

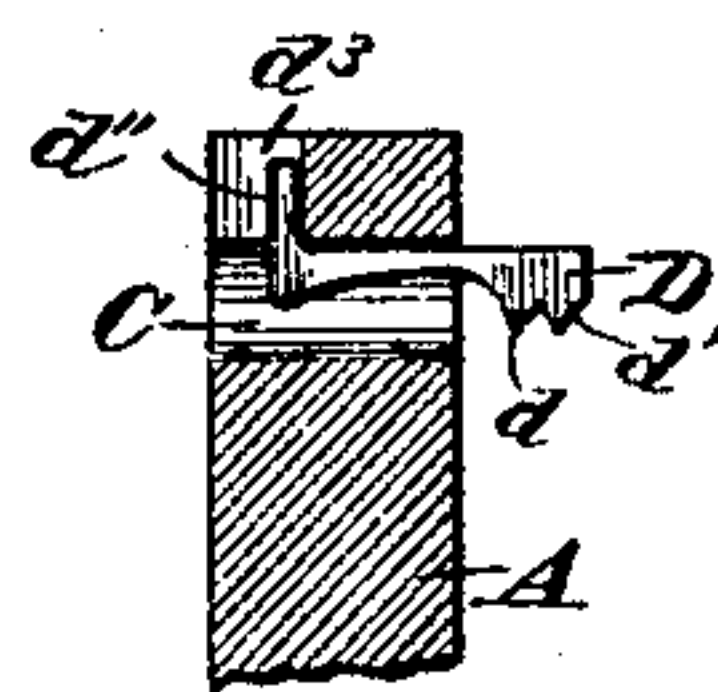
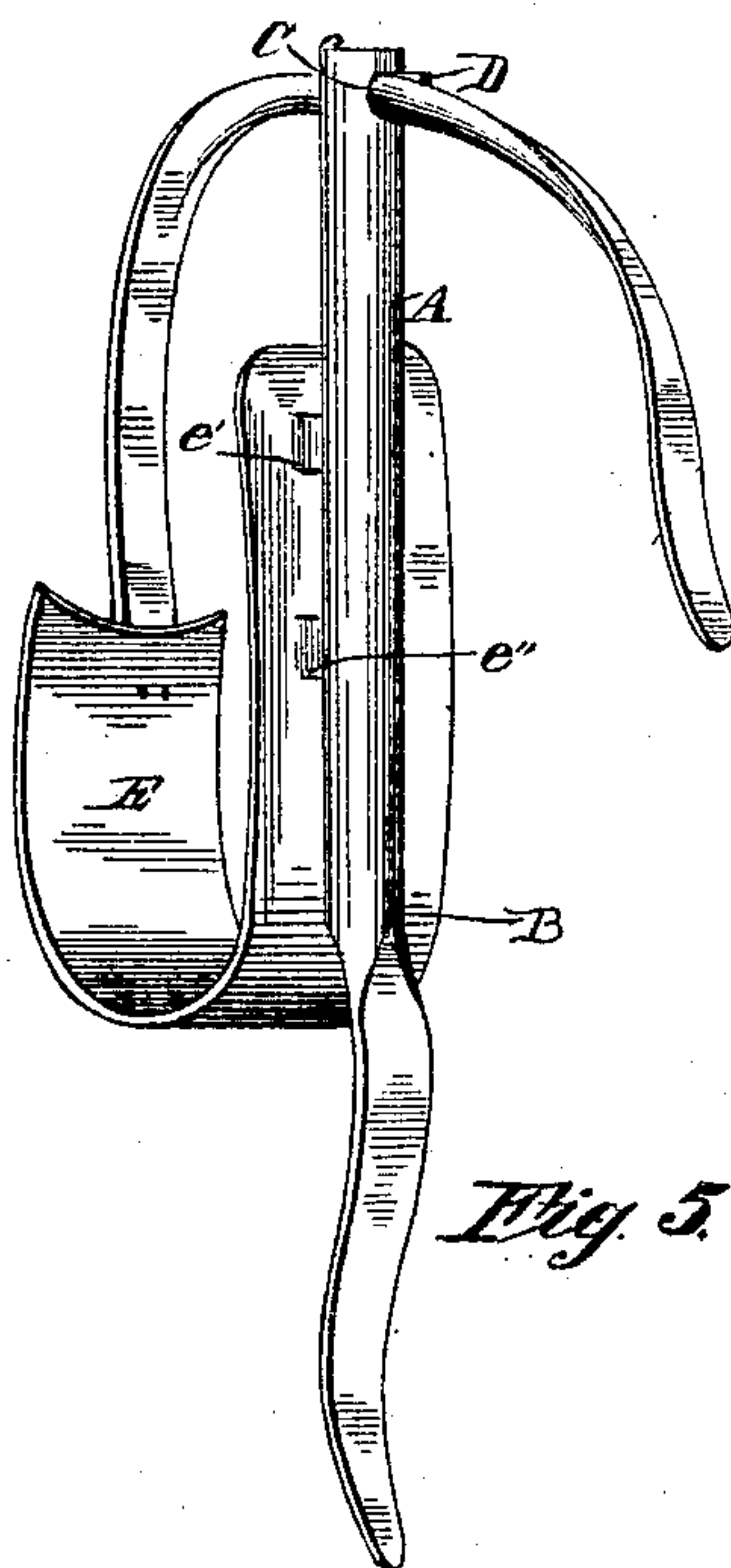
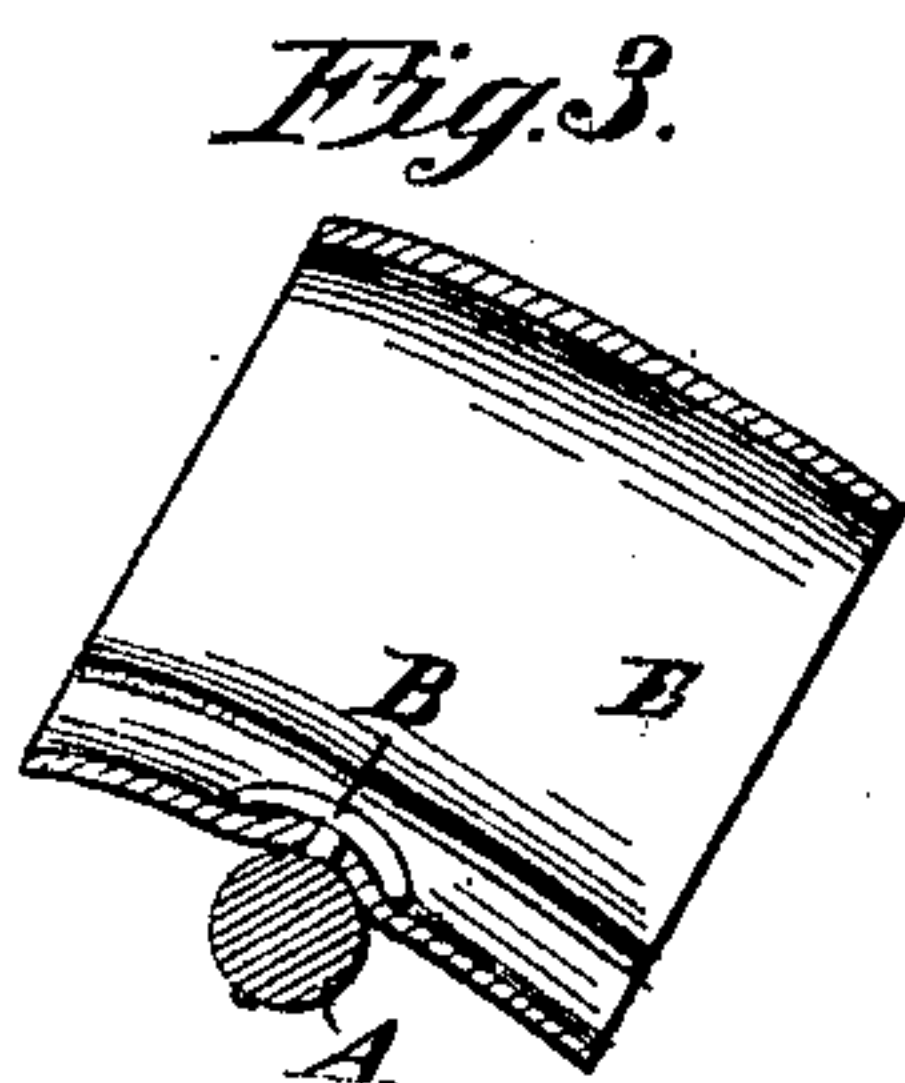
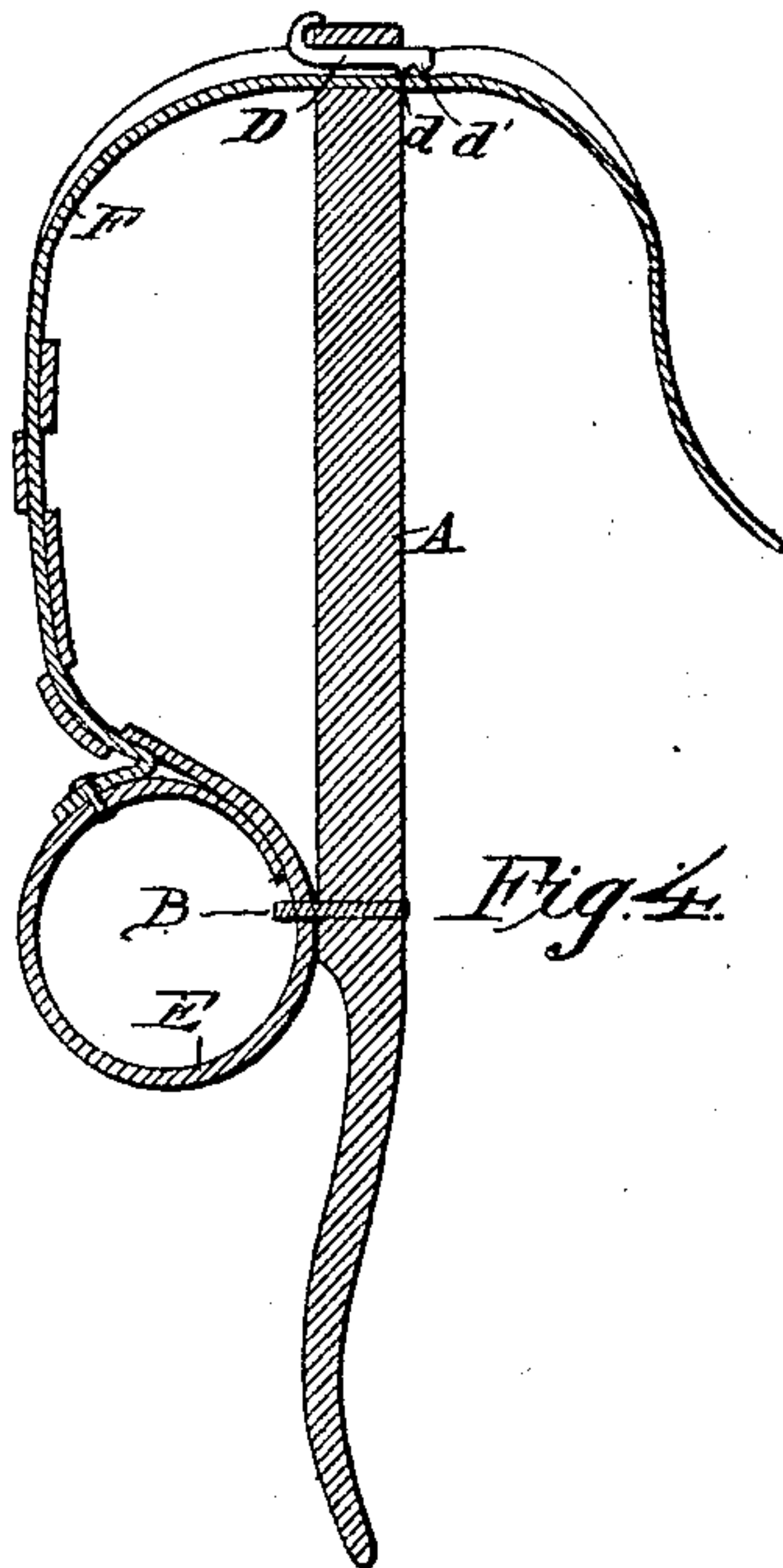
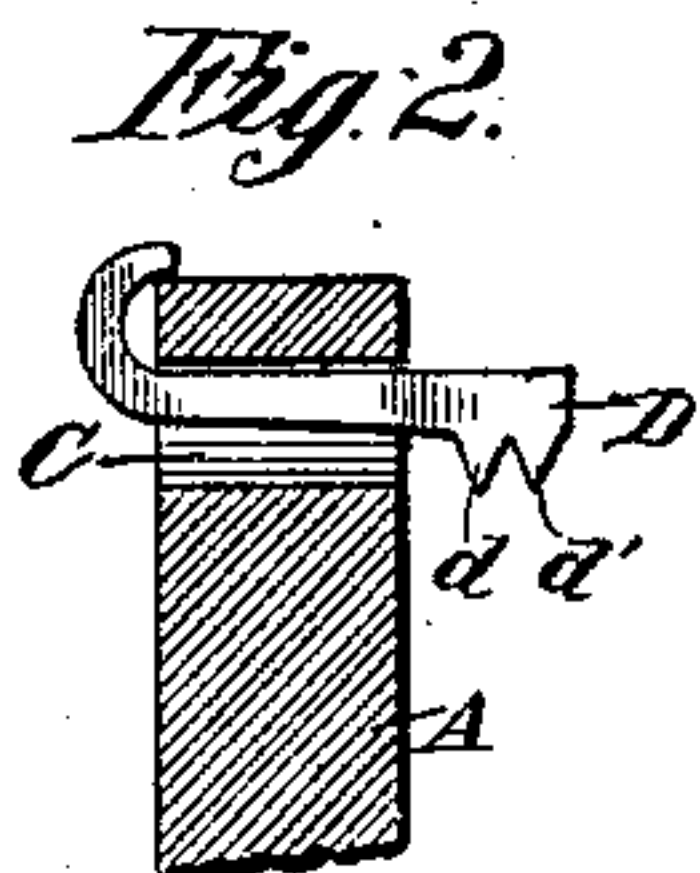
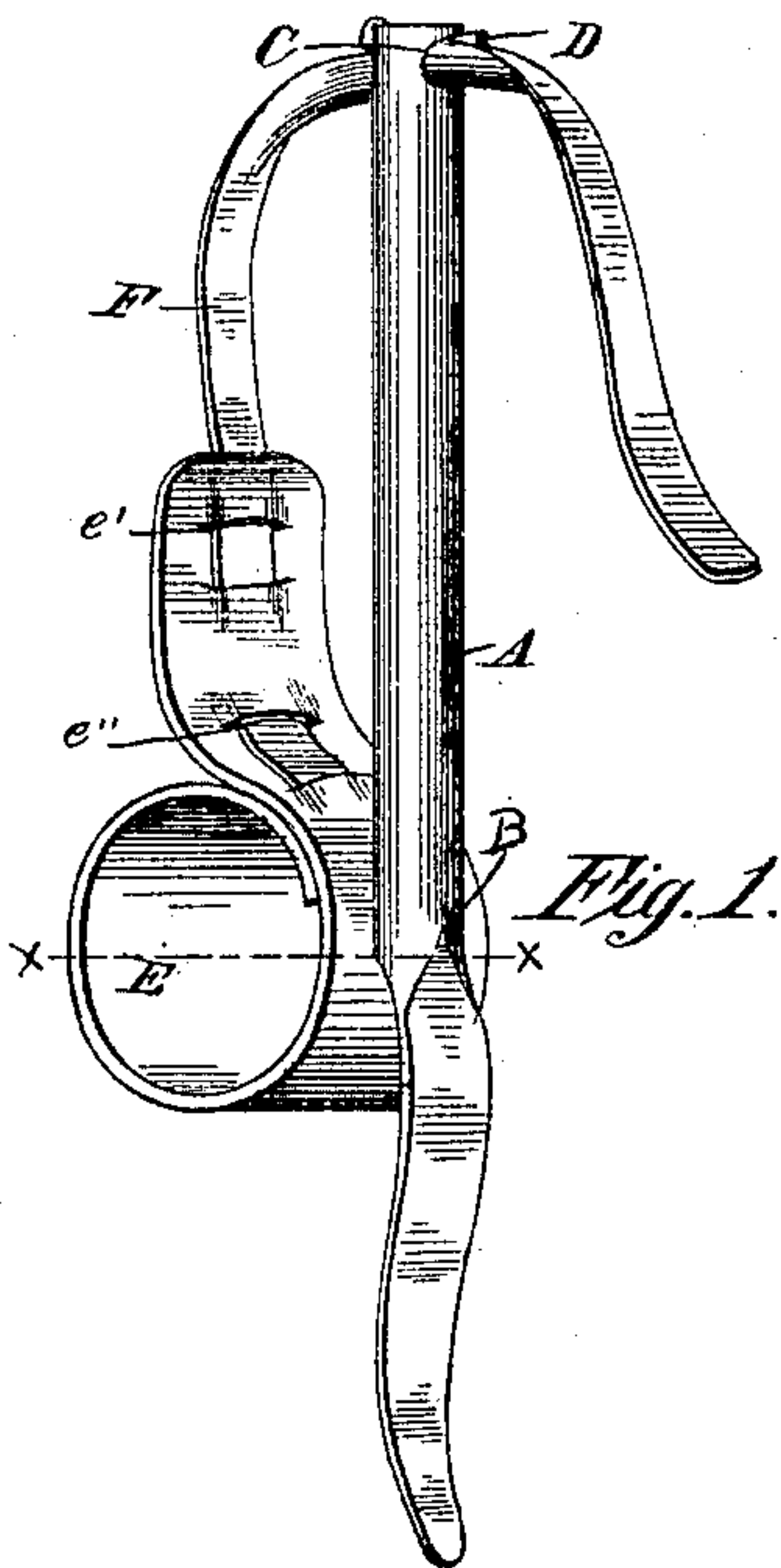
No. 682,894.

Patented Sept. 17, 1901.

P. A. WALLER.
CORN HUSKING IMPLEMENT.

(Application filed June 18, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CORN-HUSKING IMPLEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,894, dated September 17, 1901.

Application filed June 18, 1900. Serial No. 20,780. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER A. WALLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kewanee, in the county of Henry and State of Illinois, 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.

This invention relates to an improvement in corn-husking implements or what is commonly known as a "husking-pin," and is embodied in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, and defined in the claims.

A large variety of husking-pins have been made heretofore, many of which have been used quite extensively, those more generally in use having embodied in their construction a pin having a husking-point and an eye or loop fastened permanently to the pin, over which the finger-strap is designed to be passed and through which the retaining-strap is passed. In this construction the end of the adjusting-strap is usually held in position by passing the same through a sleeve and hole in the pin, the sleeve being crowded down on the strap by a nut threaded on the end of the pin. In such constructions objections have been found, which objections reside largely in the fact that the screw-threaded clamping arrangement will usually become loose and allow the strap to withdraw from the hole, and, further, it has been found impossible to use the pin with a mitten, as is often desired, this because of the particular construction of the loop and attachment of the strap.

My invention is designed to overcome these objections and while having the usual features of the prior devices embodies also features permitting the use of the pin or implement with a mitten and which will successfully hold the strap in its adjusted position.

With this in view the invention is illustrated in the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, which construction, however, is susceptible of various modifications and changes without departing from the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pin with the improvement. Fig. 2 is a detail section of the fastening device. Fig. 3 is a section through the line *xx* of Fig. 1, showing parts in elevation. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the strap adjusted to fit a mitten-covered hand. Fig. 6 is a slight modification of the fastening device, and Fig. 7 is a detail of the fastener for the strap.

A represents a pin of any preferred or usual construction. This pin is provided with a T-shaped strap-securing device B, the arms of which are gradually sloped downwardly from a central stem, which latter is fixedly secured to the pin by inserting it in an opening or in any other suitable manner. The outer end of the pin is formed with a circular recess C, in which is placed a securing device D, consisting conveniently of a wedge-shaped strip having teeth *d d'* at its enlarged end, which, together with the end of the securer, is of greater width than the diameter of the opening, whereby the fastener is prevented from escaping from the opening by being drawn therethrough. The opposite end of the fastener is tapered and struck up in the form of a hook, which is so fashioned and of such extent that the hooked end is prevented from passing through the opening in the pin. The point of the hook when fastened is forced forward, resting against the curved wall of the pin, as plainly shown. The securing device, as will be seen, is preferably flat and its central portion is of a width to permit the passing of the strap therethrough in a manner presently to be described.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a slightly-modified form of securer, the same consisting, essentially, of a device having a straight or right-angle extension *d''*, fitting in a longitudinal groove *d³*, formed in a pin adjacent to the strap-opening.

E designates the first-finger strap. This strap is constructed with an opening *e* of a length substantially one-half the length of the head of the T-fastener and arranged longitudinally of the strap, so that by turning the same into line with the T-fastener and inserting one branch thereof through the opening, pulling it back, and forcing the other branch through, and thence turning the strap

one-quarter turn, the T-head will securely fasten and hold the strap in place, but, as will be seen, permits of its removal. This feature is an important one for the reason that the fastener at this point holds simply the first-finger strap in place and is depended on for no other purpose.

F designates the narrow finger-strap, which is secured by a rivet or other suitable means to the end of the finger-strap E. It is then passed through slits *e' e''* on the opposite end of the finger-strap E, and thence through the strap-recess C, which owing to the circular formation rolls the strap and carries the same onto the opposite sides of the securing member therein. This strap F is passed through the opening C in the direction of the large end of the fastener, so that a backward movement forces the wedge-shaped fastener closely down onto the strap, and thus holds it fixedly in position against slipping. I have found in practice that the fastener and strap thus arranged will retain this position indefinitely without creeping or becoming loose.

It will be observed from the construction above described that the first-finger strap is so positioned and arranged that it well protects the finger, as is usual in such devices, but that the narrow strap, which is designed to cover the other fingers, is not passed through a fixed loop on the pin, but through the end of the strap E. By this means it will be readily observed that the strap F can be withdrawn from the slits in the strap E and arranged as shown in Fig. 5.

In passing the strap F through the circular opening C it is, as above stated, passed through the opening in the direction of the head of the fastener D, and can be continued or drawn through in that direction without interference or resistance on the part of the fastener; but owing to the wedge-shaped fastener acting as a dog the wedge will immediately be drawn back against the strap and walls of the opening and firmly lock the strap against withdrawal.

In the construction shown in Fig. 6 the end of the dog or fastener is inclosed in a slot, which may be desirable in certain cases where it is found that the end might interfere or be caught by the hand of the operator. As the device is applied to the hand the operator needs only to pull down on the projecting end of the strap and draw it tight onto his fingers, and thereafter the strap will be automatically locked in its adjusted position against removal. This feature I regard as broadly new in this art and desire it understood that any of the mechanical equivalents can be employed in lieu of the particular construction of the wedge-shaped device shown,

which will hereinafter be designated as a "dog" or "wedge," the wedging principle being the essential features of this feature of the invention.

The fastener D has the teeth at its larger end for the purpose of securely and positively holding the strap in its adjusted position. While the frictional engagement would ordinarily be sufficient, yet I have found that by carrying the teeth directly into the material of the strap a more positive engagement is secured.

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

1. In a corn-husking implement, the combination with a husking-pin having a T-shaped projection thereon, a strap having a longitudinal slit through which the projection passes and by which the strap is detachably connected with said projection and said strap having loops thereon, an extension or continuation of the strap loosely passing only through the loops, and means at the opposite end of the pin for securing the strap in adjusted positions, substantially as described.

2. In a husking-pin, the combination with a pin having a T-headed projection thereon, a strap secured removably to said projection by having a longitudinal slit *e* formed therein through which the head passes and having a loop at its end, an extension on the opposite end of said strap loosely passing only through said loop and a securing device at the opposite end of the pin with which the end of the extension engages, substantially as described.

3. In a husking-pin, the combination with a pin proper, of a T-headed projection fixedly secured thereon, a strap having an opening through which the headed projection is passed and a loop at one end, a strap extension at the other end passing loosely through said loop, an opening in the opposite end of the pin and means acting automatically for securing the strap in said opening, substantially as described.

4. In a husking-pin, the combination with a pin proper having a transverse opening therein, of a strap secured to the pin and adapted to pass through the opening, and a transversely-movable securing device movable transversely of the openings and carried by the pin for securing the strap in adjusted positions, substantially as described.

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

PETER A. WALLER.

Witnesses:

ERNEST C. LADD,
W. E. WASHBURN.