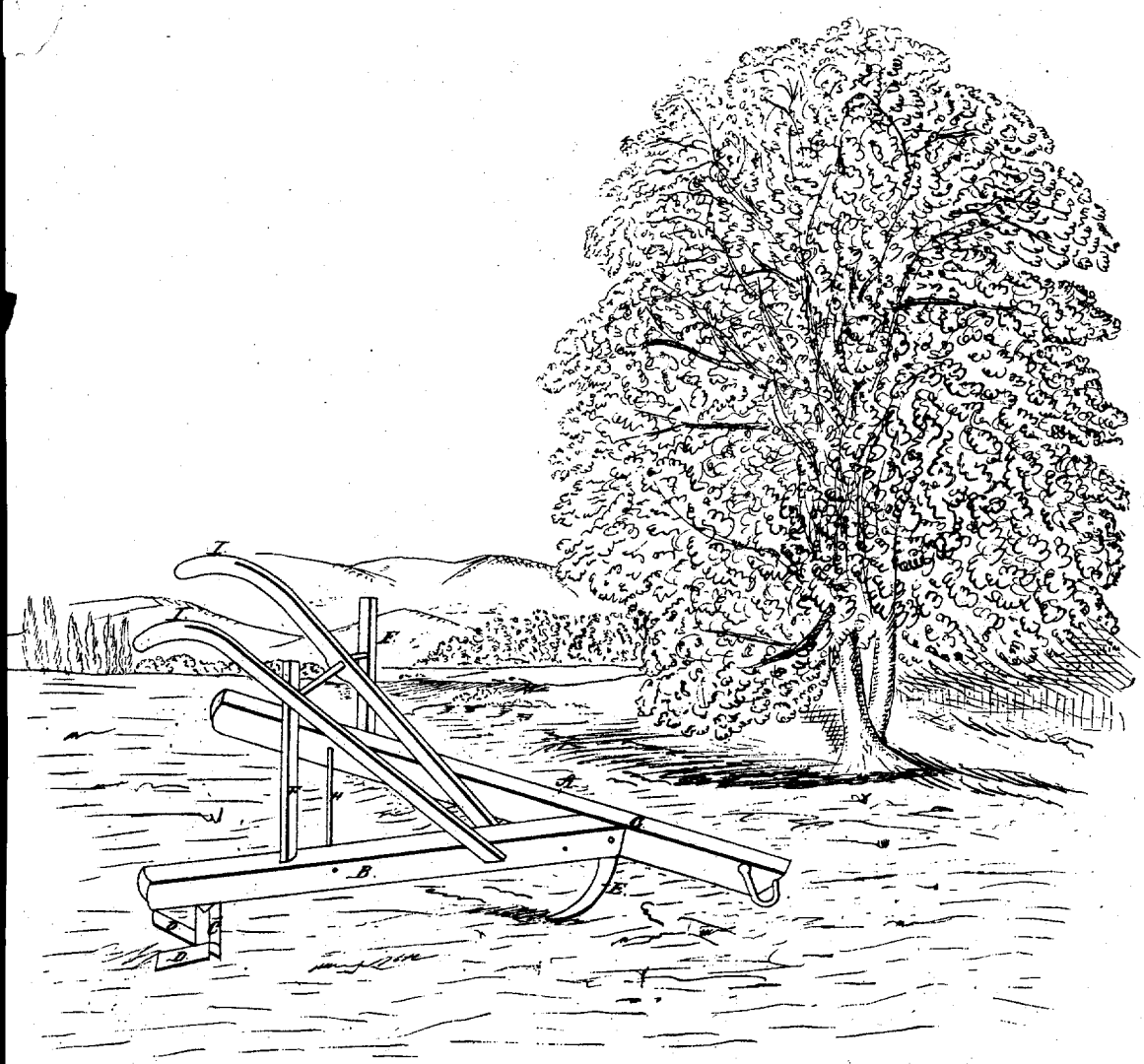
6747X

W. P. SAMPLE.

Harrow.

No Printed Specification Available

Patented Sept. 3, 1831.



AM. PHOTO-LITHO. CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS)

6747x

Sept. 3, 1831

William P. Sample

Cotton Patent

The Schedule referred to in the Cotton Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said William P. Sample himself of his improvement in the machine for cultivating cotton called Sample's improved Cotton Scraper and Hoeing

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To all to whom these presents shall come. Be it known that I William P. Sample of the County of Bedford and State of Tennessee have invented a new and useful improvement in the cultivation of cotton which shall be Sample's improved cotton scraper & Hoeing and that the following is a full & exact description of the construction & operation of such machine as invented or improved by me. A. represents the longest wooden beam about five feet long and from 2½ to 3½ inches square. B. represents the short wooden beam about four feet long and of the same size as the These beams may be longer or shorter or larger or smaller according to the fancy of the builder & the kind of soil in which they are to be used. C. the wooden below about 8 inches long of a triangular form which is let into the hind end of the short beam with an elbow in form in order that the scrapers or hoers attached to this below may run nearly (but not quite) on a right line with the beam A. D. represents the iron plates or scrapers from twelve to twenty inches long as the soil may indicate & from five to eight inches wide. There are several mortises in each side of the below C. leaving a space in front of about four inches wide and behind according to the soil the fancy of the cultivator & length of the scrapers from fifteen to twenty five or thirty inches, a strap of iron passing over the end of these scrapers & above the shank and the short beam. These scrapers fasten each side of the below & therefore there are only two at once & below being left in the lower end of the below C. of four inches in front, five or six inches in the back part & four or five inches deep will permit the machine to run immediately on the cotton without injury & scrape or hoe on both sides at the same time. To make the scrapers and shares the earth & grass nearly

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nicely the lower part must be sharped from one to two inches of at least forward. likewise about one half inch of the front part must be bent so as to run on a straight line with the cotton to prevent clogs & other trash from injuring it. C represents the foot in which the long beam rests & may be about 12 or 14 inches long. F represents the upright on which the handles are fastened by a pin passing through the upright & handles by which the machine is governed. G represents the front view the two beams are mortised & pinned together. H represents the brace & pin let in to the beams A & B. near the hind end in order to keep them steady & firm & about 12 inches apart. I represents the handles. To convert the same frame or machine into a cotton harrow take off the scrapers & insert into the foot of the same below two bent iron teeth or small coulters about six inches apart these teeth or coulters are likewise to run on each side of the cotton & are designed to break up the ground & stir in among the cotton a sufficient quantity of mould to cover young grass seed. And if it should be desired to use a complete harrow with two three or more teeth on each side take off the pulverizer & attach this harrow in place of the pulverizer & it will work on the same principle. I have seen that many cotton scrapers & harrows are in use & some of them so far as a single scraper is like a double scraper resemblance, that is the iron or steel plate separates from the machine, likewise I have seen harrows to work on both sides of the cotton at the same time, but in every such case the horse or mule was compelled to walk in immediately on the cotton. Therefore the claim I make for a patent on my invention does not rest on the form of the plates of the scraper nor on the form of the iron teeth of the harrow separated from the machine, but mainly upon the wooden part. for by the mechanism & frame of the wooden part of my machine the horse or mule walks over part from the cotton, when at the same time the instrument is directly on it. Two scrapers being fixed on the same below double work is done & the machine runs more steady. And in harrowing the same effect is produced on the same principle. Note. Although the mechanism of the wooden part is the main improvement yet the application of scrapers & harrows both

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to such a machine being a new principle. at least so far as to do double work, I presume that the whole ought to be embraced in the patent

Respy

James L. Armstrong

Darling D. Arnold

W. P. Sample

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