

G. GOEWY.

Corn Sheller.

No. 70,195.

Patented Oct. 29, 1867.

Fig. 1.

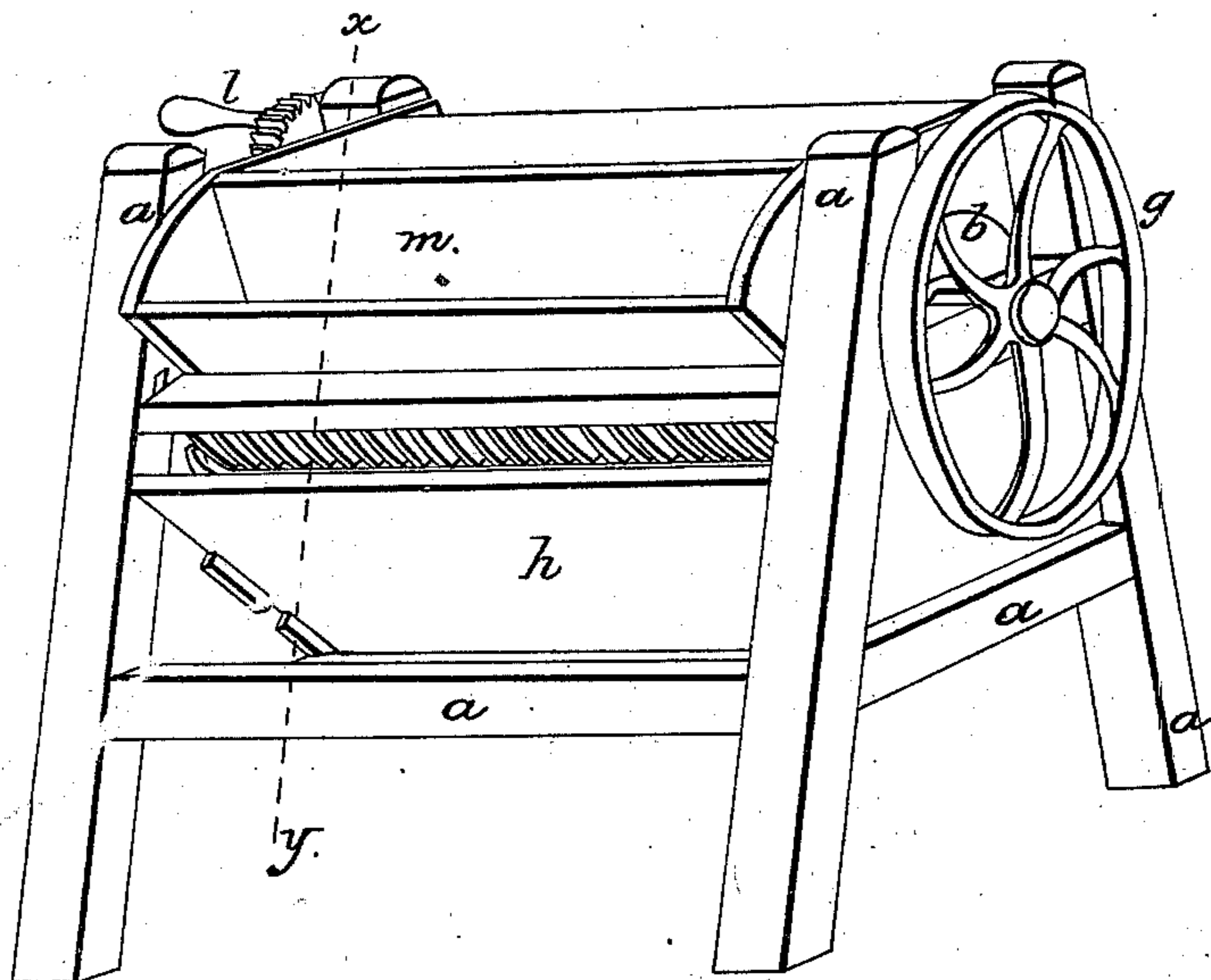


Fig. 2.

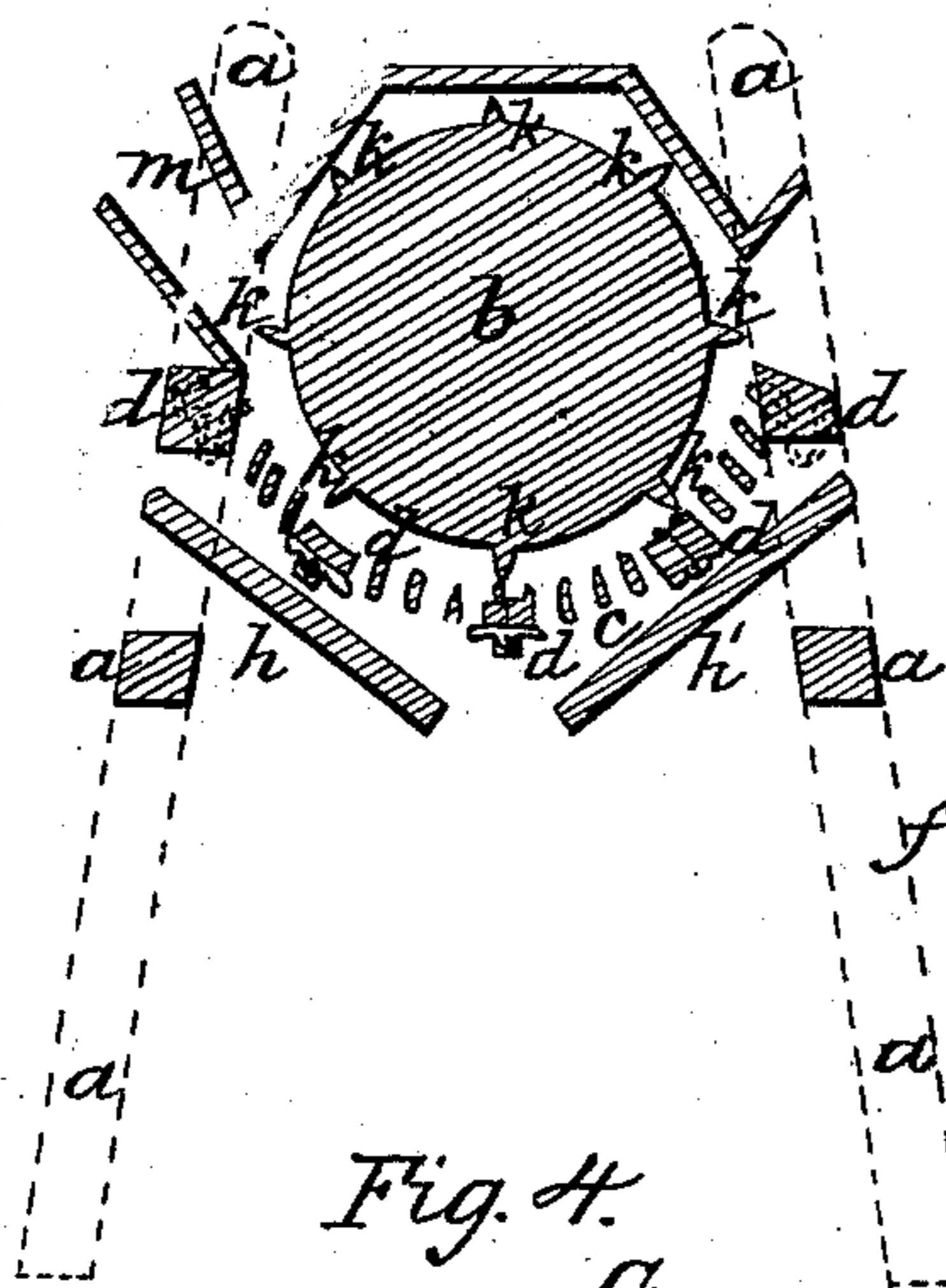


Fig. 3.

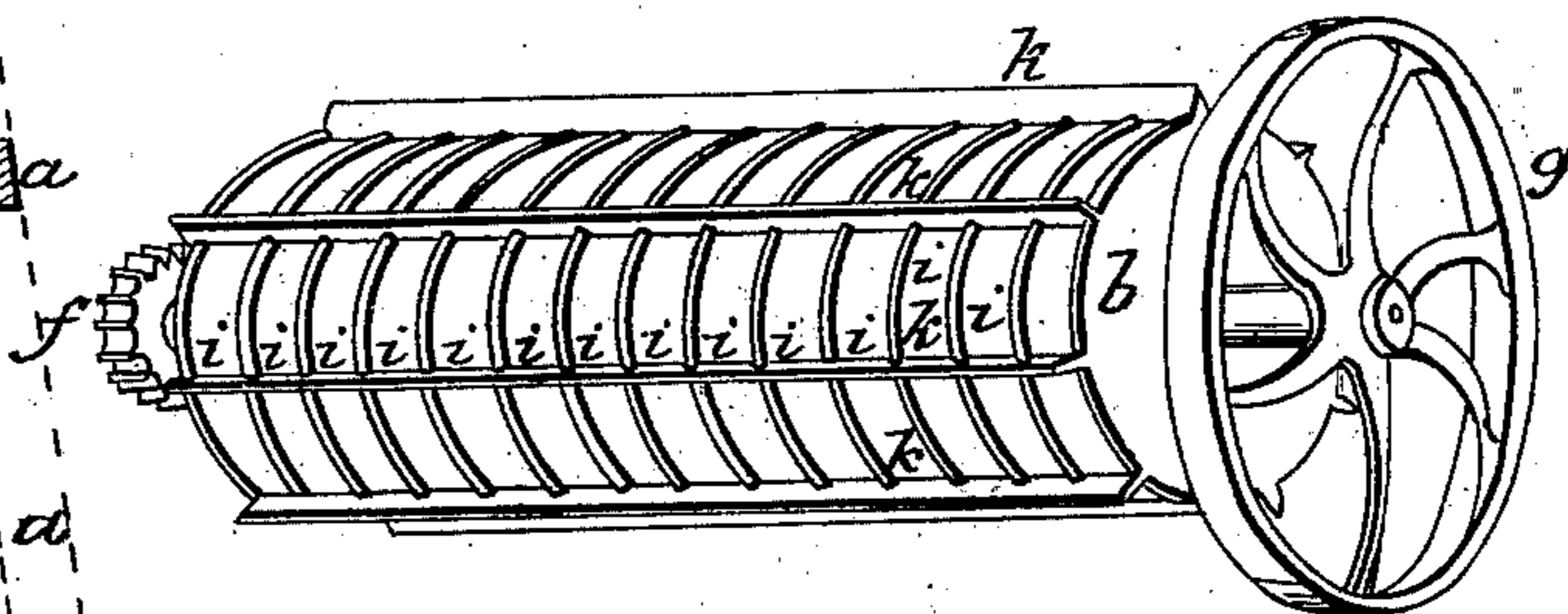


Fig. 4.

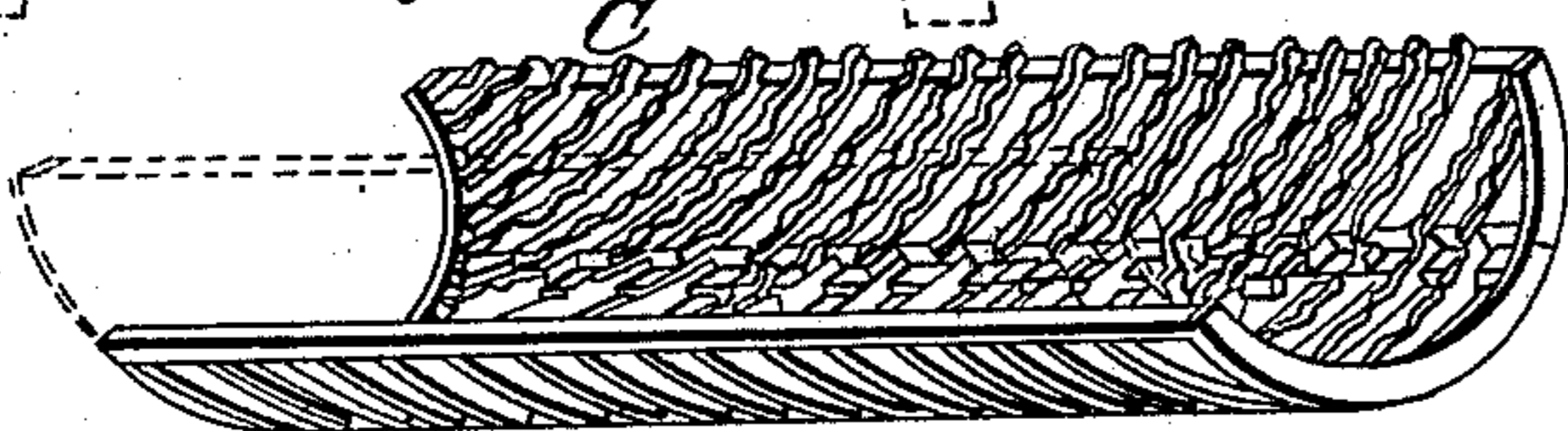
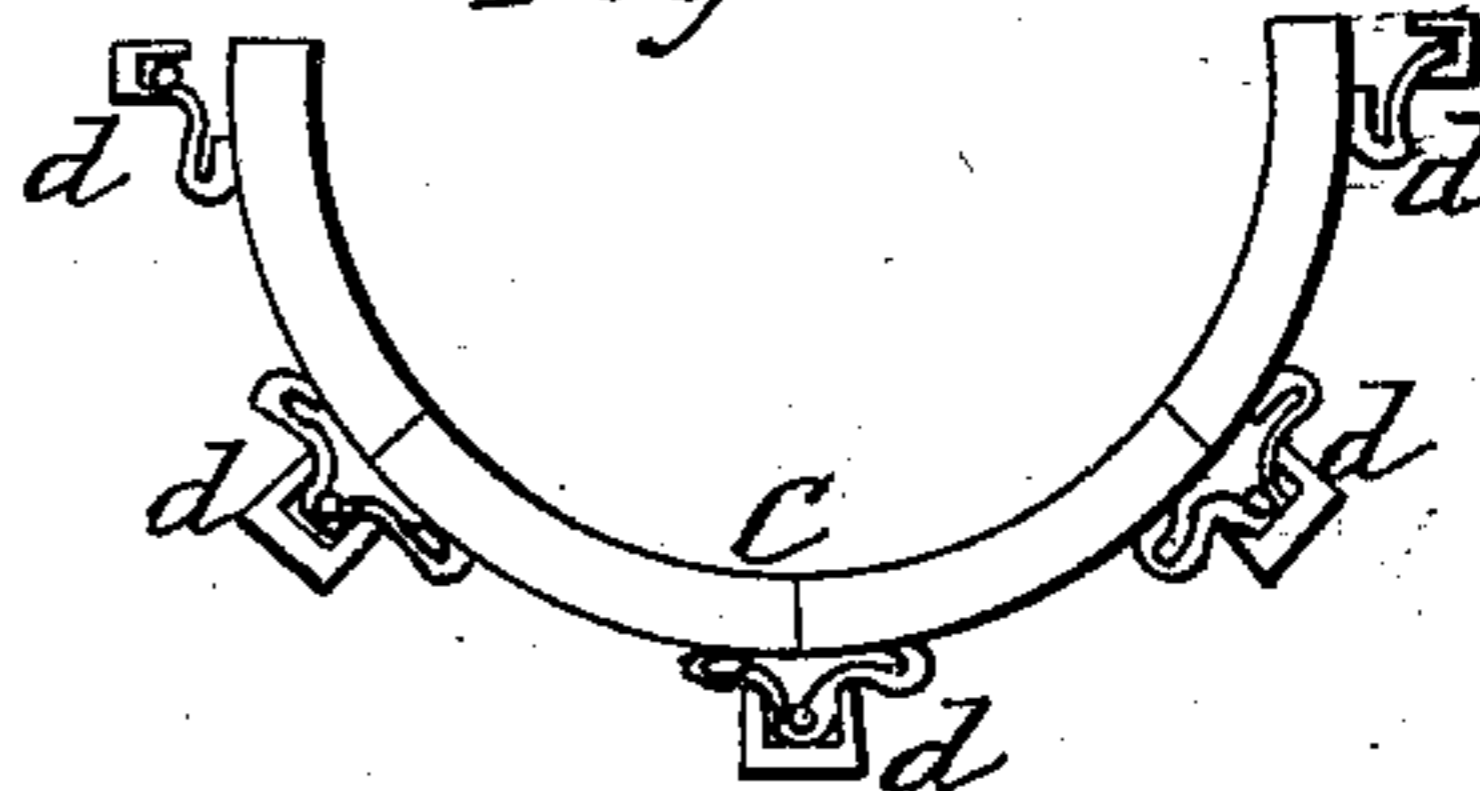


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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GEORGE GOEWY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO
HIMSELF AND HOWARD EATON, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 70,195, dated October 29, 1867.

IMPROVED CORN-SHELLER.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, GEORGE GOEWY, of the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Machine for Shelling Corn; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming part hereof, in which drawings—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine.

Figure 2, a transverse vertical section thereof on the line *xy* of fig. 1.

Figure 3, a perspective of the corrugated cylinder detached.

Figure 4, a similar view of three of the sections of the shell or concave detached; and

Figure 5, an end view of the same showing the springs.

Referring to the drawings, *a*, fig. 1, is the frame of the machine, which is formed of wood or iron. *b*, figs. 2 and 3, is a cylinder covered in at top, as shown in fig. 2. *c*, figs. 2, 4, and 5, is the shell or concave, which is formed in separate sections, as shown, and consists of a number of toothed parallel bars set diagonally, forming with the rim of the concave an angle of about forty-five degrees. The parts marked *d* are springs; they are applied to each end of the concave. *e*, fig. 1, is a cogged wheel that turns upon a fulcrum-pin attached to the frame of the machine. Wheel *e* gears into a smaller cog-wheel, *f*, on the end of the cylinder-journal. *g* is a fly-wheel on the cylinder-journal; it is faced off so that it can be used with a belt as a pulley when it is desired to use power other than hand-power, the wheel *e* in such case being either retained or removed, as desired. *h h'* are two guide-boards, which slide in grooves formed in the frame of the machine. The cylinder *b* may be made of wood or iron, solid or hollow. It is belted with parallel corrugations or ribs *i*, which are crossed by the longitudinal flanges *k*. The ribs *i* are about three-fourths of an inch apart at their bases. They are about three-eighths of an inch in the cross-section at their bases, about three-sixteenths of an inch at their edges, and about one-half an inch in depth. The flanges *k* project about one inch beyond the ribs *i*; they are about half an inch thick at their bases, tapering to three-sixteenths of an inch at their outer edges, which edges show a rounded surface. The flanges are about three inches apart, measuring between their bases. If the body of the cylinder is of wood, the ribs *i* and flanges *k* must be of iron fastened to the wood substantially. The ribs and flanges may be cast together. The concave consists of several sections, the number of which equals one-half the number of spaces between the flanges *k*. They extend from one end to the other end of the machine, and each section corresponds in width with the distance between the outer edges of flanges *k*. The extreme height of frame of the machine is about three feet, width about twenty-three inches, length of cylinder about sixteen inches, diameter of cylinder about eight inches, or including ribs and flanges about nine and a half inches. The throat of the hopper *m* is of sufficient size to freely admit the ears of corn one at a time into the shelling-spaces of the cylinder.

After the machine is put in motion the ears of corn are thrown into the hopper or opening *m*, and they fall upon the ribs *i*, one ear at a time into each space between the flanges *k*, which flanges impel the ears forward and compel them to revolve. The shelled corn drops through the concave, and the cobs pass out through the opening on the side of the machine opposite the hopper. Each section of the concave acts independently, and thus allows several ears of corn to be shelled at the same time without interfering one with the others.

Having thus described my invention, I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The ribs *i* for the purpose of enabling the ears of corn while being shelled to revolve freely and not clog.
2. The longitudinal flanges *k* for the purpose of compelling the ears of corn to revolve and prevent their getting crosswise in the machine while being shelled.
3. The concave *c* formed in sections with diagonal toothed bars, each section acting independently of the other sections, and corresponding in width with the spaces between any two of the longitudinal flanges *k* at their outer edges, substantially as set forth.
4. The combination of the cylinder *b*, concave *c*, and springs *d*, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as set forth.

GEORGE GOEWY.

Witnesses:

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