

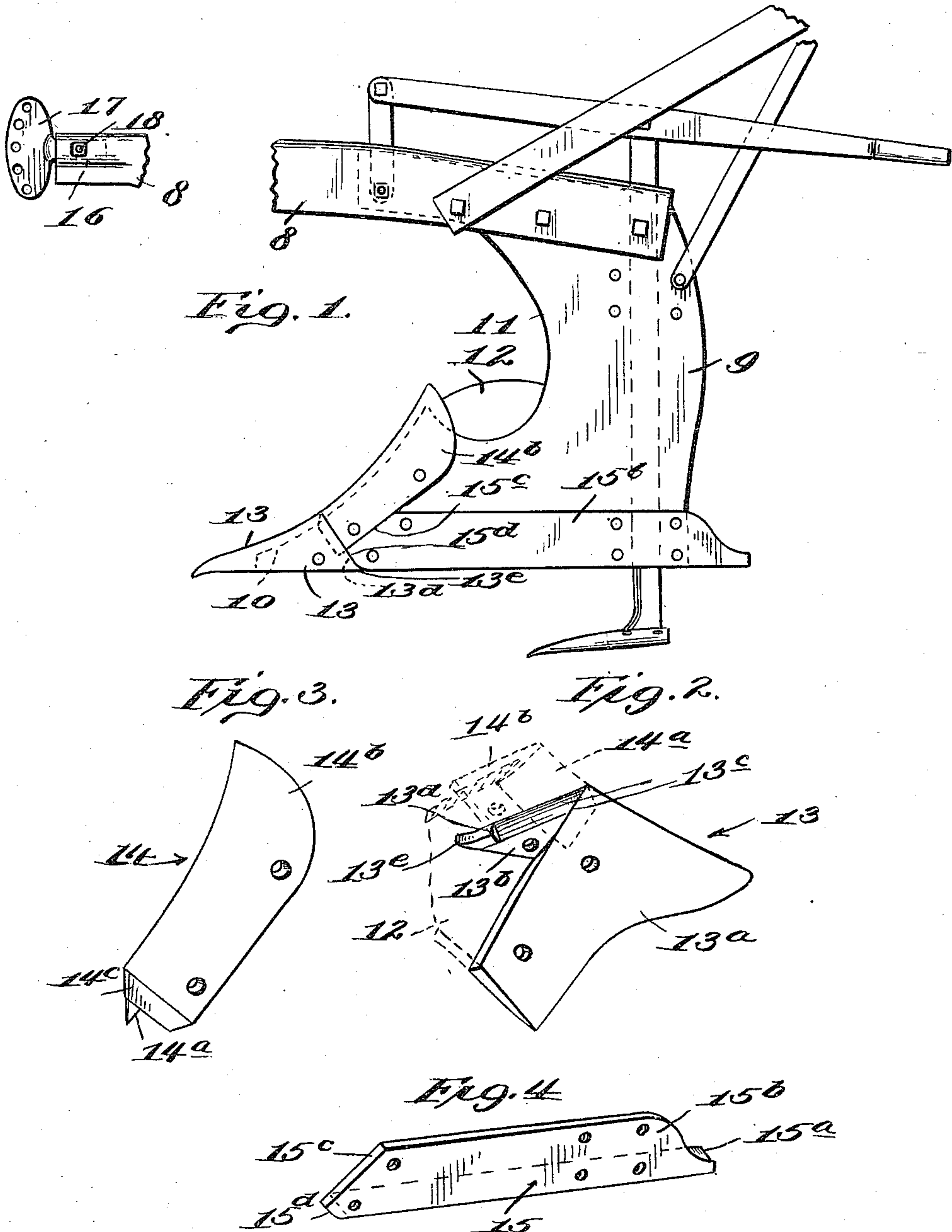
C. W. HICKS.

PLOW.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1910.

985,591.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.



Witnesses:

*Ed. Kessler*  
*J. B. Kessler*

Inventor  
Charles W. Hicks

by *James L. Norris Jr.*  
*Atty*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. HICKS, OF SUTHERLAND, FLORIDA.

PLOW.

985,591.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. HICKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sutherland, in the county of Hillsboro and State of Florida, have invented new and useful Improvements in Plows, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention has reference to plows, and its object, stated in general terms, comprehends certain improvements, hereinafter described, in the construction of the plow point and shin, and in the arrangement of these parts with respect to each other and to the landside.

A structural embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved plow, a portion of the beam being broken away; Figs. 2 and 3 are enlarged perspective views, respectively, of the plow point and shin; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the landside.

In said drawing, 8 designates in a general manner the beam of the plow, and 9 the standard. Both of these parts are preferably formed of sheet steel, the blank of which the former is constructed being folded longitudinally upon itself, so as to permit its two sides to receive between them the upper end of the standard, which end is securely bolted thereto. The standard itself is substantially flat, except at its lower end, where it is formed with a forwardly-extending portion that is bent or folded over to produce the usual frog 10. Above the frog, the front portion of the standard is cut away on an inwardly-extending compound curve, as indicated by the numeral 11, the edge of the cut-away portion being beveled or otherwise sharpened.

The frog acts as a support for the mold board 12 and plow point 13, both of these elements being, in the main, of conventional shape and being bolted directly to the frog. The point is V-shaped in cross-section, and the meeting edge of its sides 13<sup>a</sup> and 13<sup>b</sup> is sharpened. There is also employed in connection with the parts last specified a shin 14 which is also V-shaped in cross-section and is sharpened at the meeting edge of its sides 14<sup>a</sup> and 14<sup>b</sup>, said sides being disposed against and bolted to the mold board and the frog. The lower edges of the shin sides meet the adjacent upper edges of the point sides 13<sup>a</sup> and 13<sup>b</sup> throughout their entire ex-

tent, and the said meeting edges are so constructed that a positive interlocking engagement therebetween is produced. To this end, the inner faces of the point sides 13<sup>a</sup> and 13<sup>b</sup> are beveled at their upper edges, as indicated by the numeral 13<sup>c</sup> in Fig. 2, this beveling being co-extensive with the lower edges of the shin sides 14<sup>a</sup> and 14<sup>b</sup>. To cooperate with the said beveled edges of the point sides, the outer faces of the shin sides are beveled at their lower edges, as indicated by the numeral 14<sup>c</sup>, Fig. 3. The beveling in both instances is at the same angle, so that the edges 14<sup>c</sup> will extend beneath and fit flush against the edges 13<sup>c</sup>, and will be received between the latter and the adjacent faces of the frog.

The upper edge of the side 13<sup>b</sup> of the point has a greater length than the adjacent lower edge of the corresponding shin side 14<sup>b</sup>, and since the extent of the beveling on the first-named edge is equal to the length of the second-named edge, an unbeveled portion 13<sup>d</sup> will be left at the rear end of said first-named edge, which portion will constitute, in effect, a locking shoulder. Against this shoulder will engage and interlock the extreme lower corner of the shin side 14<sup>b</sup>.

The landside 15 is secured in the usual manner to the base of the standard, and comprises a relatively wide, flat heel portion 15<sup>a</sup> and an upstanding bar 15<sup>b</sup> that is likewise flat and is disposed flush against the standard, as shown in Fig. 1, the heel portion 15<sup>a</sup> extending beneath the lower edge of said standard. The forward end of the bar portion 15<sup>b</sup> has a V-shaped edge whose upper portion 15<sup>c</sup> contacts throughout its entire extent with the rear edge of the shin side 14<sup>b</sup>, while its lower portion 15<sup>d</sup> fits flush against the unbeveled portion or shoulder 13<sup>d</sup> and aligns with the meeting edges of the point and shin sides 13<sup>b</sup> and 14<sup>b</sup>. The edge portion 15<sup>d</sup> has a slight rearward curvature, and the shoulder 13<sup>d</sup> is correspondingly extended, as at 13<sup>e</sup>, so as to project under and interlock with said edge portion. It will be seen, therefore, that there is an interlocking engagement between the beveled edges 13<sup>c</sup> and 14<sup>c</sup>, between the shoulder 13<sup>d</sup> and the lower rear corner of the shin side 14<sup>b</sup> and between the shoulder extension 13<sup>e</sup> and the curved lower portion 15<sup>d</sup> of the front edge of the landside bar. This arrangement results in a material strengthening of the



plow point and a removal of the strain upon the bolts which fasten the latter to the frog, as will be understood from the following: When the plow is in use the greatest strain  
 5 and pressure will be exerted upon the point, as will be understood; ordinarily, this part is merely bolted to the frog, or its equivalent, and, in consequence, the bolts will soon work loose, but where the shin, point and  
 10 landside bar have an interlocking engagement, as is the case in the present instance, the point will be additionally supported, and the strain will be transferred to a large extent from said point to the landside bar and  
 15 the shin.

The beam, as has been stated, is preferably constructed of a sheet metal blank which is folded longitudinally upon itself. The two sides of this blank are brought together at their front ends and are bent inwardly to form a tubular socket 16 which  
 20 loosely receives the stem of the reversible clevis 17, the latter being retained in adjusted position by means of a suitable bolt  
 25 or the like 18 that is passed through perforations in the beam sides and clevis stem.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a plow, the combination, with a beam and a standard; of a shin and a plow  
 30 point, V-shaped in cross-section, secured one above the other to said standard, said point having its inner face beveled at the upper edge thereof and being formed at one end of said edge with a locking shoulder, and said  
 35 shin having its outer face beveled at the lower edge thereof to fit directly against and beneath the first-named beveled edge, the lower corner of the adjacent side of the shin being arranged to engage said shoulder.
- 40 2. In a plow, the combination, with a beam and a standard; of a plow point secured to the standard and formed at its upper edge with an inwardly-extending bevel

and with a shoulder at one end of the same; and a shin secured to said standard above  
 45 said point and formed at its lower edge with an outwardly-extending bevel arranged to fit beneath and flush against the first-named bevel, said shoulder being arranged to engage the adjacent lower corner of said shin.  
 50

3. In a plow, the combination, with a beam and a standard; of a landside secured to the base of the standard and including a flat bar portion arranged thereagainst and having an inclined forward edge; a plow  
 55 point secured to said standard and formed at its upper edge with a locking shoulder; and a shin secured to said standard above said point and having its lower edge engaged with said upper edge, said shoulder  
 60 engaging the adjacent lower corner of said shin and being extended beneath the inclined forward edge of said bar.

4. In a plow, the combination, with a beam and a standard; of a landside secured  
 65 to the base of the standard and including a flat bar portion arranged thereagainst and having an inclined forward edge; a plow point secured to said standard and formed at its upper edge with an inwardly-extending  
 70 bevel and with a locking shoulder at one end of the same; and a shin secured to said standard above said point and formed at its lower edge with an outwardly-extending  
 75 bevel arranged to fit beneath and flush against the first-named bevel, said shoulder being arranged to engage the adjacent lower corner of said shin and being extended beneath the inclined forward edge of said bar.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set  
 80 my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES W. HICKS.

Witnesses:

M. E. McDADE,

H. C. MacCARTNEY.