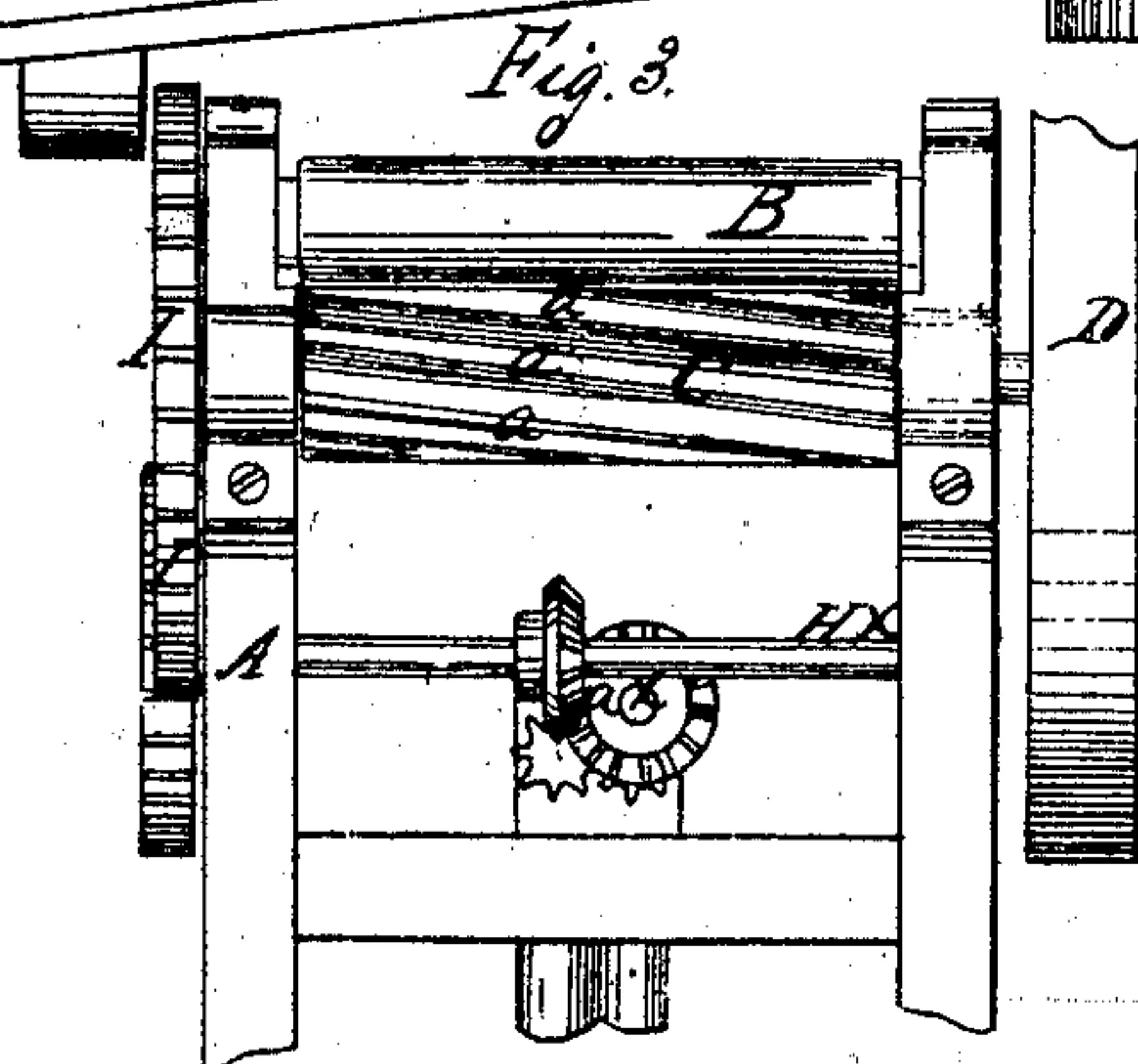
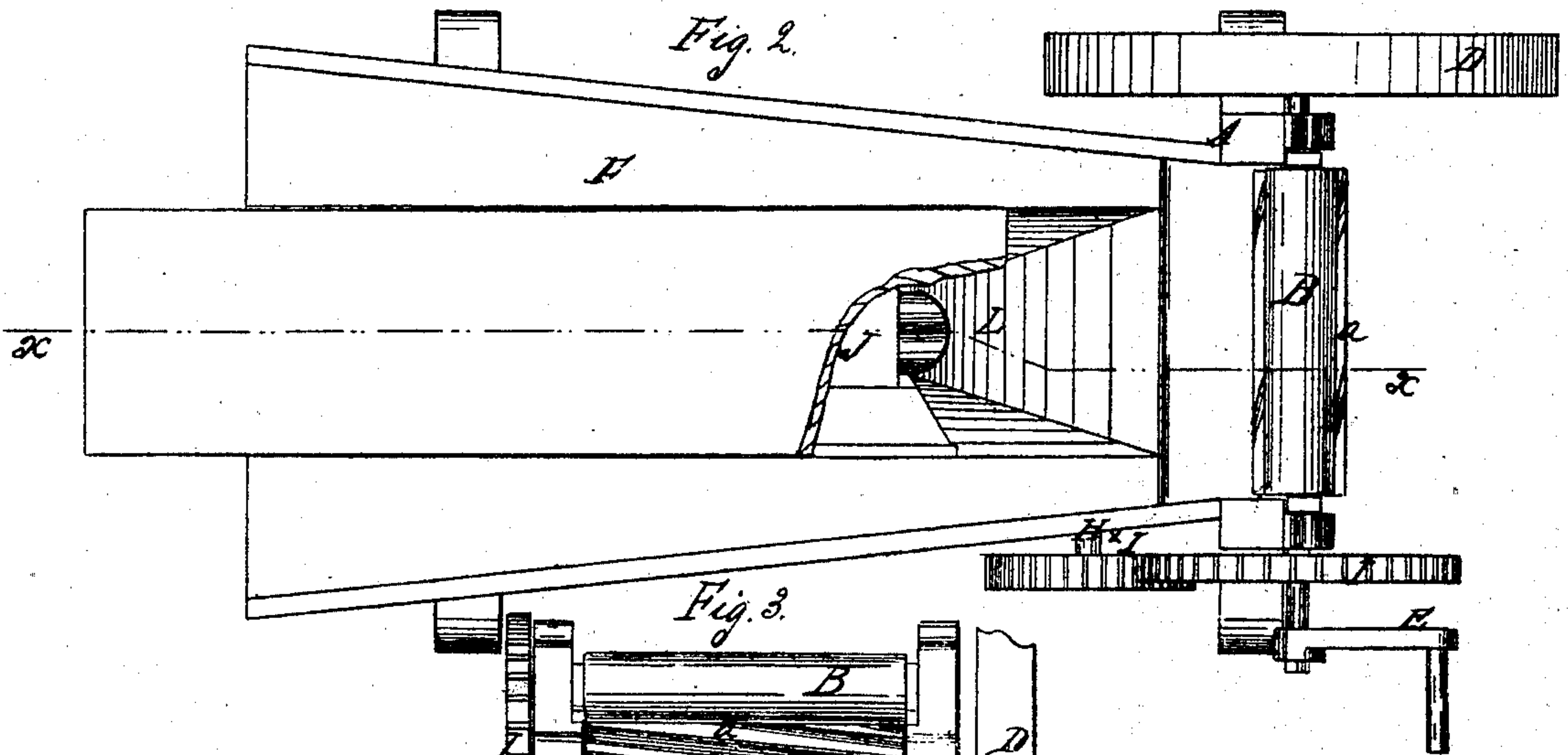
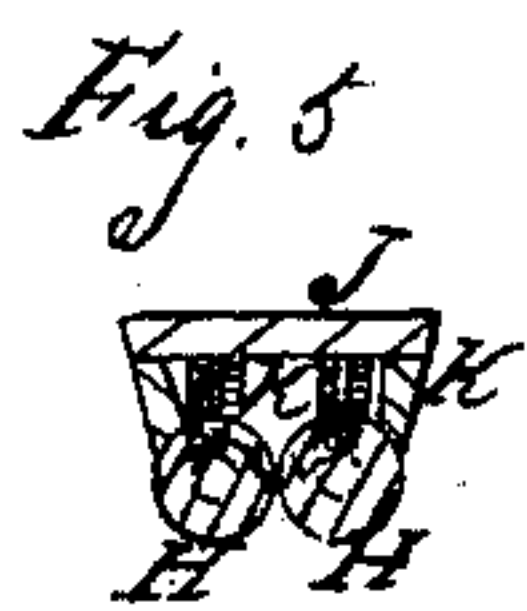
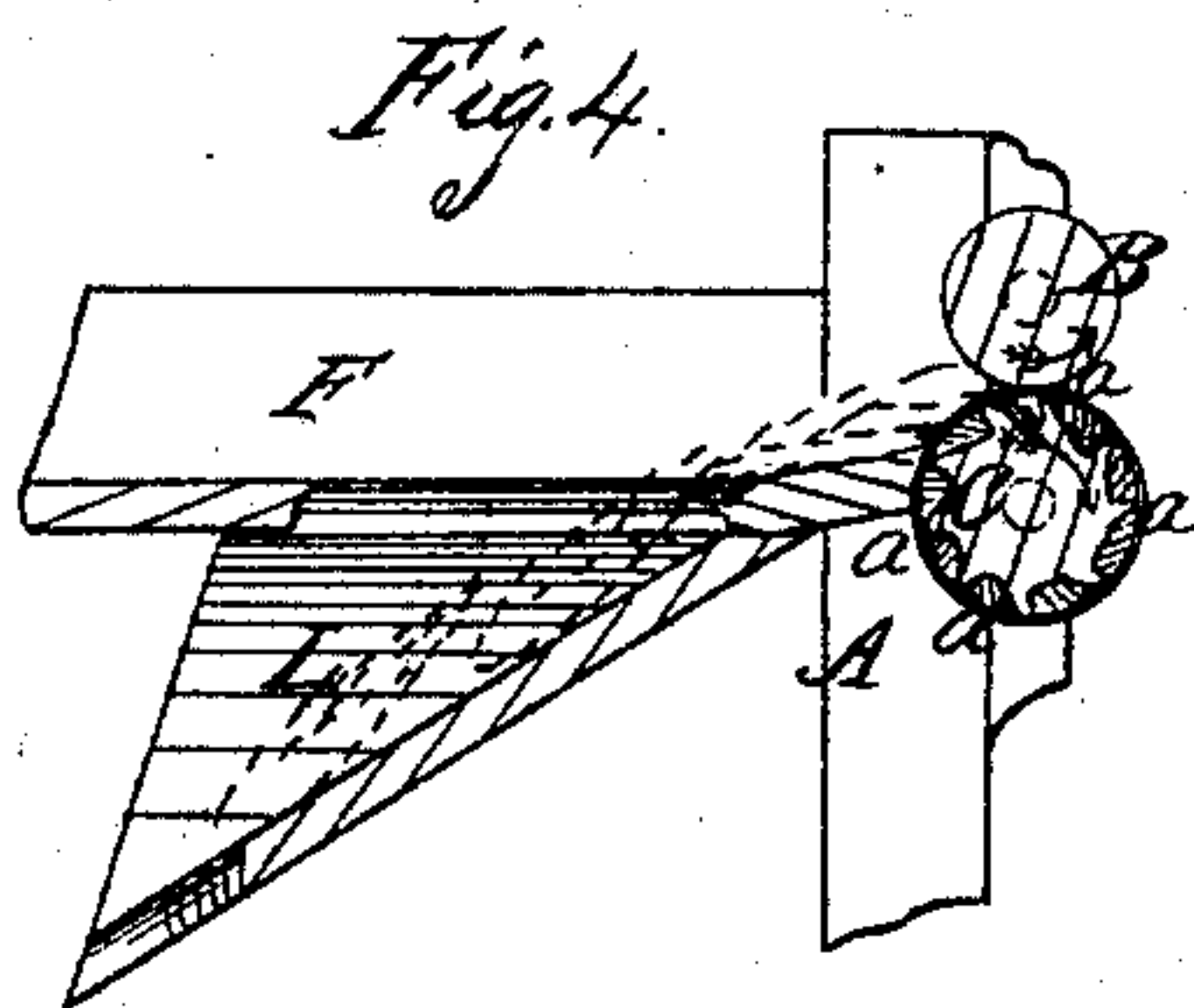
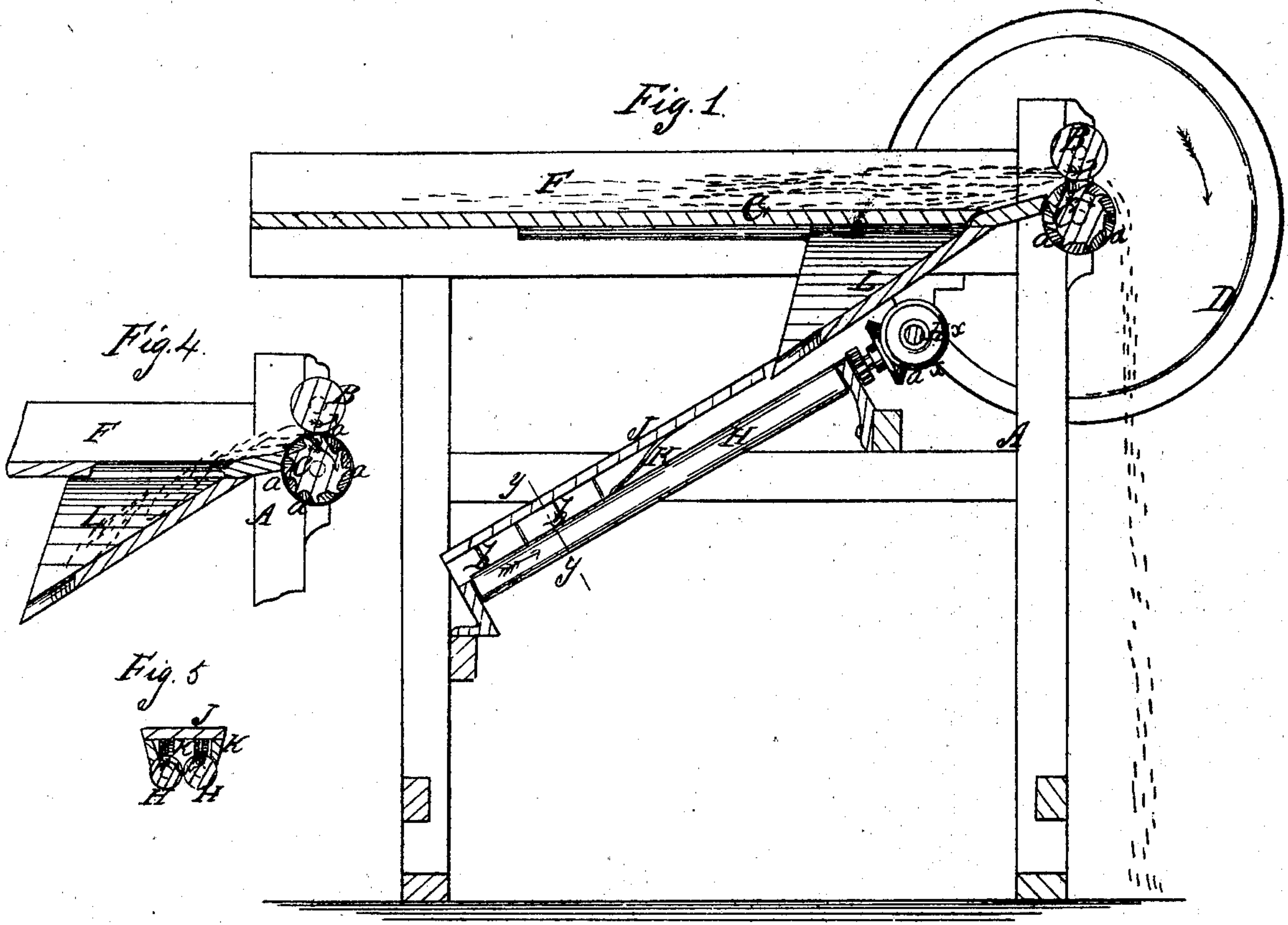


M. C. Jeffers.

Fodder-Cutter & Corn-Husker.

N^o 74370

Patented Feb. 11, 1868.



Witnesses
J. Almon Graser
J. A. Service

Inventor
Milton C. Jeffers
Per Munnell & Co
Attorneys

United States Patent Office.

MILTON C. JEFFERS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 74,370, dated February 11, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED FODDER-CUTTER AND CORN-HUSKING MACHINE.

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, MILTON C. JEFFERS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Combined Fodder-Cutter and Corn-Husking Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Heretofore a corn-husker has been formed by a cylinder of knives, acting against a roller, to press off the ears of corn, and said ears are husked by a pair of inclined rollers, down which they slide endwise. Fodder-cutters have also been made with a roller and cylinder of cutters. The corn-husking machine is used but a small portion of the year, while a fodder-cutter is in more constant requisition.

The nature of my said invention consists in a corn-husking machine, constructed so that the roller and cylinder of knives can be reversed, and employed either in cutting fodder or in pressing off the ears of corn, and said corn-husker is provided with a sliding table that covers up the hopper for the ears in the machine when employed as a fodder-cutter, and the reversal of the cylinder of knives disconnects the gearing to the husking-mechanism, so that that stands still while the fodder-cutter is being made use of. In the accompanying sheet of drawings—

Figure 1 is a side sectional view of my invention, taken in the line $x x$, fig. 2.

Figure 2, a plan or top view of the same.

Figure 3, a front view of a portion of the same.

Figure 4, a side sectional view of a portion of the same, taken in the line $x x$, fig. 2.

Figure 5, a transverse section of a portion of the same, taken in the line $y y$, fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A represents the frame of the machine, constructed similar to that of an ordinary fodder-cutter, and having a roller, B, at one end of it, and, directly below said roller, a cylinder, C, with a series of spiral knives, a , upon it, the edges of which work in contact with the roller. The axis of the knife-cylinder has a fly-wheel, D, on one end of it, and a crank, E, on its opposite end. On the frame A there is placed a feed-box, F, of usual construction. The bottom of the feed-box is provided with a slide, G, the use of which will be presently shown. Underneath the feed-box F there are placed two inclined rollers, H H, which are parallel with each other, and are connected by gears at their upper ends, one of the rollers having its shaft or upper journal extended and connected by bevel-gears $a \times$ to a shaft, H \times , which receives its motion from the shaft of the knife-cylinder through the medium of gears I. The rollers H H are covered by a cap, J, which extends nearly their whole length, space being allowed between the cap and the rollers H H to receive the ears of corn. To the under side of the cap one or more springs, K, are attached, and also teeth or pins b . L is a spout, which leads from the feed-box into the upper end of the space between the cap and rollers H H.

The operation is as follows: When the device is used as a fodder-cutter, the slide G is closed and the fodder placed in the feed-box F, and is cut between the roller B and the knife-cylinder C. To convert the device into a corn-husking machine, the knife-cylinder C is reversed, so that the backs of the bevel of the knives will act against the roller B, as shown in fig. 4, and, therefore, not cut but pinch or bite the cornstalks and leaves, and draw them through underneath the roller, but repel the ears of corn, so that the latter will fall through the opening in the bottom of the feed-box F, (the slide G being drawn back,) and the spout L conveys the ears into the upper end of the space between the cap J and the rollers H H, the spring or springs K keeping the ears down upon the rollers, and the latter stripping the husks from the ears, and the pins or teeth b serving to slit the husks. The rollers H H draw the husks between them, and the ears are discharged at the lower ends of the rollers. In shifting or reversing the knife-cylinder C, the wheel or gear I, upon its shaft or axis, is also shifted, so that it may work into the gear I on shaft H \times .

I do not claim separately the roller B and knife-cylinder C, for they comprise an old and well-known device for cutting fodder; neither do I claim, separately, the husking-rollers H H; but

I do claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The cylinder of knives C, mounted so as to be reversible, in combination with the roller B, sliding-board G, gearing I, and husking-rollers H H, as set forth, so that the husking-mechanism is disconnected by reversing the cylinder C, and the hopper covered by the board G when the machine is used as a fodder-cutter, as specified.

2. The springs K, applied to the cap J, in combination with the inclined husking-rollers H and pins b , to facilitate the separation of the husks from the ear, as set forth.

MILTON C. JEFFERS.

Witnesses:

WM. F. McNAMARA,
ALEX. F. ROBERTS.