C. W. TWIGG.

Plow.

No. 213,475 Patented Mar. 18, 1879.

Fig: 1.

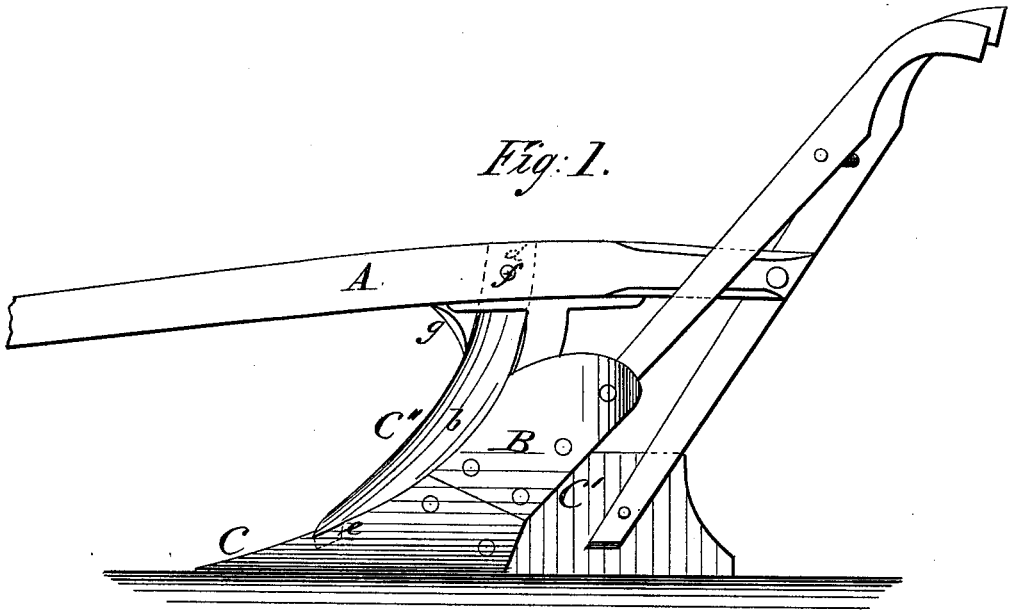


Fig: 2.

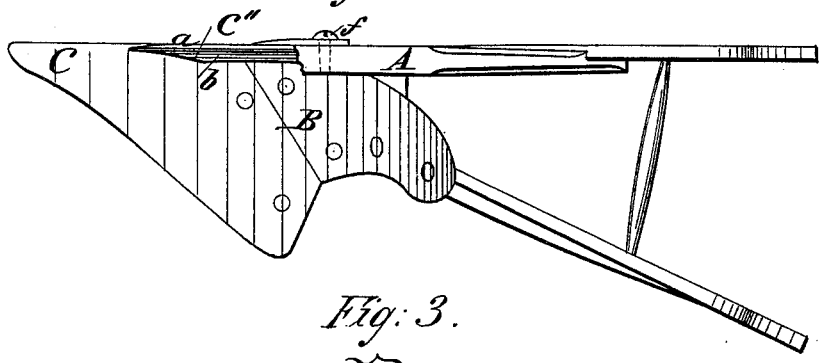
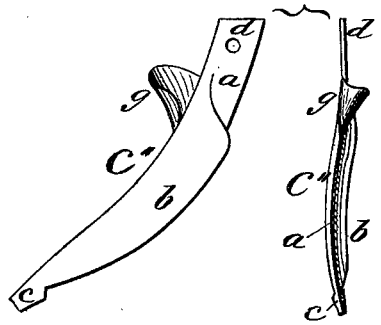


Fig: 3.



WITNESSES:

A. Schehl.

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

C. W. Twigg

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. TWIGG, OF FINCASTLE, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN PLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **213,475**, dated March 18, 1879; application filed December 18, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. TWIGG, of Fincastle, in the county of Putnam and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Plows, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates specifically to an improved cutter for plows, the object whereof is to shield the mold-board, and thus lessen the wear of that part of the plow, to lighten the running of the plow, and prevent choking under the beam.

It consists of a cutter applied to the implement at the junction of the land-side and mold-board, having one straight side flush with the land-side, and the opposite side curved, so as to lie flush with the mold-board, and running from the point to the beam, where a shield is placed to turn the soil off and prevent choking.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a plow provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same; and Fig. 3 is a view of the cutter in two positions.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the plow-beam. B is the mold-board. C is the point; and C′ is the land-side.

C″ represents the cutter. It is a V-shaped piece of steel with one straight side and the opposite concave longitudinally, and the two edges curved to coincide with the profile of the plow at the junction of the land-side and mold-board from the point to the beam. The straight side *a* joins flush to the land-side, while the concave side *b* joins in the same manner with the mold-board.

At the lower end of the cutter is a short projection, *c*, and at the opposite end is an extension, *d*. Projection *c* fits into a slot, *e*, made in the point at its junction with the land-side, while extension *d* lies on the side of the plow-beam, and is secured thereto by a bolt, *f*, passed through it into the beam, as clearly shown in the drawing. By means of the projection *c*, held in slot *e*, and the bolt *f*, the cutter is held in its place.

A curved shield, *g*, is welded to the cutter near where it joins the beam, and is carried up to the beam.

The operation of my improvement is as follows: When the plow enters the ground the cutter divides the soil from the point to the surface as deeply as the plow can be run. Thus the edge of the mold-board does not come in contact with the soil, and is thus saved from the wear thereof, and the shield *g* turns off the plowed soil and prevents it from choking under the beam. By the cutter operating from the point up to the beam it works gradually upward, and thus runs more lightly than when it divides it in a more or less straight line.

I am aware that cutters have been secured on the point of plows and land-sides, and that a spring-guard has been hinged to a beam to clasp the plow-standard; but my cutter extends over the mold-board, so as to preserve it from wear, and to at least double its durability, while my guard, being fixed and curved to turn the soil, effectually prevents choking, thus dispensing with springs and hinges.

What I claim as new is—

The cutter C′, having the straight side *a*, the curved side *b*, the spur *c*, and the curved shield *g*, in combination with the beam A, mold-board B, and share C, with slot *e*, substantially as shown and described.

CHARLES WESLEY TWIGG.

Witnesses:

GEORGE M. SHANNON,

BETTIE SHANNON.