

J. L. WHITE.
PEANUT STRIPPER.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1908.

912,343.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

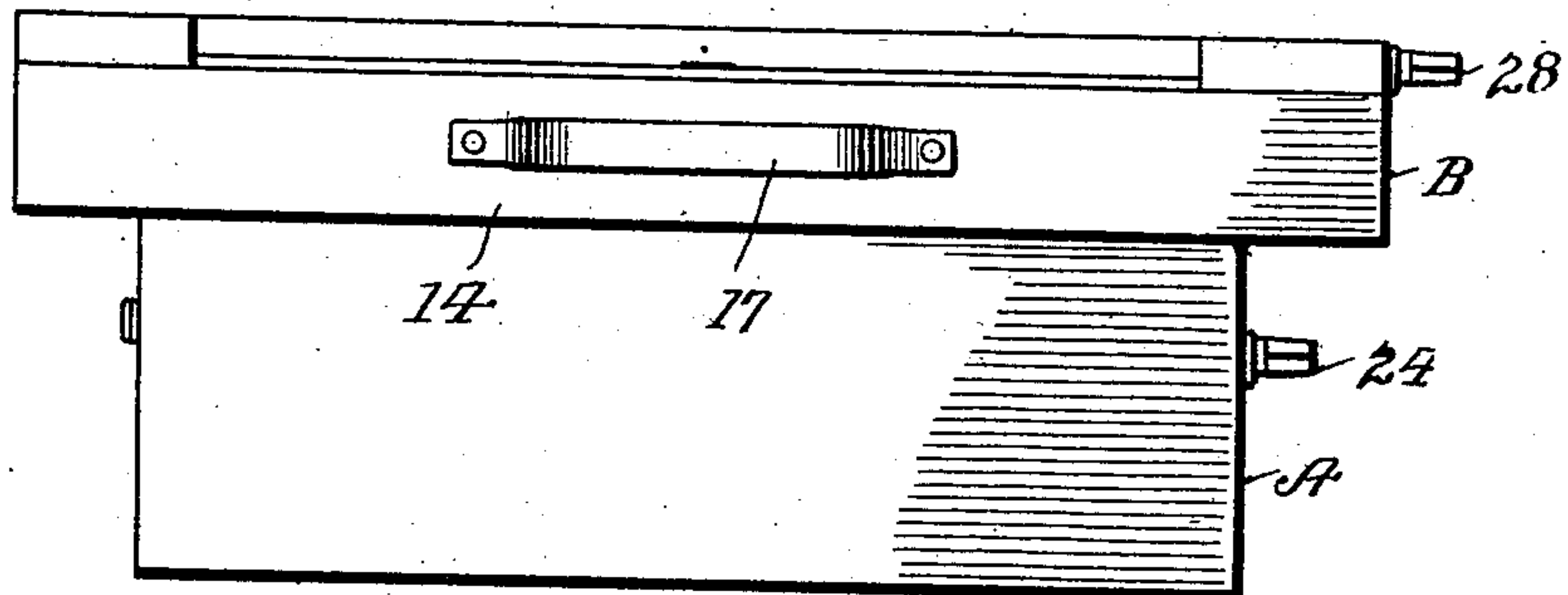
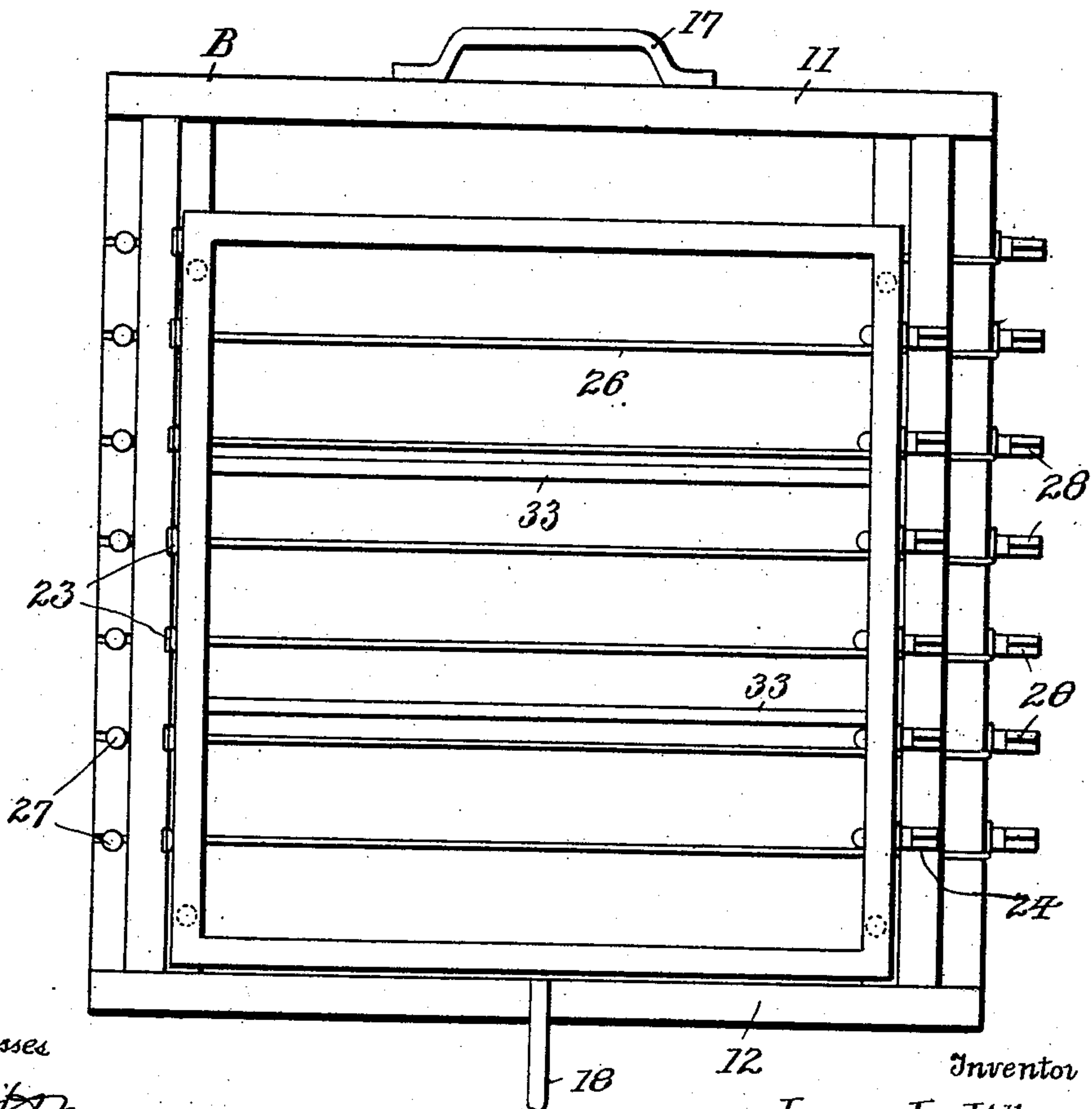


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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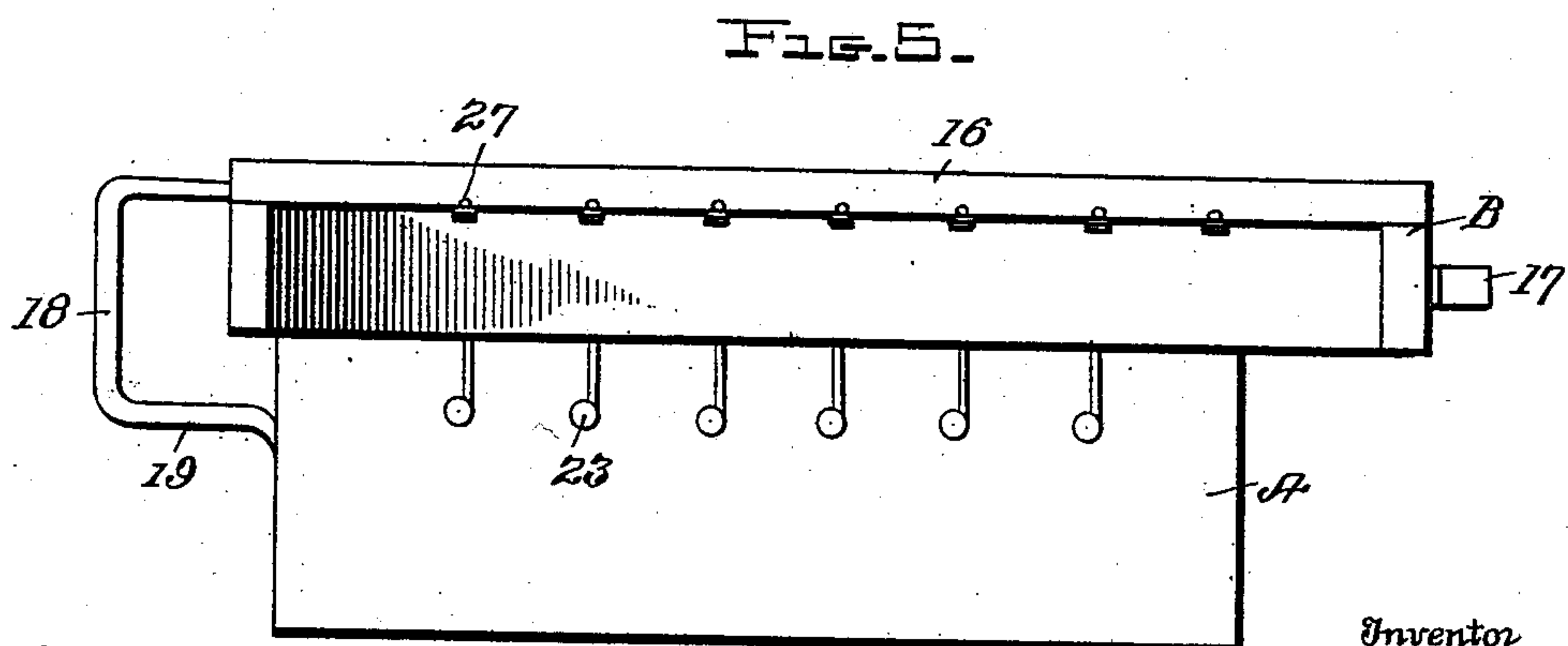
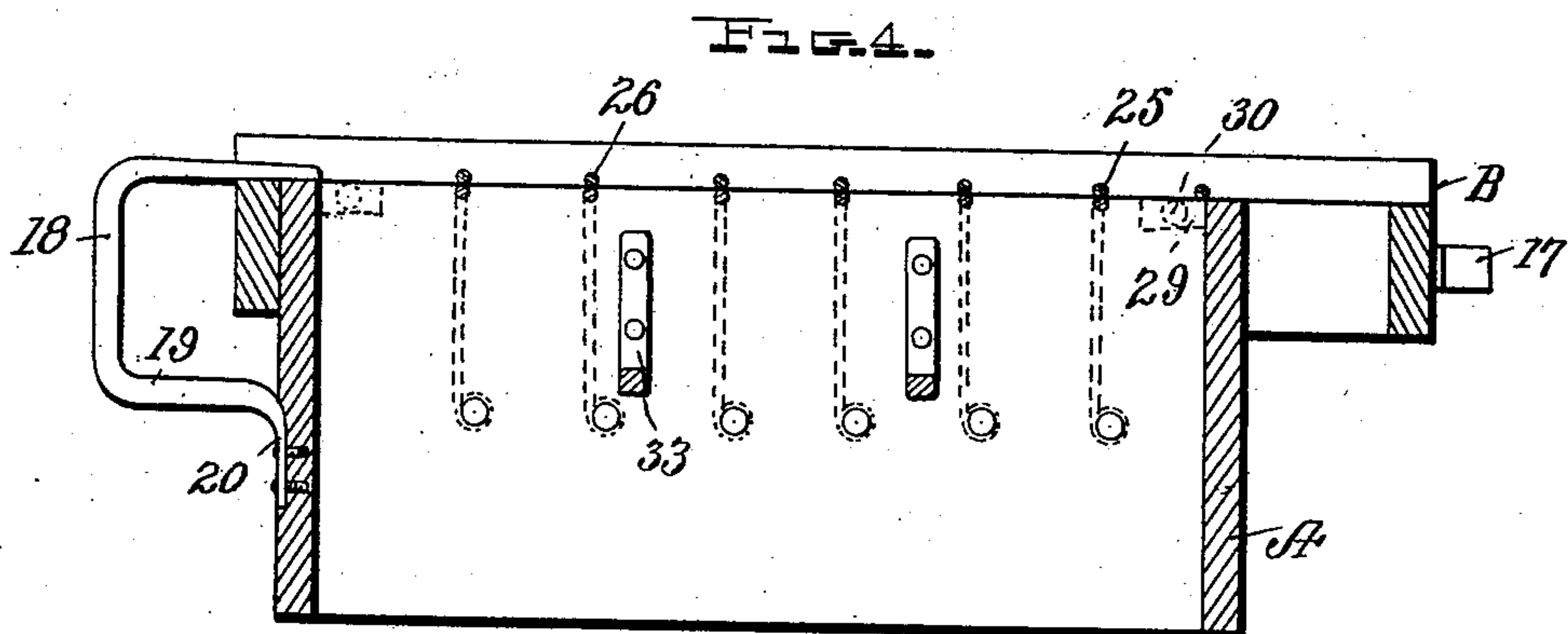
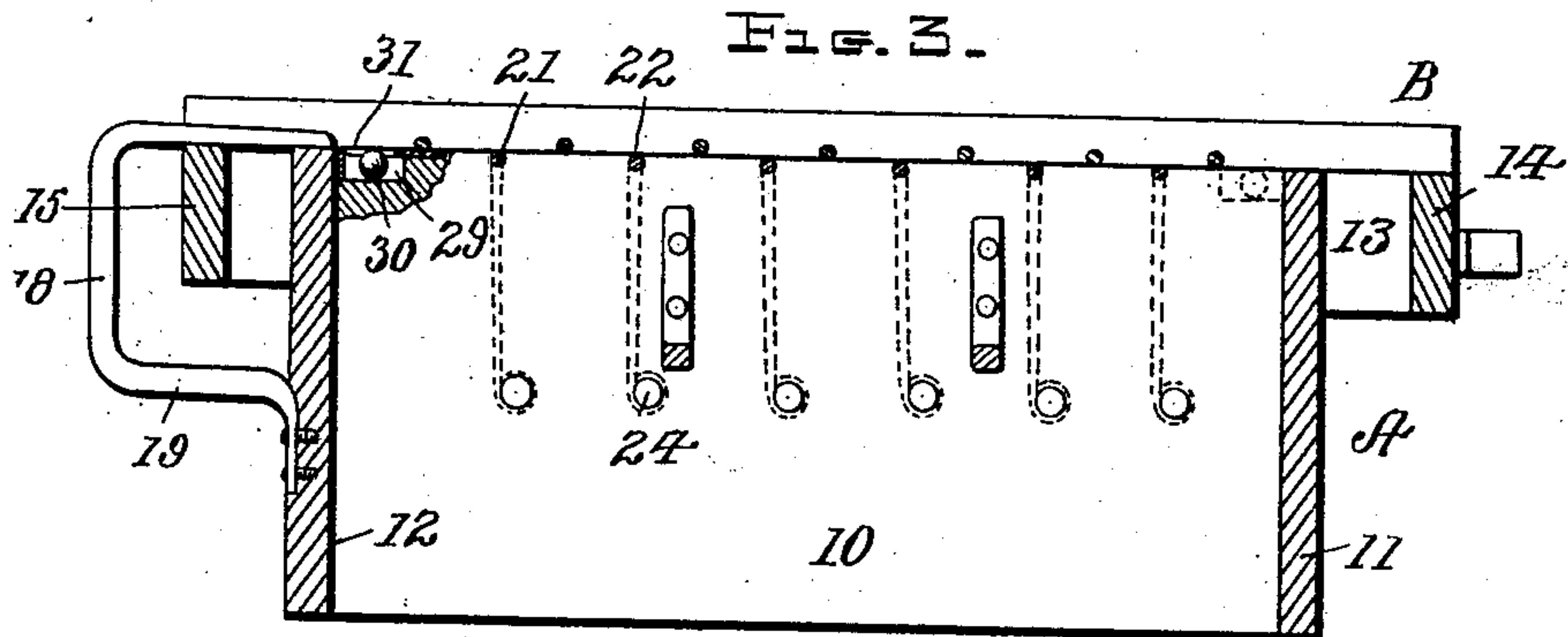
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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES L. WHITE, OF COALDALE, ARKANSAS.

PEANUT-STRIPPER.

No. 912,343.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

Application filed May 25, 1908. Serial No. 434,937.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES L. WHITE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Coaldale, in the county of Scott, State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Peanut-Strippers; 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 peanut strippers and more particularly to that class in which two frames are provided one mounted to reciprocate above the other, there being wires stretched across each frame, the said wires co-acting, when the reciprocatory frame is shifted, to strip the peanuts from a vine placed thereon and in carrying out my invention I have in view the provision of an extremely simple construction of stripper of this class and to this end I have aimed to provide as simple a means as is possible for supporting the reciprocatory frame upon the receiving frame of the stripper and for guiding and holding the frame in place.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view thereof, Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the stripper embodied in my invention, Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken from front to rear and showing the two frames in their normal position, Fig. 4 is a similar view but showing the reciprocatory frame shifted to operative position, and, Fig. 5 is a side elevation.

As shown in the drawings, the stripper embodied in my invention comprises a receiving frame, indicated in general by the reference character A, and a reciprocatory frame, indicated in general by the reference character B, which is mounted for reciprocatory movement upon the receiving frame.

The receiving frame A comprises sides 10, a front end wall 11, and a rear end wall 12, the said frame being of course rectangular and the reciprocatory frame is, in a like manner, comprised of sides 13, a front wall 14, and a rear wall 15, it being of the same width as the receiving frame but of greater length, that is from front to rear, than the said receiving frame and being fitted down upon the said frame. Cleats 16 are secured one upon each of the sides 13 of the reciprocatory frame and the inner or opposed edges of these cleats project inwardly to such a degree as to extend above the upper edges

of the side 10 of the receiving frame, they resting thereon so that the reciprocatory frame is in this manner supported for backward and forward reciprocatory movement upon the said frame.

In order that the frame B may be reciprocated, a handle 17 is provided upon the front wall 14 thereof and in order that the said frame B may be held against accidental displacement from the frame A, a guide is fixed upon the rear wall 12 of the receiving frame and receives the corresponding wall of the reciprocatory frame, the said guide being secured at its upper end to the said rear wall of the receiving frame and being extended from its said end rearwardly to a degree sufficient to permit of the desired movement of the reciprocatory frame, thence downwardly as indicated at 18, thence forwardly as at 19, to the wall 12 of the receiving frame and finally in a vertical direction as at 20, this latter portion 20 being secured to the said wall, it being understood that the lower edge of the rear wall 15 of the reciprocatory frame engages the upper horizontally extending branch of the yoke. The space between the branches of the yoke is also sufficient to permit the part 15 to turn therein, which enables the reciprocating frame to be swung upwardly with the yoke and the part 15 acting as a hinge. By thus swinging the reciprocating frame, the lower screen is made readily accessible for the purpose of cleaning the same.

Notches 21 are formed at intervals along the upper edge of each side 10 of the receiving frame and stretched across the frame from side to side and in these notches are wires 22, the wires being secured each at one of its ends to a suitable stud 23 upon one side wall 10 of the frame and being connected at their other end each to a pin 24 which may be turned to adjust the tension of the wires, these pins 24 being carried by the other one of the side walls 10 of the said receiving frame. Grooves 25 are formed at intervals in the under sides of the cleats 16 and stretched across the reciprocatory frame from side to side and extending in these grooves are wires 26, the said wires being permanently connected at one of their ends to fixed pins 27 upon one of the cleats and at their other ends to tension adjusting pins 28 upon the other cleats. The wires 22 and 26 of the two frames alternate as is clearly shown in the

vertical sectional view of the drawings and by reciprocating the frame B, it will be understood that the wires of the said frame will be brought substantially into engagement with the wires of the receiving frame.

5 In order to reduce friction as far as possible, a groove 29 is formed in the upper edge of each side wall 10 of the receiving frame at the front and rear ends thereof and arranged in each of the grooves is a ball bearing 30, there being a plate fitted over each groove and formed with a slot 31 through which a portion of the respective ball bearings project, it being understood
10 of course that the cleats 16 rest directly upon the ball bearings.

In using the stripper, the vines are held in one hand with their roots extending down between the wires of the two frames and the
20 frame B is then reciprocated so as to move the wires 26 in the direction of the wire 22. The vines are then raised, the peanuts being stripped from the vines by the wires.

Braces 33 connect the sides 10 of the receiving frame.

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What is claimed is:

A vine stripper comprising superposed screens, one of said screens being stationary and the other screen being reciprocable, a yoke rigidly secured to and projecting horizontally from one end of the stationary screen, and a cross bar forming one end of the frame of the reciprocable screen and extending loosely through the yoke, the parts being so related that the yoke serves as a hinge by which the reciprocable screen is permanently connected with the structure and may be supported when out of working position.

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

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JAMES L. WHITE.

Witnesses:

MATTIE GREEN,
E. C. DARNEAL.