

No. 629,643.

Patented July 25, 1899.

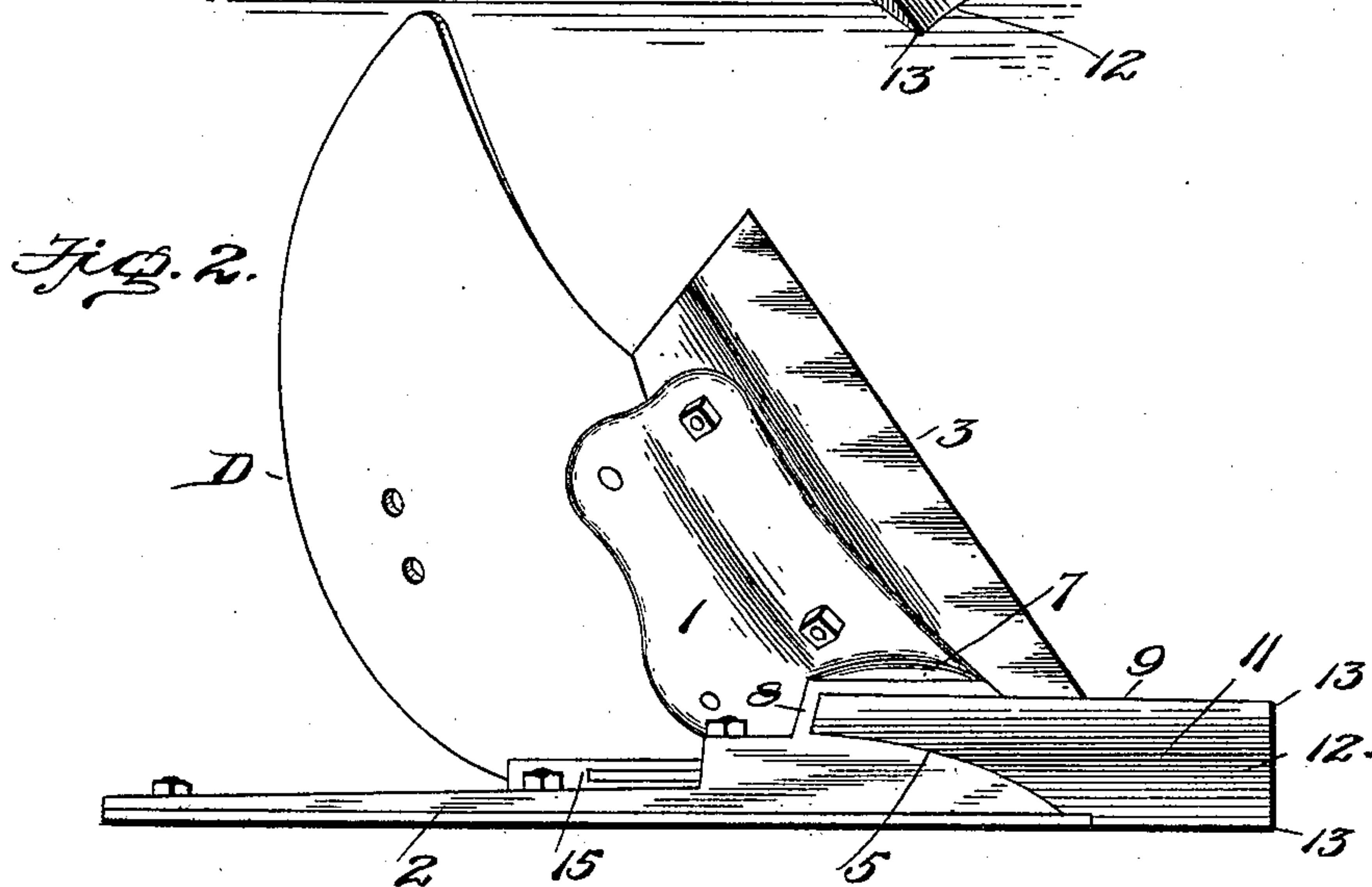
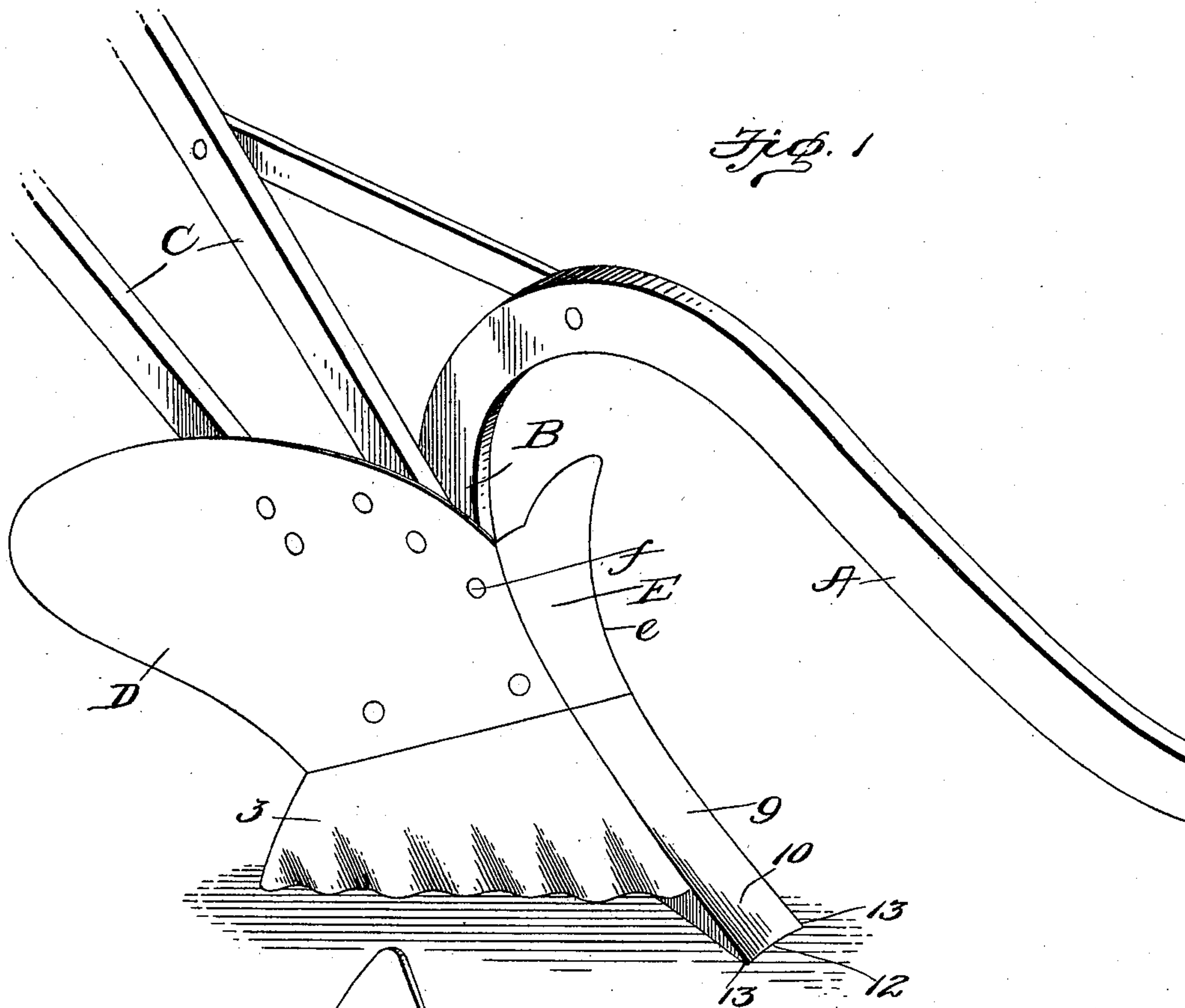
C. E. ANDERSON.

PLOW.

(Application filed May 2, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Inventor

Charles E. Anderson.

Witnesses

Witnesses
E. Hunt.

Edwin

By *A. B. Wilson & Co* Att

Attorneys,

No. 629,643.

Patented July 25, 1899.

C. E. ANDERSON.
PLOW.

(Application filed May 2, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 3.

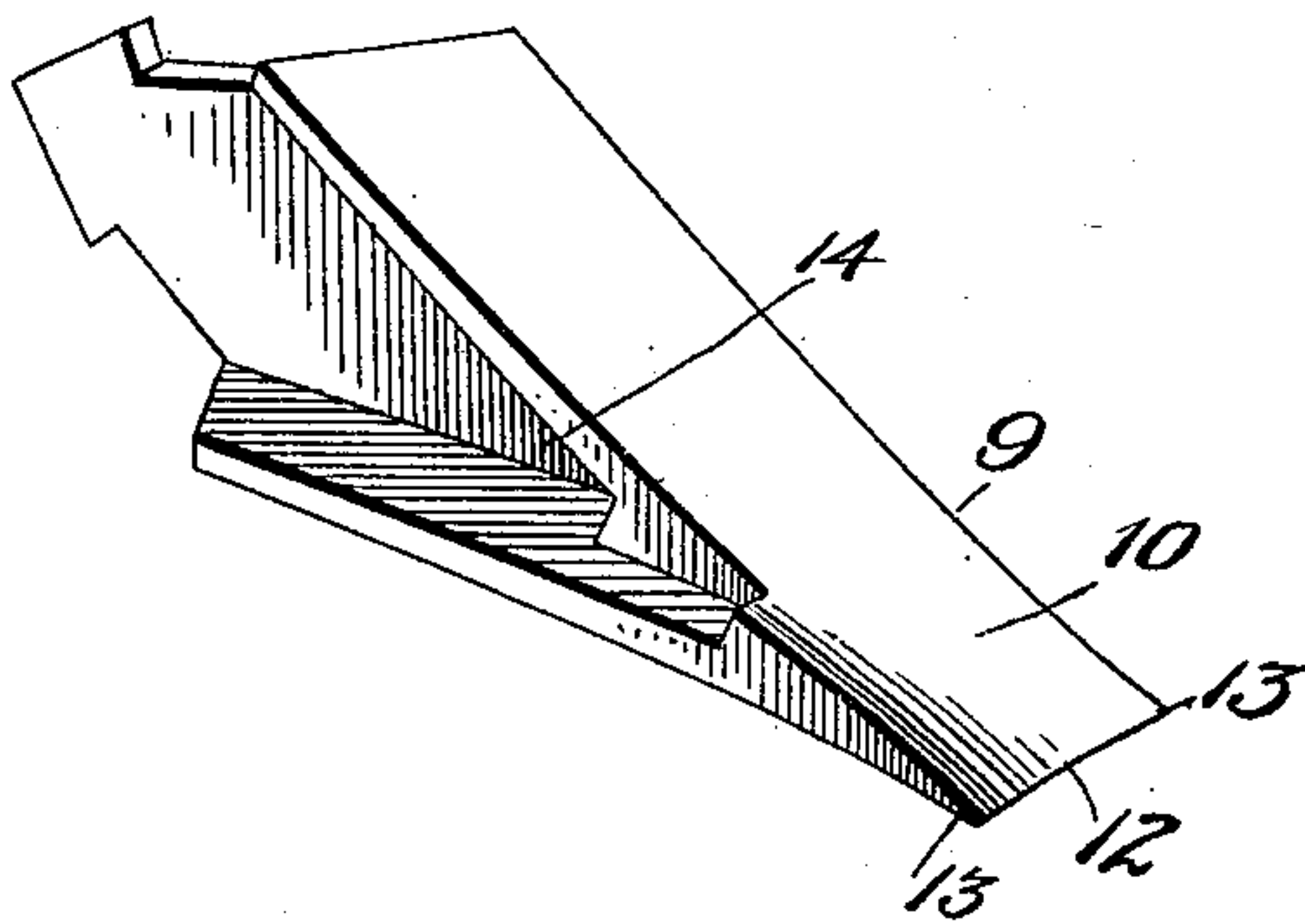


Fig. 4.

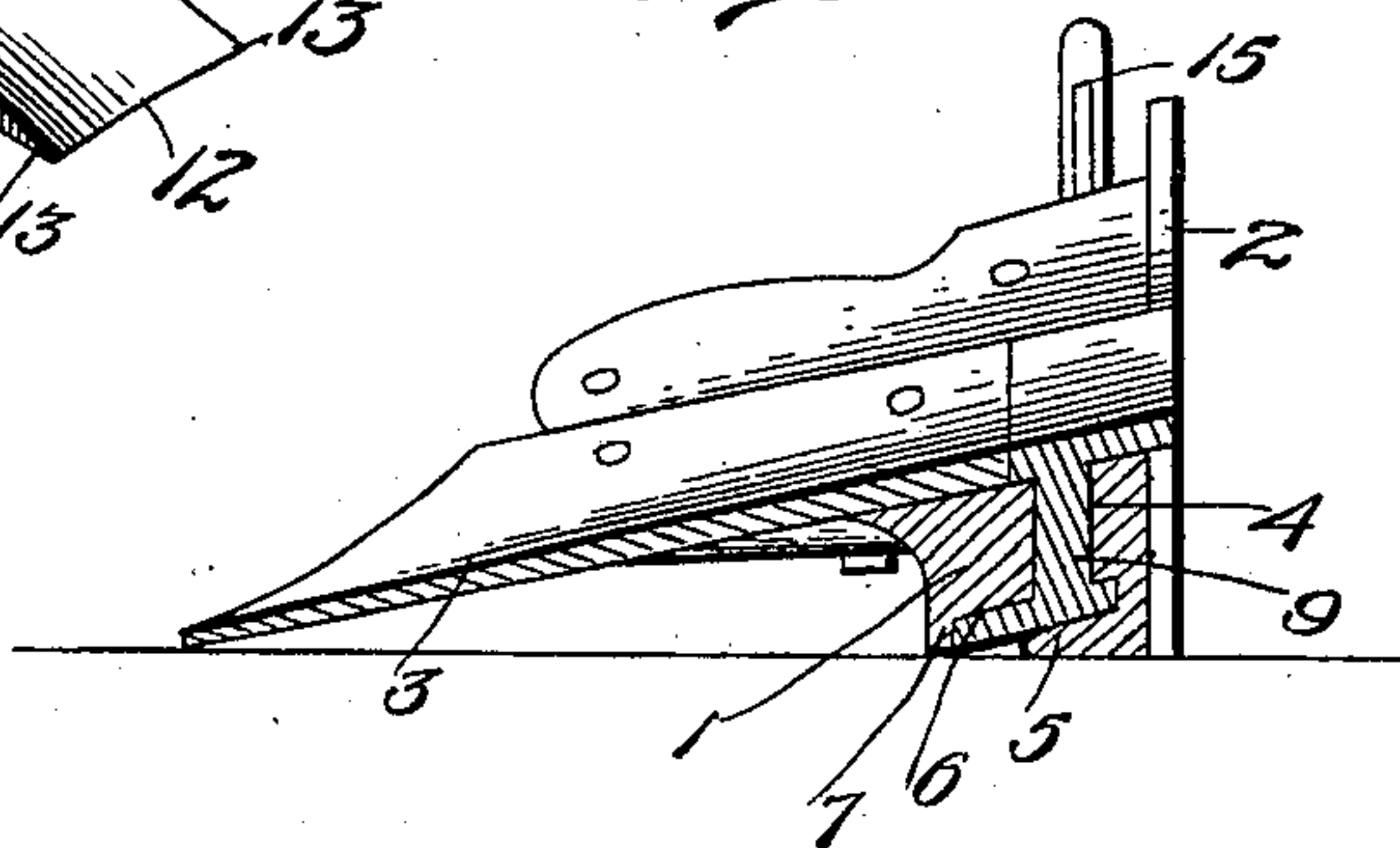


Fig. 5.

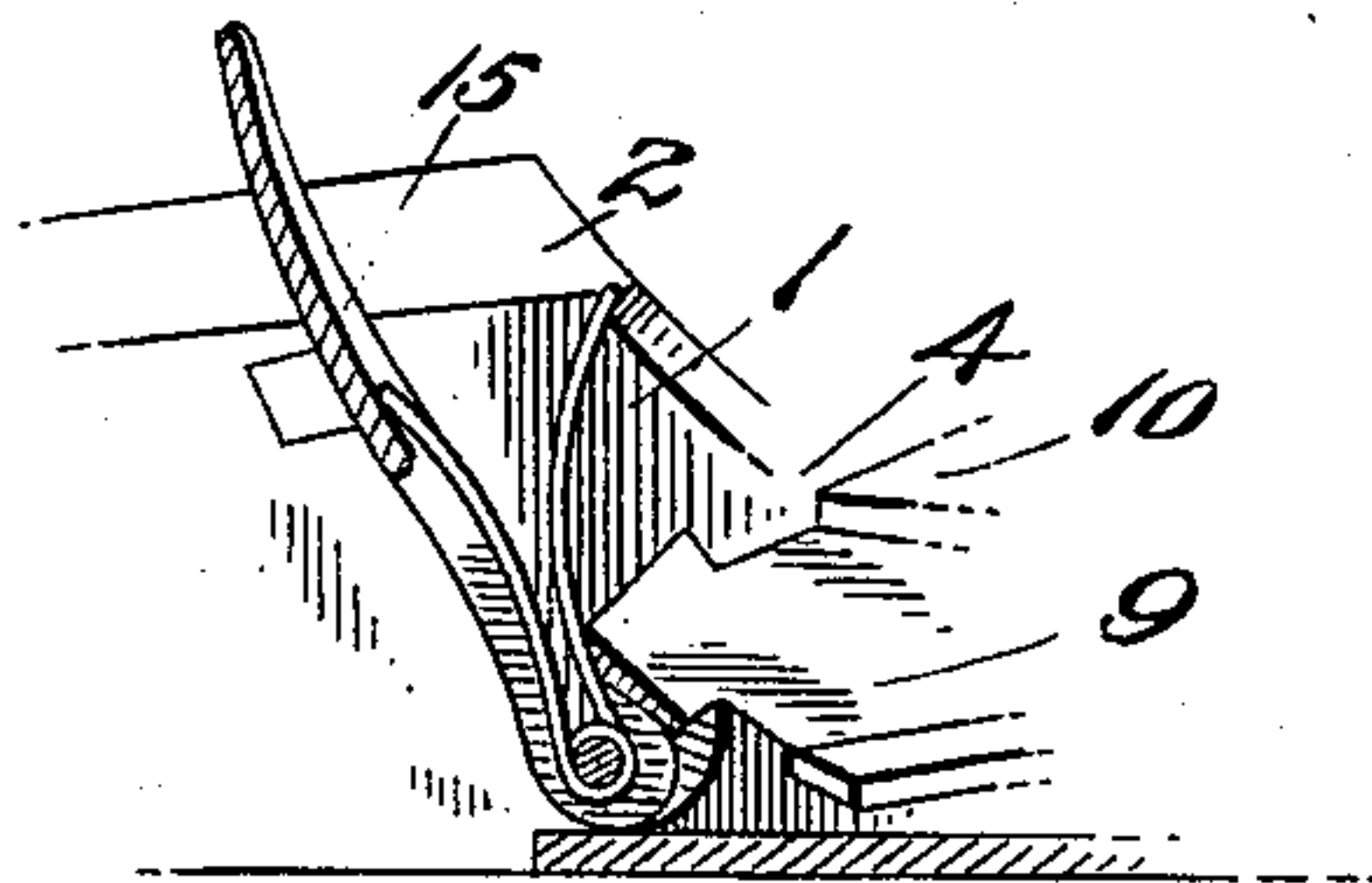


Fig. 6.

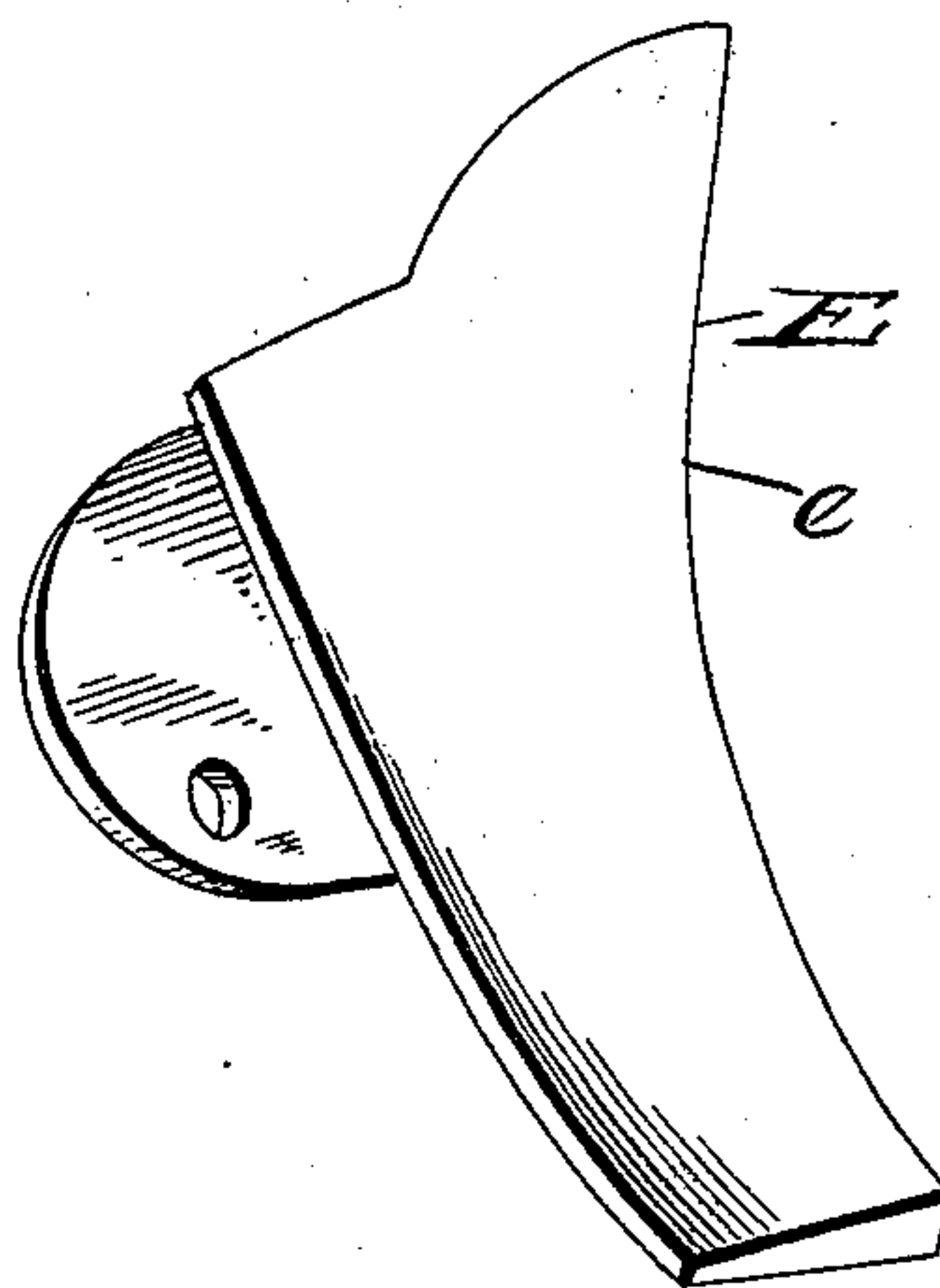
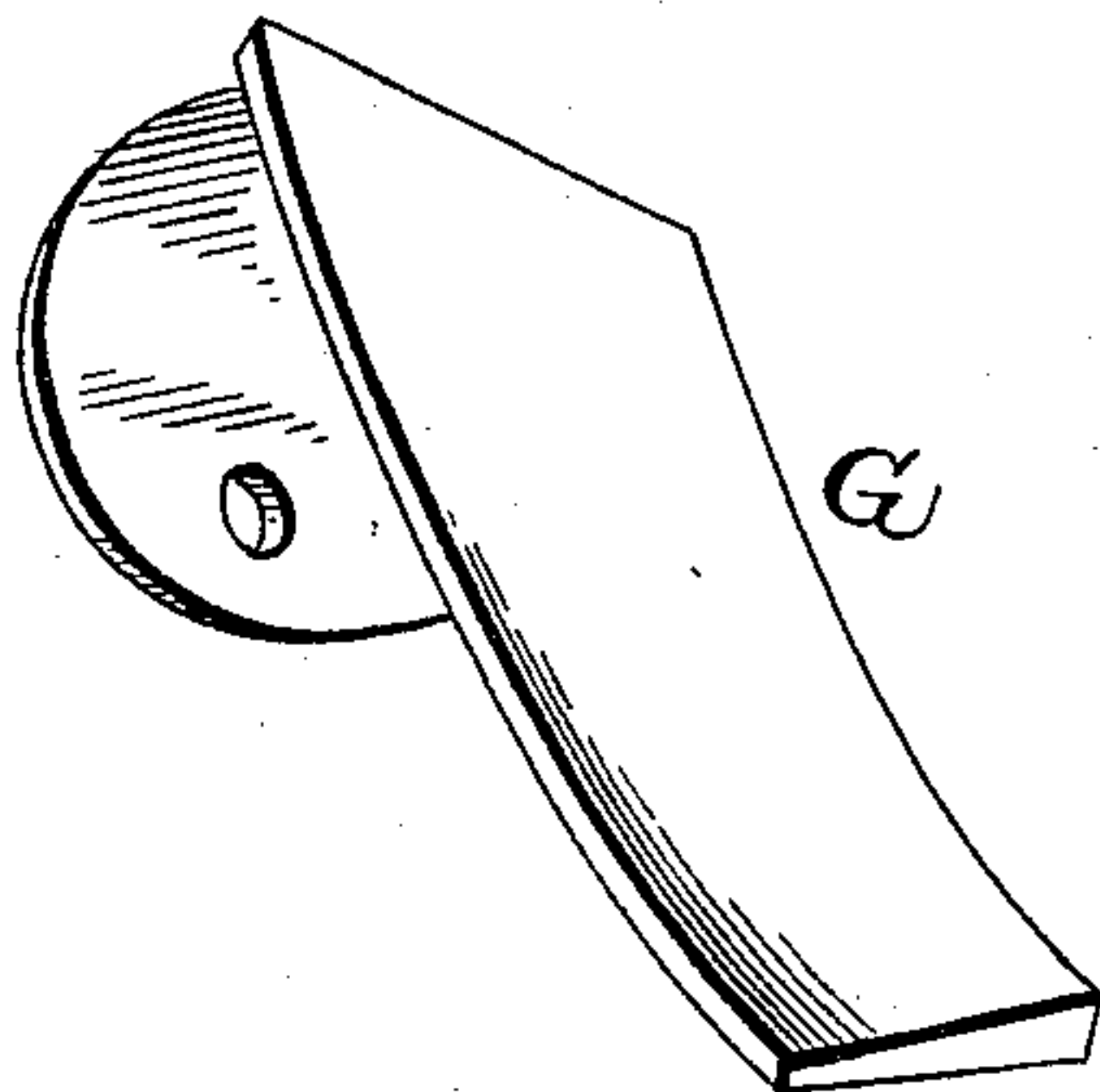


Fig. 7.



Witnesses

*Edmund
Anderson*

Inventor
Charles E. Anderson

by *A. B. Wilson & Co*

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON, OF SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

PLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 629,643, dated July 25, 1899.

Application filed May 2, 1899. Serial No. 715,332. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Bend, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, 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 make and use the same.

The invention has relation to plows.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple, durable, and inexpensive plow, the point of which may be reversed when one side becomes worn to bring the other side into use, and thereby sharpen the worn side.

Another object is to provide a novel form of share.

A further object is to provide interchangeable chin-pieces which are adapted to be attached to the front end of the moldboard and are so constructed as to make either a straight or a beveled cut and at the same time shield the standard and prevent the accumulation of grass, vines, weeds, and the like at that point.

With these objects in view the invention consists in certain features of construction and combination of parts, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved plow. Fig. 2 is a bottom view, the standard, handles, and beams being omitted. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the removable plow-point. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the removable plow-point, share, frog, and landside. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary view showing the hooked end of the lever in engagement with the arrow-head of the plow-point. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the chin-piece used for making a beveled cut. Fig. 7 is a similar view of the chin-piece used for making a straight cut.

In the drawings, A denotes the plow-beam; B, its integral standard; C, the handles, and D the moldboard. These parts may be of any well-known or approved construction, and a detail description of the same is not thought to be necessary.

1 denotes the frog of the plow, to which the moldboard is bolted. On one side of the frog is formed or secured the landside 2, and on

the other side is secured the share 3. The frog is provided with a longitudinal central slot 4, one wall of which at its lower edge terminates in the ledge 5, while the other wall is undercut, as shown at 6, and is provided with a longitudinal downwardly-extending flange 7 and a cross flange or stop 8.

9 denotes the plow-point, provided with two working faces 10 and 11, the cutting edges 12 of which and for a little distance to the rear are slightly curved to present thickened edges 13, which on each side of the point are formed with a socket 14, which enables the point to snugly fit within the longitudinal recess of the frog and be braced against lateral, vertical, and torsional strain. The rear end of the plow-point is provided with an arrow-head which is adapted to be engaged by the hooked end of the spring-actuated pivoted lever 15 and hold the point against dropping from the recess in the frog.

It will be noticed that the joints are closely formed between the point and the other parts of the plow and will prevent the lodgment of grass and roots at these places.

I prefer to flute or corrugate the shares, so as to give a thin strong cutting edge and one which will at all times remain sharp. In working the friction of the soil with the corrugations will wear them down to a sharp edge at all times. The corrugations run parallel to the direction of movement of the plow, and so offer no resistance to its free passage through the soil, and act a great deal like shovels. In plows with a straight edge the lower side wears away, becomes blunt, and will not enter the ground.

E denotes one form of my chin-piece, which is curved, as shown, and has a curved working edge *e*. The chin-piece is formed with a V-shaped socket, one side of which embraces the landside and the other side the frog immediately above the point, and is provided with a lip which projects at the rear of the moldboard and is bolted thereto by a bolt *f*. This form of chin-piece will make a beveled cut and will also prevent rubbish from gathering between the moldboard and the beam.

In Fig. 7 I show another form of chin-piece, which is lettered G. This chin-piece is substantially the same as the chin-piece E, with the exception that its cutting edge is straight

instead of curved, thus making a straight cut. These chin-pieces when in place are firmly and securely supported and present a sharp cutting edge which can be cheaply replaced
5 when worn dull.

It will of course be understood that various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or
10 sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

15 1. The combination with the frog, the share and the landside, said frog being provided with a central slot, the lower edge of one wall of which is provided with the laterally-projecting flange, and the lower edge of the other
20 wall of which is provided with a downwardly-projecting flange and with a cross stop or flange, of a reversible plow-point having recesses in its sides and an arrow-head, and a lever for engaging the arrow-head and lock-

ing the plow-point in the longitudinal re- 25 cesses of the frog, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination with the frog, the share and the landside, said frog being provided with a central slot, the lower edge of one wall 30 of which is provided with a laterally-projecting flange and the lower edge of the other wall of which is provided with a downwardly-projecting flange and with a cross stop or flange, a reversible plow-point having recesses in its 35 sides and an arrow-head, interchangeable chin-pieces secured above the plow-point, and a lever for engaging the arrow-head and locking the plow-point in the longitudinal recesses of the frog, substantially as and for the pur- 40 pose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

C. E. MCCARTY,

P. J. HOELEHAN.