

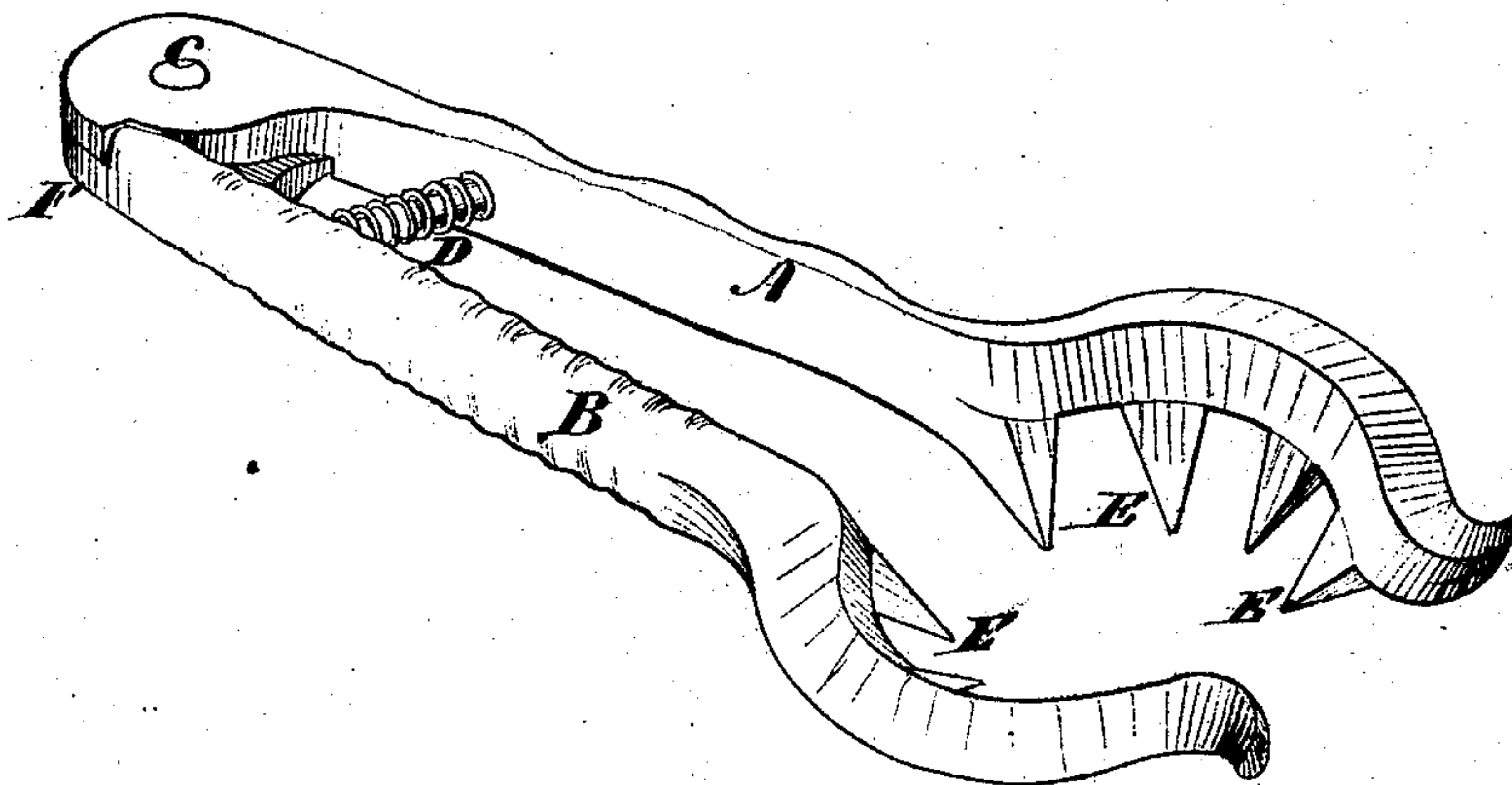
*O.A. Bryhn & W.T. Farre*

*Impd. Hand Corn Sheller.*

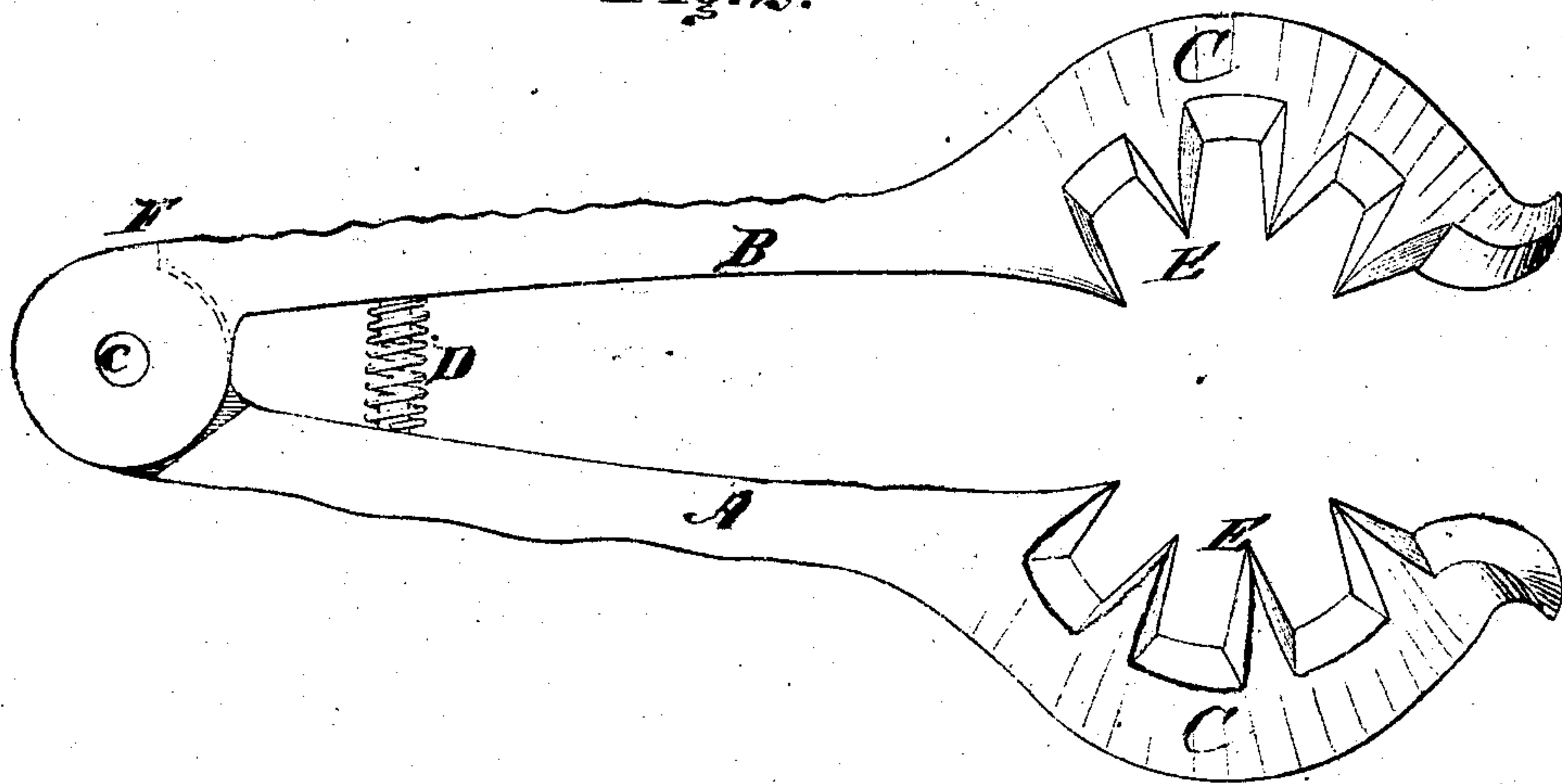
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PATENTED JUN 27 1871

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses.

*J. Güner*  
*Nicolai Kals*

Inventors.

*O.A. Bryhn W. Farre*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLE ANDERSON BRYHN AND WILLIAM THEODOR FARRE, OF MONTREAL,  
CANADA; SAID FARRE ASSIGNS HIS RIGHT TO SAID BRYHN.

## IMPROVEMENT IN HAND CORN-SHELLERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 116,262, dated June 27, 1871.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, OLE ANDERSON BRYHN and WILLIAM THEODOR FARRE, both of the city of Montreal, district of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hand Corn-Shellers; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the corn-sheller seen from above. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the lower end of the corn-sheller, showing the stopping device on the joint or hinge.

The corn-sheller consists of two jaws, A B, connected in one end by pivot *c* in such a manner that the jaws can work against each other like the two legs in a caliper. The joint or hinge is fitted, as shown by F in Fig. 2, so that the jaws can only open a short distance, say about an inch, to prevent the coiled spring D from falling out. This spring D (slipped over a small knob on each jaw) serves to assist the hand in keeping the corn-sheller more or less open. This spring is not absolutely necessary for the working of the corn-sheller, as the forefinger may perform its office, but it is adopted as a convenience. The curved parts of both jaws are provided with moderately sharp teeth, each marked E. These teeth can be more or less in number. They have near the points a three-edged form, and are leaning with the points toward the center of the curves—how much is not material; but a corn-sheller with leaning teeth will work considerably easier than one where the teeth are standing upright.

In working, the tool is grasped with the left hand around both jaws between the hinge and the curved parts, the teeth against the operator, and an ear of corn introduced between the teeth, top end foremost; thereafter the ear is pressed forward with the right hand, at the same time giving it a reciprocating twisting motion. With the left hand the pressure of the jaws against each other, or both against the ear to be shelled, is regulated, which can and will be learned in shelling a half-dozen of ears.

The usefulness of this corn-sheller consists in the ease with which it serves its purpose, viz., the removal of the corn from the cob.

It is obvious that a corn-sheller of this kind could be constructed with a spring like a sheep-shear, or a spring caliper, in place of the pivoted joint and the spring D. Such a corn-sheller would probably be neither better nor worse, but it would likely cost a trifle more, wherefore the described form was selected.

We claim as our invention—

The improved hand corn-sheller herein described, consisting of the straight handles A B, pivoted together at one of their ends, as at *c*, and formed at their other or free ends with the curved jaws C, armed with shelling-teeth E, centrally inclined, as shown, with or without the intermediate spring D, as and for the purpose substantially as specified and set forth.

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W. T. FARRE.

Witnesses:

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NECOLAI HATS.