(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. WARD.

PLOW.

No. 604,814. Patented May 31, 1898.

Fig. 1.

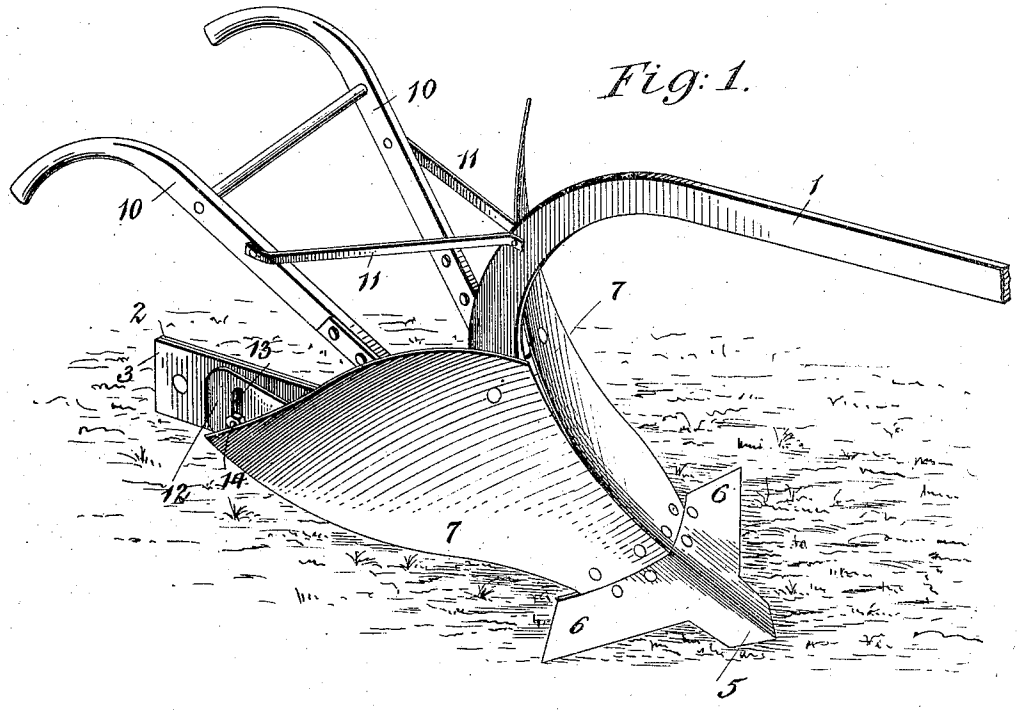
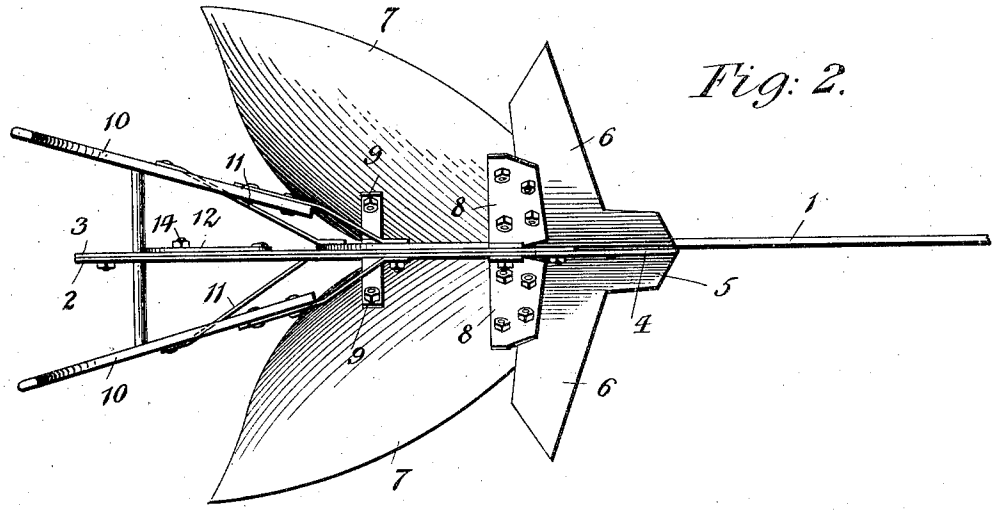


Fig. 2.



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By his Attorneys,

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig: 3.

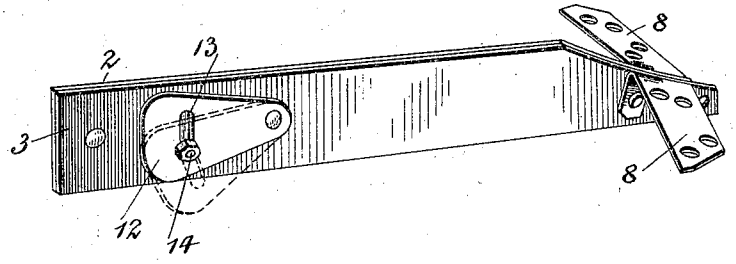


Fig: 4.

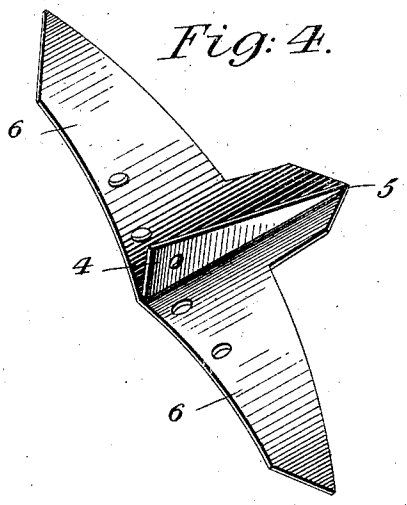


Fig: 5.

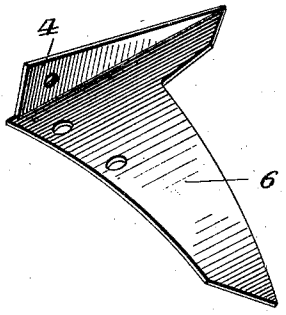
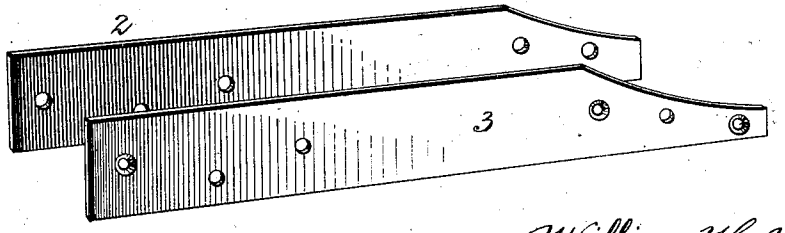


Fig: 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. WARD, OF DODD CITY, TEXAS.

PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 604,814, dated May 31, 1898.

Application filed June 8, 1897. Serial No. 639,885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. WARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dodd City, in the county of Fannin and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Plow, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to plows for breaking, turning, or bedding the land and which can be used for turning a furrow either to the right or the left or as a sweep, as desired, according to the nature of the work to be performed. One of the principal features is to insure a steady and smooth running of the plow when used in any of its various capacities and to brace the point and share from the landside and to dispose the parts so that they may be readily interchanged to adapt the plow for the required work.

For a full understanding of the merits and advantages of the invention reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings and the following description.

The improvement is susceptible of various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and to a full disclosure of the invention an adaptation thereof is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a plow embodying the features of the invention and arranged for bedding. Fig. 2 is a view of the plow inverted. Fig. 3 is a detail view in perspective of the landside, showing the runner and brackets applied thereto. Fig. 4 is a detail view in perspective of a double point, the latter being inverted. Fig. 5 is a similar view of a single point. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the landside, showing its component parts separated.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in the several views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference characters.

The plow-beam 1 may be of any of the usual forms common in this class of agricultural implements and as illustrated is constructed of metal, having its rear portion curved downwardly, forming a standard, to which the soil-treating devices—such as the point, share, moldboard, and landside—are attached. The landside is composed of corresponding plates 2 and 3, which are bolted together, so as to be readily separable for a purpose which will presently appear, and the upper front portion of these plates curves to correspond to the curvature of the moldboard and point at their juncture with the plane of the landside. The plate 2 has its front end shorter than the plate 3 to receive the rear end of the bar 4, applied to the point 5, whereby the sides of the bar 4 and plate 2 come flush and their opposing ends abut, so that a single bolt or fastening may be employed for connecting the point to the landside and guard against any vertical movement thereof.

The point 5 and share 6 are formed together and may be single or double and right or left, as required. For bedding the point has shares 6 extending therefrom in opposite directions, and moldboards 7 are provided to coöperate therewith, the moldboards and shares being bolted to the lateral wings of brackets 8, secured to the front end of the landside, and said moldboards having their upper inner rear ends secured to the standard or rear portion of the beam by angle-irons 9. When the plow is designed for turning, a single point and a single moldboard are attached to the landside in the manner set forth, the point and moldboard being right or left, according to the direction of turning the furrow. In this connection it is to be understood that the flush sides of the bar 4 and landside are to be outermost; hence the advantage of constructing the landside of two plates or parts, so that they may be separated and assembled with the shorter plate upon one or the other side of the longer plate, according as the plow is arranged for turning a right or a left hand furrow. The plow-beam will likewise be attached to the inner side of the landside, and the longer plate 3 will be disposed on the inner side, so that the landside may be unobstructed throughout its length on the outer side, thereby reducing the draft to a minimum.

The handles 10 are attached at their lower ends to the rear portion of the beam or standard and are stayed by braces 11, interposed between the upper portion of the standard and the upper ends of the handles. When the handles are constructed of wood, their lower

ends will be attached to strap-irons, which will be bent inwardly and bolted or otherwise secured to the standard and which have their upper ends spread to adapt themselves to the position of the handles.

The runner 12, which is a device for causing the plow to run steady and holding it against lateral draft, is a plate of approximately triangular or segmental shape and has pivotal connection at its smaller end with the rear portion of the landside and has its rear end formed with an arcuate slot 13, concentric with the pivot of the plate and through which operates a bolt 14, whereby the runner or plate is held in an adjusted position, according to the distance required for projecting the rear portion of the plate below the trailing edge of the landside. By loosening the bolt 14 the runner may be thrown up out of the way or be projected beyond the lower or trailing edge of the landside any required distance within the limit of adjustment of the runner and is held in the located position by retightening the bolt previously loosened. This runner may be located upon either side of the landside; but when the plow is used for turning it must be placed upon the inner side, so as not to obstruct the landside on its outer or active surface.

The shape, relative size, and make of moldboard, share, or point are immaterial within the scope of the invention and may be varied at will to meet existing conditions, and the sweep may be used with or without a moldboard. While it is preferred to attach the handles to the beam, as shown, it is contemplated to attach them to the moldboard.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a plow, the combination of a landside composed of two plates or component parts detachably connected and having their front ends of unequal length, and a point having a bar secured to the longer front end of the landside and having its rear end abutting against the front end of the shorter plate and coming flush with the outer side thereof, substantially as set forth.

2. In a plow, the combination of a landside composed of component plates or parts detachably connected together and having their front ends of unequal length, the plate having the shorter end being disposed on the outer side, a point having a bar placed against the projecting end of the inner plate and having its rear end abutting against the front end of the shorter plate and coming flush therewith, and a beam secured to the inner side of the landside, whereby the outer side of the landside is unobstructed throughout its length, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a plow, the combination with the point, and a landside secured so as to have the point project from either side, of a runner and a fastening for adjustably connecting the runner with the landside, substantially as set forth.

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

WILLIAM H. WARD.

Witnesses:

O. M. BIGGERSTAFF,

W. S. COOPER.