

W. T. JONES.

Plow.

No. 26,111.

Patented Nov. 15, 1859.

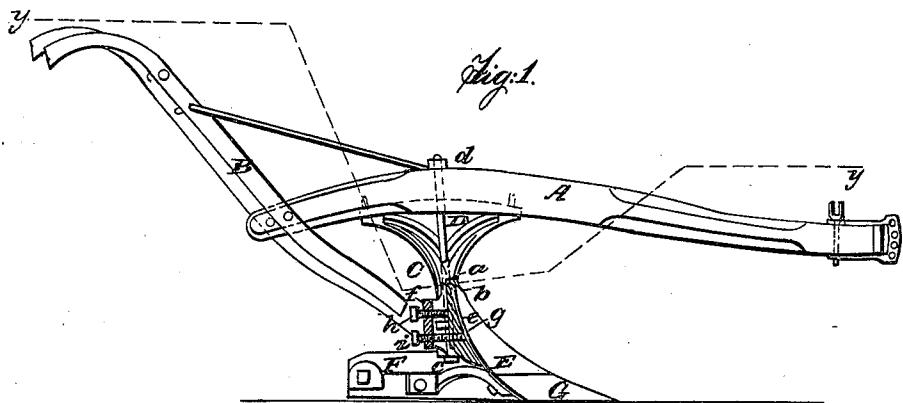
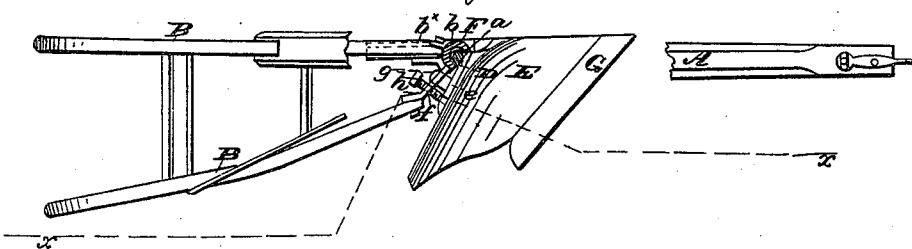


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

R. D. Collier  
W. W. Stevens.

INVENTOR:

W. T. Jones.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

W. T. JONES, OF JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN PLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 26,111, dated November 15, 1859.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, W. T. JONES, of Joliet, in the county of Will and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Plows; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side sectional view of my invention, taken in the line  $x x$ , Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a section of same taken in the line  $y y$ , Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

The object of this invention is to obtain a plow that may be readily adapted for one, two, or more horses, and the draft of the plow regulated according to the nature of the soil and the capacity of the team.

The invention consists in attaching the landside and mold-board to the standard by means of a hinge or joint so arranged as to admit of the adjustment of the mold-board, landside, and share relatively with the line of draft, that a furrow-slice of greater or less width may be taken from the land, as circumstances may require.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents the beam of the plow, which may be constructed in the usual way.

B are the handles, which may be of the usual or an approximate form.

C is the standard, constructed of metal and divaricated or forked at its upper end, as shown clearly in Fig. 1, the upper ends of the prong being connected by a cross-bar, which forms a good bearing-surface for the standard against the under side of the beam, the cross-bar being "let in" the same, and having a steady-pin at each end. (See dotted line, Fig. 1.) The lower part of the standard is recessed vertically at its front side, as shown at  $a$ , in order to receive a semi-cylindrical flange or projection,  $b$ , which is hollow, and has a rod,  $D$ , passing through it, said rod also passing through the standard and beam A, the lower end of the rod being provided with a head,  $c$ , and the upper end provided with a nut,  $d$ , by screwing up which the standard is firmly secured to the plow-beam and the flange  $b$  in the

recess  $a$  of the standard, the flange being allowed to turn freely on the rod  $D$ . The flange  $b$  has a plate or leaf,  $e$ , projecting from it, and a similar plate,  $f$ , projects from the standard. To the plate  $e$  a curved or segment guide bar,  $g$ , is attached, which fits within a slot in the plate  $f$ , and is allowed to work freely therein as the plate  $e$  is moved back and forth.

To the plate or leaf  $e$  of flange  $b$  the mold-board E is attached and firmly secured, the plate or leaf being at the back side of the mold-board, as plainly shown in the drawings. To the plate or leaf  $f$  one of the handles B is attached, and the other handle B is attached to a lug or projection,  $h^*$ , on the standard.

To the lower part of the mold-board, at its left side, a landside, F, is secured, having the usual or proper relative position with the mold-board, and the latter has an ordinary share, G, attached to it.

The only connection that the mold-board E has with the standard C is by the flange  $b$  on the rod D, and this, of course, being a joint-connection, the mold-board may be turned, so that it (the landside and share) may be turned more or less obliquely with the beam and line of draft to give the plow more or less "land," as it is technically termed, and varying the draft, as circumstances may require.

In order to secure the mold-board and its attachments at any proper point within the range of its movement relatively with the beam A, screws  $h$  are employed. The uppermost screw,  $h$ , passes through the plate or leaf  $f$  and fits in an internal thread therein, the end of said screw  $h$  bearing against the plate  $e$ . The lower screw,  $i$ , passes loosely through plate  $f$  and fits in an internal screw-thread in the plate  $e$ . The lower screw,  $i$ , is the set-screw and the upper one the tension-screw. By relaxing or unscrewing the lower screw,  $i$ , and setting or screwing up the upper one,  $h$ , the plow is adjusted to land. By reversing the above manipulation of the screws the plow is adjusted in an opposite position, or from land.

I do not claim any peculiarity or novelty as being embraced in either the mold-board, landside, or share, in themselves considered or as regards the function they perform; but

I do claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The attaching of the mold-board E, land-

side F, and share G to the standard C by means of a joint or hinge, the plates or leaves e f of which are provided with screws and arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. Constructing the standard C with a forked upper end, in connection with the rod D, lug

h<sup>x</sup>, and flange f, arranged, substantially as shown, to admit of the proper attachment of the beam and handles to the plow.

W. T. JONES.

Witnesses:

R. DOOLITTLE,  
W. W. STEVENS.