T. SANFORD.

Plow.

No. 19,455. Patented Feb. 23, 1858.

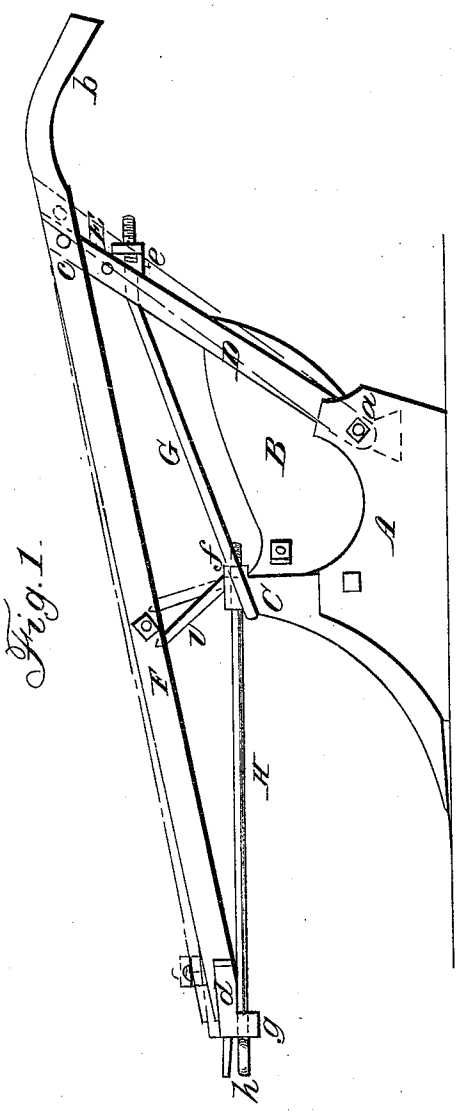

Fig. 1.

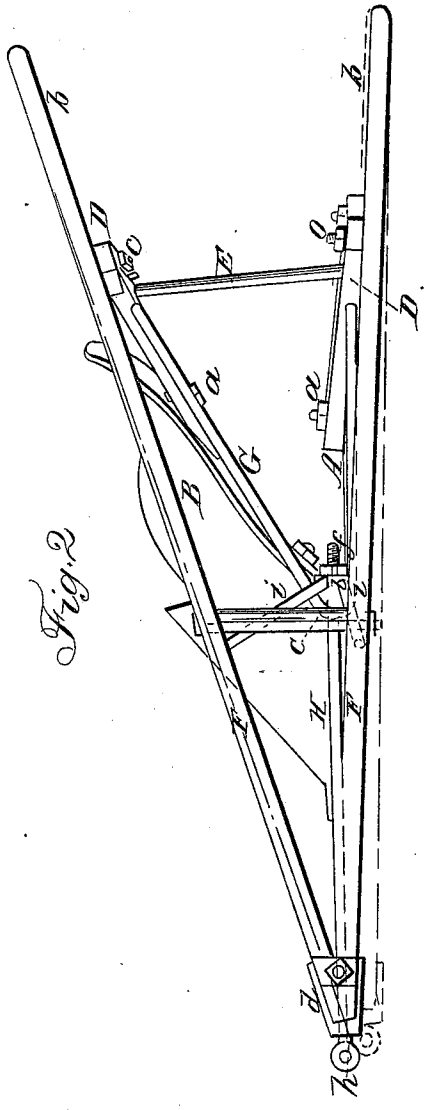

Fig. 2.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TURNEY SANFORD, OF REDDING RIDGE, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN PLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **19,455**, dated February 23, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TURNEY SANFORD, of Redding Ridge, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, 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 view of a plow constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same.

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

This invention consists in a novel construction of the plow, as hereinafter shown, whereby the beam is rendered susceptible of being readily adjusted both vertically and laterally and secured at any desired point, for the purpose of regulating the depth and width of the furrow.

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

A represents the landside, B the mold-board, and C the standard, of a plow.

The above parts are of usual construction, and therefore do not require a minute description.

D D are two inclined wooden bars, the lower ends of which are secured by bolts *a*, one to the back part of the landside A and the other to the back part of the mold-board B, the bars being each attached to its respective part named by a single bolt. The upper parts of the bars D D are connected by a cross-piece, E.

F F are two bars, the back ends of which are curved and rounded to form handles *b b*. The upper ends of the bars D D are attached to the bars F F, one to each, and each by a single bolt, *c*. The bars F F converge from their back toward their front ends, and the front ends are connected together by a metallic socket or clamp, *d*.

G represents a metallic rod, which is bent in V shape. The angle or bend of this rod is fitted over the upper end of the standard C, and the ends of the rod pass through the bars D D, one through each, and near their juncture with the bars F F, the ends of the rod having screw-threads cut on them and nuts *e* fitted thereon, one on each. Through the upper end of the standard C the back end of a metallic rod, H, passes. This rod also has a screw-thread cut on it, and a nut, *f*, placed thereon. The front end of the rod H passes through an eye, *g*, at the under side of the socket *d*, and an eye, *h*, is formed at the outer end of the rod H to receive the draft-chain or whiffletree.

In the upper end of the standard C two holes are made to receive two wooden braces, *i i*, the upper ends of which are fitted in either of a series of holes in the under sides of the bars F F, a brace, *i*, being fitted in each bar F. The two bars F F form the beam of the plow, and it will be seen that by unscrewing the nut *f* on the back end of rod H the bars F F may be strained upward and retained at a greater or less height by placing the upper ends of the braces *i i* farther back.

In Fig. 1 the upper ends of the braces *i* are shown in the foremost holes in black and in the hindmost holes in red, the two extremes of the vertical adjustment being shown.

The depth of the furrow is regulated by adjusting the beam in this direction. The higher the bars F are placed the greater the tendency of the share to enter the ground, and the lower they are adjusted the greater the tendency of the share to keep up.

It will be understood that after the braces *i i* are adjusted the nut *f* is always screwed up tightly against the standard, if at all slack or loose, so as to retain the bars firmly in position.

The bars F F are adjusted laterally, so that their front ends may be thrown either to the right or left by unscrewing one nut, *e*, on rod G and screwing up the other. By this means one of the bars D will be forced forward and the other will be forced backward, as shown clearly in red, Fig. 2, and consequently the front ends of the bars F will be cramped either to the right or left.

In Fig. 2 the right-hand bar D is forced forward and the left-hand bar is forced backward, and consequently the front ends of the bars will be cramped or thrown to the left, and "less land," as it is commonly termed, given the plow, so that the width of the furrow will be diminished. The reverse, of course, is the case when

the bars D are adjusted or moved in opposite directions, "more land" being then given the plow and the width of the furrow increased.

It will be seen that the bars F F are firmly secured when adjusted in either direction.

All parts of the plow are well braced, and the implement is very stiff and firm, and consequently strong and durable. It may be constructed equally as cheap as ordinary plows, and the bars F F may be adjusted in either of the directions specified with the greatest facility.

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

The bars D D F F in connection with the metallic rods G H and braces *i i*, the whole being constructed and arranged relatively with each other and the standard C, landside A, and mold-board B, as herein shown, and for the purpose set forth.

TURNEY SANFORD.

Witnesses:
DAVID H. MEAD,
FRANCIS A. SANFORD.