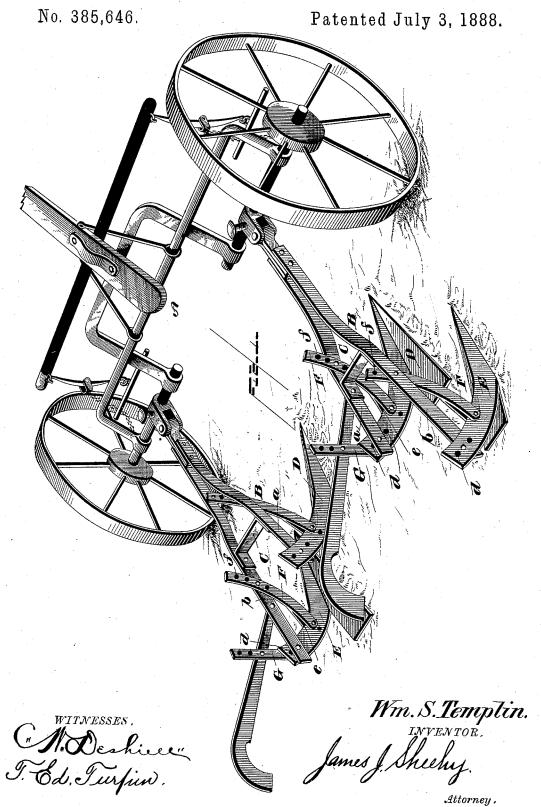
# W. S. TEMPLIN.

CULTIVATOR.

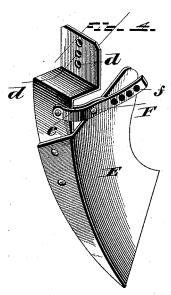


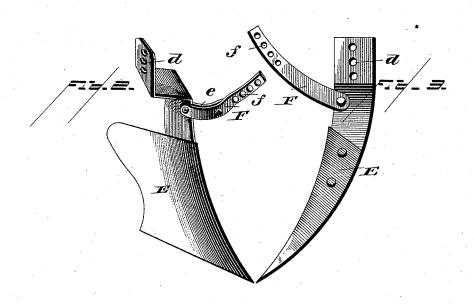
### W. S. TEMPLIN.

CULTIVATOR.

No. 385,646.

Patented July 3, 1888.





WITNESSES.

C. St. Deshice.

Min.S.Templin. INVENTOR James J. Welhy

Attorney

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

### WILLIAM S. TEMPLIN, OF ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.

#### CULTIVATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,646, dated July 3, 1838.

Application filed October 22, 1887. Serial No. 253,085. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. TEMPLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rossville, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cultivators; 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.

This invention has relation to cultivators, and the improvements will be fully understood from the following description and claim when taken in connection with the annexed draw-

15 ings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sulky, showing myimprovements attached; and Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are views of modification of shovels.

In the accompanying drawings, to better 20 illustrate my improvements, I have shown a sulky having the axle in two sections; but this form of sulky forms no part of my present invention.

Referring by letter to the said drawings, A indicates the sulky, and B B the cultivators. These cultivators are each composed of two beams, a b, of metal or other suitable material, being secured at their forward ends to an eye, which is designed to be connected with the axle by a swivel or universal joint. These beams diverge rearwardly and are suitably braced by means of the angle braces C, and the said beams are suitably perforated, for a purpose which will be presently explained.

D and E indicate the plows, which are secured to the outer end of each of the beams a b, and one of the longer beams, b, and one of the shorter beams, a, are each provided with a handle, which is rendered adjustable by

40 means of a link, as will be presently described.

The standards of these shovels or points are provided with a number of perforations at their upper ends, as indicated at d, whereby the same may be adjustably attached to the 45 rear end of the said standards, so as to raise or lower the same with relation to the beam.

Findicates a brace one end of which is forked, as indicated at *e*, and is secured to the standards, as shown. The opposite ends of these braces F are provided with a plurality of perforations, *f*, whereby the connection of the said brace with the beam may be made ad-

justable, thereby regulating the depth or pitch of the plow point.

From the rear plow standard, which is secured to the rear end of the beam b, rises a fixed bar or link, G, which is provided with a series of perforations to receive a bolt or the like to secure the handle adjustably thereto. It will thus be seen that the handles may be 60 adjusted for persons of various heights. It will also be seen that the standard may be adjustably connected with the beams and that the pitch of the plows may also be regulated by means of the braces connecting their standards with the beams.

It will be seen that the plows in Fig. 1 are arranged to throw the earth in opposite directions—that is to say, each cultivator has its blade on opposite sides and one in advance of 70 the other, and the rear ends of their blades lap each other in a vertical plane. This machine is particularly adapted for cultivating corn, and is designed to work both sides of a row at one operation. It will be observed that I have 75 a right and left hand cultivator or plow and that the same may be reversed in their attachments to the axle.

Instead of the plow shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, I may and sometimes prefer to use 80 the forms of plows illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, the standards of which are of angular form, being carried outwardly and thence upwardly, where they are perforated for adjustable attachment to the beams. These shovels 85 are made right and left, and are designed to be used interchangeably, so that they may throw inwardly and outwardly.

With a machine of this character young corn and other plants may be cultivated without any liability of injury. In operation I place the plow which throws to the right on right-hand end of the sulky-axle and the other plow on the left end. The plows can then be run up close to the row of corn at the first cultivation, thus cutting out all weeds close to the roots of the crop, and also take away the greater portion of the hard soil. I then reverse the position of the plows at the next cultivation, placing the right-hand plow on the left-hand end of the sulky, and vice versa, when they will throw the earth in a pulverized form around the roots of the said crop.

The front plow is of a general rectangular

form, or, in other words, a similar form having the share and landside at right angles to each other, with the share lying flat on the ground, in practice thus cultivating the soil the entire width of the furrow at a uniform depth, which, taken in connection with the reversed position of the plows on the same beam, prevents side draft of the entire cultivator much more than in a cultivator of the ordinary type.

The rear cultivators, as more fully shown on Sheet 2 of the drawings, have a mold board of approximately butterfly shape. The use of these two forms of plows in combination on the same beam is of great importance.

5 Having described this invention, what I

claim is—

The plows D E, having horizontal shares to run parallel with the surface of the ground, and the standards extended to form landsides rising above said shares and at right angles thereto, as shown, in combination with the beams and perforated braces, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM S. TEMPLIN.

Witnesses:
EDGAR F. VAUGHN,
JOHN BAUM.