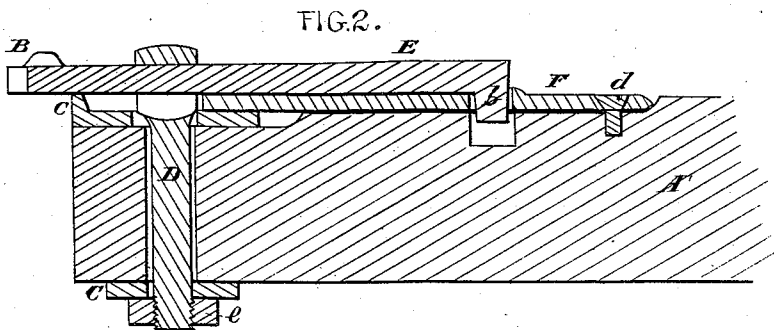
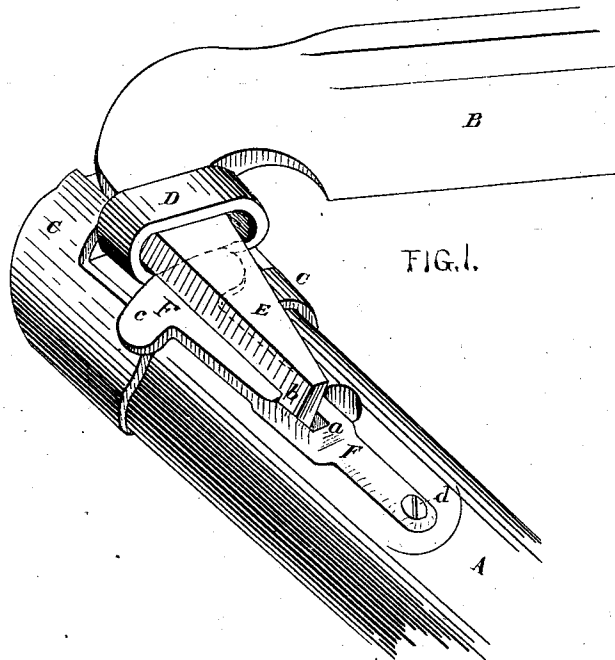


D. W. MARSTON.
Scythe Fastenings.

No. 155,381.

Patented Sept. 29, 1874.



WITNESSES.

E. M. Johnson.
C. C. Durgin.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID W. MARSTON, OF LEBANON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SCYTHER-FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **155,381**, dated September 29, 1874; application filed April 2, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID W. MARSTON, of Lebanon, Grafton county, New Hampshire, have invented an Improved Fastening for Securing Scythes to their Snaths, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to devices for securing scythes to their snaths; and consists in a novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, which have for their object to produce a simple, strong, cheap, and effective fastener, which allows of the scythe being readily adjusted at different angles to the snath, as will be fully set forth hereafter.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved fastener. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section.

A represents the snath, and B the scythe. C is a ferrule, secured on the extremity of the snath. D is a clamping-stirrup bolt, which passes through the snath, and is provided with a screw-thread at its extremity. Through the loop of this clamping-stirrup the tang E of the scythe passes. F is an arm or bar secured on the upper side of the snath by the screw *d*, on which it oscillates. This arm is formed at its free end into a plate, *e*, (similar to the cross-bar in the letter T,) which works on the upper part of the ferrule C. The arm F has a square hole, *a*, made at about the middle of its length, into which the projection *b* from the tang of the scythe enters.

In fastening the scythe to the snath, the tang E is entered through the stirrup of the clamping-bolt D, and its projection or toe *b* inserted into the hole in the arm F. The nut on the screw-end of the stirrup is then tight-

ened up, when the upper part of the head of the stirrup clamps down on the tang, and holds it against the plate of the arm F and the ferrule C. The scythe thus clamped cannot be turned, for the end of its tang enters the hole in the arm, and this arm is kept stationary by the tang clamping its plate *e* against the ferrule C.

On desiring to set the scythe at different angles to the snath, the nut E must be loosened, and, the arm being free to turn on the screw *d*, the scythe can be set as desired. It will thus be seen that the clamping of the scythe by the nut *e* also clamps the socket-plate in which the toe of its tang enters, and the two results are accomplished at one operation, while, at the same time, the T-head *e*, formed on the extremity of the arm, allows the arm to be turned to a considerable angle, and still be clamped against the ferrule C by the scythe-tang, which is of great importance.

The plate F has a long and broad supporting-surface, and the tang of the scythe is firmly clamped thereon, and cannot be moved under ordinary circumstances, while the parts are few and cheaply made, requiring but a small amount of hand labor.

I claim—

The combination, with the ferrule C and clamping-stirrup D, of the vibrating pivoted socket-arm F, with its T-shaped head *e*, all constructed and operating substantially in the manner described and specified.

DAVID W. MARSTON.

Witnesses:

A. W. RICHARDSON,
HENRY M. DAY.