L. GIBBS.
Plow.

No. 207,174. Patented Aug. 20, 1878.

Fig. 1.

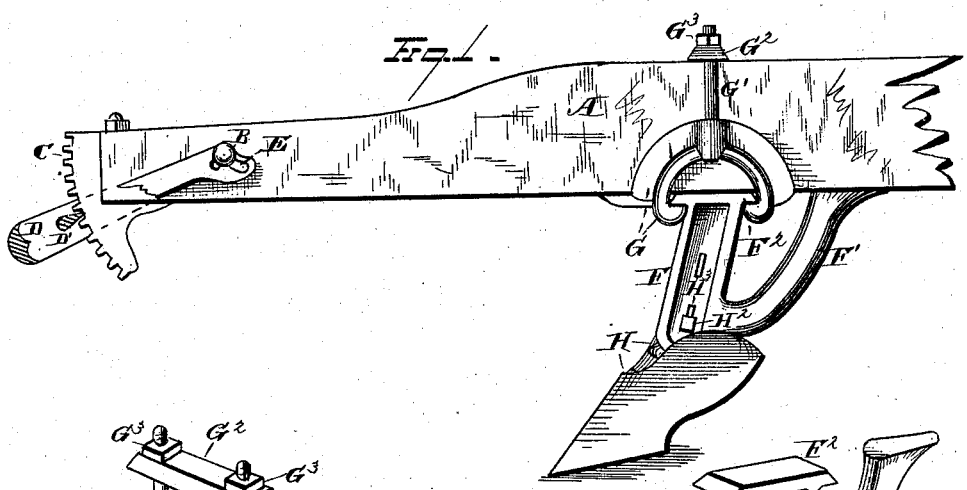
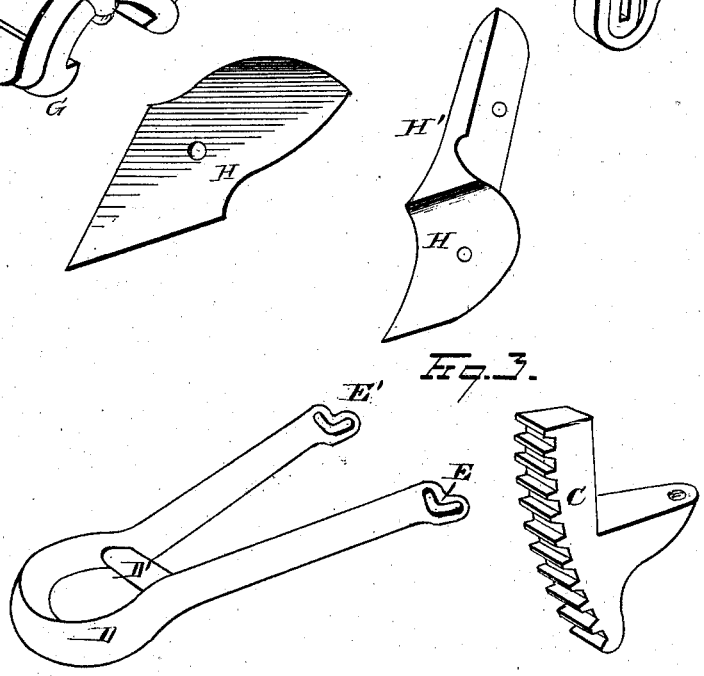


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS GIBBS, OF CANTON, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN PLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **207,174**, dated August 20, 1878; application filed July 17, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS GIBBS, of the city of Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plows; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

The invention relates to an improvement in the clevis and also the colter of plows; and consists in the parts and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a side view of a plow-beam having my improved clevis and my colter attached; Fig. 2, a separate view of the colter device, and Fig. 3 separate views of the clevis device.

A is a plow-beam. B is the draft-bolt. C is a toothed segment on the end of the plow-beam, and connected with the draft-bolt. D is the draft ring or loop. D′ is a detent, forming a part of the draft-loop, and which engages with the teeth of the segment. E E′ is an L-shaped slot at the rear ends of the strips which form the loop.

The operation of the device is as follows: If the nut on the draft-bolt B is loosened and the strap drawn forward, so that the bolt will rest in the horizontal portion of the L-shaped slot, this will permit the strap to pass sufficiently far forward to release the detent D from the toothed segment and permit the clevis-loop to be raised or lowered. When at the proper height the strip is pushed back, so as to engage with the segment. The rear ends of the straps are then forced down, so that the bolt will rest in the upper end of the vertical portion E′ of the slot. The nut is then tightened, and the structure is rigid.

F is the colter-standard. F^1 is a brace, which extends back and rests against the under side of the plow-beam. F^2 is a shank, which dovetails beneath the clip G. This clip is provided with bolts G^1 and cross-bar G^2, through which the bolts pass, and nuts G^3, which hold the whole structure rigid. H is the colter-share or colter proper. The upper portion, H^1, is somewhat in the nature of a standard, and fits within a recess in the standard F^1, as shown, and is capable of an adjustment up or down on the standard by means of the bolt H^2 and the slots H^3.

The operation of the colter is as follows: If it is desired to give a lateral adjustment or adjustment from side to side, the clip G is loosened up sufficiently to allow the standard F to be slid from side to side in its dovetailed bearing. The brace F^1 moves with the standard F, and, having adjusted the standard to its proper position, the clip G is tightened up. Now, if it is desired to adjust the colter vertically, this is done by simply loosening the bolt H^2, effecting the adjustment by means of the said bolt and slot H^3, and then, when properly adjusted, the bolt is again tightened up. Thus it is seen that the colter admits of a vertical adjustment without disturbing its attachment to the beam. So, also, it admits of lateral adjustment without disturbing its vertical adjustment, and both adjustments are effected without doing anything further than the loosening and tightening of the bolts, and the whole structure dispenses with the passage of bolts through the beams.

Another very important object that is accomplished by the colter device is that, should the share become worn or broken, it may be replaced without renewing the standard or the clip or the standard-brace. So, also, should the standard or the standard-brace become broken, they may be replaced without renewing the clip or the colter.

An important feature of this construction is that, while the colter device admits of lateral adjustment in the dovetailed bearing and an up-and-down adjustment on the colter-standard, it at the same time admits of a longitudinal adjustment along the beam, which may be effected by loosening the nuts on the clip and sliding it bodily toward or from the handles. The dovetailed head or flanged head may be made to fit a little loosely, if desired, in order to have a slight rotary adjustment about a vertical axis.

What is claimed is—

1. The combination, with a toothed segment secured to a plow-beam end, of a clevis, which adjustably engages therewith, the arms of said clevis being respectively formed with horizon-

tal L-shaped slots adapted to provide bearing for the draft-bolt in the upper or vertical portion of said slots and to allow the clevis to be longitudinally adjusted when said bolt is loosened by moving the arms so as to cause said bolt to work in the horizontal or lower portion of said slot, substantially as set forth.

2. The clip G, having a front and rear bearing beneath the beam, and connecting lips or flanges clasping the sides of the beam, provided with holes for the clamping-bolts G^1 and the dovetailed socket to receive the standard and allow its lateral adjustment, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with a plow-beam, of a colter device consisting of a clip embracing the beam without bolts passing through the latter, and capable of adjustment longitudinally on the beam, a flanged or dovetailed bearing beneath the beam for reception and lateral adjustment of the colter-standard, and a standard and colter adapted to be adjusted vertically along said standard, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LEWIS GIBBS.

Witnesses:
JOHN LAHM,
HENRY A. CAVNAH.