

A. A. FOWLER.
SULKY-PLOW.

No. 191,667.

Patented June 5, 1877.

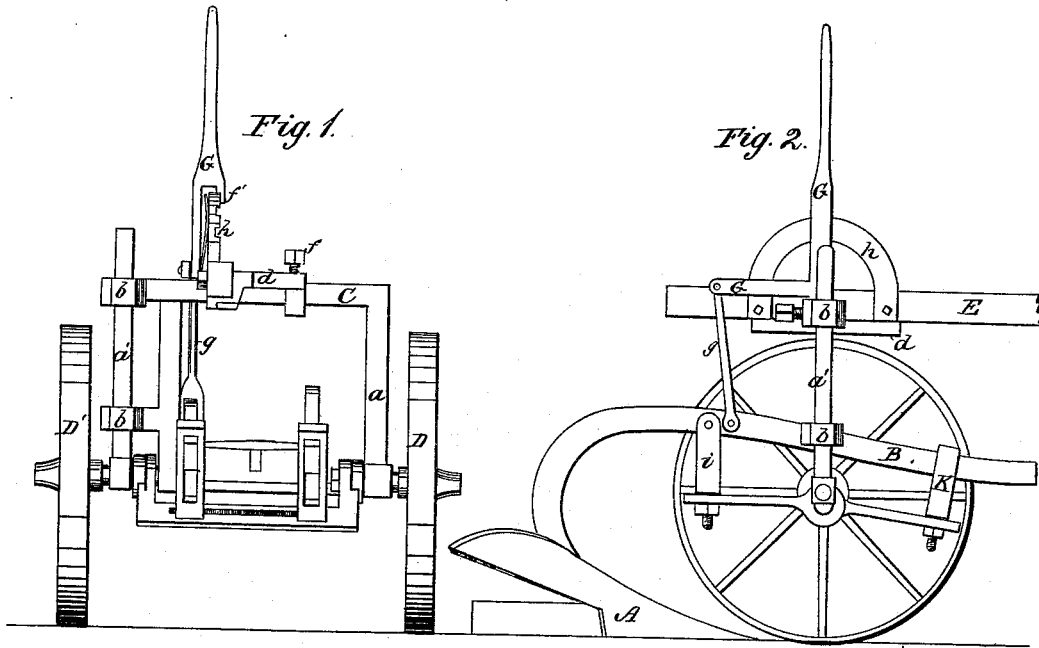
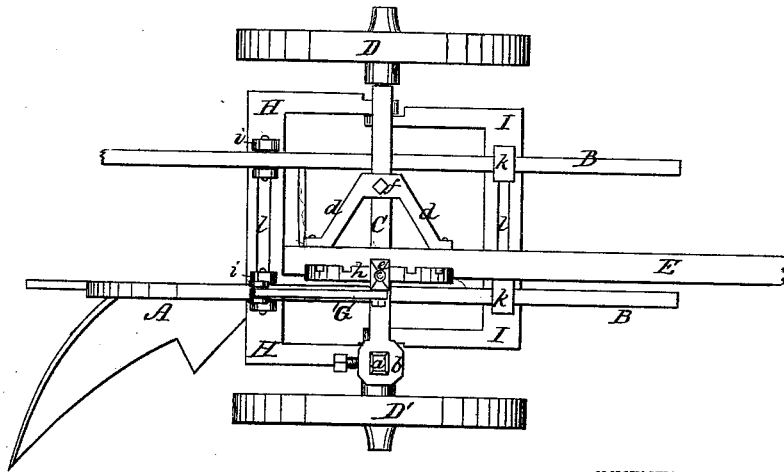


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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ALBERT A. FOWLER, OF PLANO, TEXAS.

IMPROVEMENT IN SULKY-PLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **191,667**, dated June 5, 1877; application filed April 13, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT A. FOWLER, of Plano, in the county of Collin and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Sulky-Plow; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The invention is an improvement in sulky gang-plows; and the improvement relates to the construction and arrangement of parts whereby the plow-beams are held rigidly parallel, although adapted for adjustment laterally and allowed free vertical movement, all as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is an end elevation, Fig. 2 a side elevation, and Fig. 3 a plan, of my improved machine.

The plows proper, A, have curved iron beams, B, to which clevises and other draft appliances may be attached, as usual in this class of plows.

The frame C of the machine is arched, and the short journals of the transporting-wheels D D' pass through the extremities of its arms a a'.

The arm a' is made separate from the body or main portion of the frame C, and passes through, and is vertically adjustable in, guides b, to enable the frame to be maintained horizontal when plowing, although one wheel may run lower than the other.

A clamp-screw is employed for securing the respective parts in any desired adjustment.

The tongue E of the plow is attached, by means of suitable brace-and-socket bars d, to the horizontal portion of frame C, and is laterally adjustable thereon, to enable the tongue to be shifted according as one or more plows are used at a time.

When one plow is used—as when breaking heavy sod—the tongue will be shifted so as to be over, and in line with, the beam thereof.

When more plows are used, say four—as in turning old ground—the tongue is adjusted midway, or equidistant between them. The clamp-screw f, passing through the sliding socket-bar d, secures the tongue in the required position.

An elbow-lever, G, is pivoted to the side of the tongue E, and connected, by rod g, with the plow-beam B. Said lever is held locked at different angles by engagement of its arms f' with the notches of a curved rack-bar, h, which is also attached to the tongue.

The lever and its connections are adjusted laterally together with the tongue, and the rod g is attached to a single beam, or to a cross-bar connected with two or more beams, according to the work to be done with the plow.

The lever is used for raising the plows out of or off the ground when required.

Each plow-beam B is pivoted to a stud, i, and its front end passes through a slotted guide, k. The studs i and guides k have shanks, which pass through slots l, Fig. 3, in the respective hinged parts H I of a rectangular frame, and screw-nuts are applied to said shanks for the purpose of securing the studs and guides in any lateral adjustment permitted by the respective slots. The parts H I are pivoted on one side to the journal of wheel D; and on the other to the arm a' of the frame C, so that they may vibrate in a vertical plane around their pivots, according to the position assumed by the plow and beams.

This combination of studs i, guides k, and pivoted adjustable frame H I keeps the plow-beams parallel to each other and the plane of the wheels D D' without interfering with their freedom of movement vertically.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination of a jointed frame, pivoted to the arch C of the plow, the beams B, studs i, and slotted guides k, as shown and described.

2. The combination of the plow-beams, the pivot-studs, the vertically-slotted guides, the pivoted parts H I of the vibrating frame, having the parallel slots l, all as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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