

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. COX,

SELF SHARPENING PLOW POINT.

No. 305,800.

Patented Sept. 30, 1884.

Fig. 1,

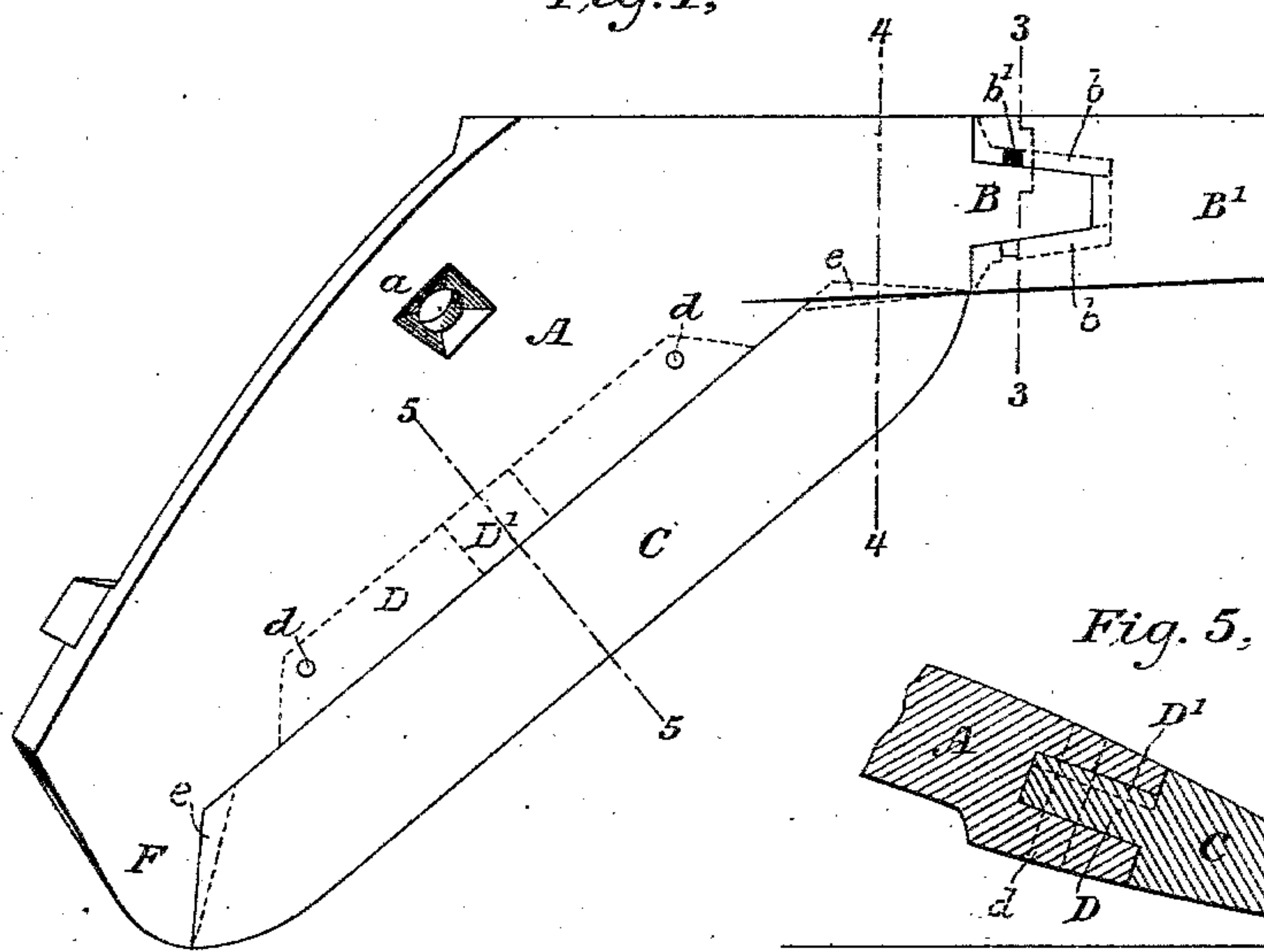


Fig. 5,

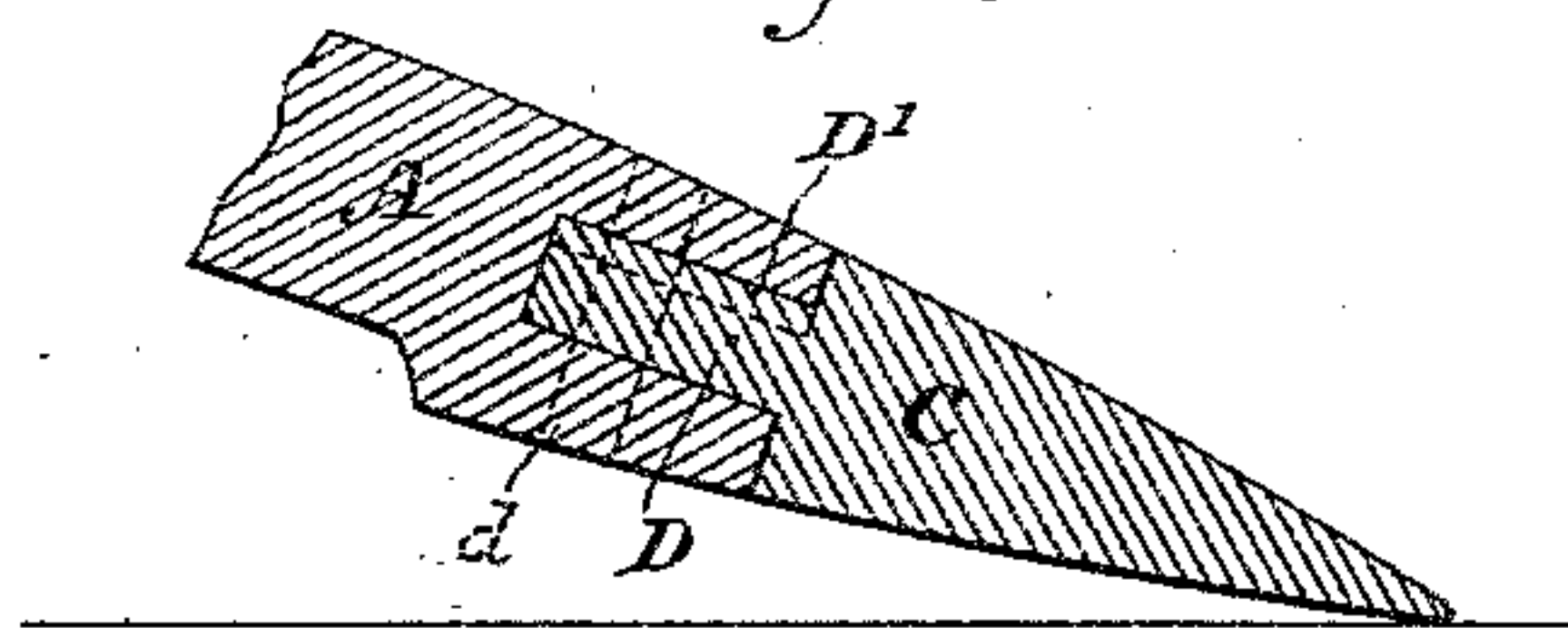


Fig. 2,

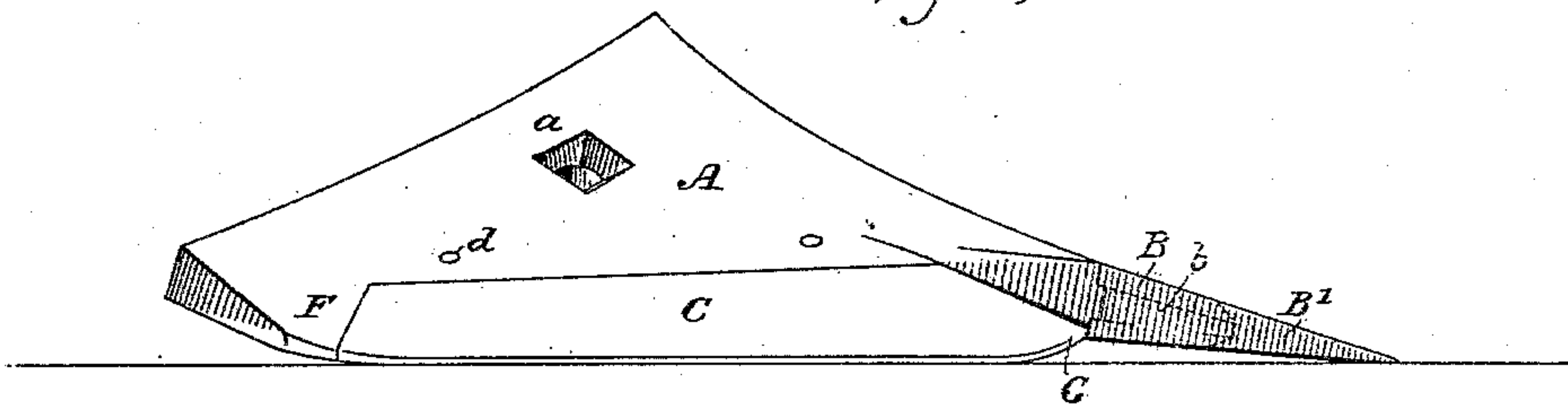


Fig. 3,

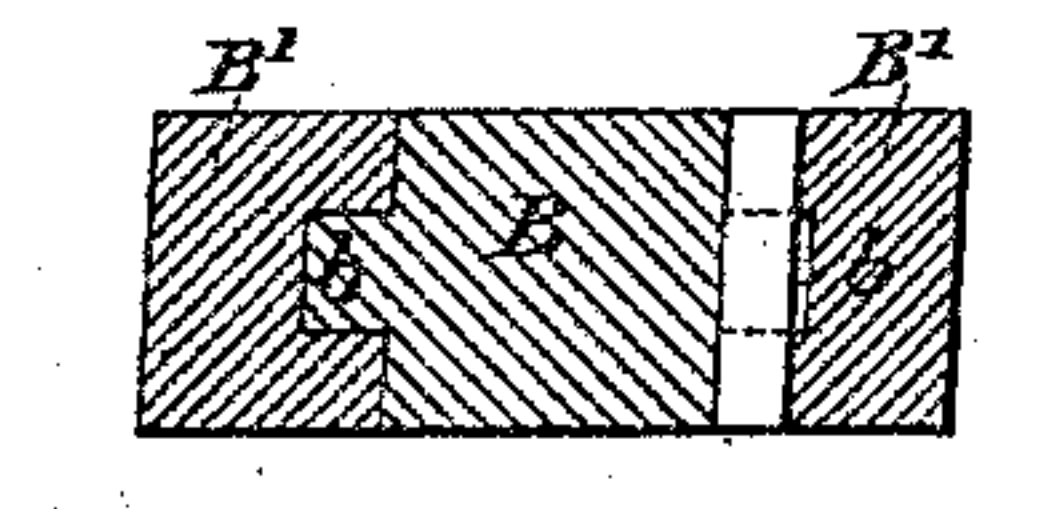


Fig. 4,

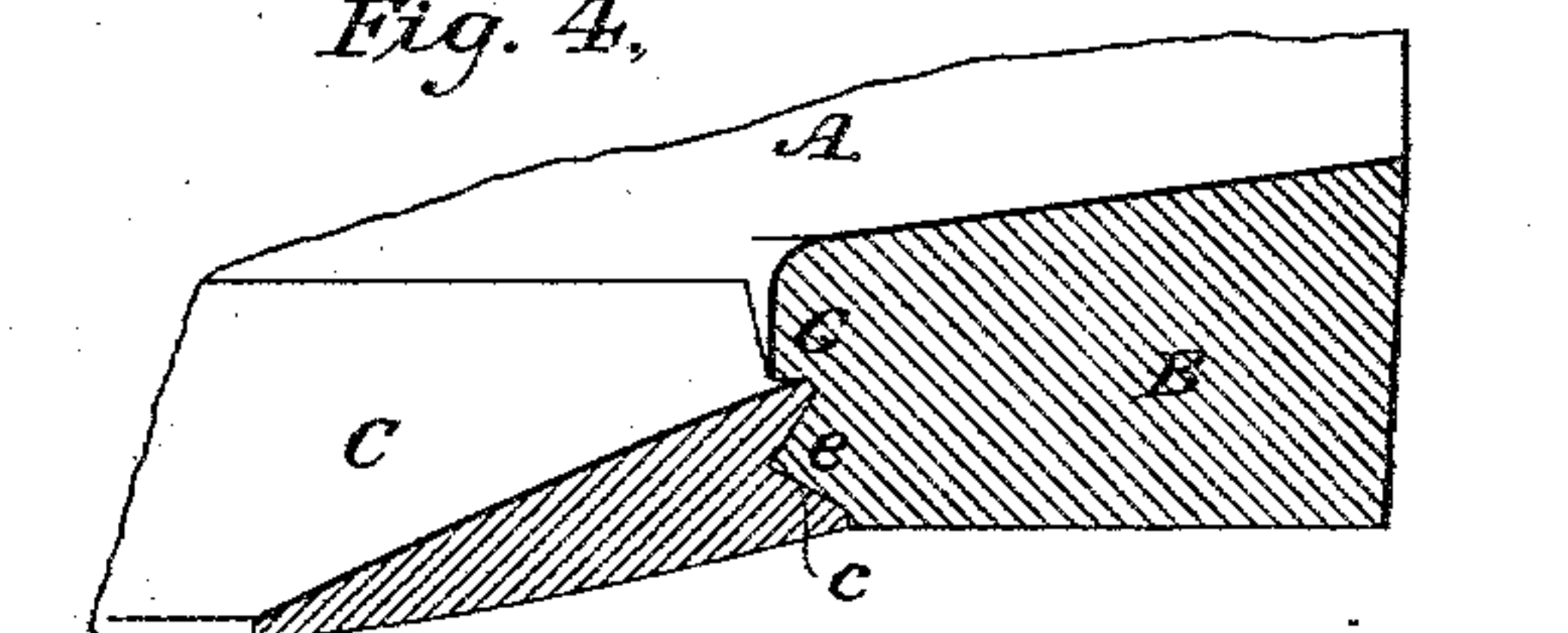
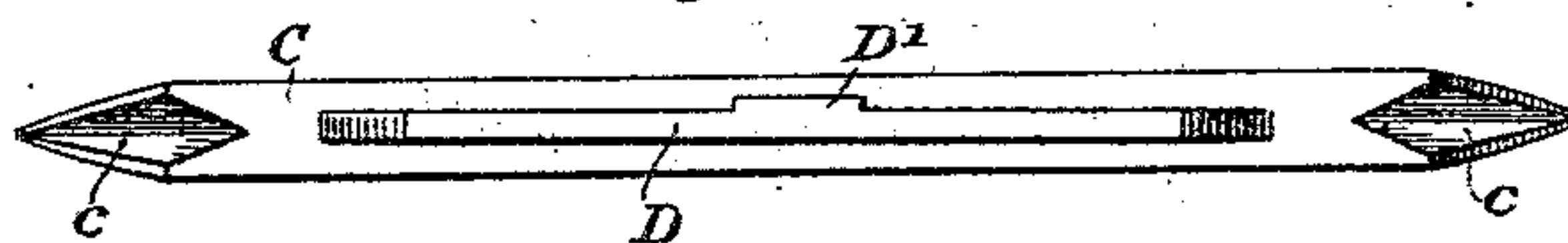


Fig. 6,



Witnesses

J. R. Nicholson
Geo W. Breck.

Inventor

Thomas Cox

By his Attorneys

Curtis & Crocker

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

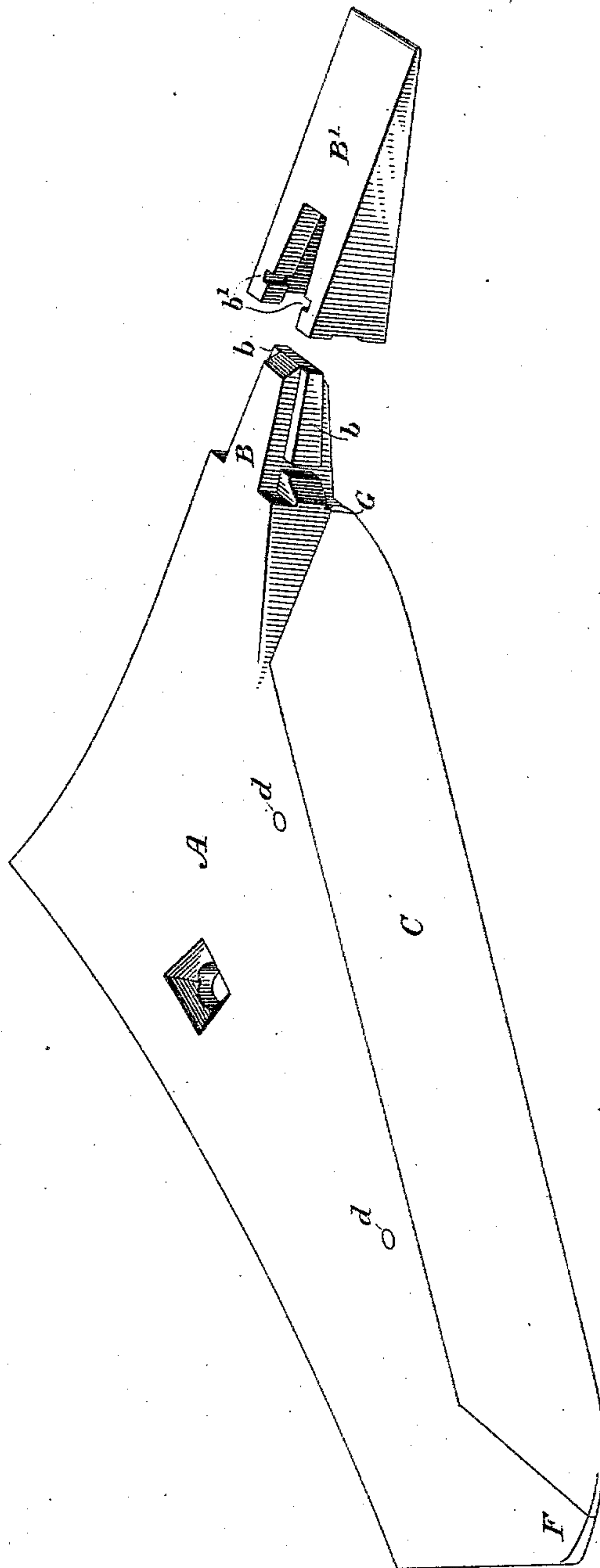
T. COX.

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Fig. 7.



Witnesses

Geo W. Greck.
J. R. Nicholson

Inventor

Thomas Cox

By his Attorneys.

Curtis & Crocker

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS COX, OF DOVER, DELAWARE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN R. NICHOLSON, OF SAME PLACE.

SELF-SHARPENING PLOW-POINT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,800, dated September 30, 1884.

Application filed April 15, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS COX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dover, in the county of Kent and State of Delaware, have
5 invented a new and useful Improvement in Self-Sharpener Plows, of which the following is a specification.

In an application filed by me in the Patent Office on the 13th day of February, 1884, I
10 have described and claimed a self-sharpening plowshare provided with a reversible cutting-edge attached to the share in such a manner as to be capable of being easily reversed and secured in place without the use of bolts or
15 other clamping devices.

My present invention consists in certain improvements in the mode of fastening the cutting-edge to the share described in the said application, and in an improved reversible
20 plow-point, which may be applied to any form of plow and used either with my reversible cutting-edge or alone, all of which improvements I shall explain by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

25 Figure 1 is a plan or top view of a plowshare provided with my reversible cutting-edge and point. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a section of the plow-point on the plane 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section on the plane 4 4. Fig. 5 is a section on the plane
30 5 5. Fig. 6 is a back view of the cutting-edge. Fig. 7 is a view in perspective showing the construction of my improved reversible plow-point, the point being removed from the share.

35 A represents the share cast in such a shape as to receive the reversible wedge-shaped cutting-edge C, upon the back of which is cast a tongue or rib, D, which is mortised into a slot cast in the share to receive it, this construction being described in the application already
40 filed by me above referred to.

My present improvement in the cutting-edge consists, first, in casting a projection or enlargement, D', on one side of the tongue D,
45 and also casting a corresponding recess in the share for this enlargement D' to fit into. The object of this enlargement is to prevent slipping of the tongue D lengthwise in the slot toward the heel of the plow, and take the
50 strain off the pins through the holes d d, by which the cutting-edge is held in the share.

I have shown this enlargement cast in the form of a square projection on the top of the tongue D; but it may be cast upon the bottom or back of the tongue, if desired, and may be of any
55 desired thickness and shape.

In order to prevent grass from collecting at the front end of the cutting-edge where it joins the share, I cast the rear end of the plow-point in such a shape as to leave a shoulder, G, projecting over the edge of the cutting-edge, as
60 is clearly seen in Fig. 4, which prevents the crack between the cutting-edge and share becoming clogged in any way.

My improved reversible point consists of a
65 tapering projection, B, cast upon the share or mold-board, and provided with the tongues or ribs b b, cast upon each side thereof, the cap or point proper, B', having cast in it a recess exactly corresponding in shape to the
70 part B with its projecting ribs. A square hole or notch, b', is cast on both sides of the point B', as shown, to receive a pin or nail which passes through a corresponding notch in the rib b on only one side of the part B, through
75 which slot a nail is driven in order to fasten the point B' to the share. To reverse the point B', it is only necessary to drive out the nail, remove the point, and turn it over, when it will fit equally well upon the part B, where
80 it may be secured again by means of a nail. By this construction the larger and stronger projection B is cast upon the share, while the jaws which are comparatively weak and liable to break first form part of the cap-point, which
85 insures the breaking of the said cap-point first, this being the great advantage of my invention.

I am aware that a tapering projection has been cast on the share and provided with recesses before; but this construction I do not
90 claim.

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

1. The plowshare A, provided with the reversible cutting-edge C, said cutting-edge having a tongue or rib, D, cast upon its back, and also the projection or enlargement D', and mortised into the slot in the share, as shown and described, whereby the cutting-edge is rigidly
95 attached to the share and prevented from slipping lengthwise in the share.
100

2. The plowshare A, provided with the reversible cutting-edge C, said cutting-edge having a tongue or rib, D, cast upon its back and mortised into the slot in the share, said cutting-edge also having cast in its ends the grooves *c c*, which fit over the projections *e e*, and said share being cast with the shoulder G, overhanging the cutting-edge C, substantially as shown and described.

10 3. The improved reversible plow-point herein described, consisting of the projection or shank B on the share, having cast on each

side thereof the tongues *b b*, and the cap-point B', provided with two recessed jaws, which fit on each side of the shank B, whereby the said cap-point is made the weaker part, and the point is adapted to have the greatest possible strength, substantially as shown and described.

Signed this 12th day of April, 1884.

THOMAS COX.

Witnesses:

THOS. S. CLARK,
JOHN S. JESTER.