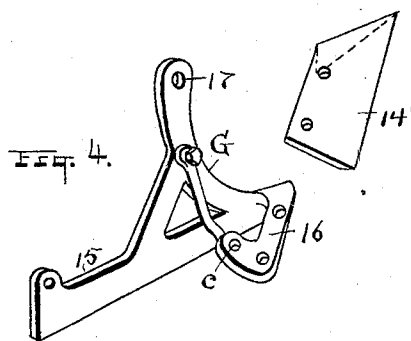
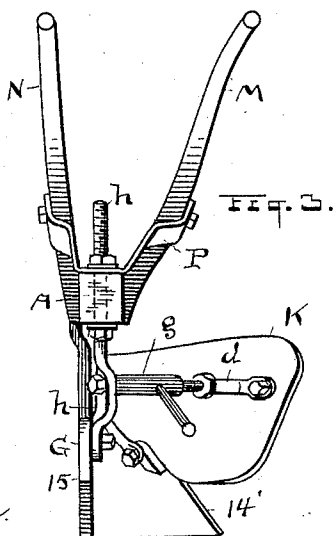
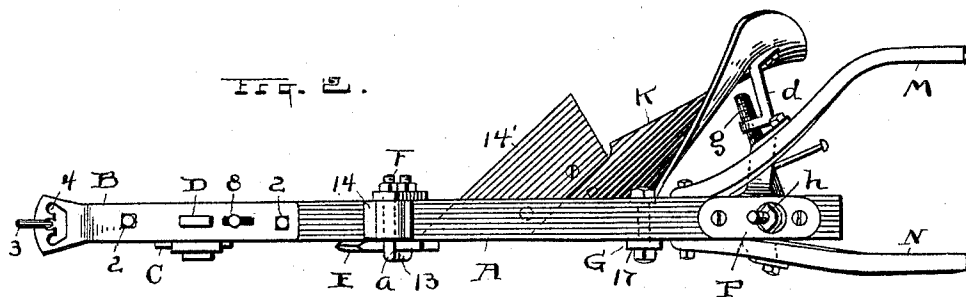
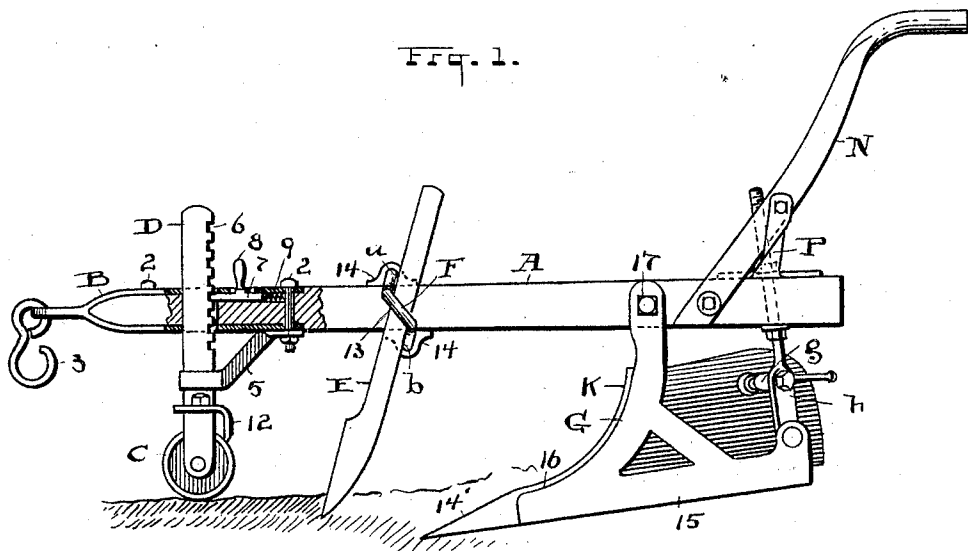


(No Model.)

J. SCHÜRGER & J. SCHURGER, Jr.  
PLOW.

No. 584,411.

Patented June 15, 1897.



ATTEST  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHAN SCHÜRGER AND JOHN SCHURGER, JR., OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,411, dated June 15, 1897.

Application filed October 14, 1896. Serial No. 608,861. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHAN SCHÜRGER and JOHN SCHURGER, Jr., citizens of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plows; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to improvements in plows; and it consists in the construction and combination of parts substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a plow embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the plow, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the landside and the parts which carry the moldboard and share.

Several new and valuable features of invention enter into this construction, embodying first the plow-beam A, which is perfectly straight from end to end, and the other parts being constructed as shown enable us to build the beam in this way instead of using a curved or bowed beam, as plows generally have. This is a great advantage in manufacture and makes a stronger beam than the bowed beam usually is.

B represents the clevis. This clevis has its sides engaged over the top and the bottom of the front end of the beam A and is rigidly fixed thereto by bolts or screws 2. At its front the draft-hook 3 may be engaged in any one of the several notches 4, according as more or less land is to be taken by the plow, and the hook 3 will remain in any one of the said notches to which it may be adjusted.

To regulate the depth of the furrow or the operations of the plow, we use a gage-wheel C, which has a standard D extending through a slot in the beam and through the top and bottom plates of the clevis B. A diagonal brace 5 below the beam supports and braces the said standard, and the standard has notches 6 in its rear edge engaged by a sliding locking-bolt 7. This bolt is set into a

longitudinal recess in the top of the beam beneath the upper arm of the clevis and has a handle 8, projecting through a slot in said arm, to operate the bolt. A spring 9 keeps the bolt always in engaged position with the particular notch 6 in the standard to which it may be set by the plowman. A scraper 12 keeps the wheel C clean.

E represents the colter. This colter is fastened or held by a novel construction of yoke or clip F, which is bent nearly S shape on its engaging side, thus throwing the central part 13 of the yoke diagonally from front to rear across the shank of the colter and providing two shoulders *a* and *b*, which engage the shank above and below, respectively. Bearings 14 above and below support the yoke on the beam, and its free ends are provided with a fastening-plate and nuts on the opposite side of the beam. This furnishes a support for the colter which is at once strong and firm, and such that the more pressure that is brought onto the colter the more firmly it is held.

G is the plow-standard, and at its base is the landside 15 and the support 16 for the share. This part is preferably made of wrought-iron, and the standard G has a single pivot-point connection 17 with the plow-beam. This leaves the standard free for any desired adjustment of the plow-point for depth of work. The combined share and point 14' of the plow is bolted to the skeleton base-piece 16, and the moldboard K, curved and constructed substantially as shown, is engaged along its front edge upon the edge of standard G and bolted to part 16 by a bolt through hole *c*. Then there is a lateral inside adjustable brace consisting of a headed and threaded stem *d* on the moldboard and a turn-screw *g*, engaged in said stem and swiveled in the standard *h*, which supports the rear end of the landside 15 adjustably from beam A. By means of standard *h* and its nuts above and below beam A the heel of the landside is raised and lowered, and thereby the plow-point is set to a deeper or shallower position, according to the soil or the depth to which the plow is to operate.

Another peculiarity of our plow is the ar-

rangement of the handles, both of which are supported on the beam A alone, instead of going down to the lower part of the plow, as usual. Each handle N and M is bolted to the beam at its lower end, a single bolt serving this purpose, and a bracket P, fixed to the beam, engages the handles higher up. In this way the handles are firmly secured and a comparatively short handle can be used.

10 What we claim is—

1. The beam and the combined standard and landside pivoted thereon, and the combined share and point and the moldboard fixed to said standard, means supported from the beam to adjust the heel of the landside up and down and thereby tilt the standard, and means connecting the rear of the moldboard with the adjusting mechanism of the

landside to make a lateral adjustment of the moldboard, substantially as described. 20

2. The beam and the combined standard and landside pivoted thereon, the threaded stem *h* at the heel of the landside engaged in the beam to adjust said heel up and down, the share and moldboard fixed to said standard, the arm *d* rigid with the moldboard and the turn-screw *g* swiveled in stem *h* and threaded in arm *d*, substantially as described. 25

Witness our hands to the foregoing specification this 19th day of September, 1896.

JOHAN SCHÜRGER.  
JOHN SCHÜRGER, JR.

Witnesses:

H. T. FISHER,  
R. B. MOSER.