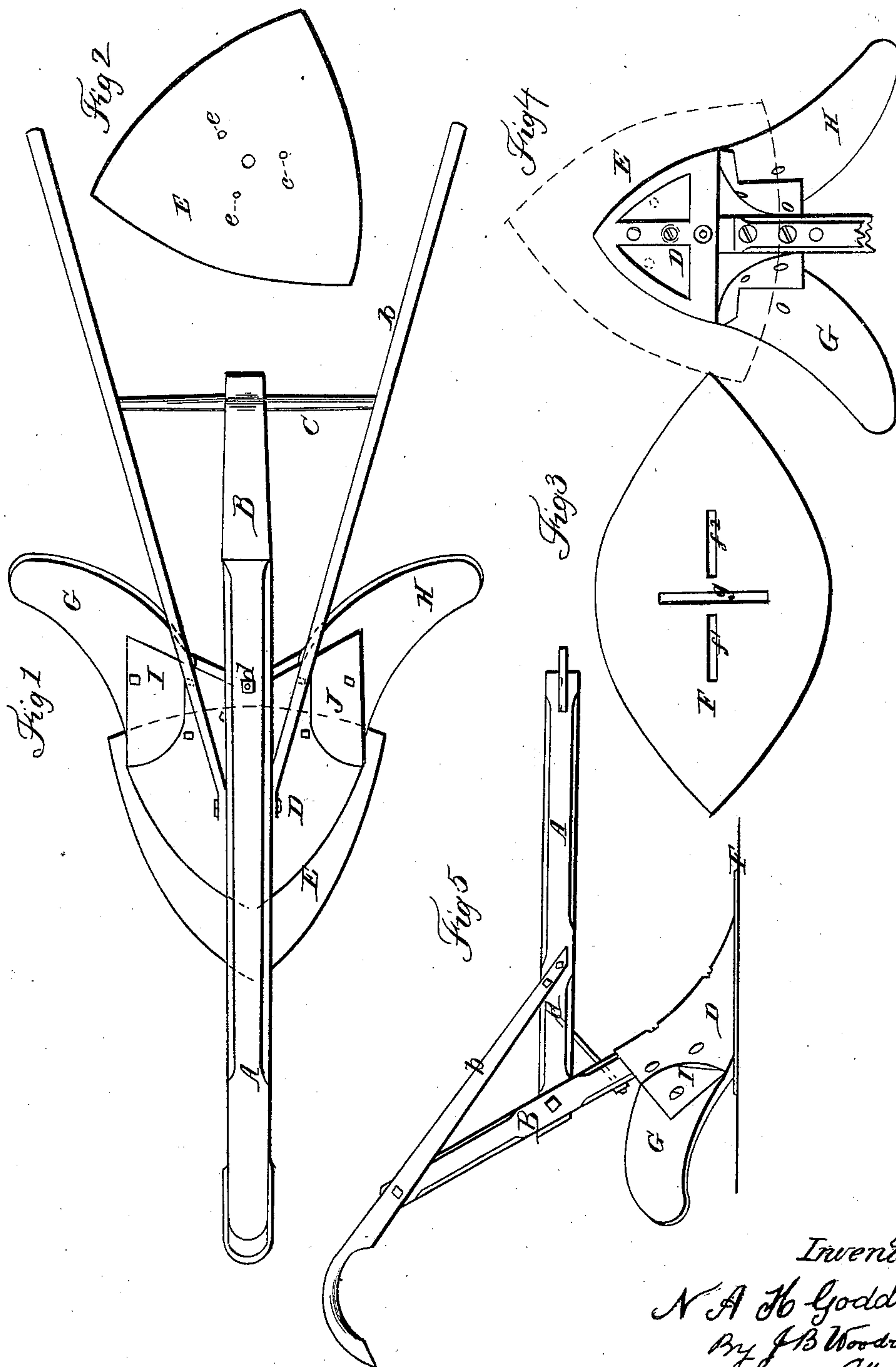


N. A. H. GODDIN.
Plow and Cotton Cultivator.

No. 30,810.

Patented Dec. 4, 1860.



Inventor;
N A H Goddin
By J B Woodruff
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

N. A. H. GODDIN, OF WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON-CULTIVATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 30,810, dated December 4, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, N. A. H. GODDIN, of Wilson, in the county of Wilson, in the State of North Carolina, have invented new and useful Improvements in a Convertible Plow and Cotton Cultivator; and the following is a clear and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front or top view of the plow, having the adjustable wings all on. Fig. 2 shows the triangular-shaped point or self-sharpening share or fluke. Fig. 3 shows a detached view of what is designed as a self-sharpening cotton-sweep. Fig. 4 is a bottom or under side view of the plow. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of my improved plow and cultivator.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will describe it, referring to the drawings and the letters marked thereon.

A is the plow-beam, made in the common way, the back end being framed into another timber, B, at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The handles *b b* are secured by bolting the lower ends to the beam A, and are braced to the timber B by a cross-piece, *c*. These comprise all of the wood-work necessary to construct my variety-plow. The angle-piece B is braced to the beam A by an iron bolt, *d*, passing through both just in the rear of where the handles *b b* fasten to the beam and the casting D, which is bolted firmly to the timber B. The casting D is of a peculiar shape, and forms the base or foundation on which to secure all of the other parts and shapes to produce the variable results, which will be hereinafter more fully described.

I make my plow-points or cotton-sweeps E and F, only two in number, of flat rolled steel, and secure them to the flat surface of the casting D. The plow-point E, I make to have three points from twelve to fifteen inches triangle, the edges from points being on a circle, or curved outward, conforming to the shape of the casting D and presenting the form of a shovel. It is secured to the casting D by a single bolt, in the center the under side, and held in position by one or more steady-pins through the holes *e e e*. When it has worn off

a bevel on the under side to the three points, they having been changed when necessary to keep the plow uniform and sharp, the steel point can be turned over and the same operation continued until it is worn off to the casting, and thus it continues to be a self-sharpening instrument until worn out.

The cotton-sweep F is made in the same manner and is of diamond shape, the longest way being about twenty inches and sharp-pointed, the points on the narrow way being rounded off to about thirteen inches. When the point is set forward it makes a steady-working flat shovel-nosed cotton-scraper. Both points being alike, it is susceptible of changing and turning over many times for the purpose of self-sharpening. When the steel blade F is placed and secured to the casting D cross-wise, or at right angles with the beam A, it is a cotton-sweep, cutting clean twenty inches wide, and is a self-sharpener in every position which it is placed, like the point E.

The steel plate F is fastened onto the casting D by having slits or long holes through it in which the same bolt and steady-pin works that are used to secure the triangular point E. The advantage to be derived by having slits *ff* and *g* are that it can be moved forward on the casting D as the edges wear off, so as to keep the edge away a sufficient distance from the point of the casting to allow it to cut clean.

Besides the advantages derived in sharpening the points by changing their position and turning over, which will amount to at least twenty-four sharpenings without the aid of a smith, the plow is convertible into six different shapes by taking off the wings and corner-pieces of the mold-board. When it is all put together it forms a large double-winged turning-shovel. By taking off the wings G and H it is a plain straight shovel-plow. By removing the corner-pieces, I and J, it is a narrow shovel-nosed pointed digger. By adding the piece I and wing G it becomes a right-hand turning-shovel. By removing them and replacing the piece J and wing H it is converted into a left-hand turning-shovel.

Thus it will be seen that by making the various changes above described it constitutes a universal implement for preparing the ground,

scraping and cultivating the cotton, and the mode of sharpening being such that it has been found to be the most economical and efficient implement ever invented for that purpose.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the curved triangular

plate E or plate F with the main casting D, pieces I J, and wings G H, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

N. A. H. GODDIN.

Witnesses:

J. D. ROUNTREE,
F. W. TAYLOR.