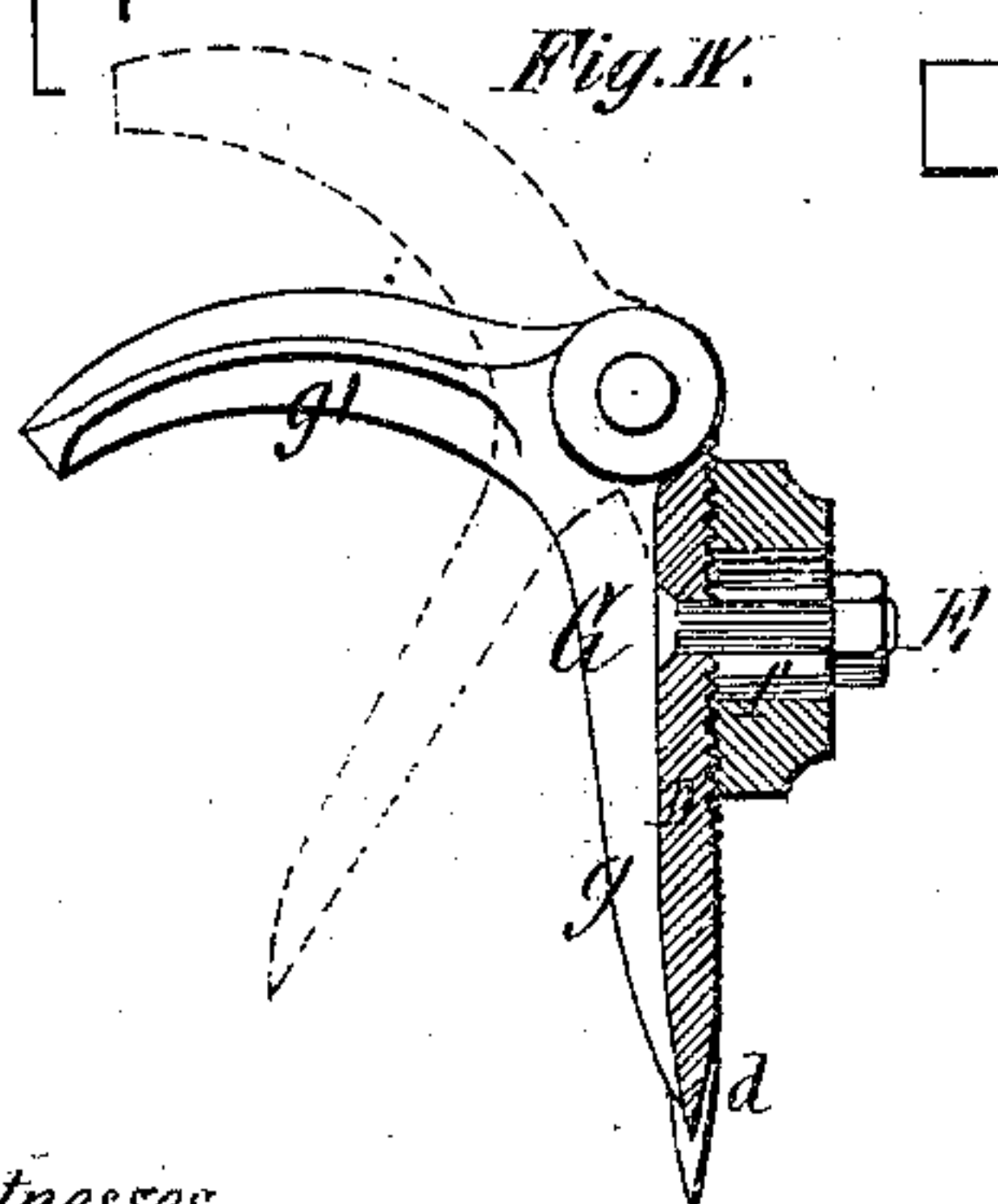
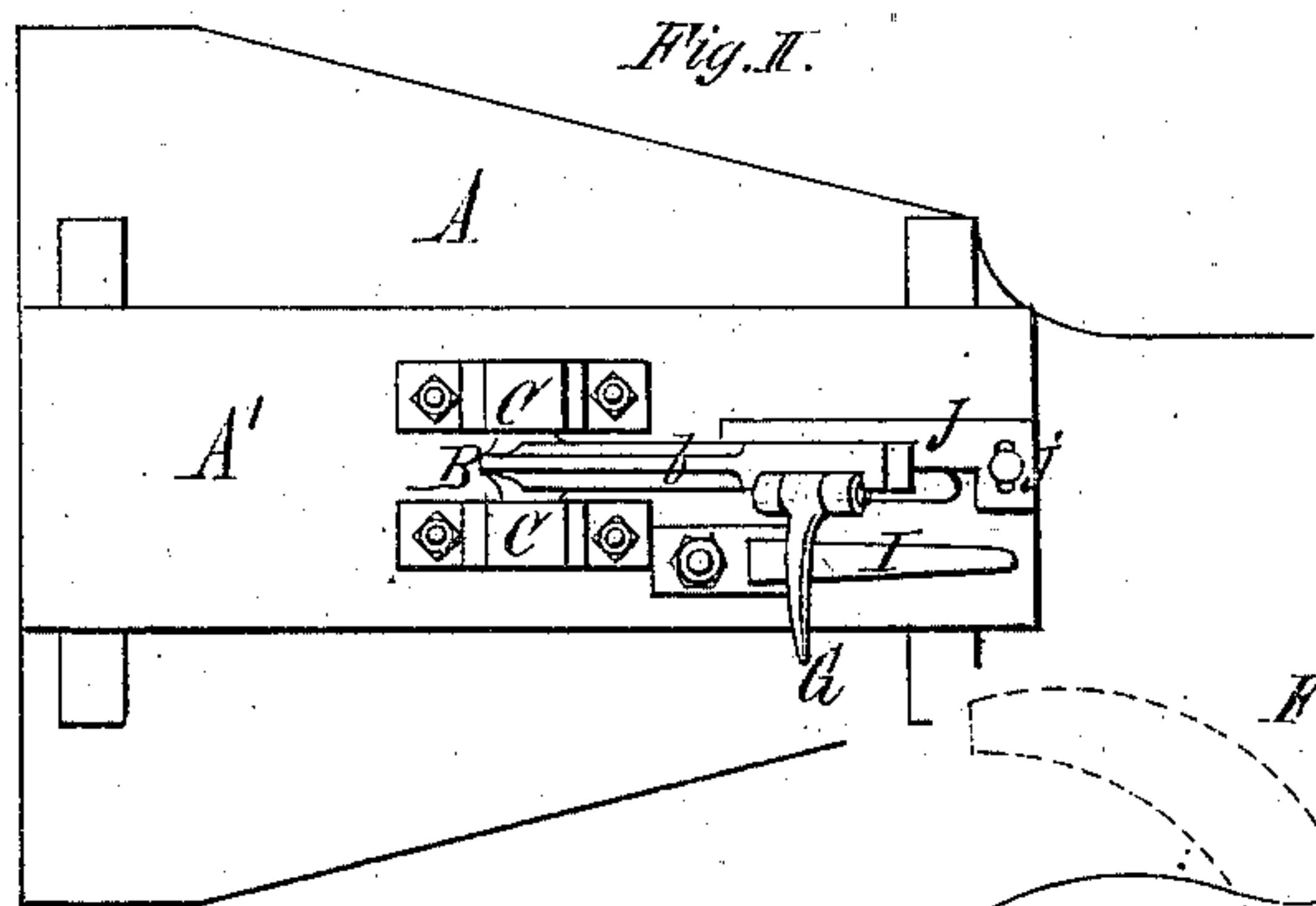
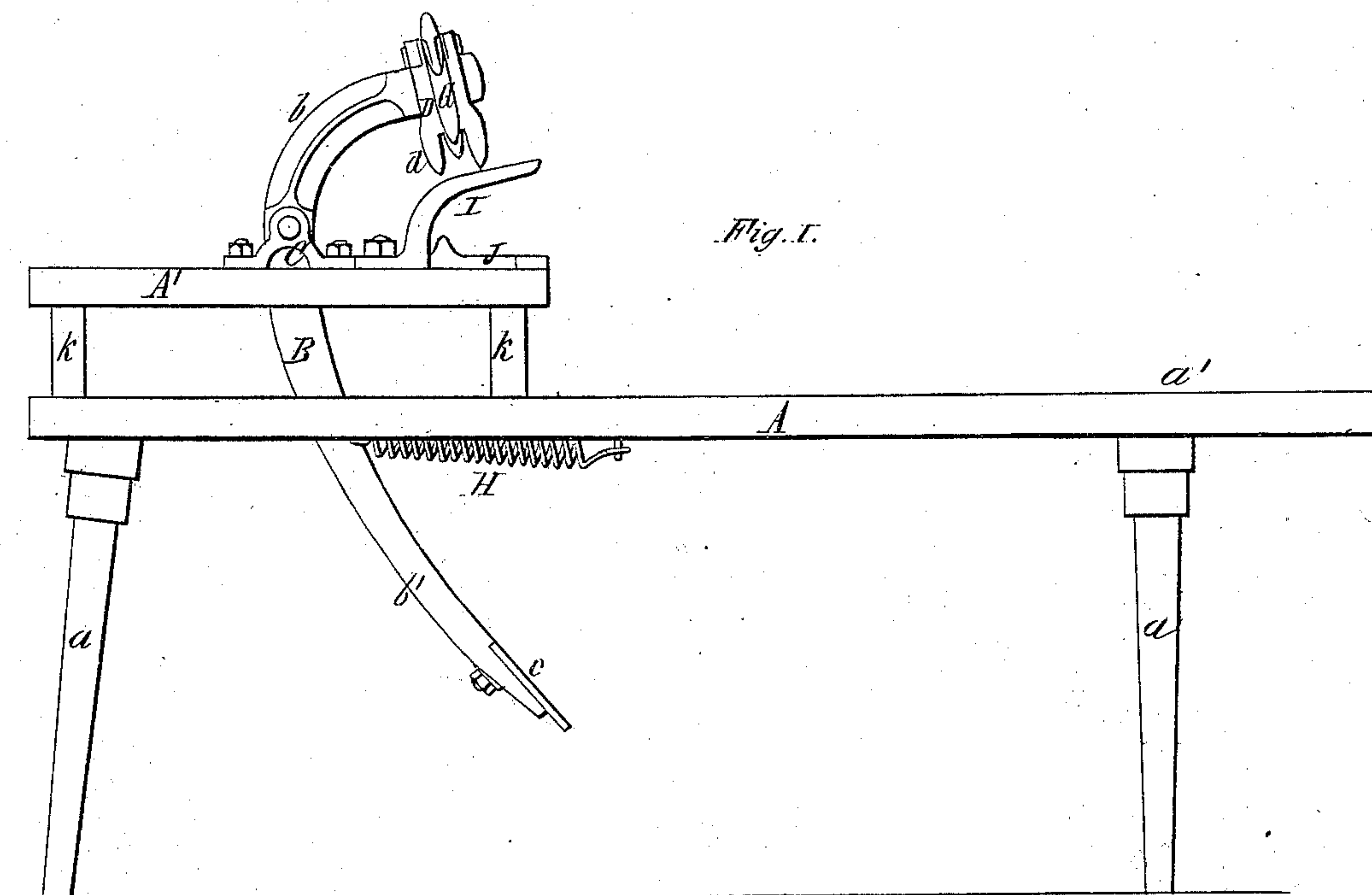


CARVER & BAKER.

Corn Husker.

No. 113,495.

Patented Apr. 11, 1871.



Edward M. Carver  
Jno. J. Donner  
Witnesses

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Atty.



# United States Patent Office.

ERASTUS H. CARVER, OF HUMBERSTONE, CANADA, AND GEORGE M. BAKER, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 113,495, dated April 11, 1871.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CORN-HUSKERS.

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

We, ERASTUS H. CARVER, formerly a resident of Preble, in the State of New York, and now residing at Humberstone, in the county of Welland, Province of Ontario, Canada, and GEORGE M. BAKER, of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Corn-Husking Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Our improvement relates to that class of corn-husking machines in which the ear is severed from the stalk by means of flattened teeth attached to a foot or hand-lever, and the ear detached from the husks by means of a flipper or bell-crank lever pivoted to the arm which severs the ear.

The invention consists of the bell-crank "flipper," when pivoted to the teeth so as to enable both to be adjusted together on the end of the actuating lever, whereby the "throw" or movement of the flipper is regulated.

In the accompanying drawing—

Figure I is a side elevation.

Figure II is a plan.

Figure III is a front elevation with the bench, in cross-section.

Figure IV is a detached view of the teeth and flipper.

Like letters designate like parts in each of the figures.

A is a bench, supported on legs *a a* in any suitable manner, and forming the frame of the machine, and a seat, *a'*, for the operator.

A' is a small table resting on supports *k k* above the bench.

B is a bent lever arranged vertically in a slot in the bench and table A A', with its fulcrum formed by gudgeons, or a pivot-pin fitting in pillow-blocks C C or other suitable bearings.

The upper arm, *b*, of this lever is bent forward, as represented, and the lower arm, *b'*, formed with foot-rests *c* for actuating the lever.

H is a reacting spring attached to the arm *b'* beneath the bench.

D is a plate of metal, the lower end of which is slotted and formed into sharp flattened teeth, *d*, (preferably three,) as shown.

The plate D is fastened to the end of the arm *b*, on one side thereof, by means of a set-bolt, E, passing through the plate, and a slot, *f*, in the end of the arm, so as to permit of a vertical adjustment of the plate, the contiguous surfaces being corrugated or otherwise roughened to insure a more firm connection.

G is the flipper for separating the ear after it has

been severed from the husks. It is of bell-crank form and is loosely pivoted to the upper end of the plate D, as represented.

The arm *g*, which projects downward, is flattened on the side next to the plate D, and pointed, so that when the flipper is in the normal position shown in Fig. IV, which its own gravity causes it to assume, this arm will lie against the side of the plate and the central tooth thereof.

I is a bracket-arm attached to the upper side of the bench, and forms a bearing against which the arm *g'* of the flipper strikes.

*a<sup>2</sup>* is a slot in the table for the passage of the teeth *d*.

J is the cast seat at the right of the slot *a<sup>2</sup>*.

It is adjusted and secured to the bench by screws passing through slots *j j*, as shown in Fig. II.

The operation of our improved machine is as follows:

The operator sits astride of the bench on the seat *a'*, facing the machine, with the corn to be husked at his right side. Taking hold of a stalk with his right hand a little below the ear, he places the same on the table A', and draws the ear toward the right until the butt of the ear is brought in contact with the edge of the seat J, on which the stalk rests. Pressing with the feet against the lever B, the teeth *d* and flipper attached descends; the teeth first penetrating and severing the stalk, when the arm *g'* of the flipper strikes the bearing-arm I, causing the lower and pointed arm *g*, which has penetrated the stalk with the teeth, to fly outward, carrying with it the now-severed ear and detaching it from the husks.

The pressure of the feet on the lever B being removed, the spring H returns the parts to their first position.

The flipper being pivoted to the tooth-plate D, the adjustment of the latter up or down adjusts the flipper so as to cause it to strike the bearing I at the proper time, which should be the moment the ear has been severed from the stalk.

We do not claim, broadly, the combination of the flipper with the other parts; but

What we claim is—

In combination with the arm *b* and bearing I, the flipper G and tooth-plate D, when the latter are pivoted together and made adjustable on said arm, as and for the purpose specified.

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