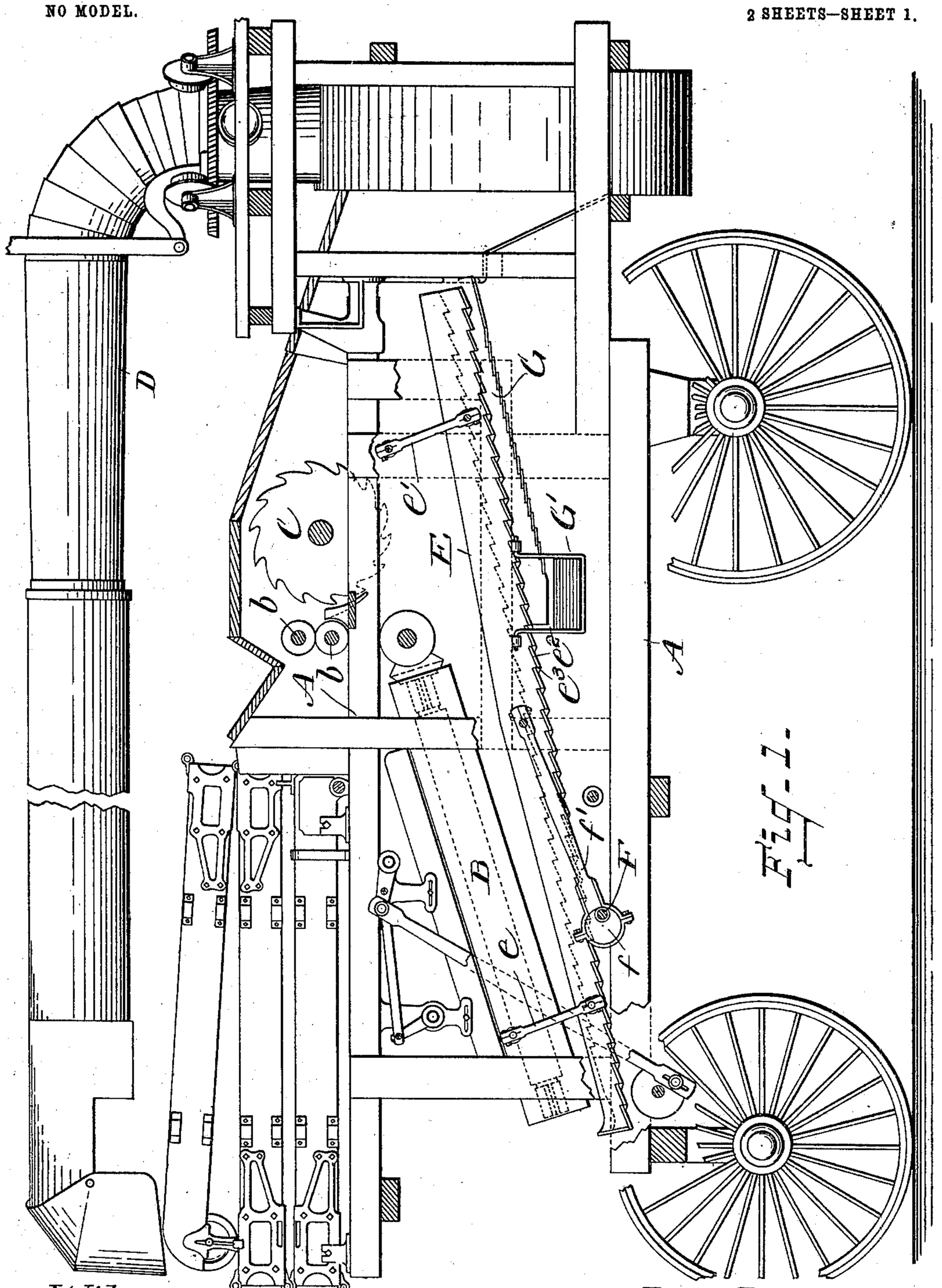
No. 731,393. PATENTED JUNE 16, 1903.

L. D. SWART.

CORN HUSKING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 4, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 1.

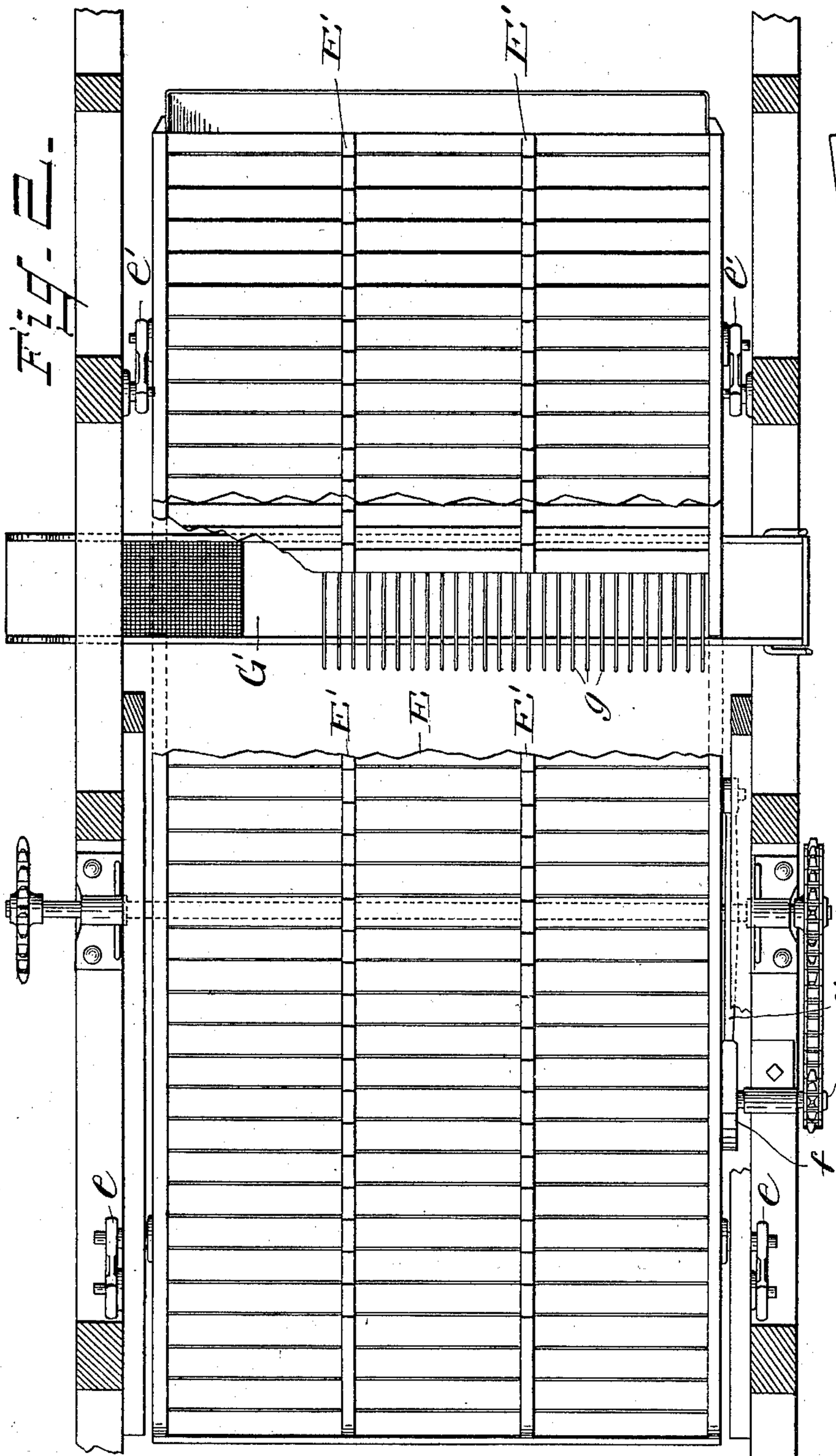
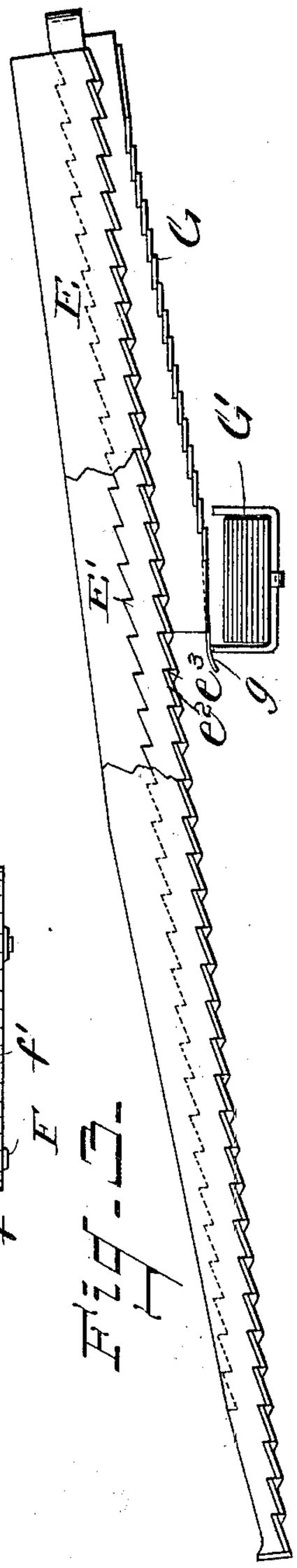


Fig. 2.



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No. 731,393. Patented June 16, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LESTER D. SWART, OF AUBURN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE A. W. STEVENS COMPANY, OF MARINETTE, WISCONSIN.

CORN-HUSKING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 731,393, dated June 16, 1903.

Application filed August 4, 1902. Serial No. 118,265. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LESTER D. SWART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Auburn, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corn-Husking Machines; 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 corn-husking machines; and it consists in certain new constructions and combinations of parts whereby new and desirable results are secured.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated the best way in which I have contemplated embodying my invention, and the said invention is disclosed in the following description and claim.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal elevation, the inclosing boarding of the near side being removed and some parts in section to show the relative arrangement of the parts clearly. Fig. 2 is a top or plan view of my husk-carrier; and Fig. 3 is a side view of the same with the corn-delivery chute or trough, a part being broken away.

In the figures of drawings, A indicates the main frame of a corn-husking machine.

B is the frame carrying the corn-husking rollers.

b b are the snapping or breaking rollers for snapping or breaking the ears from the stalks and for feeding the stalks to the shredder C.

D is the pneumatic conveyer for carrying off the husks and shredded stalks.

Beneath the frame B and the shredder C is the husk-conveyer E. At the forward end of the machine this conveyer is suspended by the links *e e* and at the rear end by links *e' e'*, and the conveyer is given a reciprocating motion on said links by the eccentric *f* on shaft F and the eccentric-rod *f'*. The bottom of this conveyer is formed of narrow boards or slats one overlapping the other, as shown, forming a series of pockets having inclines e^2 and square shoulders e^3, by means of which the materials upon the conveyer when it is rapidly reciprocated are carried to the rear end of the conveyer. The conveyer is strengthened by the two longitudinally-extending ribs or bars E' E', having their upper edges notched to correspond with the conformation of the pattern of the conveyer. These ribs serve to engage and move the coarser materials.

Beneath the rear end of the conveyer E is placed the corn-conveyer G, the bottom of which is formed in a manner similar to that of the conveyer E, with the slats or narrow boards comprising the same reversely lapped to feed the materials deposited upon it in the opposite direction. The forward or lower end of the conveyer G is provided with the rods or wires *g g*, which extend across the delivery chute or trough G'.

The operation of this device is as follows: The ears as they are broken from the stalks drop upon the husking-rollers carried by frame B. These rollers strip the husk from the ears and the husks are carried through between the rollers and fall upon the conveyer E. In case any kernels are loosened and removed from the ears such kernels drop through between the rollers of frame B upon the conveyer, which carries these kernels and the husk rearwardly. In rear of the shredder C the materials fall upon the conveyer E, are augumented by the heavier parts of the shredded stalks, and all of the materials are brought under the influence of the draft of air leading to the pneumatic conveyer D. As the materials reach the rear end of the conveyer E the lighter portion, consisting of the stalks and husks, are drawn into the pneumatic conveyer, while the kernels of corn are dropped upon the corn-conveyer G and are fed forward and deposited in the delivery-chute G'. Should any of the husks or other materials fall upon the conveyer G', they will be caught by the rods or wires *g* and carried across the delivery-chute and dropped beneath the machine, while the corn will be dropped into the chute. This chute G' extends beyond the machine at one side and near its delivery end has a portion of its bottom formed of wire-gauze, which permits fine

dust or dirt to fall to the ground. This delivery-chute may be reciprocated transversely of the machine, if desired.

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

In a corn-husking machine, the combination with the husking-rollers, of the reciprocating husk-conveyer having pockets with a vertically-disposed front side and an inclined rear side, said conveyer adapted to receive the husks and shredded stalks, of a corn-conveyer beneath the said husk-conveyer and connected thereto, having pockets of the same form in reversed position, said corn-conveyer being adapted to receive loose kernals of corn from the husk-conveyer, the discharge-chute and wires secured to the corn-conveyer and extending across the discharge-chute, substantially as described.

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

LESTER D. SWART.

Witnesses:
NELLIE RADCLIFFE,
ED STATEN.