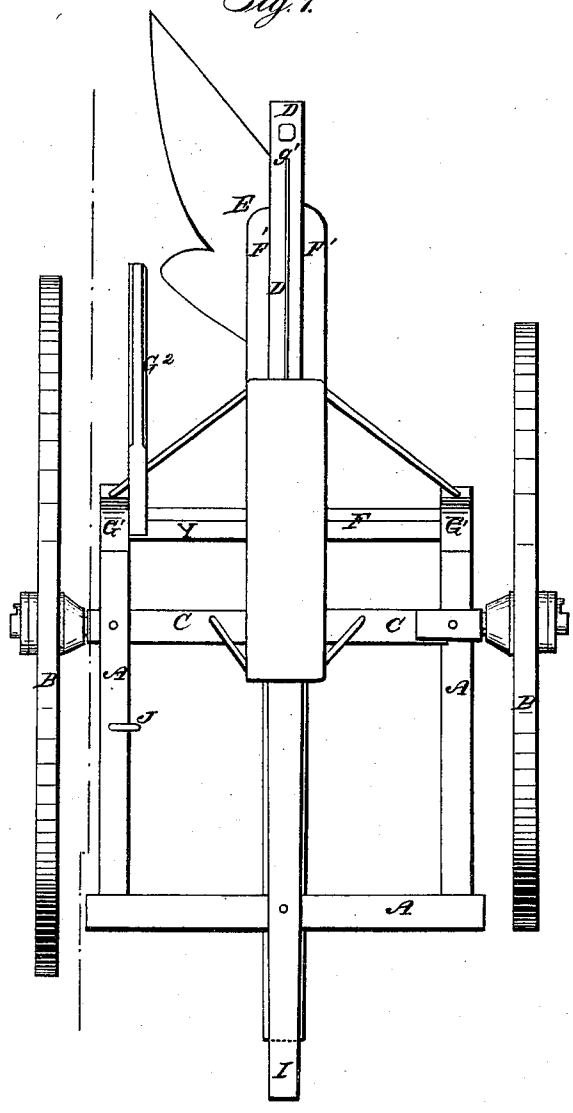
2 Sheets—Sheet 1

E. A. CHACE.

Wheel-Plow.

No. 64,839. Patented May 21, 1867.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

Geo. H. Morrison
N. K. Ellsworth

Inventor:

E. A. Chace
Per O. Knight

A.M. PHOTO-LITHO. CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2

E. A. CHACE.

Wheel-Plow.

No. 64,839. Patented May 21, 1867.

Fig. 3.

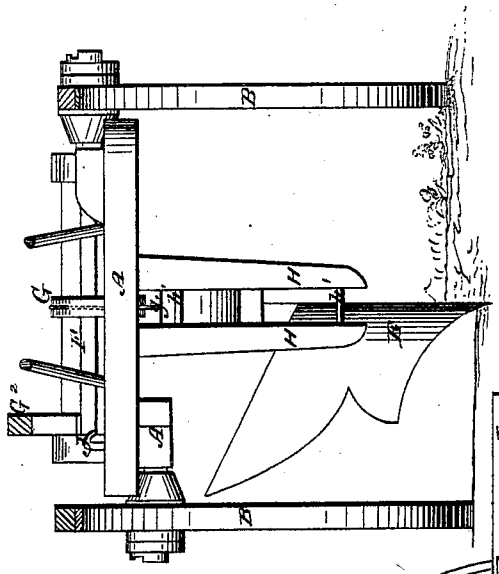
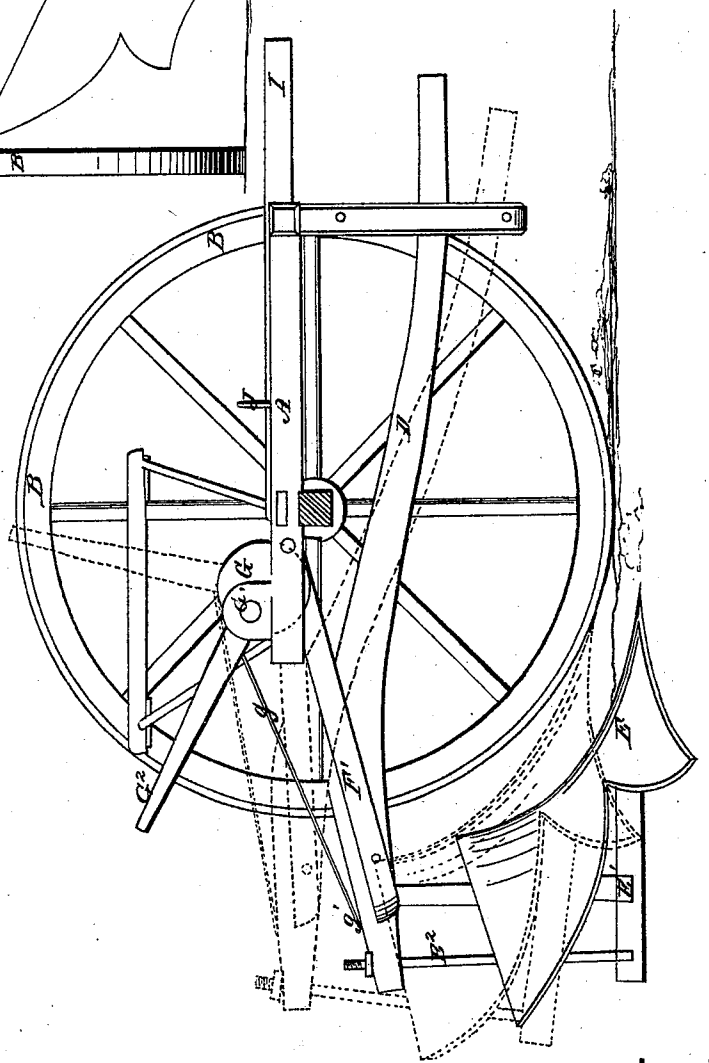


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

Geo. A. Morrison

N. K. Ellsworth.

Inventor:

E. A. Chace.

Per. O. Knight

AM. PHOTO-LITHO. CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS)

United States Patent Office.

ELISHA A. CHACE, OF ROSEMOND, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 64,839, *dated May* 21, 1867.

WHEEL PLOUGH.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, ELISHA A. CHACE, of Rosemond, in the county of Christian, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and improved Wheel Plough; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are made part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan.

Figure 2 is a vertical section on line $x\ x$, fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a front view.

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

In this implement the beam of an ordinary plough is pivoted to a frame, which in turn is pivoted to a main frame mounted upon wheels and carrying a driver's seat, the plough being adjustable by means of a lever in convenient proximity to the latter. The object is to enable ploughs of any size and weight, and such as cannot be guided by hand, to be brought into operation with facility.

In order that others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains may be enabled to fully understand and use the same, I will proceed to describe it in detail. In the drawings—

A represents a frame of any suitable form and construction, the same being mounted upon the wheels B B by means of the axle C. The journals on the ends of the axle, which fit within the wheel-hubs, are applied so that the one shall occupy a higher position than the other, the object being to adapt the main frame to maintain its level horizontal position while one of the wheels is running in the furrow and the other upon the unploughed land. The journals are also reversible, so that the implement may be adapted to a right or left-hand plough at pleasure. D is the plough-beam and E the plough, the latter being attached to the former by means of the sheth E^1 and braced by means of the rod E^2. The plough-beam is held, at a point near its rear end, between the arms F^1 F^1, which project from the rock-shaft F, which is suitably pivoted to the eccentric fixed upon the shaft G^1, which can be partially rotated by means of the lever G^2. The eccentric G, when rotated, acts to wind or take up on its grooved periphery a cord, wire, or other flexible connection, g, which is attached to the plough-beam at g', and which serves to elevate said beam when the lever G^2 is turned forward. The forward end of the beam stands between the arms H H, which project downward from the front end of the frame A, and the vertical play of the beam is limited at this point by means of the stationary pins $h\ h'$. The team is attached to the front extremity of the beam in customary manner, and the tongue I extends forward and passes through the ring of the neck-yoke. When the lever is turned forward the eccentric acts to first elevate the point of the plough, as the beam is free to vibrate to a certain extent between the arms F' F'. As soon, however, as the forward end of the beam comes in contact with the pin h, the upward vibration of the beam is imparted to the frame F F' F', and the plough is thereby raised entirely out of contact with the ground. When the lever G^2 is depressed it may be held down by means of the hook J, which is swivelled so that the driver may release the lever and cause the plough to fall to its operating position by turning the hook aside with his foot. By attaching the beam to the main frame, through the medium of the pivoted frame, or such equivalents thereof as will readily suggest themselves, the plough is allowed sufficient vertical play to conform to irregularities, and, at the same time, it is effectually held to its work.

The plough-beam can be removed and replaced with facility. Any style of plough may thus be employed at will. The machine may be converted into a gang-plough, and modifications in construction adopted without departing from the essential principle of my invention.

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

A wheel-plough having the stationary frame A, pivoted frame F F' F', plough-beam D, and elevating devices G G^1 G^2, arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose described.

ELISHA A. CHACE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS GUTH,

M. H. COPELAND.