

Glossary of terms relating to

Agricultural machinery and implements

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Co-operating organizations

The Agricultural Machinery and Implements Industry Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

- Agricultural Engineers' Association*
- Agricultural Machine Parts Association*
- Agricultural Machinery & Tractor Dealers' Association*
- Department of Agriculture & Fisheries for Scotland*
- Institution of Agricultural Engineers, Incorporated
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food*
- National Farmers' Union*
- National Institute of Agricultural Engineering*
- Royal Welsh Agricultural Society

The Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

- Edinburgh & East of Scotland College of Agriculture
- National Association of Agricultural Contractors, Incorporated
- Seale-Hayne Agricultural College

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Foreword

This British Standard was originally issued in 1954, under the authority of the Agricultural Machinery and Implements Industry Standards Committee, “to standardize and co-ordinate the meaning of terms used in connection with agricultural machinery and implements”. This first revision has the same object.

The need for such a glossary arose from the very prevalent use of synonyms, some often purely local in origin and application, to indicate specific machinery or implements or their components; throughout the glossary, such alternative or local terms have been omitted, save in a few exceptional cases where North American usage is well established and differs from British. The glossary gives only the term which is distinctive and which it is hoped will gradually replace less appropriate terms.

In compiling the glossary the term “implement” has generally been used to describe equipment having no driven moving parts, e.g. a harrow, or only simple mechanisms, e.g. the self-lift on a trailed plough, whilst the term “machine” is applied to equipment having more complex continuously driven moving parts concerned with the fundamental operation, e.g. a binder or a tedder.

This edition adheres to the former arrangement whereby terms were grouped under appropriate classes and sections, but omits the former numbering system, which could not remain logical when new terms were added or old ones removed. To compensate for this, the alphabetical index has been considerably expanded. Numerous illustrations have been introduced which will, it is hoped, add to the clarity and usefulness of the glossary.

Certain parts and accessories are used on a variety of different machines and implements. As there is little or no variation in basic design to suit each different machine, and the function of the component is the same, the item is known by a single term not related to a specific machine. To avoid undesirable repetition of these terms and their definitions in the glossary, each “common” part or accessory has been listed under the simplest form of machine with which it is used, e.g. a “knife” with a “mower”. A footnote below each of the other associated machines or implements directs the reader to the “parent” machine which uses parts common to both.

In a future edition of the glossary, it is intended to include terms appertaining to soil conservation, livestock husbandry, the processing of farm produce, the raising and distribution of water and the transport and handling of produce within the precincts of the farm. The range of machines, parts and accessories covered by the present subject headings will also be increased.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 88, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

Glossary

General definitions

NOTE The terms which follow may be used in conjunction with the names of implements and machines defined in later sections.

Implement operation and control

<i>Hand</i>	Operated by hand.
<i>Manual</i>	Operated by hand, foot or other bodily means.
<i>Animal</i>	Drawn by a domestic animal.
<i>Tractor</i>	Operated by a tractor.
<i>Power take-off (p.t.o.) driven</i>	Operated by a tractor power take-off.
<i>Belt driven</i>	Operated by a driving belt from a pulley.
<i>Engine driven</i>	Operated by an internal combustion engine on the machine.
<i>Ground wheel driven</i>	Operated by a wheel in contact with the ground.
<i>Self-propelled</i>	Propelled and operated by a power unit or units integral with the machine.
<i>Trailed</i>	Drawn by but not carried on a tractor.
<i>Semi-mounted</i>	Partly carried on a tractor both when in and out of operation.
<i>Mounted</i>	Attached to a tractor so as to form a single unit, and to be completely carried on the tractor when out of operation.
<i>Hitch</i>	The group of parts on trailed implements or machines to transmit the pull from the tractor.
<i>Steerage</i>	Allowing limited lateral movement under manual control independently of the tractor.
<i>Self-lift</i>	Raised or lowered by drive from a ground-wheel or wheels.
<i>Power lift</i>	Raised or lowered by engine power.
Types of disc	
<i>Flat disc</i>	A flat steel disc, having a peripheral cutting edge and provision for attachment to an implement or machine.
<i>Concave disc</i>	A concave steel disc having a peripheral cutting edge and provision for attachment to an implement or machine.

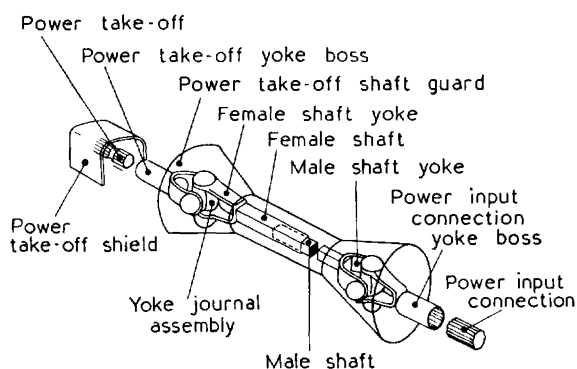
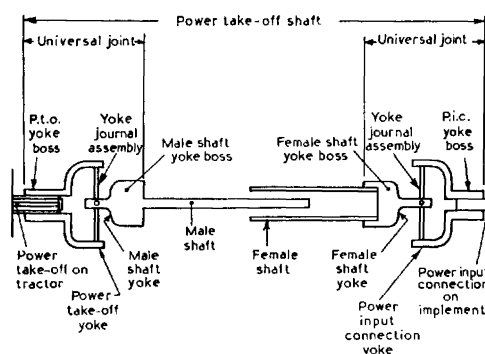
<i>Plain disc</i>	A disc, flat or concave, the periphery of which forms a continuous cutting edge.
<i>Wavy-edge disc</i>	A disc, substantially flat and plain, but with the periphery of corrugated or sinuous form to keep the disc turning when cutting trash.
<i>Cutaway disc</i>	A disc, flat or concave, the periphery of which has a number of evenly spaced notches, between which the lands form a series of cutting edges.

Tool mountings

<i>Tool bar</i>	A mounted attachment with a single bar to carry cultivating or other equipment.
<i>Tool bar frame</i>	A mounted attachment with two or more bars to carry cultivating or other equipment.
<i>Tool carrier</i>	A trailed implement having one or more bars with cultivating or other equipment.

Power take-off shaft

<i>Power input connection (p.i.c.)</i>	An externally keywayed, splined or drilled stub shaft on a machine.
<i>Power input connection (p.i.c.) shield</i>	A rigid guard fitted on a machine, shielding the p.i.c.
<i>Power take-off (p.t.o.) yoke boss</i>	An internally splined member which receives a power take-off.
<i>Power input connection (p.i.c.) yoke boss</i>	An internally keywayed, splined or drilled member which receives a power input connection.
<i>Power take-off (p.t.o.) yoke</i>	The components which include power take-off and power input connection yoke bosses respectively, or in an appropriate context, a yoke itself.
<i>Power input connection (p.i.c.) yoke</i>	
<i>Male shaft</i>	Male and female members respectively of a sliding assembly.
<i>Female shaft</i>	
<i>Male shaft yoke</i>	Yokes attached to the male and female shafts respectively.
<i>Female shaft yoke</i>	
<i>Yoke journal assembly</i>	An assembly which couples two yokes.
<i>Universal joint</i>	A combination of two yokes and a yoke journal assembly.
<i>Power take-off (p.t.o.) shaft</i>	The assembly from power take-off yoke boss to power input connection yoke boss (inclusive).
<i>Power take-off (p.t.o.) shaft guard</i>	A safety guard fitted over a power take-off shaft.



TERMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE POWER TAKE-OFF SHAFT

Tractor performance

Drawbar pull

The tractive effort exerted by a tractor at the drawbar, usually measured in pounds.

Drawbar horsepower

The power developed at the drawbar of a tractor.

$$\text{Drawbar hp} = \frac{Pd}{33\,000}$$

where P = drawbar pull in pounds, and
 d = distance travelled per minute in feet.

Belt horsepower

The power developed at the belt pulley of a tractor.

Slip (wheel or track)

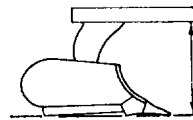
The velocity lost between driving wheel or track and the ground, usually expressed as a percentage.

$$\text{Percentage slip} = \left(\frac{A-B}{A} \right) 100$$

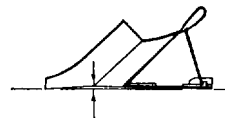
where A = the arithmetic mean of the respective distances travelled per revolution when running light and when towed, and
 B = the distance travelled per revolution under load.

Plough body characteristics*Underbeam clearance*

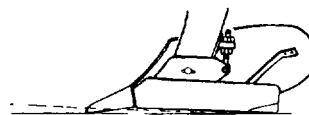
The vertical distance from the underside of the beam of a plough to the tip of a new share, when both the beam and a line joining the point of the share and the heel of the landside are horizontal.

*Lead to land*

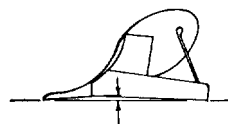
The horizontal inclination of a share point towards the unploughed land. It is usually expressed as the horizontal distance between the rear of the share and the vertical plane which passes through the point of the share and the rear of the landside.

*Body pitch*

The downward inclination of a body. It is usually expressed as the angle between the horizontal and a line joining the point of the share and the heel of the landside.

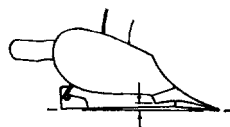
*Share pitch*

The downward inclination of a share point. It is usually expressed as the vertical distance between the rear of the share and the horizontal plane which passes through the point of the share and the rear of the landside.



Wing height

The vertical distance from the underside of a share point to the underside of the share wing, with the share at the correct pitch and no body pitch.

**Spray characteristics***Spray pattern*

The area and shape, and its distribution within the area covered, of spray deposit produced by a spray nozzle at a given distance from a nozzle orifice and at right angles to the axis of the nozzle.

*Low volume**Medium volume**High volume*

These terms apply to ground crop sprayers and the ranges are respectively as follows:

low volume	less than 20 gallons per acre;
medium volume	20–60 gallons per acre;
high volume	greater than 60 gallons per acre.

Cut crops*Swath*

Cut material as left by a machine.

Windrow

A row of material formed by combining two or more swaths.

Cock

A small conical heap of hay.

Class 0. Agricultural power units

Section 1. Agricultural tractors

Agricultural tractor

A self-propelled power unit with wheels or tracks or both.

Drawbar

A member fitted to a tractor, usually for hauling trailed equipment. The drawbar may be swinging or fixed, and may be adjustable.

Belt pulley

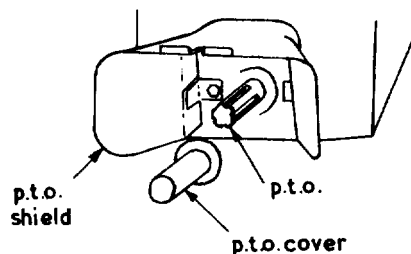
A pulley driven by a power unit to transmit power to another machine or machines by means of a belt.

Power take-off (p.t.o.)

A shaft, usually externally splined, to transmit power to another machine or machines.

Power take-off (p.t.o.) shield

A rigid guard fitted on a tractor, shielding the tractor power take-off.



Power take-off (p.t.o.) cover

A protective cap to enclose a power take-off.

Live power take-off (p.t.o.)

A power take-off driven independently of the main transmission and sometimes of the hydraulic pump.

Ground speed power take-off (p.t.o.)

A power take-off designed to revolve at a speed directly related to the speed of the driving wheels or tracks irrespective of the gear ratio of the main transmission.

Power lift

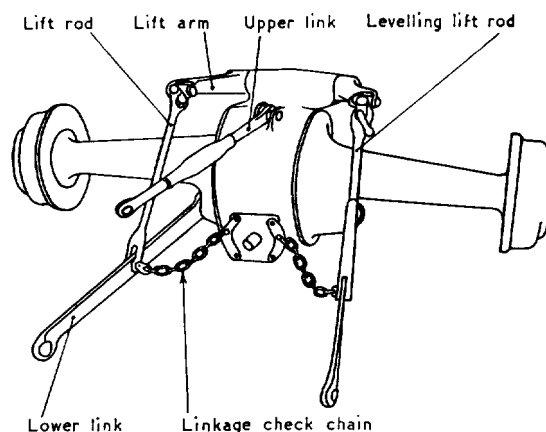
A mechanism driven by a tractor's power unit to raise or lower mounted or semi-mounted equipment.

Hydraulic lift

A mechanism driven by a tractor's power unit to raise, hold or lower mounted or semi-mounted equipment by hydraulic means.

Three-point linkage

A combination of one upper and two lower links, each articulated to a tractor and an implement or machine.



THREE-POINT LINKAGE

Upper link

Elements in a three-point linkage fitted with ball joints at both ends.

*Lower link**Lift rods*

Connections by which lift arms raise or lower lower links.

Lift arms

Arms located at each end of a lift shaft and connected to lift rods for raising and lowering lower links.

Levelling lift rod

A lift rod incorporating means of adjusting the height of one lower link relative to the other.

Lift shaft

A transverse shaft of a hydraulic lift carrying lift arms.

Levelling box

A gear box for adjusting the length of a levelling lift rod.

Linkage check chain or rod

A chain or telescopic rod connected between each lower link and the tractor to control the lateral movement of mounted equipment.

Linkage stabilizer

A link connected between the ends of one or both lower links and the tractor to hold mounted equipment in fixed lateral relation to the tractor.

Live hydraulic pump

A hydraulic pump driven by a tractor's power unit independently of the main transmission and sometimes of the power take-off.

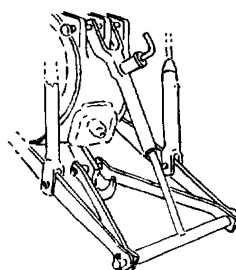
Draught control

A device, usually hydraulic, for selecting and maintaining constant draught of an implement.

Position control

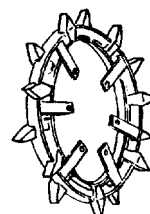
A device for maintaining a mounted or semi-mounted implement or machine in a selected vertical position in relation to a tractor.

<i>Hydraulic tapping</i>	A tapping on a tractor for connecting hydraulic services to external equipment.
<i>External ram control valve</i>	A valve for controlling the operation of single-acting or double-acting rams on external equipment, independently of a hydraulic lift.
<i>Quick-release hydraulic coupling</i>	A self-sealing coupling providing quick connection and disconnection of a tractor-to-implement hydraulic pipeline.
<i>Break-away hydraulic coupling</i>	A quick-release hydraulic coupling incorporating automatic disconnection as a safety device.
<i>Pick-up hitch</i>	A hitch, operated from a power lift, for connecting the drawbar of a trailer or machine to a tractor.

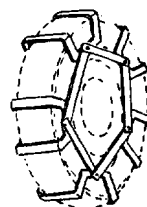


<i>Variable speed governor</i>	A mechanism to maintain the speed of a power unit at any selected value within a given range.
<i>Main transmission</i>	Mechanisms to transmit the drive from a tractor's power unit to the wheels or tracks.
<i>Differential</i>	A device to enable two wheels driven from a single shaft to rotate at different speeds.
<i>Differential lock</i>	A device to lock a differential so that the two driven wheels must rotate at the same speed.
<i>Power-assisted steering</i>	A power-operated mechanism in a steering system to reduce the manual effort required to steer a tractor.
<i>Independent brake</i>	An independently operated brake to prevent movement of one wheel or track, so assisting sharp turns.
<i>Trailer lighting socket</i>	An electrical socket on a tractor for connecting the lights of a trailer or other equipment.
Wheeled tractor	A tractor with either three or four wheels.
<i>Steel wheel</i>	A steel wheel fitted with spade lugs or cleats.

<i>Spade lug</i>	A wedge-shaped metal projection fitted to the rim of a steel wheel.
<i>Cleat</i>	A flat or angle strip fitted to the rim of a steel wheel.
<i>Cleated wheel</i>	A steel wheel fitted with cleats.
<i>Grass stud</i>	A round or pyramid-headed bolt fitted to a steel driving wheel in place of a lug or cleat.
<i>Extension rim</i>	A rim with lugs or cleats, fitted to the side of a steel driving wheel.
<i>Roadband</i>	A rim fitted to a steel wheel to prevent contact of the lugs or cleats with the road.
<i>Skid ring</i>	A circumferential flange on the rim of a front wheel.
<i>Skeleton wheel</i>	A steel wheel to give a minimum ground contact area.

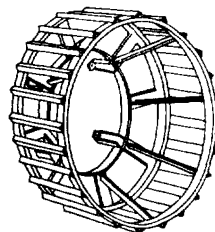


<i>Pneumatic tyred wheel</i>	A wheel fitted with a pneumatic tyre.
<i>Wheel weight</i>	A weight attached to a tractor wheel to improve adhesion, steerage or stability.
<i>Strakes</i>	An assembly of metal lugs or cleats attached to a pneumatic-tyred wheel.
<i>Girdle</i>	A traction aid with a series of strakes which are connected together by a chain or chains or an articulated frame.



Cage wheel

A wheel, or an attachment to a wheel, with spaced cross-bars to reduce surface soil compaction, generally for use on seed beds.



Track-laying tractor

A tractor which lays and picks up its own track or tracks.

Track

A series of jointed track links or a flexible band forming an endless weight-carrying rail to transmit the drive to the ground.

Grouser

A transverse strake, incorporated in or attachable to a track, to assist adhesion between the track and the ground.

Road plates

Plates with a flat surface fitted to a track to prevent contact of the grousers with the ground.

Half-track tractor

A tractor with a front wheel or wheels but with track-laying equipment at the rear.

Walking tractor

A tractor, usually with either one or two wheels, controlled by a walking operator.

Section 2. Agricultural excavators

Excavator base machine

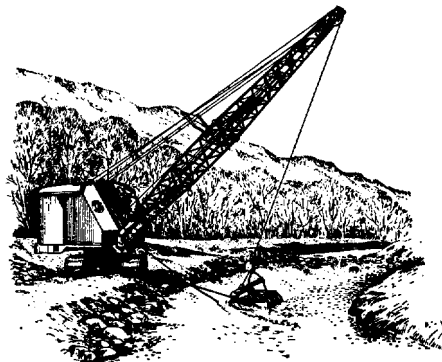
A machine to which excavating and lifting equipment can be fitted.

Class 1. Equipment for working soil

Section 1. Equipment for preparing land for cultivation

Excavator

A power unit fitted with, or driving, equipment for digging earth.

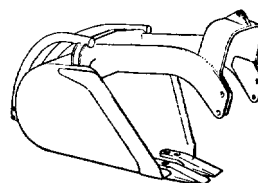


Straight sided bucket

A bucket with vertical sides for general use.

Taper-sided bucket

A bucket normally used for cutting narrow ditches or trenches of trapezoidal cross-section.



Crane

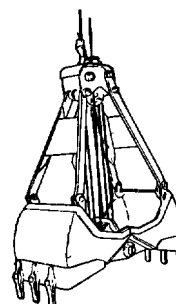
A power unit fitted with crane jib and hook.

Clamshell

A multi-jawed digging bucket without teeth.

Grab

A clamshell with teeth fitted to the digging edges.



Tag line attachment

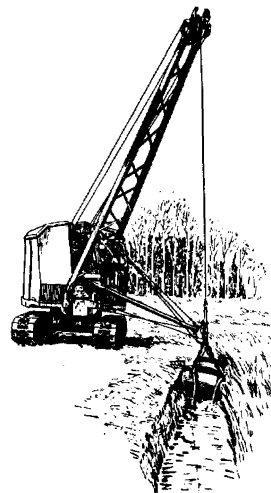
A rope attached to a clamshell or grab, kept under tension to prevent spinning and drifting.

Drag-line excavator

A power unit having a boom fitted with equipment comprising a bucket with a drag rope.

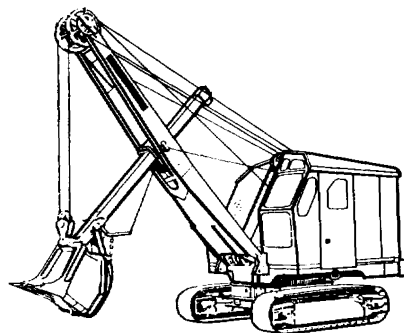
Side-arm attachment

An arm fitted to the base of the boom of a drag-line excavator with a sheave at the outer end through which the rope passes to offset the pull. Generally used for working along narrow ditches with a tapered bucket.



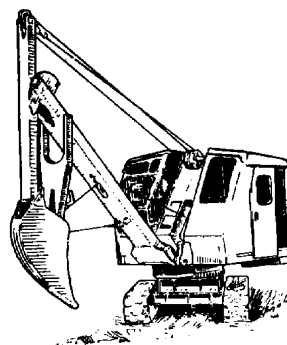
Face-shovel excavator

An excavator having a boom and a pivoted arm carrying a forward digging bucket. Generally used for excavation from an exposed face above track level.



Back-acter excavator

An excavator fitted with a boom and a pivoted arm carrying a backward digging bucket. Generally used for digging vertical-sided trenches and for bulk excavation below ground level.

**Trencher**

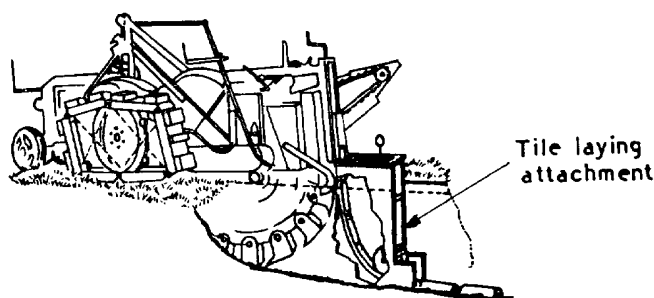
An excavator for digging narrow trenches.

Tile laying attachment

An attachment to a trencher for laying field drainage pipes as the trench is cut.

Rotary wheel trencher

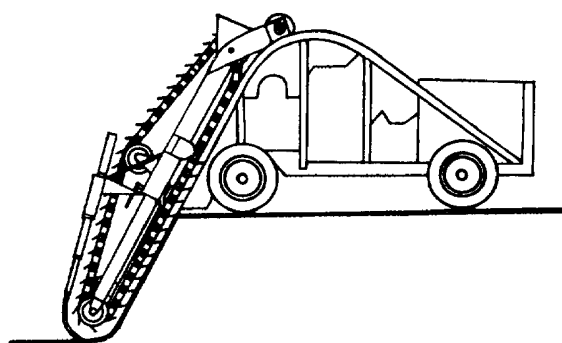
A trencher fitted with a wheel with cutting blades or buckets.

**Back-acter trencher**

A back-acter excavator fitted with a special narrow bucket equipped with an ejector.

Endless chain-and-bucket trencher

A trencher fitted with an endless chain with cutting blades or buckets.

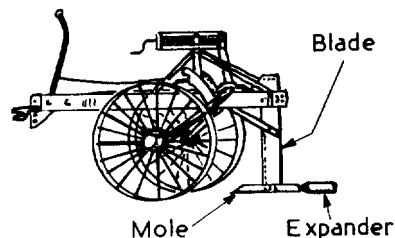


Plough-type trencher

A trencher with a share and inclined mouldboard or conveyer. The trench is usually dug by a series of shallow cuts.

Mole plough

An implement to form soil-walled sub-surface drains.



Mole A torpedo-shaped share to form the drainage channel made by a mole plough.

Expander An attachment fitted behind a mole which enlarges the drainage channel.

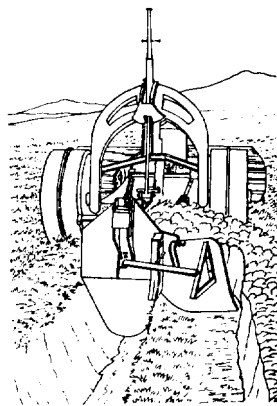
Blade A vertically-disposed member, often consisting of a leg and a shin by which a mole is attached to a mole plough.

Pipe laying attachment An attachment to a mole plough for laying water supply pipes, etc.

Ditcher An implement or a machine for digging, re-claiming or maintaining open drainage channels.

Gripper An implement or a machine for digging or maintaining open drains (water furrows) less than 2 ft (0.6 m) deep.

Drainage plough An implement with a share and an inclined mouldboard or mouldboards which cuts and lifts soil to form open drains.



Dozer

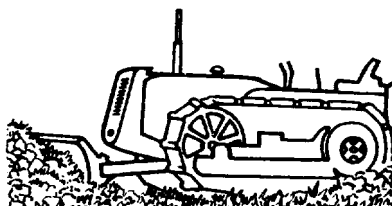
An earth-moving blade for attachment to a tractor.

Bulldozer

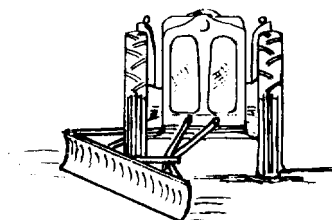
A tractor fitted with a dozer which can be adjusted for tilt and pitch but not angled.

Angledozer

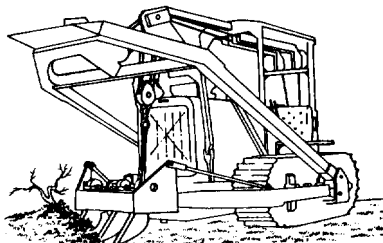
A bulldozer with a blade which can be angled with either side leading or used square.

**Side-dozer**

A light dozer fitted to the side of a tractor at a fixed angle; generally used for back-filling drainage trenches.

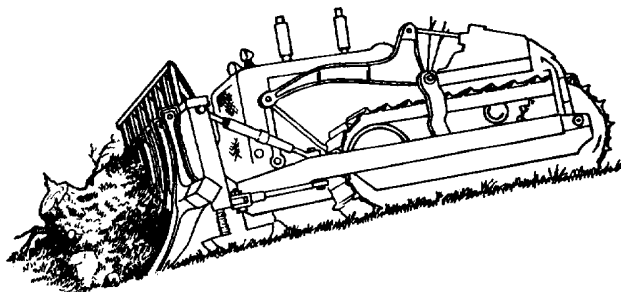
**Tree dozer**

A bulldozer with an attachment for pushing and for up-rooting trees.



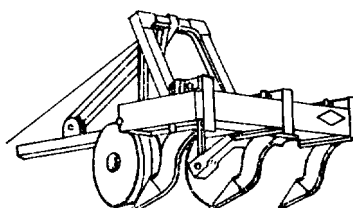
Stumper

A bulldozer with tines or a narrow blade for digging tree roots.



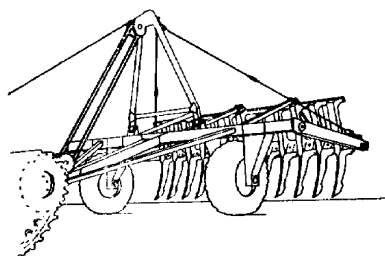
Ripper

An implement with tines to break up hard ground and pull out tree roots and boulders.



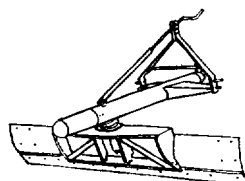
Root rake

An implement for collecting tree roots, etc.



Grader

A self-propelled, trailed or mounted implement with an earth-levelling blade which can be adjusted for tilt, pitch and angle, and often for traverse. It is used for levelling, cambering and sometimes for V-sided ditching.

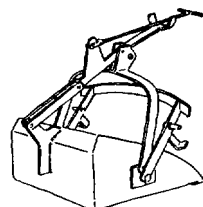


Power control unit

A single- or multi-drum friction winch mounted on a tractor to control equipment such as dozer blades, scrapers and rooters.

Earth scoop

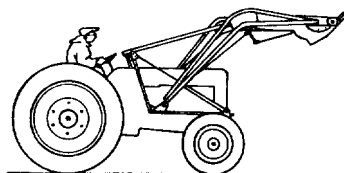
A trailed or tractor-mounted implement for digging, carrying and tipping soil.

**Dumper**

A self-propelled end-tipping vehicle with the carrying body usually in front of the driver.

Front or rear loader

A mounted implement, usually hydraulically operated, to which attachments for digging, levelling and loading may be fitted.

**Winch**

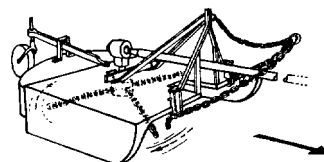
A mounted or trailed machine consisting of a power-operated geared drum and a coil of rope used for producing sustained pulls.

Winch sprag

The ground anchor of a winch.

Horizontal flail slasher

A power-driven machine, with cutting blades or chains rotating in a horizontal plane to cut and pulverize vegetation.

**Vertical flail slasher**

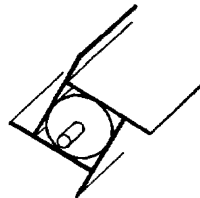
A power-driven machine with blades or chains attached to a horizontal rotating cylindrical rotor, usually mounted with its axis at right angles to the direction of travel.

Roll-type weed breaker

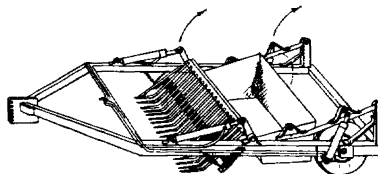
An implement comprising a transverse cylinder with deep metal cleats for cutting and breaking weeds or light scrub.

Roll-type bush breaker

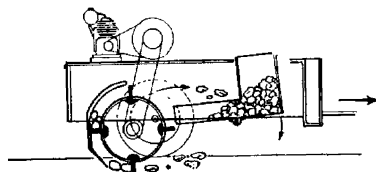
An implement comprising a transverse cylinder with deep metal cleats for cutting and breaking heavy scrub.

**Sweep stone picker**

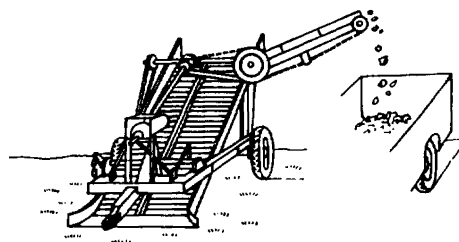
An implement with a row of long parallel inclined teeth which are pulled through loose soil to lift out large stones. A sweep is usually emptied by hydraulic equipment.

**Cylinder stone picker**

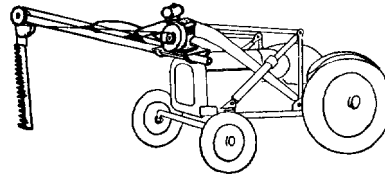
A machine with a power-driven cylindrical rotor or rotors mounted with the horizontal axis at right angles to the direction of travel. Teeth attached to the periphery of the rotor lift and pass stones over the top of the rotor into a hopper.

**Elevator stone picker**

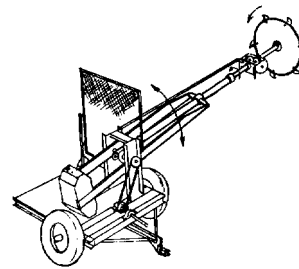
A machine with a wide digging share and a power-driven, endless, open-web chain elevator. Large stones are shaken free of soil and collected



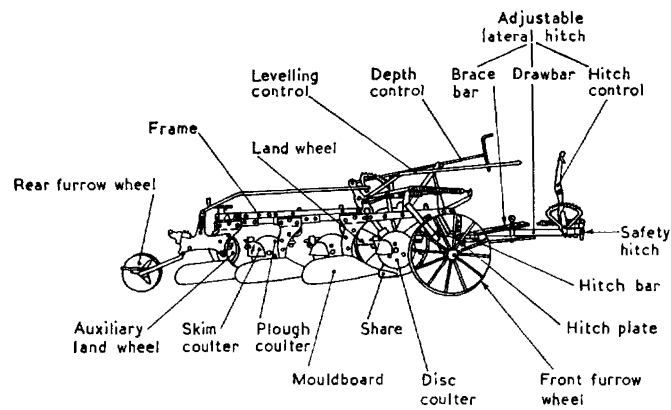
Reciprocating hedge cutter A hedge cutter with a knife having sections or teeth that reciprocate against stationary fingers.



Rotary hedge cutter A hedge cutter with a knife consisting of a high-speed, rotating, serrated, notched or toothed disc.

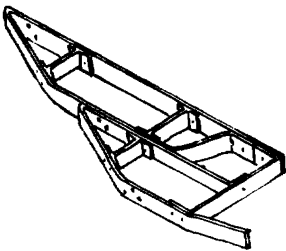


Section 2. Equipment for soil cultivation



TRAILED PLOUGH

Plough	An implement to cut and turn furrow slices and in some cases to break them.
<i>Frame</i>	A structure, comprising the beam(s), bracket(s) and brace(s), which forms the chassis of a plough.



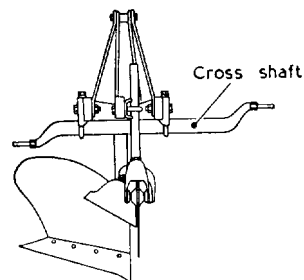
<i>Land wheel</i>	A wheel to run on unploughed land.
<i>Front furrow wheel</i>	A front wheel to run in a furrow.
<i>Depth control</i>	A lever or other mechanism to regulate the depth of ploughing.
<i>Levelling control</i>	A lever or other mechanism to level a plough transversely.
<i>Drawbar</i>	A main member to connect a trailed plough to a tractor drawbar.

Adjustable lateral hitch

A group of parts, usually comprising brace bar and hitch control, to effect lateral or land adjustment of a frame relative to the line of draught.

Cross shaft

A cranked member to provide lateral adjustment on a mounted plough.



Offset plough hitch

A device to enable ploughing up to the edge of a field.

Hitch control

A lever or other mechanism to operate an adjustable hitch.

Brace bar

A bar running diagonally from one end of a hitch bat to a drawbar.

Hitch plate

A part to effect vertical adjustment of a hitch.

Hitch bar

A part to effect lateral adjustment of a hitch.

Safety hitch

A hitch incorporating a device to avoid breakage when a plough meets an abnormal resistance.

Auxiliary land wheel

An auxiliary wheel, to run on the land, to support and regulate depth at the rear end of a plough.

Rear furrow wheel

A rear wheel to run in a furrow.

Mouldboard plough

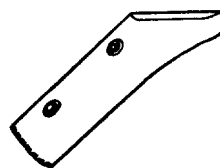
A plough with one or more shares and mouldboards.

Share

A part of the body to enter the soil and make a substantially horizontal cut below the surface.

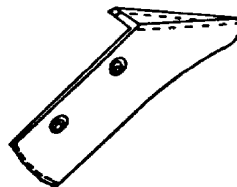
Plain share

A share not fitted with a landside piece.



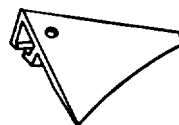
Landside share

A share fitted with a landside piece.



Box-type share

A share which is located on the frog by means of a wedge-shaped socket in a share, and is secured by a peg.



Two-piece share

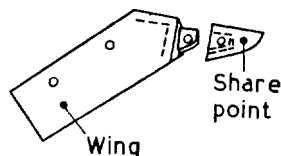
A share composed of a renewable point and a wing.

Share point

The removable point of a two-piece share.

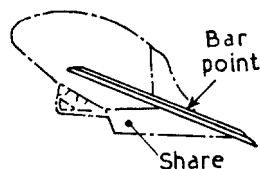
Wing

The part of a share which makes the substantially horizontal cut.



Bar-point share

A share in which the point consists of an adjustable bar which may be fixed or spring-loaded.



Mouldboard

A part to turn and in some cases to break a furrow slice.

Shin

A replaceable front edge of a mouldboard.

Tail-piece

An adjustable extension which can be fastened to the rear of a mouldboard to help to turn or to compress a furrow slice.

Knife tail-piece

A tail-piece to cut a furrow slice.

Landside

A flat plate to bear against a furrow wall.

Sidecap

A plate fitted above a landside.

Slade

A horizontal plate bearing on a furrow bottom, usually integral with a landside.

Heel

A replaceable part at the rear of a landside.

Frog

A part to which the share, mouldboard, landside, etc., are attached.

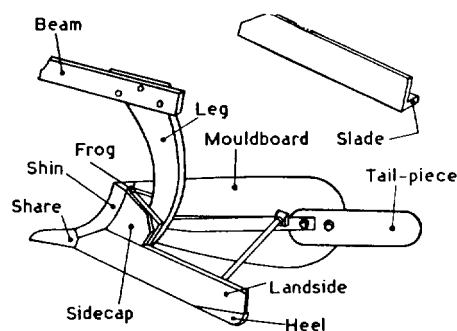
Leg

A part connecting a straight beam with a frog or body.

(STANDARD, U.S.A.)

Beam

A part of a frame to which the body and coulter, and leg when used are attached.



BEAM, LEG AND BODY

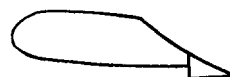
Body

(BOTTOM, U.S.A.)

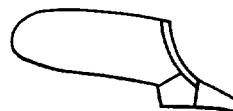
A group of parts comprising frog, share, mouldboard and landside or slade.

General purpose body

A body with a gently curving mouldboard designed to turn an unbroken furrow slice.

*Semi-digger body*

A body with a shorter, more abrupt mouldboard than a general purpose body, to turn and partially break a furrow slice.



Digger body

A body with a short, abrupt mouldboard to turn and break a furrow slice.



Deep digger body

A body with a short, abrupt mouldboard to turn and break a furrow slice of a depth exceeding 12 in (25 cm).

Plough coulter

A device to cut the soil vertically.

Knife coulter

A fixed blade to cut the soil vertically.



Disc coulter

A revolving disc to cut the soil vertically.

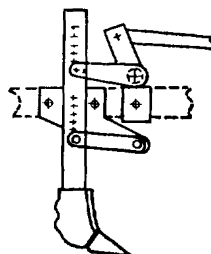
Skim coulter

(JOINTER, U.S.A.)

An attachment to cut off the edge of a furrow slice and deposit it in the furrow bottom.

Subsoiling attachment

An assembly for attachment to a mouldboard plough to break up the soil below the depth of ploughing.



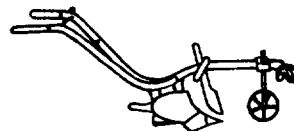
Swing plough

An animal-drawn plough without support whose stability is maintained by the handles, the depth and width of work being regulated by using a draught adjustment.

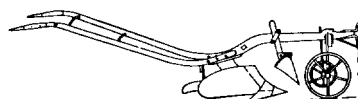


Single wheel plough

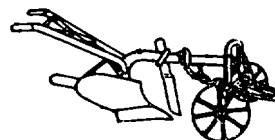
An animal-drawn plough with a single wheel at the head.

**Two-wheel plough**

An animal-drawn plough with a land wheel and a furrow wheel mounted on vertical standards on a cross bar.

**Gallows plough**

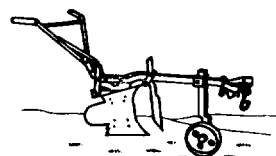
An animal-drawn plough in which the end of the beam rests freely on a bolster fixed to two front wheels. It is drawn through the front wheel assembly.

**Reversible plough**

A plough to turn a furrow slice or slices alternately right and left.

Turnwrest plough

A reversible plough in which a compound body is converted from right hand to left hand by rotating it through approximately 90° about a longitudinal axis.

**Half-turn plough**

A reversible plough with bodies mounted on opposite sides of a beam or frame which can be turned approximately 180° about a longitudinal axis.

