(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. M. CARLISLE.

CORN HUSKER.

No. 601,944. Patented Apr. 5, 1898.

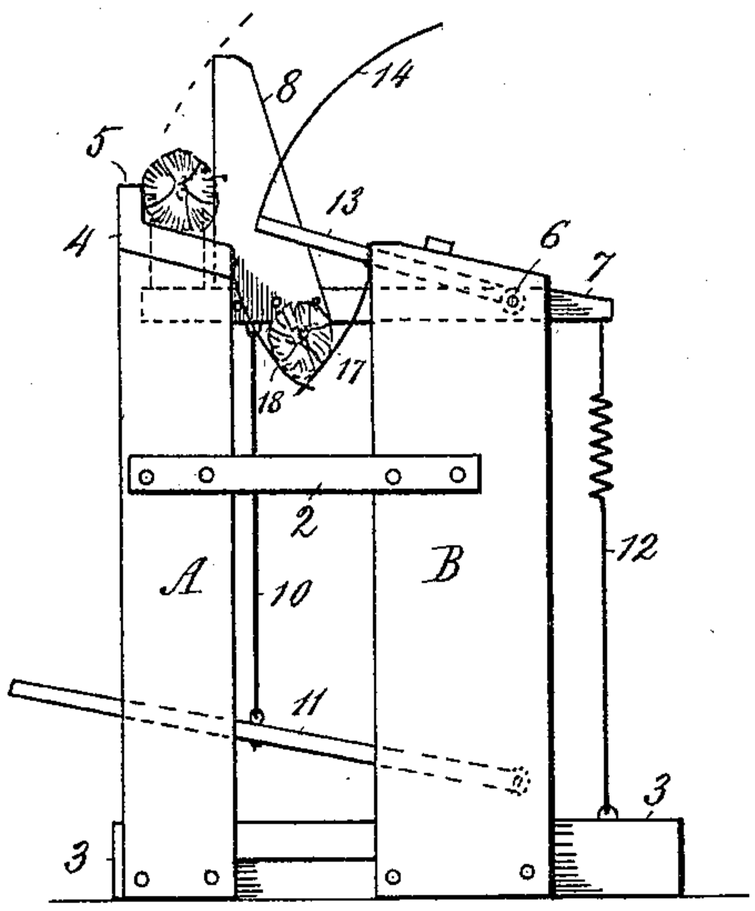

Fig. I.

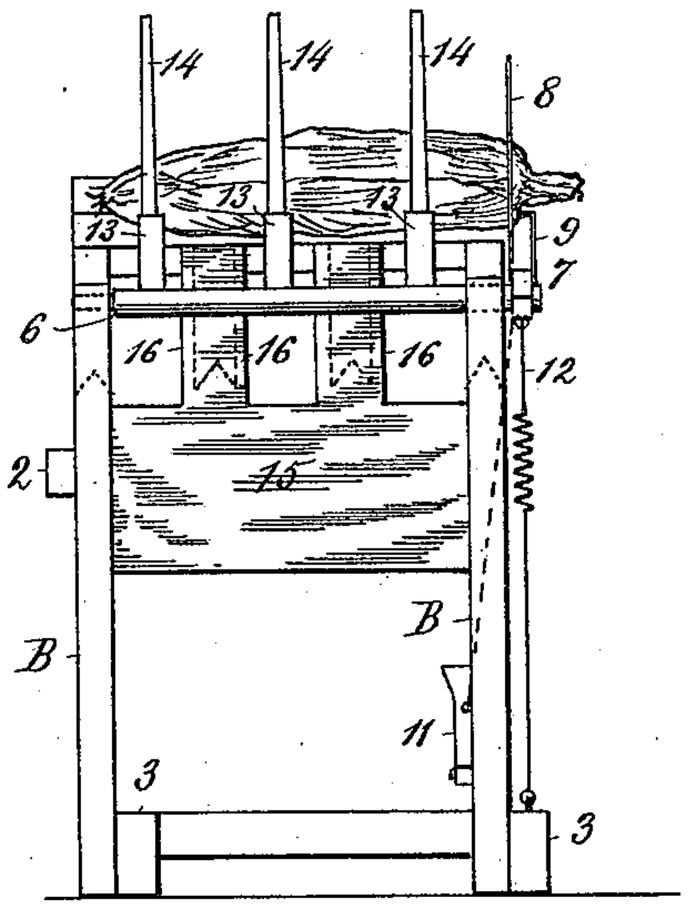

Fig. II.

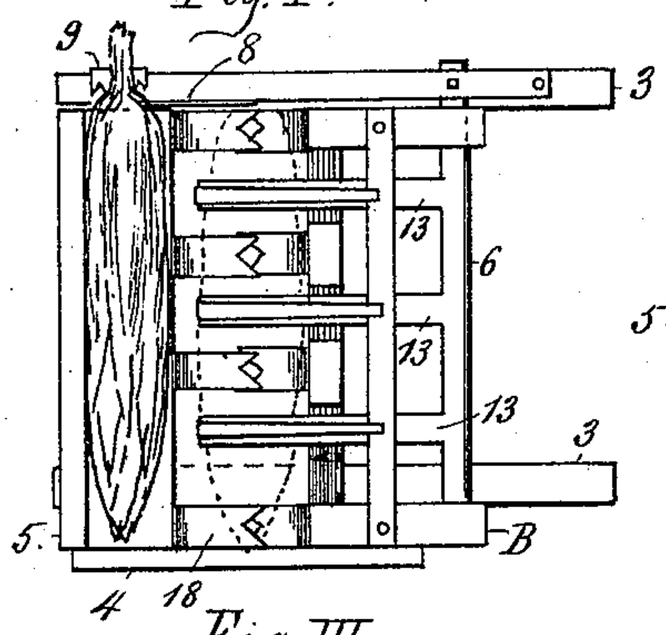

Fig. III.

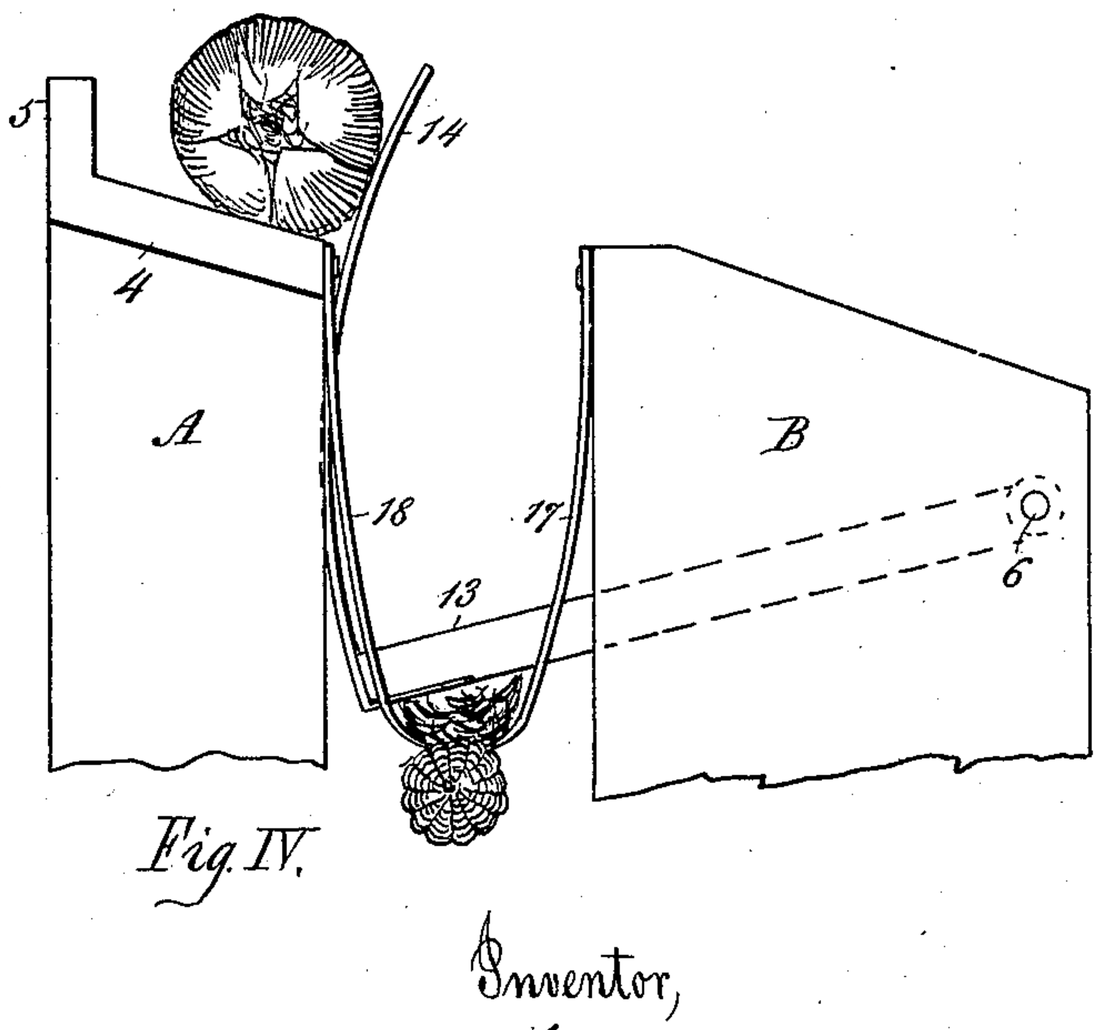

Fig. IV.

Witnesses,
R. S. Millar
L. N. Adams.

Inventor,
Jno. M. Carlisle,
By O. L. Bailey Atty.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. M. CARLISLE.

CORN HUSKER.

No. 601,944. Patented Apr. 5, 1898.

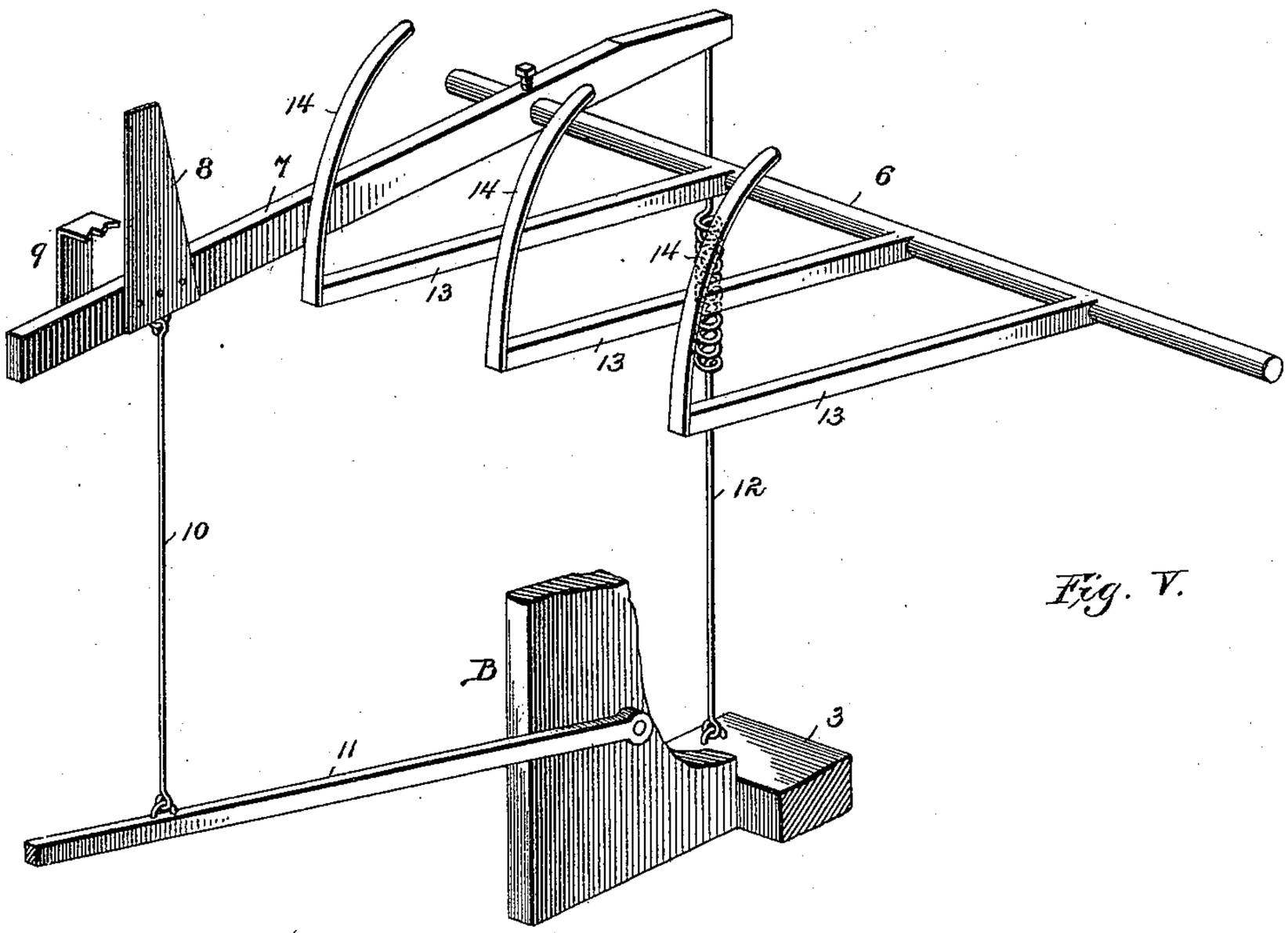

Fig. V.

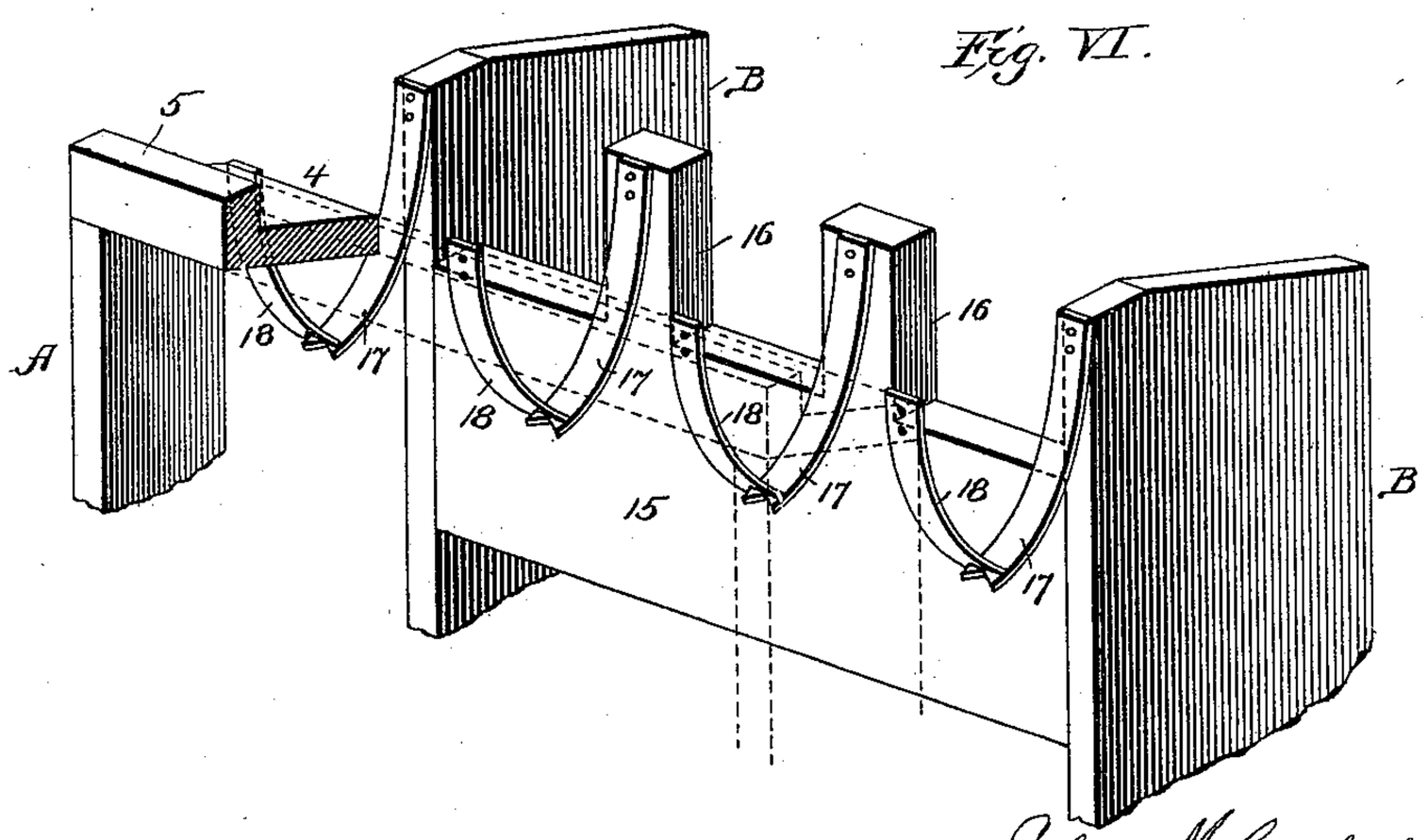

Fig. VI.

Witnesses
John Enders Jr.
Guy Coombs.

John M. Carlisle,
Inventor
By L. Deane & Son
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. CARLISLE, OF SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA.

CORN-HUSKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,944, dated April 5, 1898.

Application filed June 28, 1897. Serial No. 642,631. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. CARLISLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Spartanburg, in the county of Spartanburg and State of South Carolina, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Corn-Huskers, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved corn-husker; Fig. 2, a rear view of the same; Fig. 3, a detail view, and Fig. 4 a view showing an ear of corn released from the husk.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, novel, and effective device designed to supplant the tedious and laborious methods ordinarily employed for removing the husks from ears of corn.

The peculiar construction and obvious advantages of the invention will be apparent by referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

A and B indicate the side stanchions of the frame, united by horizontal stays 2 and attached at their lower ends to foot-rails 3. In order to facilitate the description, the part of the machine bounded on the right and left by the stanchions A will be hereinafter referred to as the front side. A table 4, slightly inclined to the rear and having a guard-strip 5 in front, is attached to the tops of said stanchions. A rock-shaft 6 is journaled near the upper ends of the stanchions B, one end of which projects beyond the stanchions and carries an oscillatory arm 7, provided near its fore end with a blade 8, which shears close to the contiguous end of the table 4, and also with a toothed gage 9, the purpose of which will be hereinafter explained. The said oscillatory arm is operated by a rod 10 and treadle 11. A spring 12, as shown or otherwise applied, connects the arm with the foot-rail and draws the arm upwardly when the treadle is relieved from pressure. The rock-shaft carries a series of rigid presser-arms 13, each provided on its outer end with a resilient finger 14, the purpose of which is to prevent the ear from falling on top of the presser-arms. A transverse block 15 (see Fig. 2) is secured between the stanchions B and provided with vertical projections 16, to each of which and to the front of the said stanchions are secured a series of dependent elastic fingers 17. (See dotted lines in Fig. 2.) Similar fingers 18, oppositely arranged, have their upper ends attached to the rear edge of the table 4. Both series are provided on the lower ends with claws and conjunctively form a V-shaped recess to receive the unhusked ears of corn as they successively fall from the table.

The operation of the device will be readily understood. An unhusked ear of corn is placed on the table with the stub projecting across the path of the knife and stopped against the gage, the sharp points of which penetrate to the hard grain and thus bring it and the knife edge on a line. The treadle being depressed the knife descends and severs the stub and the mutual connection of the husks. The oscillatory arm and its adjuncts are then allowed to rise. When the presser-arms 13 reach their normal height, the ear is free to drop into the recess. At this stage of proceedings a second ear is placed on the table and the treadle again depressed. It is obvious that while the presser-arms, acting in conjunction with the claws, are divesting the first ear of the husks the knife is simultaneously preparing the second ear for the same process, as shown in Fig. 4. It is furthermore evident that the fingers, being elastic, will adjust themselves to ears of different sizes.

What I claim as new is—

In a corn-husking machine the combination with the treadle and an oscillatory arm or lever, of the herein-described stub-gage and shearing-knife operated by the lever, the swinging presser-bars 13 provided on their free ends with resilient cam extensions, and the duplicate series of convergent spring-fingers provided with stripping-claws, all constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, this 1st day of June, 1897, in the presence of witnesses.

JOHN M. CARLISLE.

Witnesses:
JNO. W. CARLISLE,
W. C. CORRELL.