No. 702,602. Patented June 17, 1902.

J. F. STEWARD.

CORN SHOCKER.

(Application filed Jan. 6, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

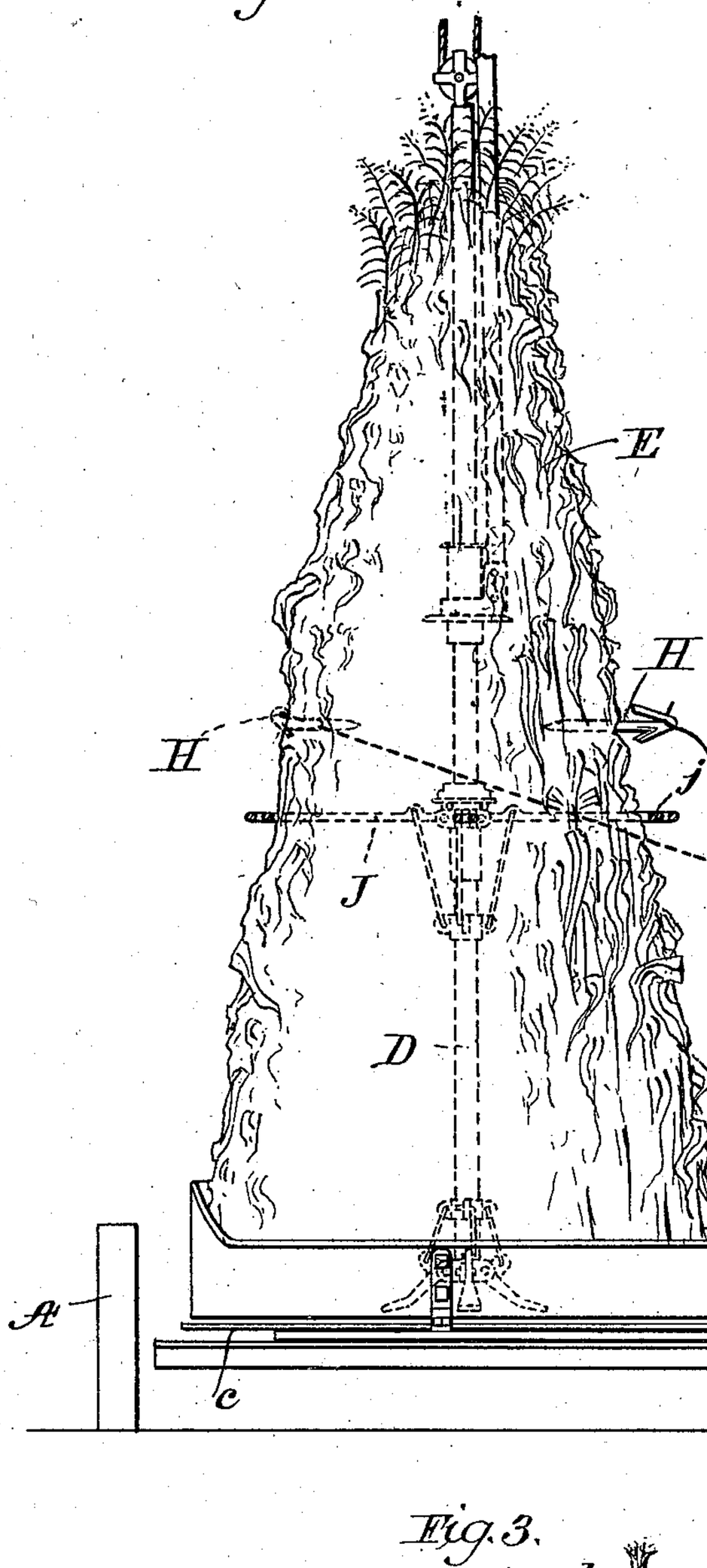


Fig. 2.

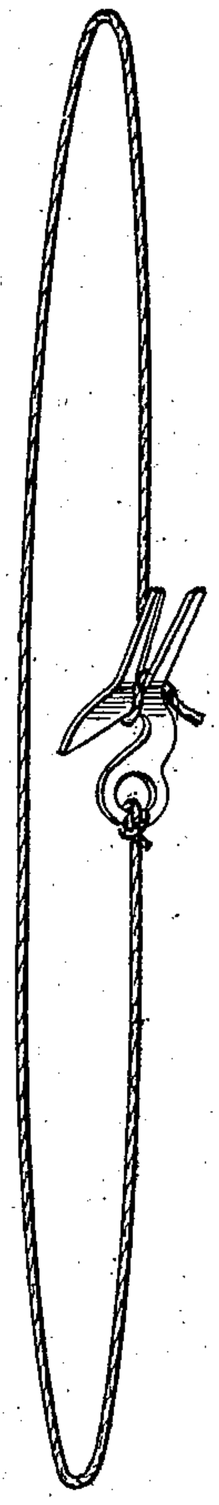
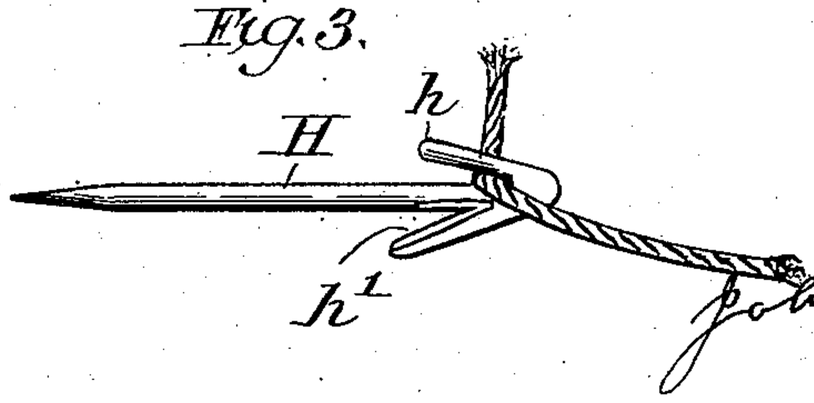


Fig. 3.



Witnesses;
Edw. Barrett.
C. W. Smith

Inventor
John F. Steward.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. STEWARD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CORN-SHOCKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,602, dated June 17, 1902.

Application filed January 6, 1902. Serial No. 88,699. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. STEWARD, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corn-Shockers, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The improvement relates to corn-shocking machines of the rotary-table kind, and has reference to means for carrying the band by which the shock is to be bound around the shock automatically at the time that the shock is nearly completed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows the preferable means I employ for securing the end of the twine (shown in full lines) to the side of the newly-formed shock in order that the rotation of the latter may carry it therearound. In the figure the location of the band after the shock has made so much of a rotation as is necessary to bring the end of the band to a position that the operator may grasp it and also the portion of the band extending to the twine-box is shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 shows the form of band (not continuous) that is sometimes used for binding shocks of grain, having a hook at the end. Fig. 3 shows a convenient means of securing the end of the band to the means by which I prefer to connect it to the side of the shock when drawn from a ball and not cut in lengths, as shown in Fig. 2.

Only so much of the machine proper is shown as necessary to illustrate my invention. The general construction of the machine will form the subject-matter of an application soon to be filed by James M. Shively and will not be described here further than to say that upon the wheels A and A the main frame is supported, having upon it a driver's stand B.

C is the rotary table of the usual kind, (shown in the patent granted to James M. Shively, dated May 5, 1896, and numbered 559,754,) upon which is the shock-forming reel D. (Shown in dotted lines.)

E is the shock; F, the twine-box.

The cutting devices and rotary table shown in the patent granted to James M. Shively, No. 559,754, dated May 5, 1896, are used and need not be described.

Upon the framework of the machine G, I place the twine-box and provide a pin H, preferably having a hook *h* upon its end, as shown, and also a cutting-knife *h'*, suitably shielded by having the knife hook shape, the edge within. Upon the framework of the machine I place a convenient receptacle for the pin, which may be an eye *f* upon the twine-box or elsewhere. To the hook at the end of the pin the twine is temporarily secured, preferably by drawing tightly into the notch *f*.

The attendant starts the team and drives the machine forward until the shock becomes of the desired size in the usual manner, and then without stopping his team he thrusts the pin H into the shock at the side nearest him, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1. Upon further rotation of the shock the pin reaches the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. While the shock itself is so large that the band cannot be placed around it by the operator unaided, he is able by this means when the band and pin are in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 to grasp the band with one hand and the pin with the other and bring the two parts together, when he can tie them, cut the twine from the ball, and reconnect the new end of the band to the pin. The shock is then ready to be lifted by the usual means from the table. The pin in this instance is not a tying device, the knot being tied by hand.

In Fig. 2, as stated, I have shown a hook upon the end of an individual band. When this is used, the operator places the hook in the eyes *j* or otherwise connects it to the ends of the radial arms J of the shock-forming reel, the ends of which may be made to project, as shown in the figures. The hook then travels around the shock while the operator holds the prepared band or permits it to draw through his hand. When the operation of carrying the band around is completed to a sufficient extent, he secures it by hooking it, as shown.

The attachment of the twine to the radial arms direct is practically equivalent to the use of the pin and may be so considered.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with a rotary shock-forming table, a twine-receptacle and a twine-

carrying device, said device independent of said shock-forming table and consisting of a pin provided with means for holding the end of said twine and, when the pin is engaged by the stalks forming the shock, carrying the said twine around the said shock as the latter rotates, substantially as described.

2. In a rotary corn-shocking machine, a twine-receptacle and a pin having the twine-receiving hook H and the knife H′, all combined substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN F. STEWARD.

Witnesses:

EDW. BARRETT,

C. W. SMITH.