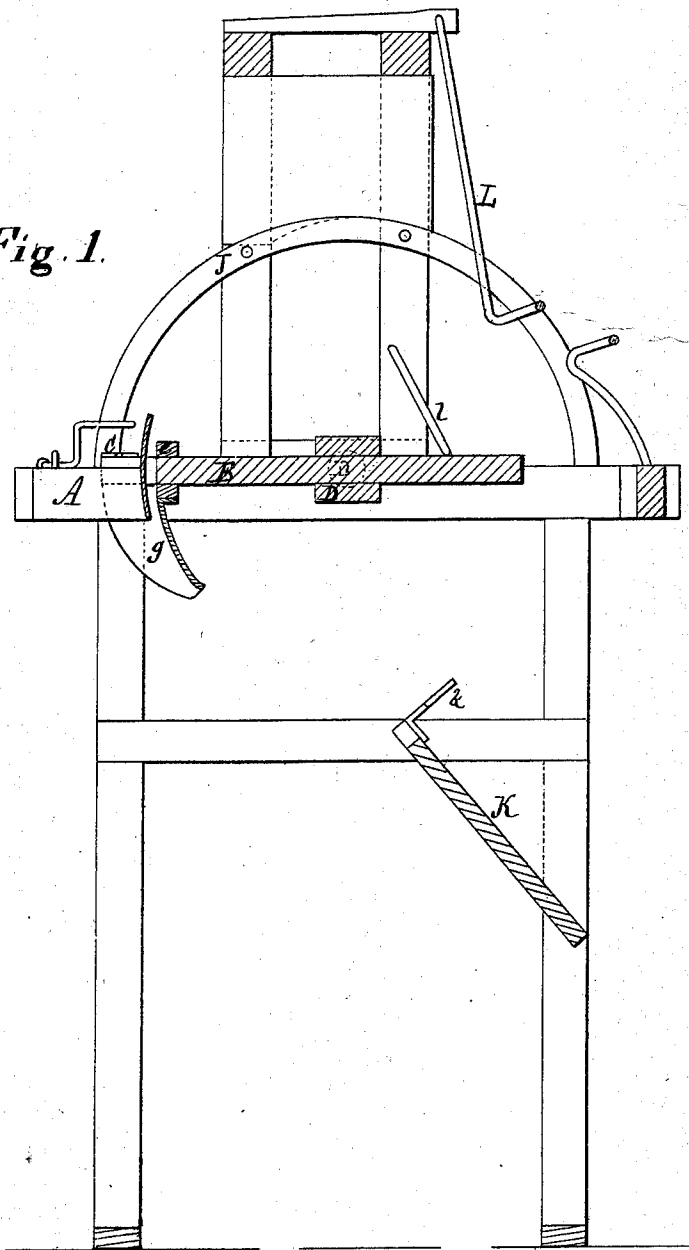


C. A. LANG.
Corn-Huskers.

No. 139,586.

Patented June 3, 1873.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
E. A. Bates.
Chas. F. Stebbins.

Inventor:
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Chipman & Sons mfg Co
Atty.

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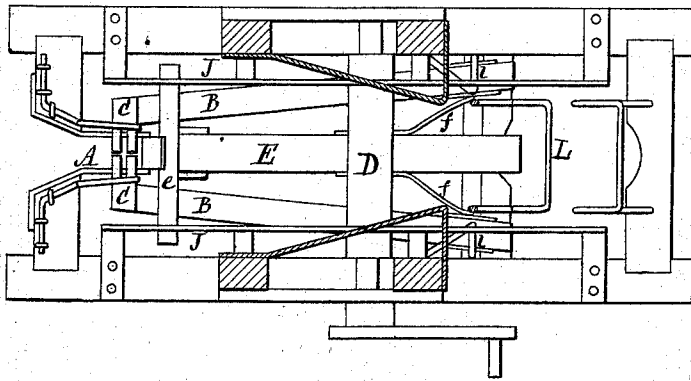


Fig. 2.

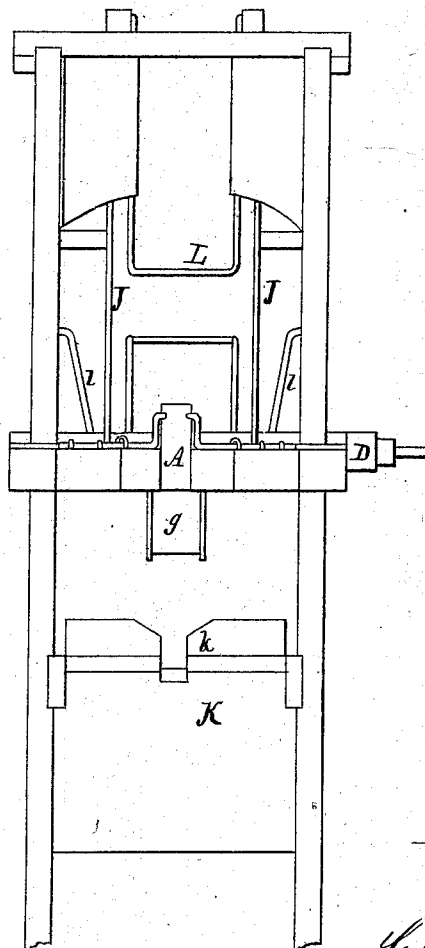


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. LANG, OF PALMYRA, MAINE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORN-HUSKERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **139,586**, dated June 3, 1873; application filed February 15, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known, that I, CHARLES A. LANG, of Palmyra, in the county of Somerset, and State of Maine, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Corn-Husking Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of a central vertical section of my corn-husking machine; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section; Fig. 3 is an end view.

My invention relates to certain improvements in corn-husking machines; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter particularly described and set forth.

In the drawing, A represents the ear-holder, which consists of a tapering recess formed by bending a strip of sheet metal midway of its length and attaching the ends to the front bar of the frame-work of the machine. B B represent a pair of arms pivoted to a horizontal shaft, D, journaled in the side rails of the frame-work. Each arm carries on its front end a double-bladed knife, C, or a knife, the cutting edges of which resemble two chisels placed side by side with a narrow interval between them. Attached rigidly to the shaft D, midway between the arms B B, is a bar, E, which terminates immediately in rear of the knives C, and is attached to a transverse bar e, which has a fork at each end, in which the arms B B play laterally. Flat springs f f are attached to the bar E so that their free ends bear against the rear portions of the inner sides of the arms B B and tend to keep the knives C C closed together. Attached to the bar e, and extending downward, is a three-sided box or casing, g. J J represent two semicircular metallic bars, having their ends attached to the side rails of the frame-work. At the front portion of the frame-work the distance between these bars is sufficient to allow the ends of the arms B B to pass freely between them; but from a point about mid-

way between their ends the distance between them is lessened for the remainder of their length, so that the knives C are forced together as they pass between them. L represents a hanging loop, consisting of a wire rod bent midway of its length and having its ends inserted in sockets in the upper part of the frame-work so that the loop is suspended between the bars J J at the narrowest portion. K is an inclined board or trough, which serves to conduct the ears of corn to a basket or other receptacle placed under it.

The operation is as follows: An ear of corn is placed in the ear-holder A with its stem or butt end downward. As the crank is turned the shaft D revolves, bringing the knives C upward. Just before reaching the ear-holder the ends of the arms carrying the knives are opened by the action of two inclined bars, l l, at the rear end of the frame-work, which press the opposite ends of the arms towards each other. The knives remain open until they reach a point in their orbit opposite the stem end of the husk, when they suddenly close together, grasping the ear at the butt end and carrying it with them between the semicircular bars J J; and, on reaching the narrowest portion, the knives are forced together, severing the stem and releasing the ear, which is caught by the loop L and tipped over so as to fall upon the board or trough K and be conducted to the basket. In case the loop should fail to release the ear, such release is effected by a stripping-knife, k, on the upper edge of the board K. The knives continue their revolution, and on reaching the point where they are separated, the husks are dropped and the knives are ready to receive another ear.

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

1. The double-bladed knives C C, arranged and operating substantially as shown and described.
2. The semicircular bars J J, in combination with the arms B B carrying the knives C C, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.
3. The bars l l for compressing the rear

ends of the pivoted bars B B, and separating the knives C C, substantially as shown and described.

4. The loop L for releasing the ear from the knives, arranged substantially as shown and described.

5. The stripping-knife *k*, on the board K, arranged substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the above, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES A. LANG.

Witnesses:

NORRIS KEENE,
JACOB BERRY.