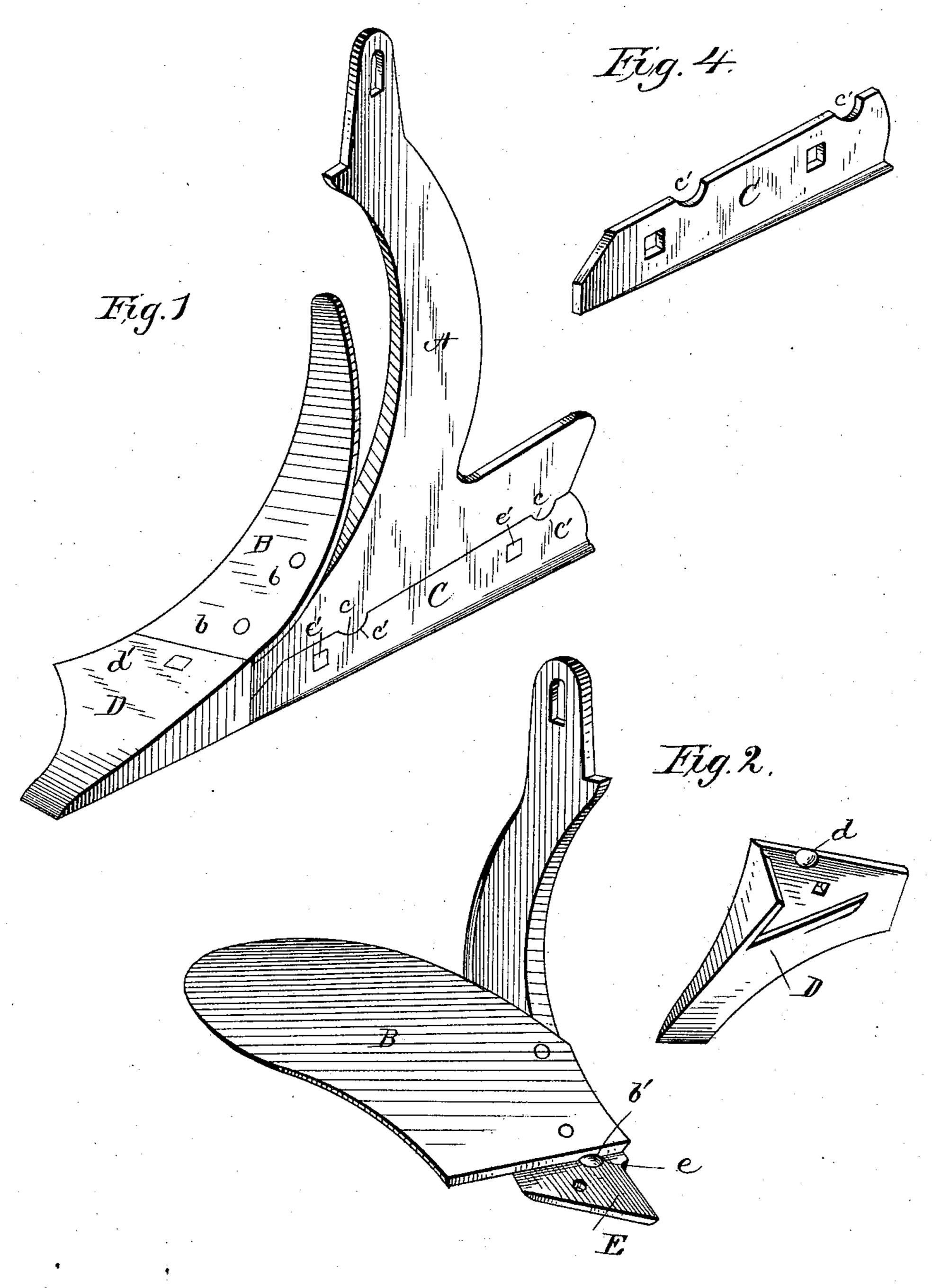
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PLOW.

No. 321,224.

Patented June 30, 1885.



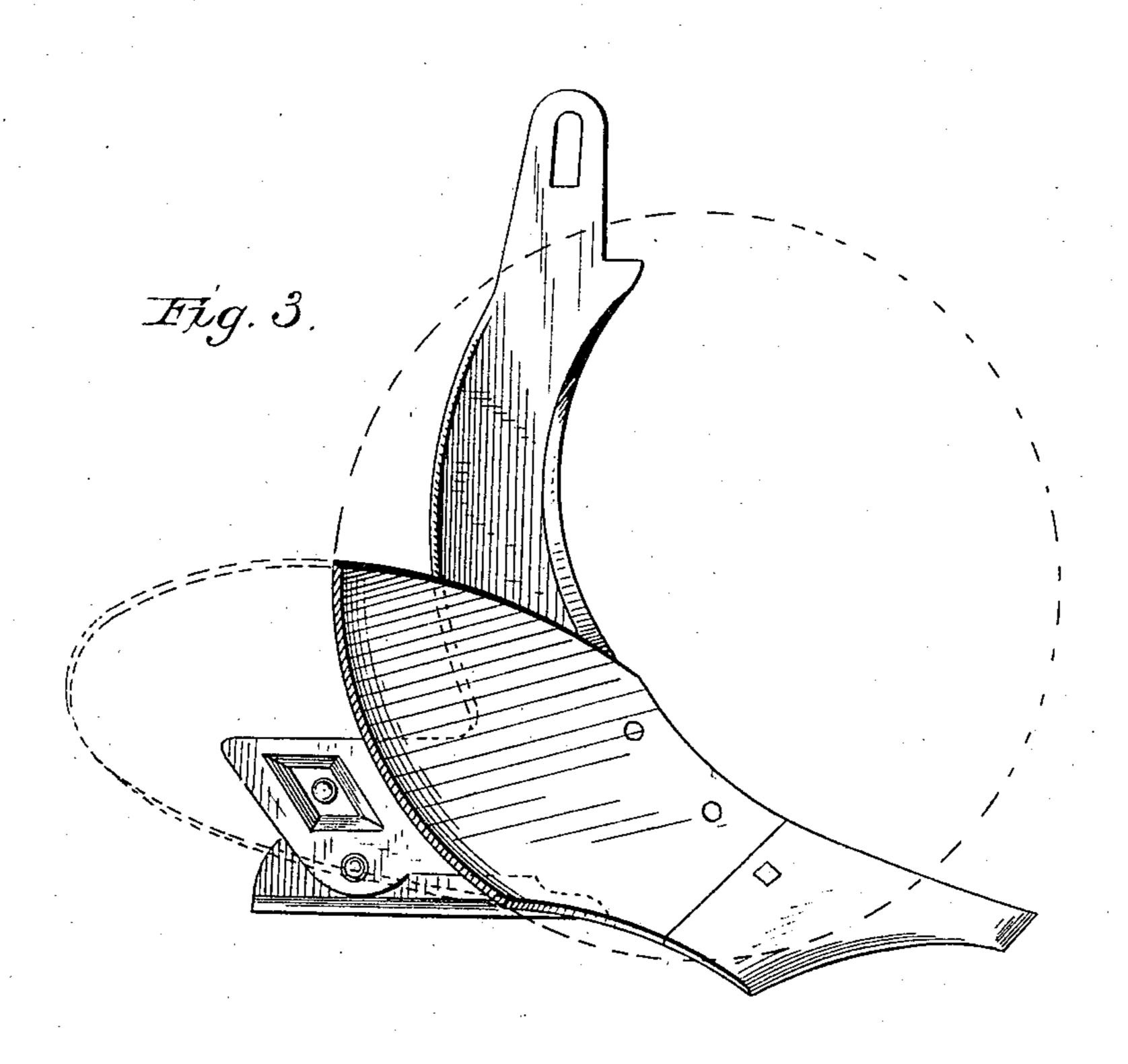
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GEORGE A. KELLY, OF LONGVIEW, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR TO THE LONGVIEW KELLY PLOW MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 321,224, dated June 30, 1985.

Application filed April 23, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. KELLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Longview, in the county of Gregg and State of 5 Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plows; 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 10 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 plows, more 15 particularly to the shape of the mold-board and the manner of securing the point and landside to the standard; and the object of the invention is to provide a reliable and substantial plow at a moderate cost; and to these ends 20 the novelty consists in the construction of the plow generally, and particularly the shape of the mold-board and manner of securing the plow-point and landside to the standard, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and 25 particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings the same letters of reference indicate the same parts of

the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my im-30 proved plow; Fig. 2, a similar view with the plow-point detached and reversed to show the recess on its under side. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the plow, partly in section, to show the circular form in cross-section of the mold-35 board; and Fig. 4 is a view of the landside detached from the plow.

A is the standard. B is the mold-board; C, the landside, and D the plow-point.

The mold-board B is secured to the stand-40 ard A by bolts b b, having their heads flush with the surface of the share. This moldboard B is of peculiar form, being made in practice in a full-sized plow to conform very nearly to a circle or cylinder in cross-section, 45 as shown in Fig. 3, so that the imaginary axis of the cylinder will lie at an angle of about forty-five degrees to the line of draft, with the extreme end of the mold-board curved a little forward of the cylindrical plane to effect the 50 complete and perfect overturning or capsizing

of the furrow, and at the same time insure to a very great degree the proper pulverization of the same. This I have found, after repeated practical experiments, to be very satisfactorily accomplished by the form of mold- 55 board above described.

The lower edge of the mold board B, where it joins the point D, is provided with a semicircular recess, b', on its under side, which snugly fits over one-half of a correspondingly- 60 raised teat, e, on the face of the frog E. This construction enables the mold-board to retain its proper position, even under great strain, and the greater part of the pressure is taken off of the bolts, thus preventing them from 65 working loose or becoming worn, as is the case when the strain is directly borne by said bolts.

A recess, d, in the under side of the point D, similar to the recess b' in the share, corresponds to the other half of the teat e when 70 the point is in position. It will thus be seen that when the point is secured to the frog by the countersunk head-bolt d', a perfect fit is insured and maintained at the junction of the point and share, as one teat e performs the 75 office of a bolt for both point and share, and any lateral movement of either is rendered impossible.

The landside C is secured to the landside portion of the standard A by square-headed 80 countersunk bolts e' e', so as to be flush with the side thereof; and cc are depending semicircular lugs cast integral with said landside portion, which engage with correspondinglyshaped recesses c' c' on the adjoining line of 85 the landside. By means of these lugs and recesses the strain is almost entirely taken from the bolts, and at the same time the forward end of the landside is a rigid positive brace for the lower rear end of the point, so that the 90 strain is practically borne by the standard, whereas without the lugs and recesses the strain on the point, being transmitted to the landside, would in time wear the bolts e'e', consequently the forward end of the landside 95 would no longer act as a brace for the point, and the strain on the end of the point would eventually loosen it and break the bolt d'. Moreover, it will be seen that the use of the teat, lugs, and recesses always insures a perfect 100 fit and alignment of the parts, which would not be the case if bolts alone were used; and, again, in replacing a worn-out point or landside an incompetent or careless person cannot fail to secure the perfect adjustment of the parts, as that office is performed by the teat, lugs, and recesses above referred to.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States,

is—

1. In a plow, the combination of the frog E, having teat e, with the mold-board B, having recess b', and the point D, having recess d, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a plow, the combination, with the

landside portion of the standard having depending lugs c c, of the landside C, having correspondingly-shaped recesses c' c', substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with the standard A, provided with integral frog E, teat e, and lugs c c, of the share B, having recess b', the point D, having recess d, and the landside C, having recesses c' c', as and for the purpose set forth. 25

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in

presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE A. KELLY.

20

Witnesses:

C. P. CARTER,

O. H. METHYIN.