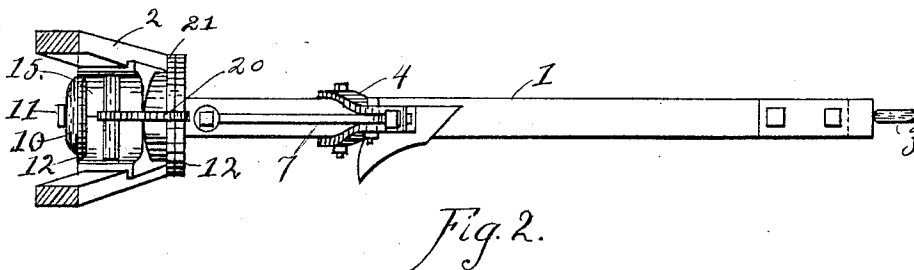
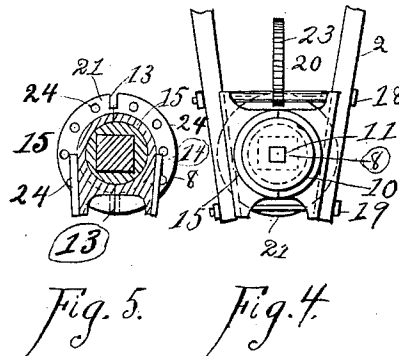
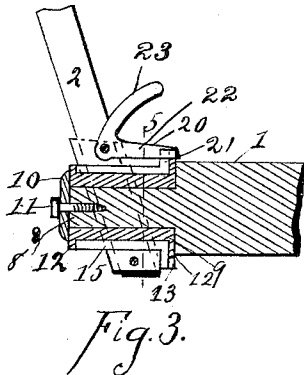
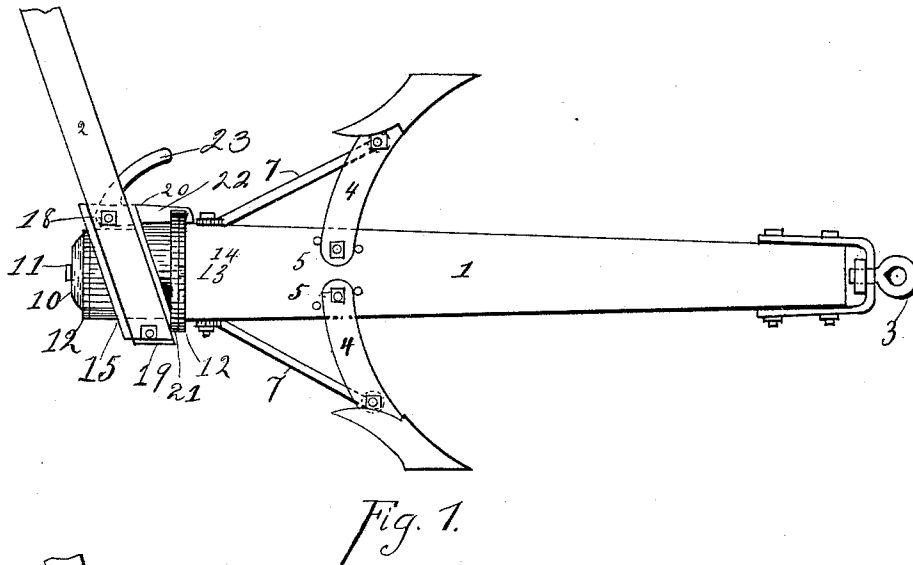


(No Model.)

V. L. WILLIAMS.
PLOW.

No. 462,787.

Patented Nov. 10, 1891.



Witnesses
L. P. Hayden,
A. Green

Inventor
Virgil L. Williams
By his Attorneys,
A. D. Woodruff.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VIRGIL L. WILLIAMS, OF CLARKSTON, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO SIGMUND LANDAUER, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,787, dated November 10, 1891.

Application filed May 21, 1891. Serial No. 393,642. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VIRGIL L. WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Clarkston, in the county of De Kalb and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hillside-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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to plows, and more particularly to that class of plows known as "hillside-plows," the object of the invention being to produce a device of such class which will be reliable in operation and durable and inexpensive of construction, the invention consisting in the details substantially as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device. Fig. 2 is a plan thereof, further showing the elements. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section centrally of handle attaching and pivoting device. Fig. 4 is a back end elevation of the device. Fig. 5 is a vertical cross-section on the line 5, Fig. 3.

In the several views like reference characters are employed in the designation of corresponding elements of construction.

The beam 1 and handles 2 may be of any construction desired, as may also be the clevis 3, secured to the front end of the beam, the clevis, however, being of swivel construction to provide for stationariness of the whiffletree. The standards 4 are pivoted to the beam upon bolts 5, several holes 6 being supplied, wherein said pivoting-bolts may be moved and the angle of the standard be changed thereby, braces 7 being the fulcrum, and the point of conjunction of said standard and brace being relatively stationary to the beam. The braces 7 are secured rigidly to this beam in the usual manner by a bolt passing through them. The posterior end of the beam 1 is reduced, forming a square or rectangular tenon 8.

In order to strengthen the tenon into a re-

liable pivotal point for the handles and to provide a stationary contact between wood and iron and a reliable surface to clamp onto, as will be presently understood, a sleeve 9, of cast metal, is pressed upon the tenon 8 and secured thereon by a washer 10 and lag-screw 11, screwed into the end of said tenon. This sleeve 9 is provided at each end with flanges 12, the one contacting with the shoulder on the beam and being pressed firmly thereagainst and the other flange forming an annular projection around the back end of said sleeve, for a purpose hereinafter specified. The front flange 12 is provided on opposite sides with rectangular notches 13, the sleeve being so set as to bring one of the notches 13 vertically over the other and in line with the standards. Situated half-way between said notches 13 is a third notch 14 of corresponding shape and size. A split or halved sleeve 15 of metal is clamped around the sleeve 9 and revolves thereon freely, but with a minimum of lost motion. To the outer side of each half of said sleeve 15 is cast or otherwise added a guide or socket 16, into which fit the handles 17 of the usual form, as best shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4. Bolts 18 and 19 pass through said handles and guides, as seen in Fig. 4, thus securing the handles to the said guides, and the guides being fast to the sleeve 15 said sleeve will be clamped in the desired manner upon the sleeve 9. Upon the bolt 18 is pivoted a lever 20, which is of V shape, one arm swinging into one of the notches 13 or 14, a notch being provided in the contiguous flange 21 on the sleeve 15 to allow the lever to descend into one of the notches 13 or 14, the engagement of said lever with both flanges 12 and 21 obviously insuring a more secure relative rigidity. The arm 23 of the said lever 20 is set slightly forward in order to add weight to the pressure of the arm 22 into the notches provided therefor and so prevent its displacement. When the beam is so turned as to bring the arm 22 and the notch 14 into coincidence, the standards will extend horizontally, and they may then be utilized as a frame for cultivator or walking-harrow teeth. The flange 21 is provided with a series of holes 24, into which a pin may be

inserted when any one of said holes is turned into coincidence with the holes in the front flange 12, which allows of several intermediate relative adjustments of the angle of the beam and handles.

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

1. In a device of the class specified, the beam tenoned in its posterior end, a sleeve flanged on its ends, the forward flange being notched in its peripheral surface, said sleeve fitting over said tenon, a casting clamped between the handles and adapted to fit over and be revolved upon said sleeve and having a notch therein, and a latch adapted to drop

into said notch and the coincidental one of the notches in the sleeve-flange and hold the elements in the desired relative position, for the purpose specified.

2. In a device of the class specified, the beam having a tenon, its posterior extremity and sleeve fitting thereon, and a split casting having handle guide-seats and adapted to be clamped between the handles and around said sleeve, for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

VIRGIL L. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

A. P. WOOD,
L. F. HAYDEN.