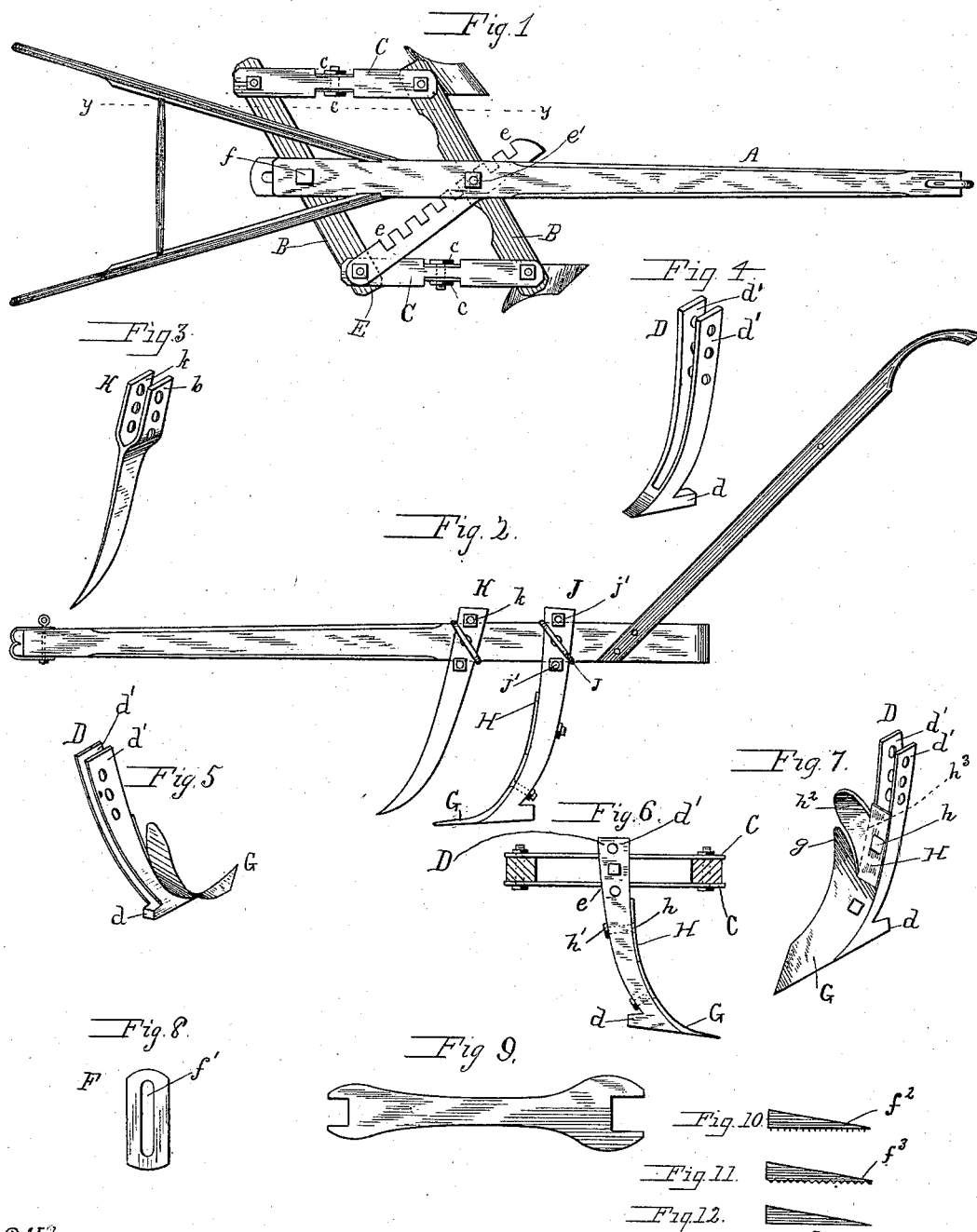


(No Model.)

A. A. BILLINGSLEA.
ADJUSTABLE DOUBLE PLOW.

No. 385,294.

Patented June 26, 1888.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ADJUSTABLE DOUBLE PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,294, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed March 20, 1888. Serial No. 267,810. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ASA A. BILLINGSLEA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cherry Grove, in the county of Grant and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in an Adjustable Double Plow; and I do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has relation to single and double plows; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of its several parts, hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of my invention, the parts shown by Figs. 3 and 4 being left off. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of my invention having the parts shown by Figs. 3 and 4, the cross-beams, side beams, feet, and lock-bar being left off. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are detail views.

My invention is described as follows:

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the tongue-beam.

B represents the cross swinging beam.

C represents the side bars, which are bolted to the outer ends of said cross-beams—one on the upper and one on the under side of the same. Said cross-beams B are pivoted at their center against the under side of the tongue-beam A. In the center of the side bar, C, are recesses *c*, to receive the upper ends of the plow-standards D. (Shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7.) To the right-hand end of the rear cross-beam B is pivoted a lock-bar, E, having in it lock-notches *e*. Said lock-bar slides in between the front cross-beam B and the tongue-beam A, its notches fitting over the center bolt, *e'*.

By the above-described construction I am enabled to set my plow-points one immediately opposite the other and on a line of right angles with the said tongue-beam A; or I may advance the right point and retard the left, or advance the left and retard the right, and in whatever position I may place them I can securely lock them by lock-bar E, and in

whatever position I place them the plow-points stand directly to the front and cut furrows exactly parallel.

The plow-standards D consist of a solid foot or landside, *d*, from which extend upward two flat arms, *d'*, which are perforated at their upper ends and adapted to fit in the recesses *c* in the side bars, C, and to be bolted thereto, the bolt passing through one of the said perforations in said standards and between the upper and lower side bars, C. This arrangement holds the said standards perfectly secure in place in said recesses and enables me to make the standards longer or shorter, or, in other words, set the wood-work higher or lower from the ground, to adapt the plow to tall or short persons. At the rear of said plow, and between the rear end of the tongue-beam A and the rear cross-beam B, is placed a slotted wedge, F, the rear bolt, *f*, passing through the said beams and the slot *f'* in said wedge. The said wedge F is of considerable thickness at its rear end and tapers down to a fine edge at the front end. The office of this wedge is to regulate the depths of the plow-points. When I wish the plow-points to run deep into the ground, I draw the said wedge back as far as the bolt *f* will allow it to come, and I lessen the depth of the cut by driving said wedge in more and more, as I wish the more and more to lessen the depth. When said wedge is made of wood, I place along on its under face small teeth *f''*; but when cast its lower face has corrugations *f'''*.

In the model from which the present drawings are made I use half-shovel mold-board points G, which are secured to the plow-standards D by a single bolt passing through said plow-points and the slot left between the arms *d'*. The upper end of said plow-point is cut perfectly square across, about one-half its width, that it may firmly abut against the abutment H, the lower end of which is cut perfectly square across. Said abutment H is secured to the front face of the said standard by a bolt, *h*, passing through the same and between the said arms *d'*, secured by a nut, *h'*, and prevents the said plow-point from slipping up, and, impinging against said plow-point, prevents it from turning to the right or left. Said abutment H is sometimes provided with a

wing or mold-board, h^2 , in which case I can use a much smaller point than the one represented by G, slipping the said abutment H lower down, in which case the wing or mold-board h^2 performs the office of the wing or mold-board g on the point G.

When I use two or more horses to my plow and wish to cut very deep furrows and turn a very heavy mold, I use both the plow-point G, having the mold-board g' , and the abutment H, having the mold-board h^2 , the said mold-boards substantially forming one large mold-board.

When I wish to change my adjustable double plow into a single plow, I unscrew the nuts from the bolts e' and f and take off from the tongue-beam A the cross-beams B, side bars, C, and wedge F, and put onto said tongue-beam A the standard J, as shown in Fig. 4, securing the same in place by a collar, j , and two bolts and nuts j' , one passing through the upper perforations and resting tightly against the upper face of the tongue-beam A, and the other passing through the lower perforations and resting against the under face of the same; and, when desired, I also attach to said beam in the same manner a colter, K, Fig. 3, having the perforated arms k . When I desire to do so, I use the said standard J at the same time that I use the standards D, thus cutting three furrows instead of two, in which case, however, I usually use small shovel plow-points and abutment H without the mold-board h^2 . I do not confine myself, however, to any particular plow-points, my plow-standards D and J, in connection with the abutment H, being adapted to secure and carry any ordinary plow-points now in use; and in addition to the three standards I may and sometimes do also attach to the tongue-beam A, in front of the

cross-beam B, the colter K, in the manner above described.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a double adjustable plow, as above described, the combination, with the tongue-beam A, cross-beam B, and lock-bar E, of the side bars, C, having the recesses c , the plow-standards D, having the solid foot or landside d , and perforated arms d' , all substantially as shown and described, and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, in a plow, as above described, of the recessed plates c , slotted plow-standard D, secured to said plates, abutment H, having the mold-board h^2 , secured to the front edge of said plow-standard, and plow-point G, having the mold-board g , co-operating with said mold-board h^2 , substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, in a plow, as above described, of the tongue-beam A, plow standard D, having the solid foot or landside d , and perforated arms d' , said arms one fitting against each side of said beam, collar j , fitting over said beam and standard, and bolts j' , one passing through the upper perforations and impinging against the upper edge of said beam, and the other passing through the lower perforations and impinging against the lower edge of said beam, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ASA A. BILLINGSLEA.

Witnesses:

ALHERRY CHILDERS,
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