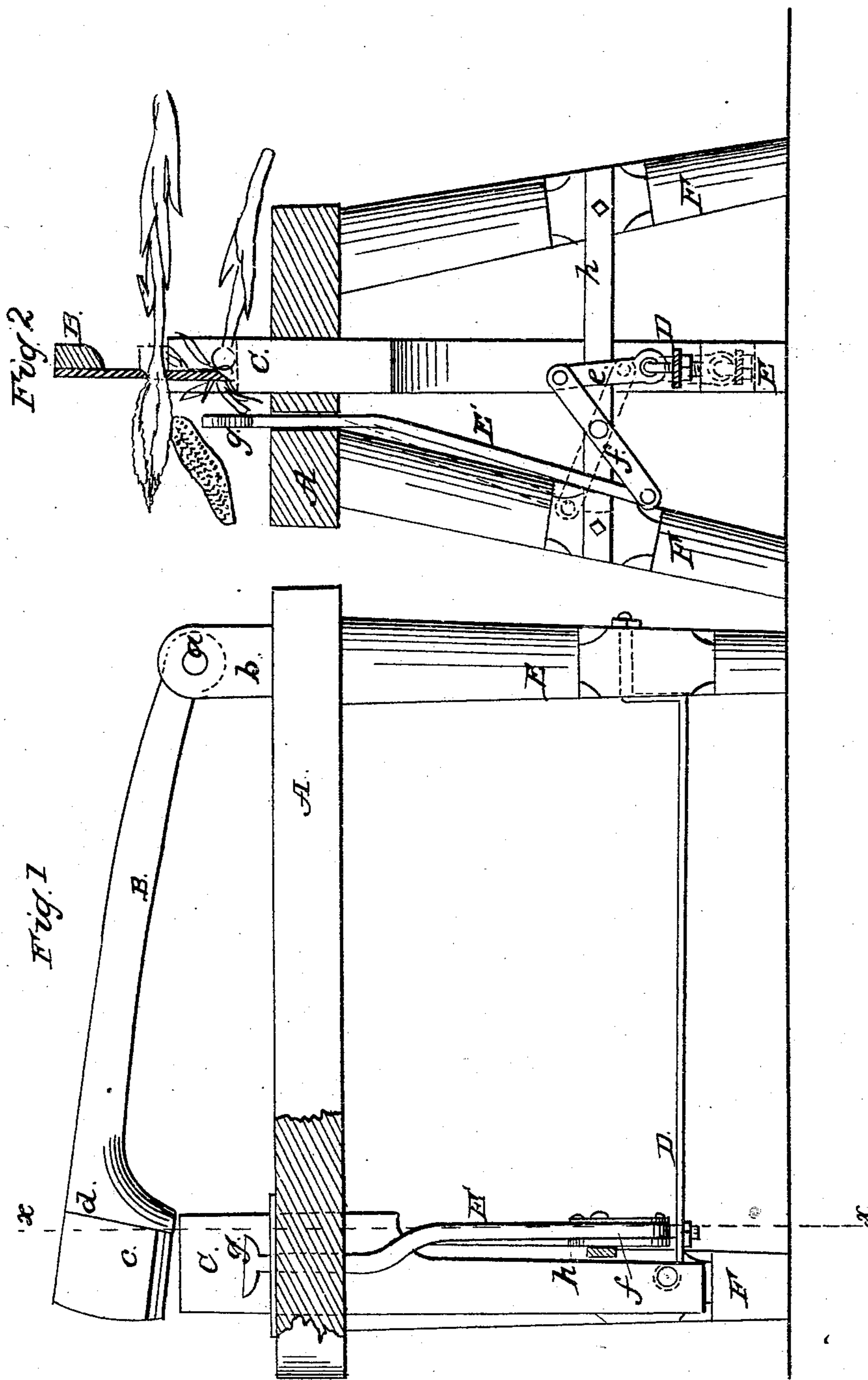


D. BEDELL.

Corn Husker.

No. 18,625.

Patented Nov. 17, 1857.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID BEDELL, OF SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK.

DEVICE FOR HUSKING CORN.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 18,625, dated November 17, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID BEDELL, of Seneca Falls, in the county of Seneca and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Corn-Husking Device; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a side view of my improvement a portion of the framing or bench being removed or broken away. Fig. 2, is a transverse vertical section of ditto, taken in the line (x) (x) Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

This invention consists in the employment or use of a knife, yielding bed and a cleaver, so constructed and arranged, that by their joint and peculiar action the ears of corn may be detached from the butts and the ears separated from their husks or integuments very expeditiously and in a perfect manner.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to describe it.

A represents a horizontal bed or platform which is supported at a proper height by any suitable framing.

B is an iron bar one end of which is fitted on a pin (a) which passes through the upper part of an upright (b) at one end of the bed A. To the opposite end of said bar a knife (c) is attached. This knife is secured to one side of the bar and its back edge is placed against a shoulder (d) the lower end of which extends a short distance below the cutting edge of the knife the cutting edge being at right angles with the face side of said shoulder, see Fig. 1.

C is a vertical bar which passes through the bed A and is allowed to slide freely in or through it. The lower end of this bar is attached to the outer end of a spring D, the inner end of which is attached to the lower end of a pedestal E of the framing of the machine. The upper end of the bar C is equal in length to that of the knife (c) and the lower end of the shoulder (d), said shoulder, when not raised, resting upon the inner edge of the end of the bar C.

To the outer end of a spring D a link (e) is attached and the upper end of this link is pivoted to one end of a lever (f). The

opposite end of the lever (f) is pivoted to the lower end of a rod E' which passes up through the bed A and has a small cross-head (g) formed on it. The upper end of the rod passes directly up by the side of the bar C and knife (c). The lever (f) is pivoted to a cross-tie (h) at the lower part of the two front pedestals F, F.

The bed A and pedestals or framing may be constructed of wood. The bar C may also be constructed of wood the upper end being faced with metal if necessary. The rod E and lever (f) are formed of metal, or, it would be preferable to construct them of such material.

The operation is as follows:—The ears may be detached from the stalks,—it would expedite the work by so doing,—and the butts of the ears are placed one at a time on the upper end of the bar C, the point of juncture of the butt and ear being directly under the cutting edge of the knife (c). The knife (c) is raised in consequence of the operator grasping the bar B, and when the butt is properly adjusted on the bar C, the operator forces down the knife (c) upon the butt and the bar C will also be forced down, the spring D yielding and forcing up the rod E' in consequence of its connection with the spring through the lever (f) and link (e). The bar C although it yields will still offer sufficient resistance to the action of the knife to allow it to cut the butt nearly through, it cannot cut it entirely off as the cutting edge of the knife does not extend down as far as the lower end of the shoulder (d). By the time the knife has penetrated the butt as far as it is allowed, the cross head (g) strikes the ear and detaches or throws it from the butt and husks, it being understood that the husks are not attached to the ear but to the butt, and when the latter is cut off from the ear, the ear owing to the fillip or blow given it by the cross head (g) is thrown from the hand of the operator who grasps it slightly at its outer end and by means of this blow the ear is deprived of its butt and husks.

I am aware that corn has been husked by a machine patented by C. N. Lewis April 3d, 1857. This machine however has not a yielding bed, and a spring is employed to operate upon the ear so as to detach the ear from the butt. A knife similar to mine is employed but the action of the parts are essentially different from my invention herein

described. The arrangement of the parts is more complicated and the device employed for striking the ear, that is the spring bar, or hammer has not a positive motion. My
5 device is extremely simple and may be constructed at a small cost.

I do not claim the knife (*c*) attached to the bar B, nor do I claim any of the parts separately considered; but,
10 I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent,

The knife (*c*) attached to bar B, in combination with bar C, attached to spring D and rod E' attached to said spring by means of the lever (*f*) and link (*e*) the whole
15 being arranged to operate conjointly as and for the purpose set forth.

DAVID BEDELL.

Witnesses:

MICHL. HUGHES,
J. F. BUCKLEY.