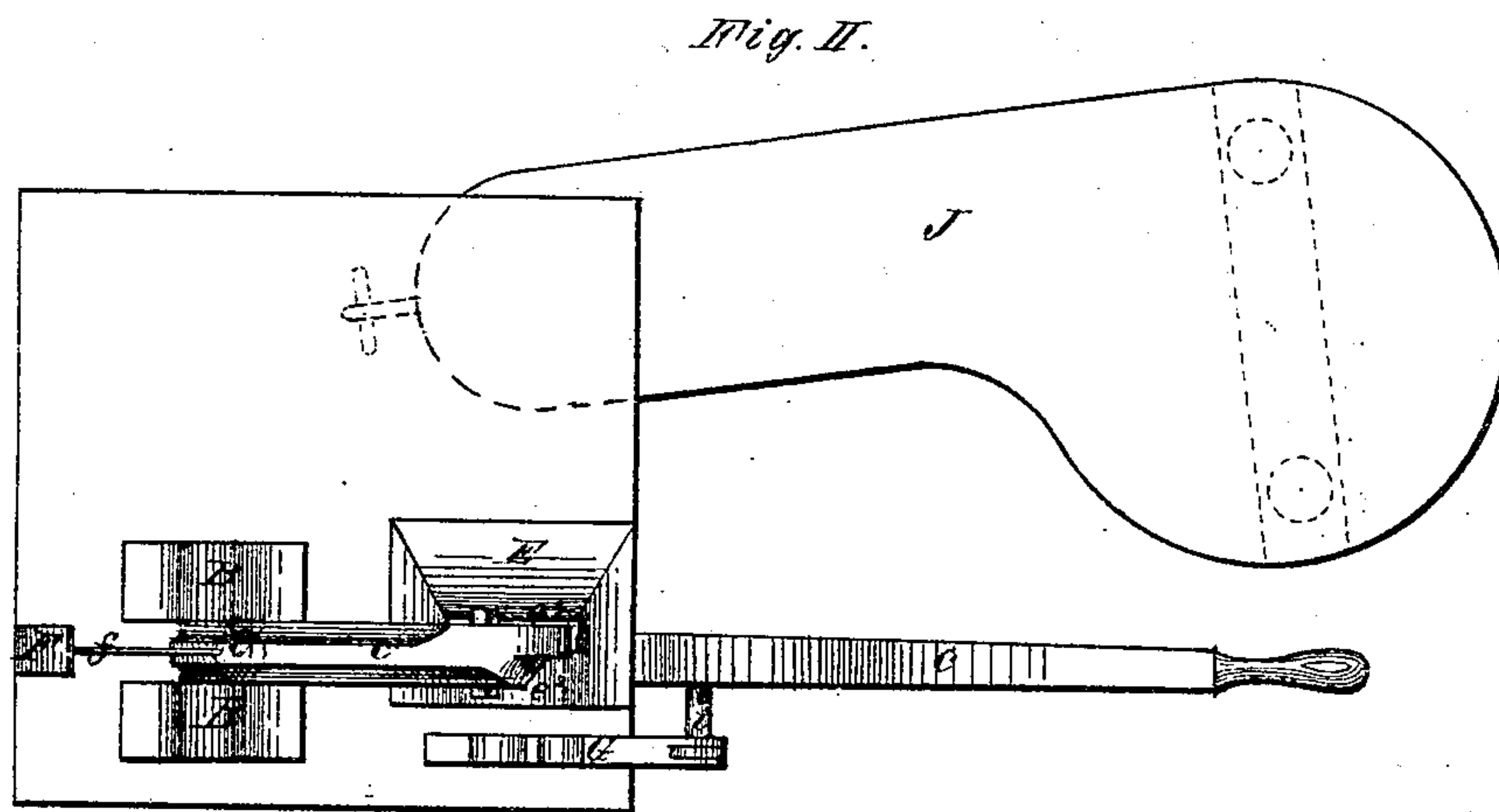
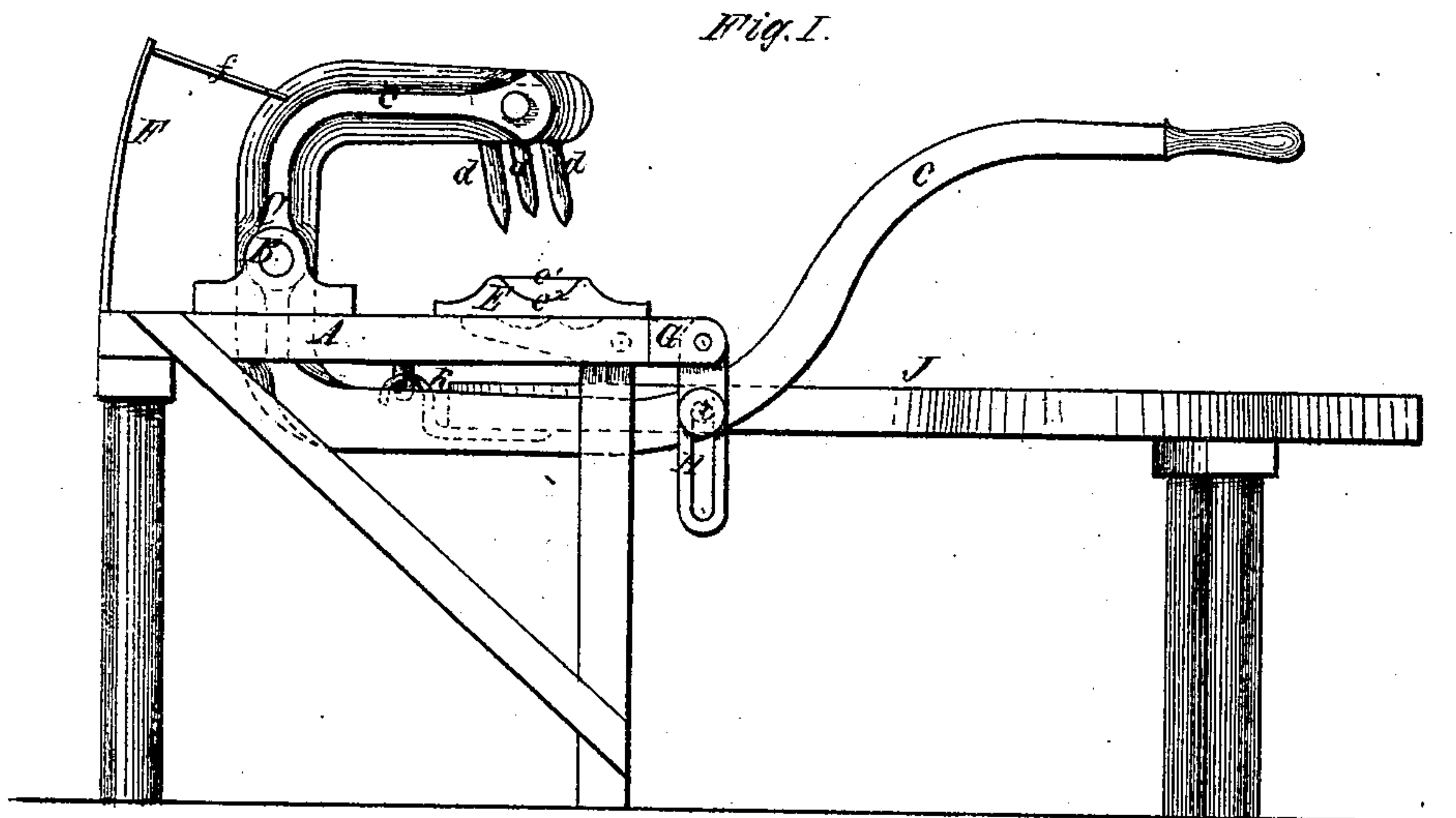


E. H. CARVER.
CORN HUSKING MACHINE.

No. 103,561.

Patented May 31, 1870.



Victor H. Becker

Witnesses.

Geo. J. Bonner

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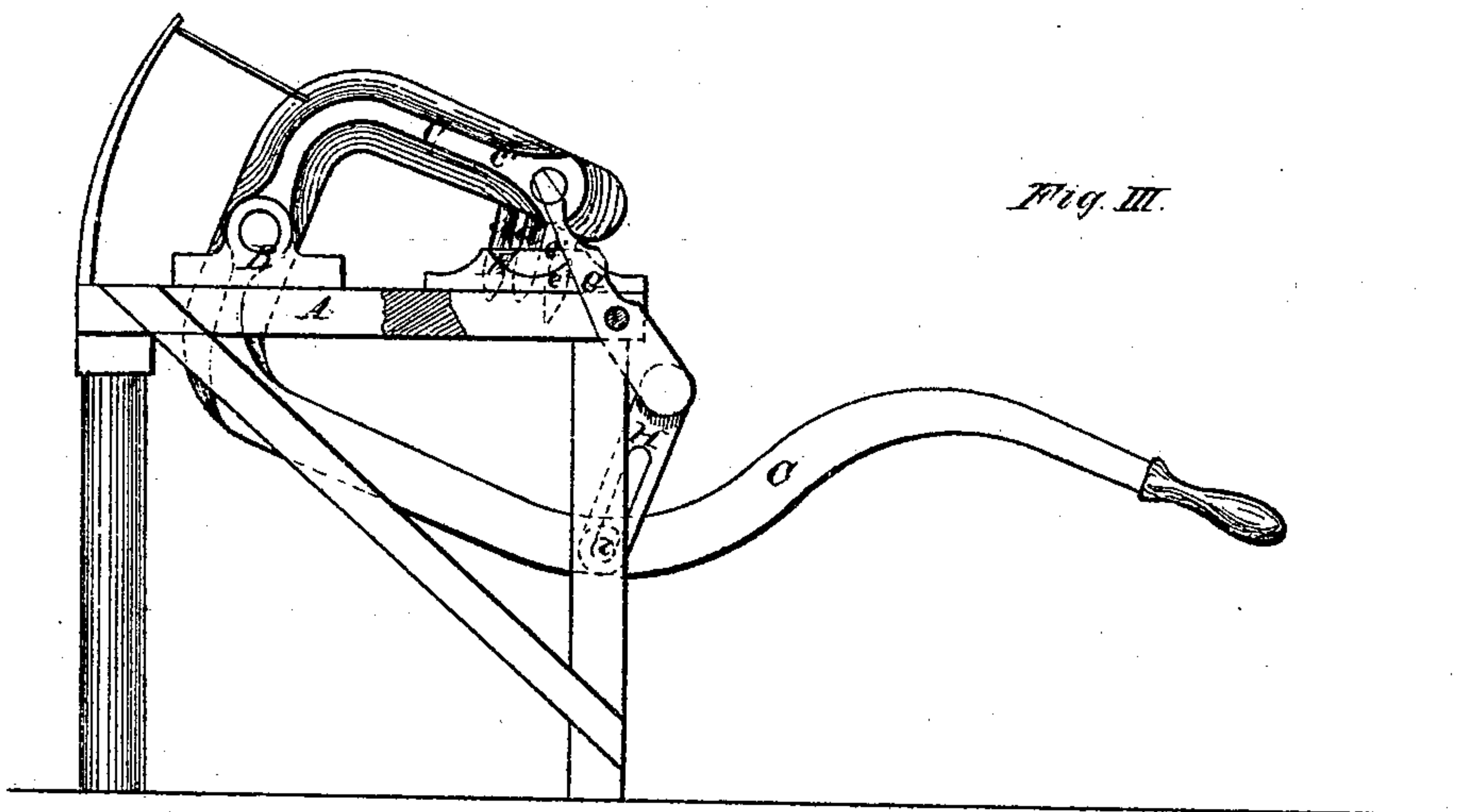
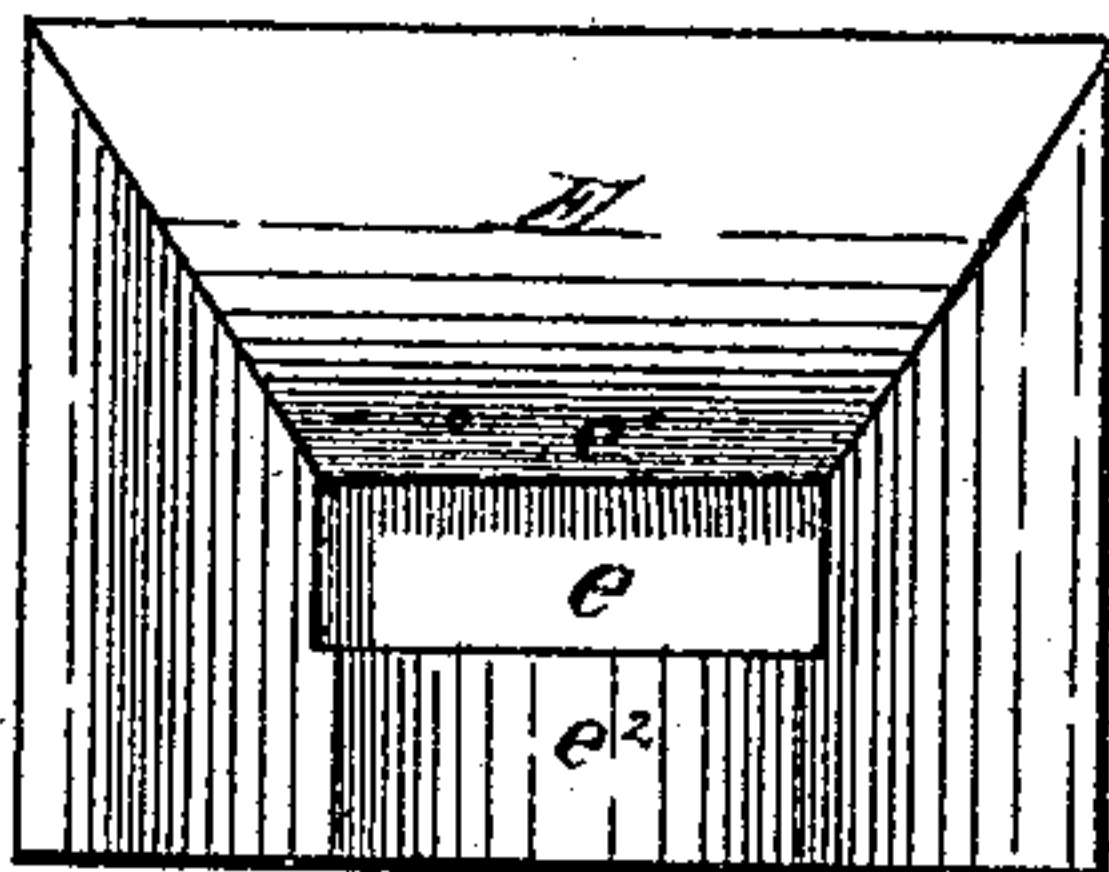


Fig. IV.



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Jno. J. Bonner
Witnesses.

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Inventor

United States Patent Office.

ERASTUS H. CARVER, OF PREBLE, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 103,561, dated May 31, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORN-HUSKING MACHINES.

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

I, ERASTUS H. CARVER, of Preble, in the county of Cortland and State of New York, have invented an Improved Corn-Husking Machine, of which the following is a specification, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a side elevation, with the parts shown in their normal position.

Figure II is a plan.

Figure III is a sectional side elevation, representing the parts in a changed position.

Figure IV is a plan of the bed-plate on which the ear to be husked is placed.

Like letters designate like parts in each of the figures.

A represents a table, supported on legs in any suitable manner, and forming the frame of the machine.

C is a bent or return-lever, having its fulcrum at the bend, which is formed by casting gudgeons or pivot-pins with the lever, and fitting them in pillow-blocks B B, or other suitable bearings, secured to the table A, the lever passing through the bed of the table, with the long arm *c* projecting from the under side, while the short arm *c'* extends above the table in the same direction as the long arm, so as to move up and down with the latter.

The short arm *c'* is armed at its end with sharp flattened teeth, *d d*, (preferably three in number,) which project vertically downward, as clearly shown.

E is a bed-plate, (preferably of cast-iron,) arranged under the teeth *d*, and secured to the table by bolts and screws, in any suitable manner.

This bed-plate is formed with a slot, *e*, in line of the teeth *d*, which, in their descent, as the lever is operated, pass down through the same, and into a corresponding slot formed in the table.

The edge of the slot *e* on one side is raised, forming a ledge, *e'*, while the opposite side is formed with a curved depression or recess, *e''*, which extends to the edge of the bed, as shown in Figs. II and IV.

F is a reacting spring, extending upward from the table at the rear end of the lever C, and connecting at its top, by a cord or chain, *f*, with the short arm thereof, which spring operates to elevate, or to assist in elevating, or in bringing back to its original position, the said short arm after it has been depressed in husking an ear, as will presently be explained.

G is a short lever, pivoted near the corner of the table, so as to vibrate in a vertical slot opposite to and running parallel with that in the bed-plate.

To the front or outer end of this lever is hinged a link or slotted stirrup, H, in which plays a pin, *i*, projecting therein from the long arm of lever C.

J is a seat, connected to the under side of the table by means of a hook, *k*, which enables the position of the seat to be varied as occasion may require.

The mode of operating my machine, constructed as above described, is as follows:

The operator sits astride of the bench J, facing the machine, with the corn to be husked arranged on his right, and the machine in the position shown in Fig. I, while the short arm and its teeth are elevated above the slotted bed beneath. The operator, with his right hand, takes hold of a stalk just below the ear, and, bringing the same in front, places the ear in the concave recess *e''* of the bed-plate, and draws the ear toward the right till the butt of the ear is brought in contact with, and is arrested by the shoulder *e'*, which brings the point where the ear should be severed from the stalk directly under the teeth *d*. The lever is now pressed suddenly downward with the left hand, which causes the teeth to descend, penetrating the stem, during which movement the pin *i* slides down the slot in the stirrup H till it reaches the lower end thereof, which it does before the lever has completed its movement, when the continued depression of the lever depresses also the outer end of lever G, causing the inner arm, which is preferably serrated, as shown, to rise, and force upward the ear, while the teeth and arm are completing their downward movement, which operation of the lever G insures the complete severance of the ear, and, at the same time, loosens it from the husks, which are still attached to the stalk, and held by the arm and teeth *c d*, the teeth in their descent not severing, but merely parting or wedging the yielding husks between them. The ear, being thus loosened, falls from the husks, or is detached during the withdrawal of the stalk, when the reaction of the spring F elevates, or assists to elevate, the arm *c'*, while the pin *i*, sliding to the upper end of the link H, returns the lever G to its horizontal and former position, when the machine is ready for a second ear, and a repetition of the operation just described.

The advantages of my improved machine are, its durability and simplicity of construction, its easy mode of operation, and the facility and dispatch with which it accomplishes its work.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The arrangement of the bent or return-lever C with the table A, reacting spring F, teeth *d*, and bed E, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

2. The combination of the lever G with the lever C and bed E, arranged and operating as hereinbefore set forth.

3. The link or slotted stirrup H, pin *i*, and levers C G, arranged and operating as hereinbefore set forth

E. H. CARVER.

Witnesses:

JAY HYATT,

JNO. J. BONNER.