

No. 765,595.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1904.

L. RASMUSSEN.
CORN HUSKING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 5, 1904.

NO MODEL.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

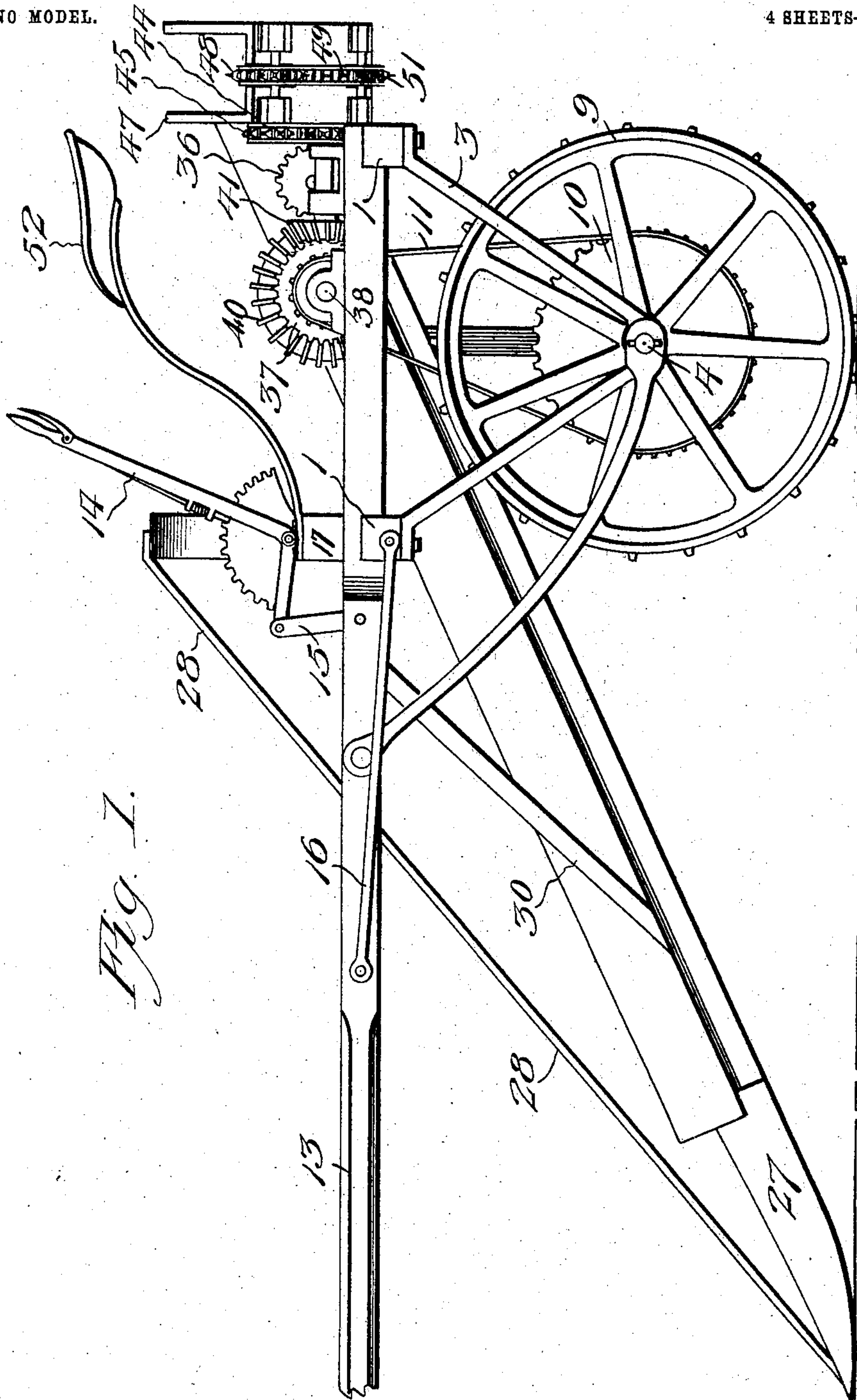


Fig. 1.

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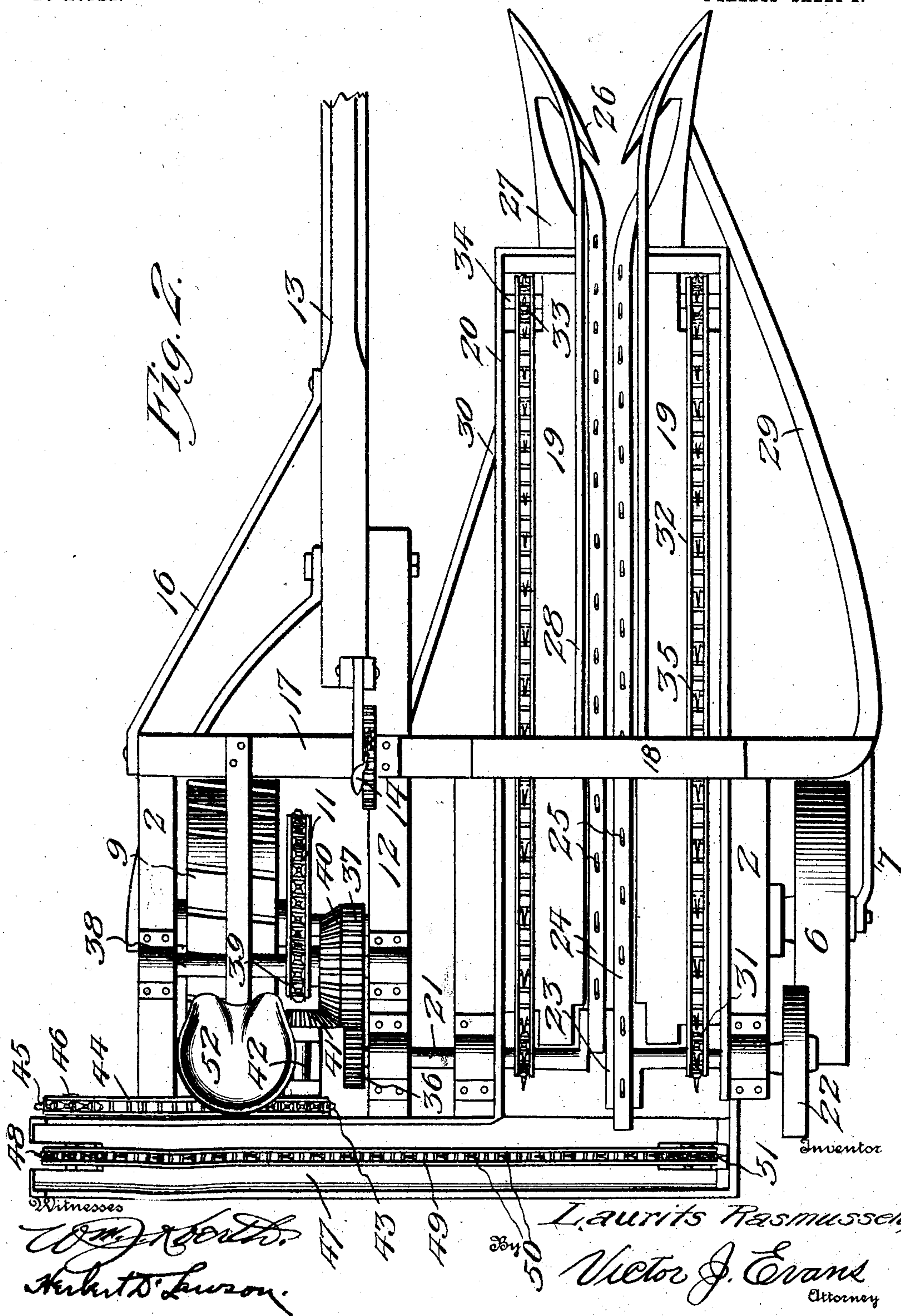
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



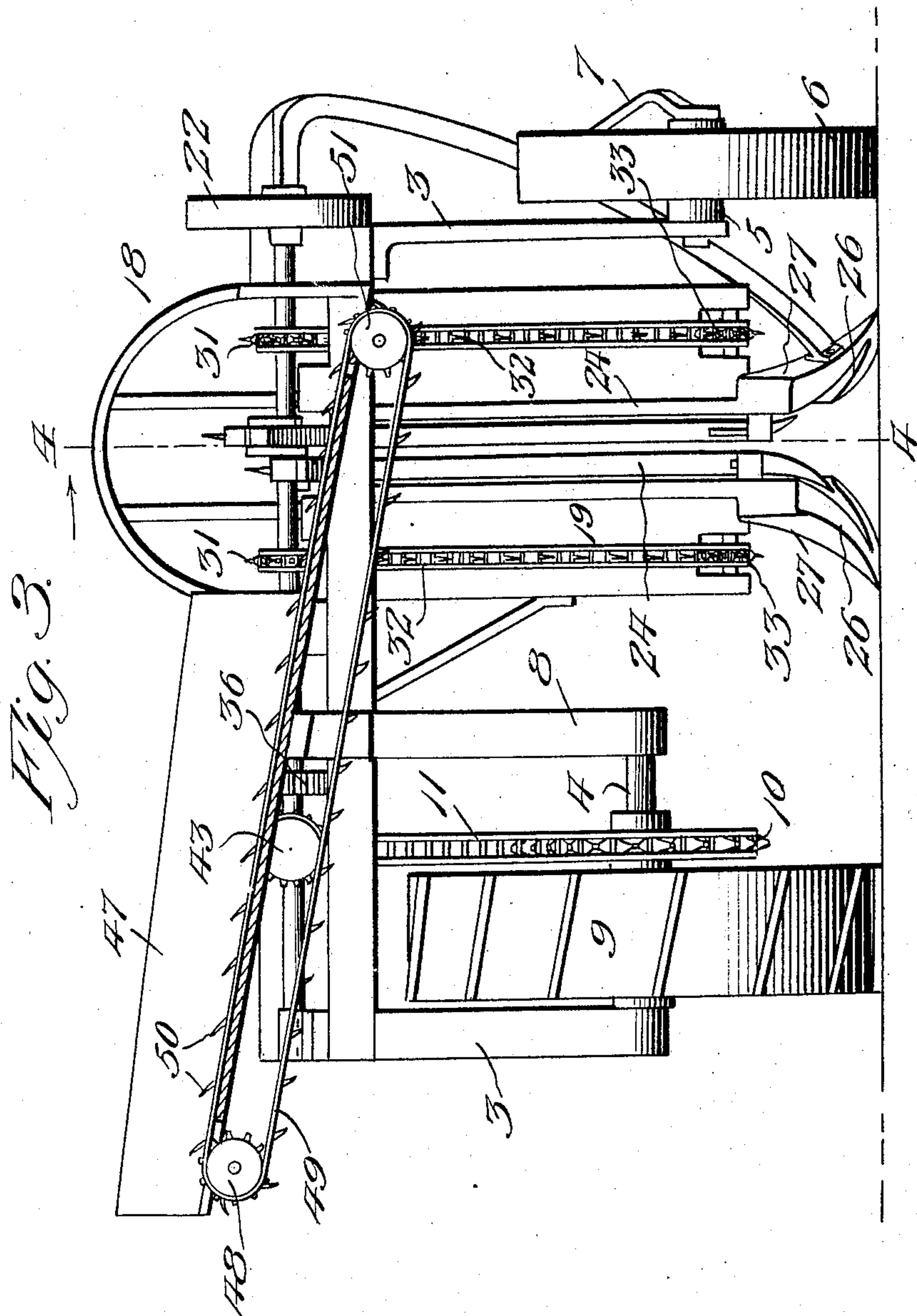
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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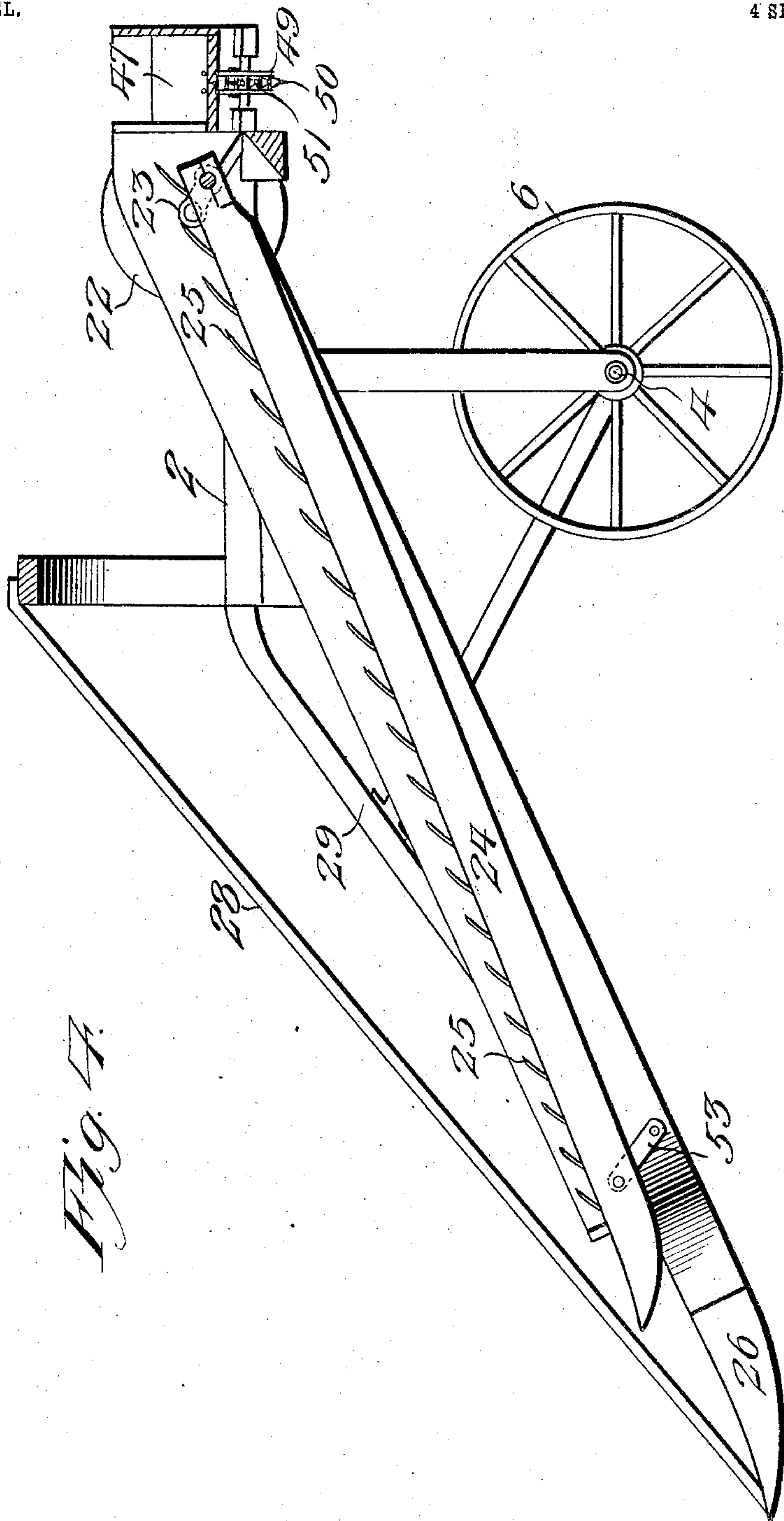
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAURITS RASMUSSEN, OF THURSTON, NEBRASKA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO NOVELTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INCORPORATED, OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

CORN-HUSKING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,595, dated July 19, 1904.

Application filed March 5, 1904. Serial No. 196,868. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAURITS RASMUSSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Thurston, in the county of Thurston and State of Nebraska, have invented new and useful Improvements in Corn-Husking Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in corn-husking machines; and its object is to provide mechanism adapted to be drawn along a row of corn and which will thoroughly strip the ears and blades from the stalks and convey them to one side of the machine, where they may be automatically deposited into any suitable receptacle provided for them.

A further object is to employ mechanism which will strip the stalks without breaking them.

Another object is to provide mechanism operated by one of the traction-wheels of the machine for transmitting motion to the stripping-bars and conveyers.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, showing the preferred form of my invention, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation, the casing of the rear conveyor being shown in section; and Fig. 4 is a section on line 4 4, Fig. 3, and looking in the direction of the arrow in said figure, the upper end of the stripping-bar being shown in a position reversed to that illustrated in Fig. 3.

Referring to the figures by numerals of reference, 1 1 are cross-beams, which are connected at their ends by side beams 2, and these beams form the frame of the platform or main body of the machine. Brackets 3 are secured to the beams 1 at their ends and form bearings for shafts 4 and 5. Shaft 5 forms a bearing for a traction-wheel 6, the outer end being

provided with a brace-rod 7. The other shaft 4 bears at its inner end within a bracket 8, and this shaft has a large power traction-wheel 9 secured to it. A gear 10 is also secured to the shaft and is adapted to transmit rotary motion through a chain 11 to the various parts of the machine. A longitudinally-extending beam 12 is secured upon beams 1 at one side of the center of the machine, and pivoted to it is a tongue 13, which is adapted to be raised or lowered by means of a bell-crank lever 14, which is connected to the inner end of the tongue by a link 15. A brace-rod 16 is pivoted at its ends to one side of tongue 13 and to the adjoining end of the front beam 1.

Arranged upon the beam 12 and extending over and longitudinally of the front beam 1 is a transversely-extending beam 17, which forms an arch 18, extending over to parallel inclines 19, having walls 20 at the outer edges thereof and at their lower ends. These inclines are spaced apart and extend upward to a shaft 21, which is journaled on the beams 12 and one of the beams 2 and has a fly-wheel 22 at one end. Oppositely-arranged cranks 23 are formed by this shaft in alinement with the space between the inclines 19, and mounted on each crank is the upper end of a stripping-bar 24, having prongs or teeth 25 extending upward therefrom. The two stripping-bars extend longitudinally within the space between the inclines and project beyond the lower ends of said inclines. The lower ends of the stripping-bars are curved in opposite directions, so as to form a substantially V-shaped inlet, and these ends project in rear of converging fingers 26, which project rearwardly from arms 27, extending downward from the lower ends of the inclines 19. The lower faces of the arms 27 are curved upward, and secured to the ends of these arms are inclined supporting-rails 28, which extend above the inclines and are secured to the top of the arch 18. A bracing-strip 29 is secured to one end of the beam 17 and to one of the arms 27, and another brace, 30, is secured to beam 12 and

one of the inclines 19. These braces serve to prevent injury to the inclines and their arms as a result of lateral strain. Sprockets 31 are secured to the shaft 21 in alinement with the
 5 inclines 19, and mounted on them are conveyer-chains 32, which extend around sprockets 33, secured to shafts 34, which are journaled in the lower ends of the inclines. These chains 32 are endless and have prongs 35 there-
 10 on for engaging material deposited upon the inclines and for conducting it upward thereon.

A gear 36 is secured to the inner end of shaft 21 and meshes with a gear 37, which is secured to a shaft 38, journaled on the beam
 15 12 and one of the beams 2. Shaft 38 has a sprocket 39 thereon, on which is arranged the power or driving chain before referred to. Another gear, 40, is also secured to shaft 38 and meshes with a gear 41, which is secured
 20 to shaft 42, arranged at right angles to the shaft 38. A sprocket 43 is secured to shaft 42 and has a chain 44 thereon, which serves to transmit rotary motion to a sprocket 45, arranged on a shaft 46. This shaft extends
 25 under one end of a trough 47, which is located at the back of the machine and extends transversely thereof. The inner side of this trough is cut away in rear of the inclines 19, so that material carried up the inclines will be de-
 30 posited within the trough. A sprocket 48 is secured to the shaft 46 at the center of the end of the trough, and arranged thereon is a conveyer-chain 49, provided with prongs 50. This chain extends around a sprocket 51, which
 35 is mounted within the other end of the trough. A seat 52 may be suitably arranged upon the machine. The lower ends of the stripping-bars 24 are supported by means of links 53, which are pivoted thereto and to the inner
 40 edges of the inclines 19.

The machine is adapted to be drawn forward, so that the stalks in a row will pass successively between the fingers 26 of arms 27. Rails 28 will hold the stalks in an upright po-
 45 sition, and these stalks will be successively received between the stripping-bars 24. The forward movement of the machine causes motion to be transmitted from the wheel 9 through chain 11 to shaft 38 and from this
 50 shaft through the gears 37 and 36 to the crank-shaft 21. As this shaft rotates it reciprocates the stripping-bars 24, which are raised and lowered alternately, and the teeth 25 engage the ears and blades on the stalks and tear them
 55 off and deposit them upon the conveyers 32. The teeth 35 on these conveyers draw the material up the inclines 19 and deposit it within the trough 47. Here it is carried laterally by the conveyer 49, which receives its motion
 60 from the shaft 38 through gears 40 and 41, shaft 42, and chain 44.

In the foregoing description I have shown the preferred form of my invention; but I do not limit myself thereto, as I am aware that

modifications may be made therein without 65 departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and I therefore reserve the right to make such changes as fairly fall within the scope of my invention.

Having thus described the invention, what 70 is claimed as new is—

1. In a corn-stripper, the combination with a frame having wheels, parallel inclines upon the frame, and a conveyer upon each incline; of diverging arms projecting from the in- 75 clines, converging fingers extending inwardly from the arms, parallel alternately-operating stripping-bars between the inclines and in rear of the fingers, and means for transmitting motion thereto from one of the wheels 80 of the frame.

2. In a corn-stripper, the combination with a frame having wheels for supporting the same, parallel inclines extending from the frame, and a conveyer on each incline; of di- 85 verging arms extending from the incline, converging fingers extending inwardly from the arms, toothed stripping-bars between the inclines and in rear of the fingers, and means operated by one of the wheels for imparting 90 reciprocating motion to the bars alternately.

3. In a corn-stripper, the combination with a frame having supporting-wheels, parallel in- clines extending from the frame, and con- 95 veyers upon the inclines; of diverging arms extending from the inclines, converging fingers extending inwardly from the arms, sup- porting-rails above the inclines and secured to the arms, toothed stripping-bars between the inclines and in rear of the fingers, and 100 means for transmitting motion from one of the wheels to the conveyers and stripping-bars.

4. In a corn-stripper, the combination with a frame having supporting-wheels, parallel 105 inclines upon the frame, and endless conveyers on the inclines; of diverging arms extending from the inclines, converging fingers extending inwardly from the arms, supporting-rails above the inclines and secured to the arms, 110 parallel stripping-bars between the inclines and projecting in rear of the fingers, teeth upon said bars, a transversely-extending conveyer at one end of the inclines, and means for transmitting motion from one of the 115 wheels to the conveyers and stripping-bars.

5. In a corn-stripper, the combination with a frame having supporting-wheels, and an in- cline upon the frame; of parallel stripping- 120 bars at one edge of the incline and having diverging lower ends, diverging arms at the lower end of the incline, converging fingers extending inwardly from the arms and overlapping the adjoining ends of the strip- ping-bars, and means operated by one of the 125 wheels for reciprocating the bars in opposite directions alternately.

6. In a corn-stripper, the combination with

5 a frame having supporting-wheels, parallel inclines upon the frame, and endless conveyers on the inclines; of diverging arms extending from the inclines, converging fingers extending inwardly from the arms, parallel vertically-movable stripping-bars between the inclines and projecting in rear of the fingers, and means operated by one of the wheels for

moving the stripping-bars in opposite directions simultaneously.

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

LAURITS RASMUSSEN.

Witnesses:

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MORTIMER FLEET.