(No Model.)

J. L. CULBERSON.

CORN HUSKING IMPLEMENT.

No. 401,012. Patented Apr. 9, 1889.

Fig. 1.

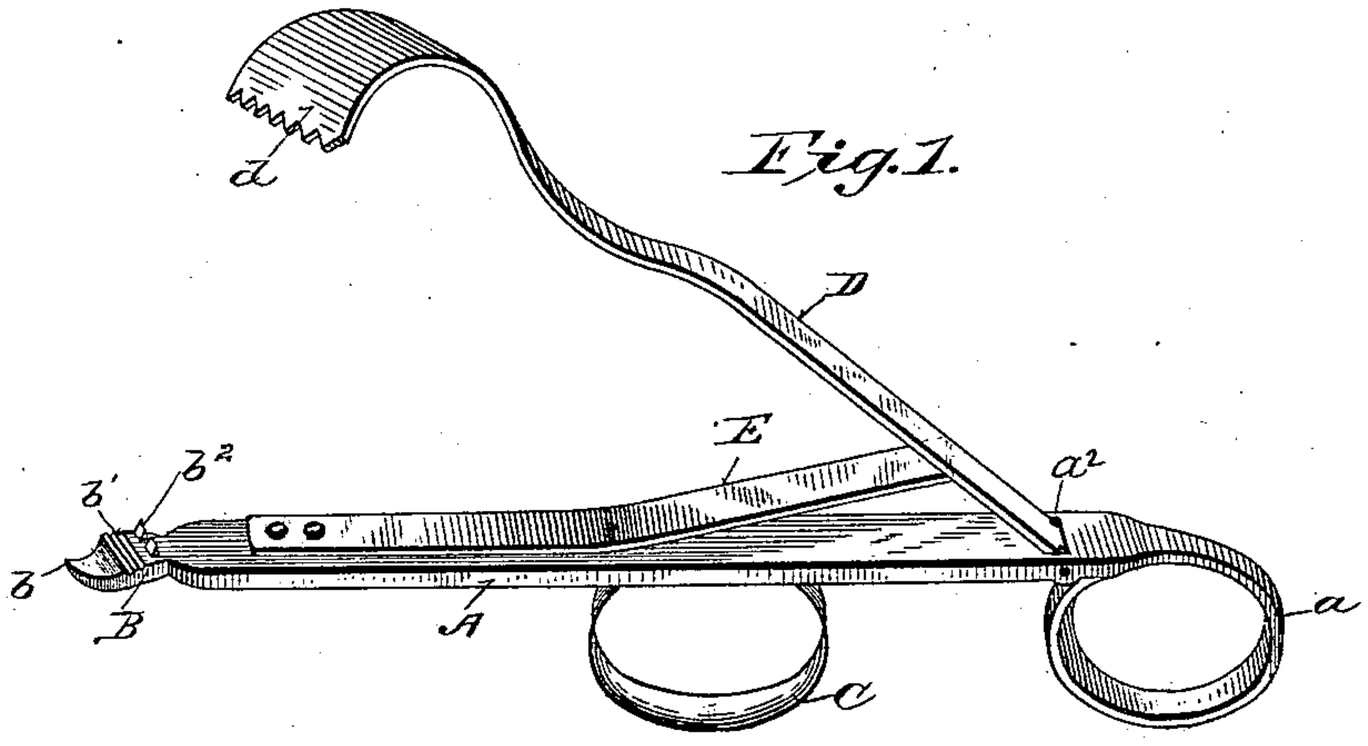


Fig. 2.

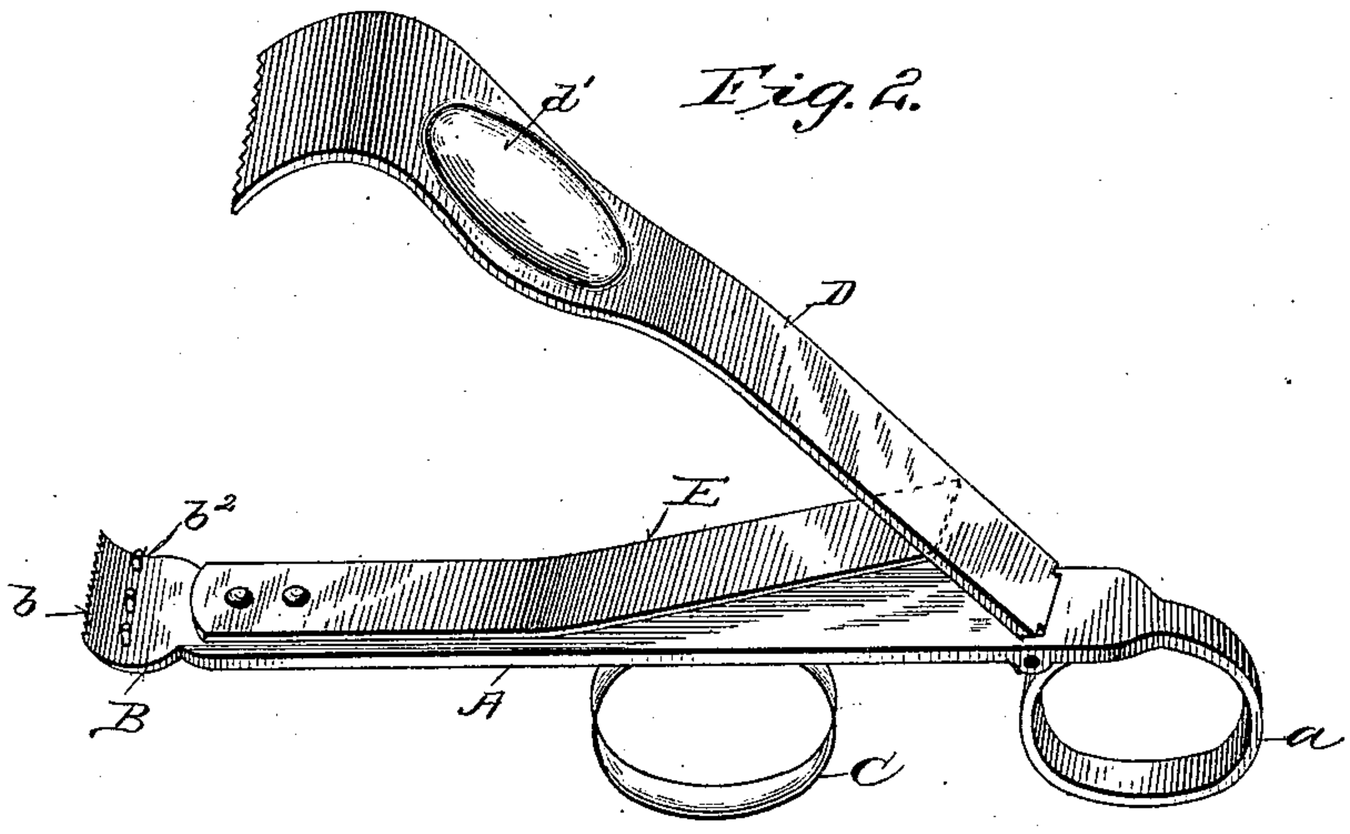
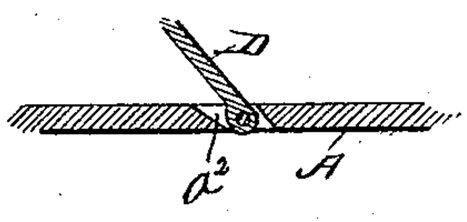


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
H. F. Rohrer.
J. M. Coffenbaver.

Inventor.
John L. Culberson
By his Attorney L. S. Bacon

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. CULBERSON, OF HENDRYSBURG, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO ROBERT BOYD AND ALEXANDER PRYOR, OF SAME PLACE.

CORN-HUSKING IMPLEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 401,012, dated April 9, 1889.

Application filed November 16, 1888. Serial No. 291,018. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. CULBERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hendrysburg, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corn-Husking Implements; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in corn-husking implements; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts thereof, hereinafter described, and definitely pointed out in the claim.

The object of my invention is to provide an implement which will be simple in its construction, cheaply manufactured, and which will greatly facilitate the operation of husking corn. I attain this object by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a modified form, and Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken through the hinge or joint.

In the drawings, A represents the under arm or main portion of my device. It is constructed of a substantially straight metal strip having its rear end reduced and bent into a ring, *a*, and its forward end formed into a tooth, B. This portion B is made somewhat narrower than the main portion, and is arranged at an incline thereto, its end terminating in a sharp point or finger, *b*, which extends slightly upward. On the center of the upper face of the portion B is formed a series of transverse ridges, *b'*. Back of the ridges *b'* are secured a series of upwardly-projecting teeth, b^2, having sharp points or ends. On the under side of the main portion, near its center, is secured a ring, as C, it being placed at a distance from the ring *a* about equal to the diameter of the rings. A slot, a^2, is formed in the main portion near its rear end, which has oppositely-inclined front and rear edges.

D represents a movable arm formed of metal, of a length nearly that of the portion A. Its lower end is reduced, forming a tongue which extends through the opening in the portion A and is pivoted or hinged therein by a suitable pivot having bearings in the sides of the opening.

The arm D is curved and widened at its outer end to form a jaw, *d*, having a serrated lower edge which is adapted to be brought in contact with the lateral grooved portion of the portion B between the teeth and point.

On the top of the arm D is formed a dish or rest, *d'*, for the operator's thumb. To force the arm up, a light bent spring, as E, is secured to the outer end of portion A, its free end impinging against the under side of the rear end of the arm D.

In Fig. 2 I have shown a modified form of the portion B, it being in this case broad and parallel with the portion A, its edge being serrated instead of pointed and the transverse grooves being dispensed with. The serrated edge of the arm D is in this form adapted to enter between the teeth and the serrated edge.

In forming the slot in the portion A with inclined walls it will be seen that the arm D is prevented from assuming a vertical position.

The arrangement of the spring as above described gives a greater amount of ease to the operation of the arm, as the thumb-pressure is placed near the outer end, thus affording a long leverage.

In operating my device the operator places his small finger through the ring *a* and his middle finger through the ring C, his other fingers being respectively between the rings and the point and ring C. The thumb is placed in the dish *d'*. The husk is then grasped and stripped from the corn, the arrangement of the point and teeth serving to gather the husk and prevent its tearing away from the implement. By this construction an easily-operated and effective husking implement is produced, the position of the fingers and thumb being natural and not strained. It also avoids the objection to gloves, inasmuch as the hands are not heated.

I am aware that many minor changes in the construction and arrangement of the parts of

my device can be made and substituted for those shown and described without in the least departing from the nature and principle of my invention.

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

The corn-husker herein described, consisting of the main portion A, having a slot, as a^2, in its rear end, with obliquely-inclined end walls, its rear end being bent to form a ring, as a, and its forward end being bent up and serrated, of a series of upwardly-extending teeth, as b^2, on the portion A near its serrated end, an arm, as D, pivoted in the said slot, having a curved forward end with a serrated edge, and the spring E, secured to the outer end of portion A and impinging against the rear end of the arm, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN L. CULBERSON.

Witnesses:
JOHN J. KIRK,
J. W. RILEY.