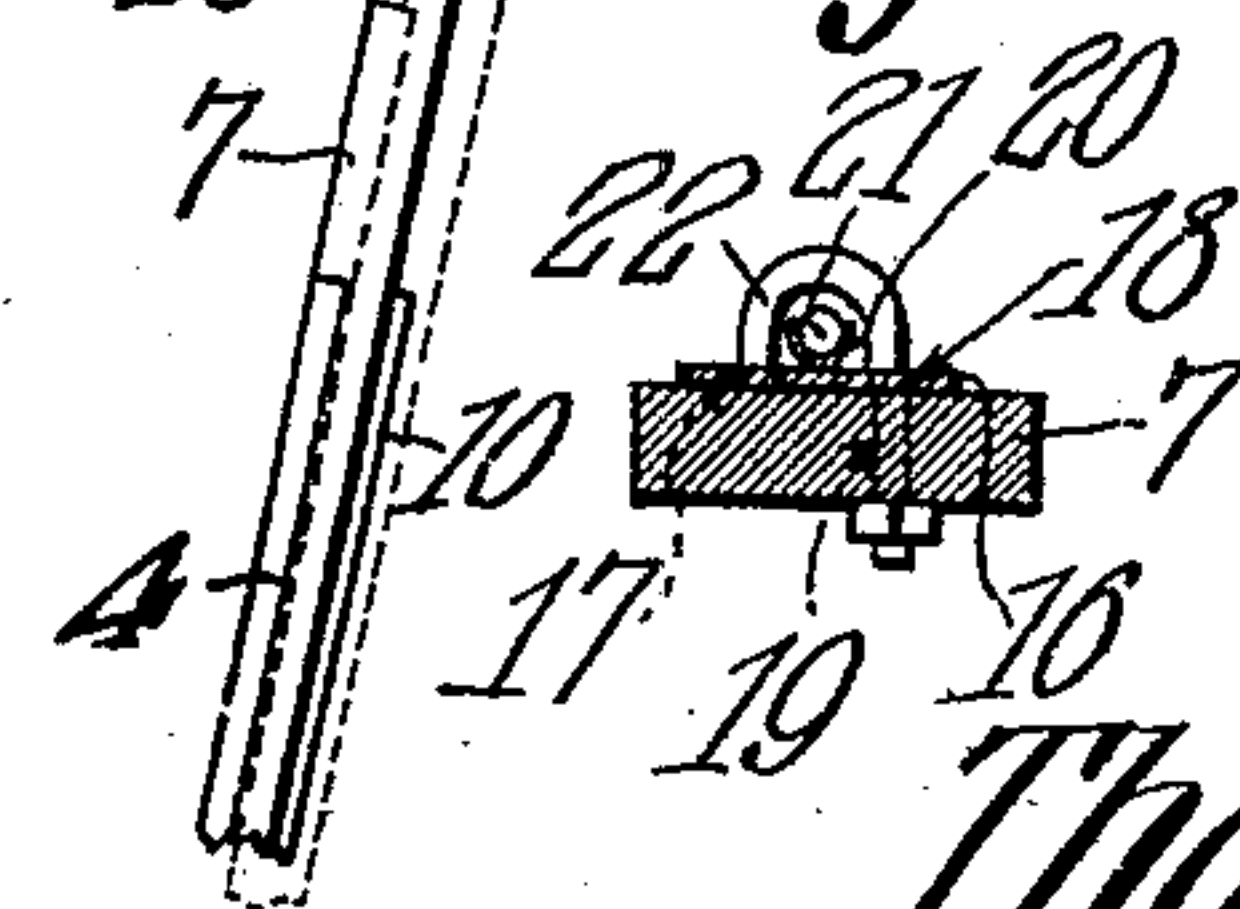


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS M. MANNING, OF ROME, GEORGIA.

PLOW.

No. 904,546.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 24, 1908.

Application filed March 9, 1908. Serial No. 420,102.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS M. MANNING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rome, in the county of Floyd and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Plow, 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 shown and described.

The object of the invention is to provide a means for adjusting the position of handle upon a plow beam and also for adjusting the inclination of the standard upon the beam.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a side elevation of the rear portion of the plow. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view through the handles cut on the line 2, 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the upper portion of the handles. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view of one of the handles cut on the line 4, 4 of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of lugs mounted upon the beam and adapted to be used in the adjustment of the standard.

The beam 1 is provided in its under side with a notch 2 adjacent to which is located an arcuate surface 3. The sleeves 4 are provided with perforations 5 which are adapted to receive the bolt 6. Said bolt passes transversely through the beam 1. The arcuate surface 3 is concentric with the center of the bolt 6. The handles 7 are located in the sleeves 4 and may be adjusted longitudinally along the same. Said handles are provided with elongated slots 8 which receive the bolt 6 and the bolt 9. The said bolt 9 normally lies in the notch 2 and is adapted to move along the arcuate surface 3 when the handles 7 are being adjusted. The plates 10 are mounted upon the outer sides of the handles 7 and are provided with elongated slots 11 which register with the slots 8 in the said handles. The lower ends of the sleeves 4 are connected together by a transverse bolt 12 which lies under the beam 1. The bolt 13 is pivotally connected at its forward end to the bolt 12 at a point between the sleeves 4, 4. The rear portion of the bolt 13 is screw threaded and passes through an eye 14, the shank of which passes vertically through the beam 1. The jam nuts 15 engage the thread of the bolt 13 and

are adapted to bear against the opposite sides of the eye 14.

From the above description it is obvious that by passing the bolts 6 and 9 through any of the perforations 5 in the sleeves 4 that the said sleeves may be adjusted longitudinally across the beam 1 and that by turning the jam nuts 15 the said sleeves may be pitched at any desired angle with relation to the beam 1. It will also be seen that by loosening the nuts upon the bolts 6 and 9 the handles 7 may be adjusted longitudinally with relation to the sleeve 4. As the said handles 7 converge toward each other at their lower end their upper ends move laterally with relation to each other as the said handles are adjusted in the sleeves and in order to provide means for bracing the upper portions of the handles against each other irrespective of the adjustment thereof within the sleeves a means of special construction is provided and is described as follows:

The plates 16 are mounted upon the inner sides of the handles and are provided with perforations 17 and 18. Each handle is provided with a perforation 19 which registers with the perforation 17 of the plate mounted thereon. The upper and lower portions of the plates 16 are concaved as at 20. The portions of the plates about the perforations 17 and 18 occupy planes. The ends of the inverted U-shaped round 21 lie in the concaved portions 20 of the plates 16. The ends of the round 21 are inclined at an angle with relation to each other and the hooks 22 have shanks which pass through the registering perforations 17 and 19 and which receive the end portions of the round 21. The ends of the hooks lie in the perforations 18 of the said plates 16 and thus the parts cooperate to maintain the proper relative positions of the assemblage. It is obvious that when the upper portions of the handle 7 are moved away from each other as a consequence of the longitudinal adjustment above described the intermediate portion of the round 21 is brought nearer the hooks 22 and the upper portions of the handle are braced against one another. When the upper portions of the handles are moved toward each other the operation above described is reversed but produces the same bracing effect.

The standard 23 is pivotally mounted

upon the beam 1 and has at its upper end portions which lie against the opposite sides of the beam 1. The forward ends of said portions are provided with the enlargements 5 24 which in turn are provided with the bolt perforations 25 arranged in an arc about the pivotal point of the standard 23 as a center. The plate 26 is mounted upon the top of the beam 1 and is provided at its 10 edges with upstanding lugs 27. Said lugs are provided with bolt perforations 28. The beam 1 is provided with a bolt perforation 29 which is adapted to receive the bolt 30. The distance between the bolt perforation 15 29 and perforation 28 is less than the distance between the adjacent perforations 25 in the enlargements 24 and thus when any one of the perforations 25 is in register with the perforation 29 the next adjacent per- 20 foration 25 is not in register with the perforation 28 and vice versa. Thus it will be seen that by passing the bolt 30 through the perforation 29 and any one of the perforations 25 that the standard 23 is fixed with 25 relation to the beam 1. The number of different positions that the said standard may assume with relation to the beam are the same as the number of perforations 25. The same is true when the perforations 28 30 and 25 are used for receiving the bolt 30 but owing to the difference in distance between the perforations carried by the beam and those carried by the standard the number of positions that the standard may as- 35 sume with relation to the beam is equal to twice the number of perforations 25 in the enlargement 24. By this simple arrangement a great number of different adjustments may be accomplished.

40 Having described my invention what I

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A plow comprising a beam having a notch at its under side with an adjacent arcuate surface, sleeves pivotally mounted 45 upon the beam and adapted to be adjusted longitudinally across the beam, said arcuate surface being concentric with the pivot of the sleeves, a bolt carried by the sleeves and which is adapted to enter said notch and 50 operate along the arcuate surface, handles mounted upon the sleeves and adapted to be adjusted longitudinally thereof and means for swinging the sleeves and securing the same in adjusted positions. 55

2. A plow comprising a beam, longitudinally adjustable handles mounted thereon, plates located upon the upper portions of the handles and having concaved portions, a U-shaped round having its end portions 60 lying in the concavities of the plate and hooks passing through the handles and receiving the end portions of the round.

3. A plow comprising a beam having a notch in its under side, sleeves pivotally 65 mounted upon the beam and adapted to be adjusted longitudinally across the beam, a bolt carried by the sleeve and which is adapted to enter said notch, handles mounted upon the sleeves and adapted to be adjusted lon- 70 gitudinally thereof and means for swinging the sleeves and securing the same in adjusted position.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature 75 in the presence of two witnesses.

THOS. M. MANNING.

Witnesses:

GRACE E. JONES,
PAUL H. DOYAL.