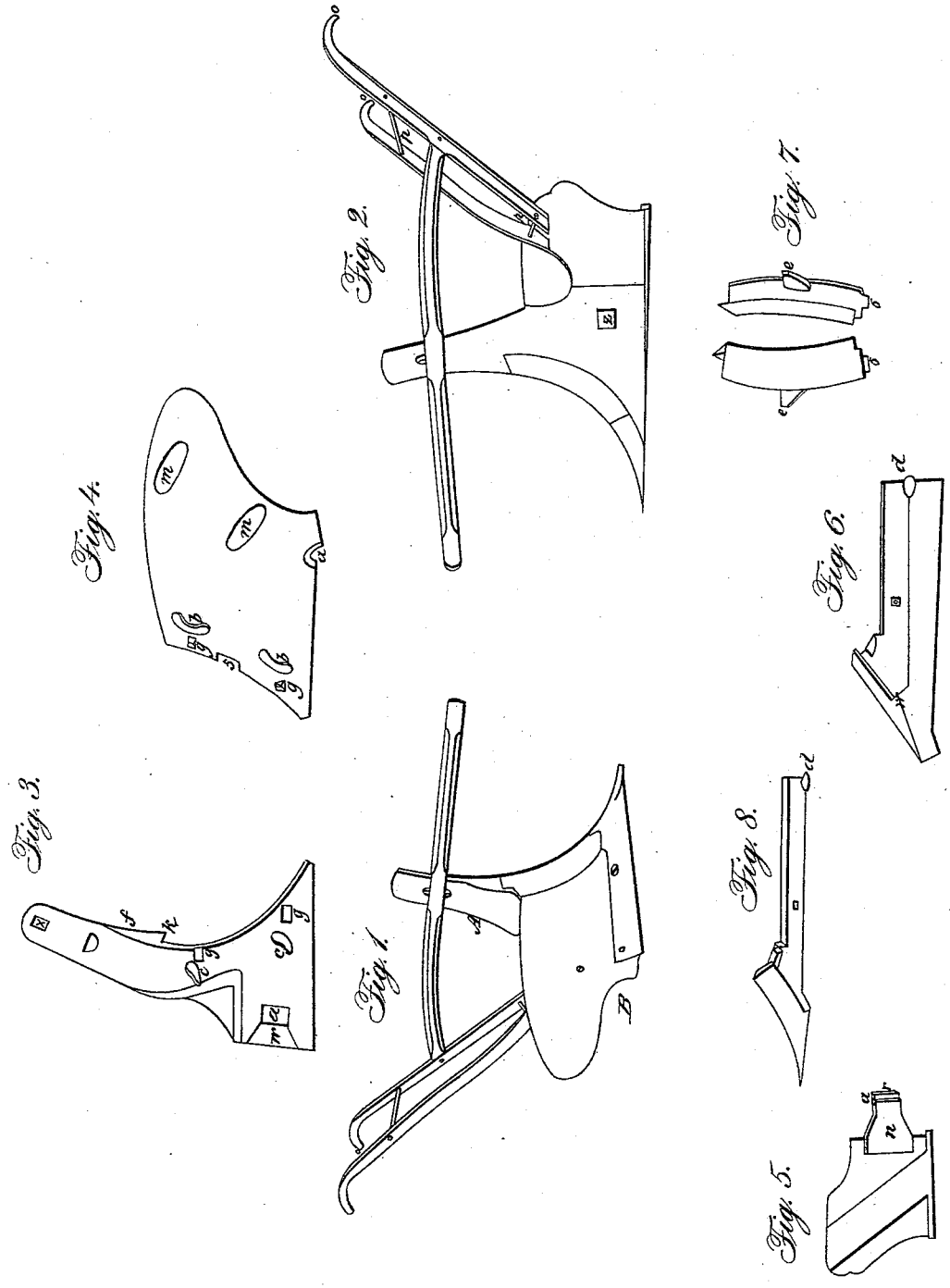
J. NASH.

Plow.

No. 3,110. Patented May 26, 1843.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN NASH, OF MIDDLEBURY, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN PLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **3,110**, dated May 20, 1843.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN NASH, of Middlebury, in the county of Summit, in the State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Manner of Constructing a Plow of Cast-Iron; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

My plow consists of five principal pieces, all of cast-iron, the beam, handle, and pins only being of wood. The said five principal pieces consist of the landside, in two parts, the mold-board, share, and colter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are a perspective view of my plow. In this figure (Fig. 1) the large portion of the landside is hidden, but the part A constitutes a continuation of it in front of the mold-board B. The mold-board constitutes the principal piece, the inside of which is shown at Fig. 4. The two loops marked *b b*, on the inside of the mold-board, Fig. 4, with two half loops or hooks, *c c*, on the landside, Fig. 3, constitute the lock. At the front end of the mold-board, and near the front edge, there are two cast loops, (marked *b*,) which slip on the half loops or hooks marked *c c* on Fig. 3, in order to cause which the rear ends of the mold-board and of the landside are made to approach each other, when the loops may be slipped on the hooks, and the guides or catches on the edge of the mold-board (marked *g*) slip into the niches or gains on the landside, Fig. 3, and marked *g*. The loops and hooks prevent the landside separating from the mold-board, and the guides and niches or gains give greater stability and firmness to the union of the landside with the mold-board and prevent the mold-board from slipping back. On separating the rear end of the mold-board and landside to the proper distance the hooks on the landside (marked *c c*) will be hooked into the loops on the mold-board, (marked *b b*,) and the front of the mold-board will be flush with the outside of the landside, and which, with the guide-pieces and niches or gains, hold the landside to the mold-board and fasten it there. When the handles marked *o o*, Fig. 2, are bolted or looped, the pins or rounds marked *p p*, Fig. 2, will keep the mold-board and the landside at the proper distance apart. The mortise, Fig. 4, (marked 5,) when locked on the landside, forms a mortise for the arm of the colter, (marked *e*, Fig. 7.) The notch marked *d* on the lower side of the mold-board receives the projection marked *d* on the under side of the share marked *d*, Fig. 6.

The landside, composed of two pieces, Figs. 3 and 5, is attached in the following manner: Near the rear of the forward part of the landside, Fig. 3, is a mortise, *a*, through the landside. From said mortise to the rear of said Fig. 3 is a depression, *u*, of half the thickness of the landside, as seen in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is the rear part of the landside; has an arm projecting forward, as seen in Fig. 5, (marked *n*.) On the end of the outside of the arm is a lateral projection, forming a shoulder or catch, which passes through the mortise *a* in the forward part of the landside, Fig. 3. On the forward part of the inside of this lateral projection is a rabbet, *r*, three-eighths of an inch deep, which fits into a similar rabbet, *r*, in the forward part of the landside, Fig. 3, upon the front and inner side of the mortise *a*. By this device the two parts of the landside, Figs. 3 and 5, are held firmly together, and a smooth and even surface is left on the outside of the landside, as seen at *z*, Fig. 2.

The shoulder or rest marked *f*, Fig. 3, is for the beam to rest on. The mortise for receiving the key marked *x*, Fig. 3, is to secure the beam. The point marked *k*, Fig. 3, shows the continuation of the colter up the front part of the landside from the main colter, which is seen upon the front of the mold-board, Fig. 1, and front of the landside, Fig. 2. It is also represented separately by Fig. 7. It has a sharp edge in front and a grooved back, and lies like a saddle upon the front of the mold-board and landside where they join together, covering the joint, forming an even surface with both the mold-board and landside, and extending from the point K in the landside to the share. At the top is a dovetail projection, which fits accurately under the point K, Fig. 3, of the landside, and with the projection at the lower end, (marked 6, Fig. 7,) which is about one-half an inch long and depressed about a quarter of an inch from the surface, so as to fit into a notch of similar size in the share, secures the colter firmly upon its bed. This lower pro-

jection is the same as on a plow patented by me on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1823, as may be seen by reference to the papers which I returned to the Patent Office by request of the Commissioner's circular.

Upon the rear of the mold-board side of the colter is an arm marked 3, Fig. 7, projecting backward through the mortise in the mold-board, (marked 5, Fig. 4,) and is for holding the colter more firmly in its position.

Fig. 6 represents the under side of the share standing edgewise on its wing and point. The point of the share is a continuation of the colter. The share is attached to the point of the mold-board and landside (marked *y*) by a cavity or recess marked *w* in the under side of the share, and by a catch at the rear end of the wing of the share marked *d*, and also secured to the mold-board by a bolt, as in other plows.

Fig. 8 represents the back side of the share as it sits on the plow.

The projections marked *m* in Fig. 4 are rests for the handles.

The handles may be confined by loops or bolts, as in other plows, and said plow may be made to turn a furrow either to the right or left.

Having thus fully set forth the nature of my invention and shown the manner in which the same is carried into operation, I do hereby declare that I do not claim the colter, Fig. 4, nor the share, Figs. 6 and 8, nor that part of the landside above the locks which are marked *b b*, Fig. 4, and *c c*, Fig. 3.

What I claim is—

The mode of fastening the landside to the mold-board by using the hooks and loops in combination with the guide pieces or catches and niches or mortises, all as as described.

JOHN NASH.

Witnesses:
ALVAH HAND,
WM. M. DODGE.