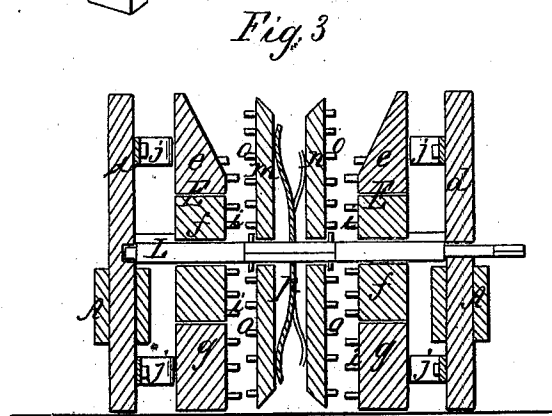
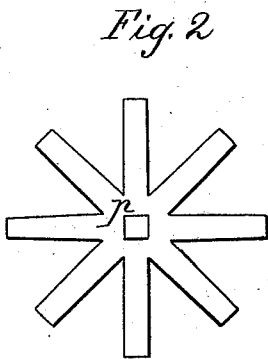
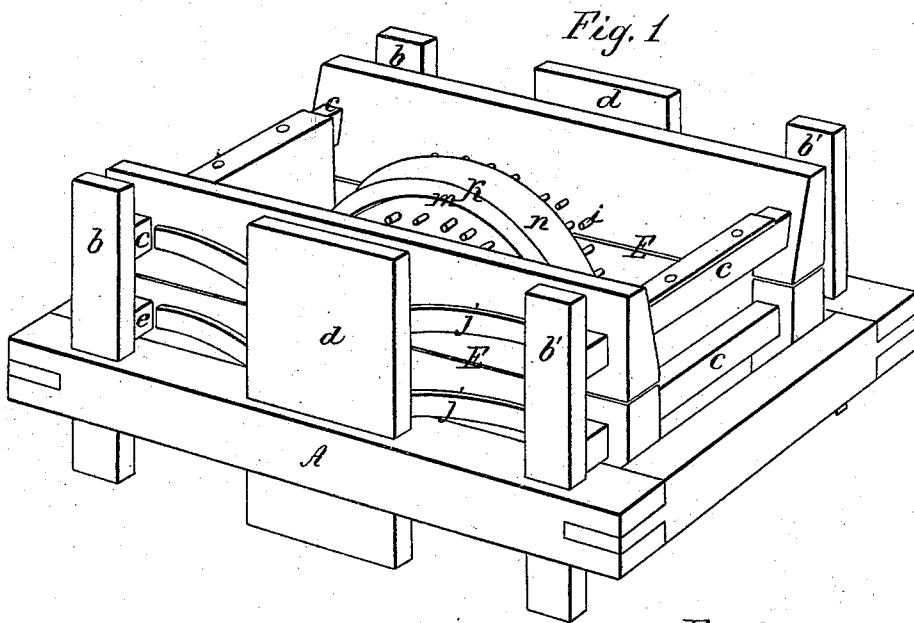


W. LINDSLEY.
Corn Sheller.

No. 8,788.

Patented March 9, 1852.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM LINSLEY, OF WADDAM TOWNSHIP, STEPHENSON COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CORN-SHELLER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 8,788, dated March 9, 1852.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM LINSLEY, of the township of Waddam, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Shelling Corn, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my improved corn sheller. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same, and Fig. 3 is an elevation of one of the springs of the shelling disk.

The object of my invention is to shell ears of corn of varying size and shape, and it consists of a combination of stationary sectional spring shelling plates with a rotating sectional spring shelling disk; the two acting in such manner that they yield to thick ears of corn or to the thick part of an ear and thus shell off the grain without breaking up the cob, while they close upon small ears or upon the small end of a thick ear and insure the separation of the grain from the cob whatever may be its size and proportions.

In the machine represented in the accompanying drawing A is the frame which supports four corner standards, *b, b, b' b'*, and two middle standards *d d*. The corner standards *b b, b' b'*, are arranged in pairs, and the opposite standards of each pair are connected by transverse bars, *c c*, on which the two sets of shelling plates *E E*, are supported. Each set of shelling plates is composed of three sections *e, f, g*, the uppermost, of which is flared outward to form a sort of hopper to receive the ears of corn. These sections are studded with teeth *i*; and each is pressed toward the center of the machine until it meets a stop by a separate spring *j*, whose extremities bear upon the outer side of the section and whose middle is made fast to the adjacent middle standard. These sets of stationary sectional yielding shelling plates face each other and the rotating shelling disk *K* is arranged to revolve between them. The disk is formed of two sections *m, n*, which are set back to back upon a transverse shaft *L*. The two sections are pressed apart from each other and

consequently toward the toothed faces of the adjacent stationary plates by a star shaped spring *p*, whose arms bear alternately upon the opposite sections of the disk. The faces of these sections are studded with teeth *o* which project toward the adjacent teeth on the stationary shelling plates, but are prevented from being forced into contact therewith by the action of the spring by stops on the shaft *L*. The periphery of the sectional disk is encircled by a case, which is not shown in the drawing to prevent the entrance of ears of corn between the two sections.

When this machine is to be put to work the sectional shelling disk is caused to revolve rapidly by turning its shaft, which turning may be conveniently effected by means of a driving belt applied to a belt pulley secured to the shaft, or in any other convenient manner. The ears of corn are then thrown promiscuously into the open top of the machine and are drawn downward and shelled by the rotation of the disk acting in connection with the stationary shelling plates.

From the foregoing description it is evident that the sections of the rotating disk will yield in any direction to permit an ear of large size to pass through, and that the sections of the stationary plates will also yield to assist their action; while as smaller ears present themselves the sections of the rotating disk and stationary plates converge under the action of their respective springs. The machine thus adapts itself to the varying circumstances which occur and the shelling of the grain is not only performed in a thorough and efficient manner but the operation is effected with great speed. The two parts of the disk may be pressed apart by spiral or other springs instead of the star shaped spring, and the machine may be variously modified in others of its details, as may be deemed expedient by different constructors.

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

The combination of stationary sectional spring shelling plates with a rotating sectional spring shelling disk substantially in the manner herein set forth, the plates and disks having a wabbling or universal motion

caused by the constant varying of the space
between them to accommodate itself at the
same time to ears of varying size and shape,
by which means the cobs are less broken and
5 more thoroughly stripped than in machines
as heretofore constructed for shelling corn
fed into them promiscuously and in mass.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto
subscribed my name.

WILLIAM LINSLEY.

Witnesses:

LYMAN STRONG,
GEORGE E. DENISON.