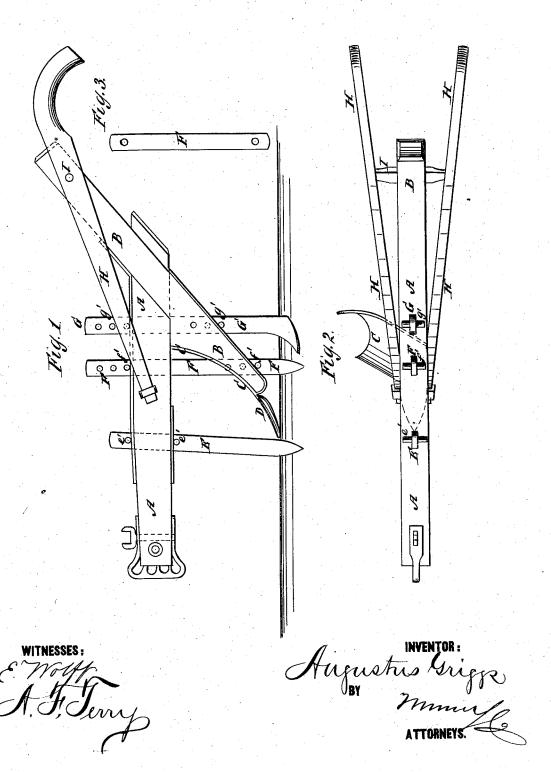
A. GRIGGS. Plow.

No. 164,730.

Patented June 22, 1875.



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

## AUGUSTUS GRIGGS, OF LA FAYETTE, TENNESSEE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN PLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 164,730, dated June 22, 1875; application filed May 1, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Augustus Griggs, of La Fayette, in the county of Macon and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Plows, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved plow. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a detailed view of a modified form of the cutter and brace.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved plow, strong and durable, yet pe-

culiarly simple in construction.

The invention consists in the combination of the standard, made with a concaved shoulder or offset upon the forward side of its lower part, the mold-board, the point, and the cutter, as hereinafter fully described.

A is the plow-beam, to the rear end of which the standard B is framed. The standard B is made with an offset or shoulder, to rest against the lower side of the beam The forward side of the standard B is concaved from its shoulder or offset to its point, to form a seat for the mold - board C. The plow-point D is attached to the lower end of the standard B. E is a cutter, the upper part of which passes up through a mortise in the forward part of the plow-beam A, and is secured in place by pins e', passed through it above and below the said beam. The lower end or point of the cutter E should extend into the ground deeper than the plowpoint D.

The cutter E may be used or not, as may be

F is a cutter that passes through a mortise in the beam A, the mold - board C, and the standard B, and is secured in place by pins f', passed through it above the beam A and below the standard B, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Several holes are formed through the cutter F to receive the pins f', so that the cutter may be adjusted higher or lower, as may be required. The lower end of the cutter F projects so as to enter the ground to any desired depth.

The cutter F acts as a cutter, and also as a l

brace, to strengthen the standard B against the draft-strain. The cutter F may be made without a downwardly projecting point, as

shown in Fig. 3.

G is a subsoil-plow, the standard of which passes up through the standard B and the beam A, and is secured in place by pins g', passed through it above the beam A and below the standard B. Several holes are formed through the standard G to receive the pins g', so that the subsoiler may be adjusted to work deeper or shallower in the ground, as may be

The parts of the beam A and standard B against which the pins e' f' g' rest are faced with iron, to prevent wear.

The subsoiler G may be used or not, as may

be desired.

Hare the handles, the forward ends of which are secured to the opposite sides of the middle part of the beam A. The upper parts of the handles H are attached to the ends of the round I, that passes through and is secured to the upwardly - projecting end of the standard B.

If desired, the handles H may be secured to a round passing through the standard B just above the beam A, and their forward ends may be secured to the said standard B just above the plow.

The round I may pass through the standard B, through the mortise that receives the tenon of the beam A, or above or below said mor-

tise.

The standard B may terminate just above the beam A, or may project to any desired ex-

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent-

The combination of the standard B, made with a concaved shoulder or offset upon the forward side of its lower part, the mold-board C, the point D, and the cutter and brace F, with the beam A, in substantially the manner herein shown and described.

AUGUSTUS GRIGGS.

Witnesses:

HALEY S. YOUNG, John S. Wootten.