(No Model.)

C. PIPPENGER.

FEEDING DEVICE FOR CLOVER HULLERS.

No. 482,135. Patented Sept. 6, 1892.

Fig. 1.

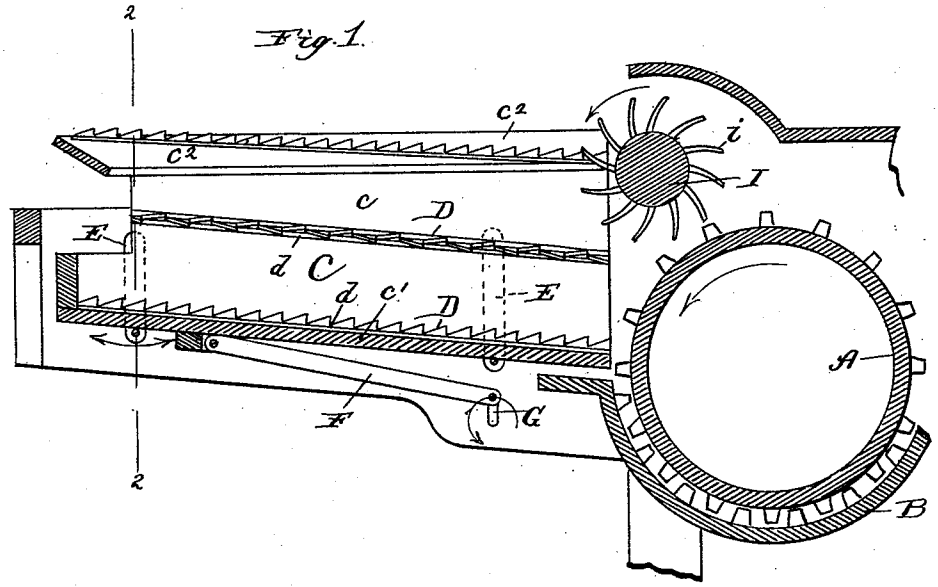


Fig. 2.

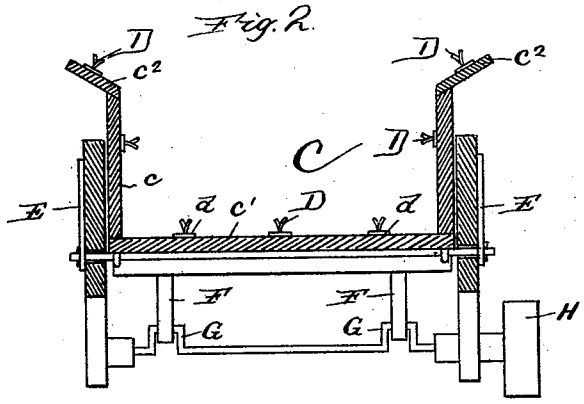


Fig. 3.

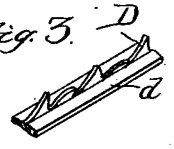
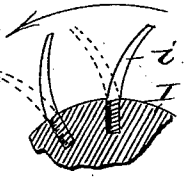


Fig. 4.



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHAUNCEY PIPPENGER, OF KINGSBURY, INDIANA.

FEEDING DEVICE FOR CLOVER-HULLERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,135, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed December 18, 1891. Serial No. 415,471. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHAUNCEY PIPPENGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kingsbury, in the county of La Porte and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Feeding Devices for Clover-Hullers, of which the following is a specification.

My object in this invention is to provide the ordinary clover-huller with devices for feeding the material which shall be more efficient in their action than the prevailing constructions. The invention consists in the novel combinations of parts and novel features of construction hereinafter described, and set forth in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of the feeding devices of a clover-huller embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section thereof on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective of a part of one of the toothed ribs employed in the feeding-box, and Fig. 4 is a partial transverse section of the picker-cylinder.

In the drawings, A may represent the cylinder, and B the concave, of any ordinary clover-huller. The material to be treated in the machine is first fed into a vibrating feeding-box C, the preferable construction of which is shown. It consists of the sides *c*, the bottom *c'*, and inclined side guards or ledges c^2 applied to the tops of the sides *c*. This box is provided with several rows of teeth D, adapted when the box is vibrated to urge the material forward and into the grasp of the cylinder. These teeth are preferably vertical at the end toward the cylinder and slope backward from that end, as plainly shown. The vertical fronts of the teeth engage the straw when the box is vibrated toward the cylinder and carry it forward, while the sloping portions of the teeth permit them to pass under the straw without moving it backward when the box is vibrated away from the cylinder. The teeth are also by preference spread alternately to either side of a longitudinal line very much after the manner of saw-teeth. As a matter of preference, also, these teeth are formed of metal and in one piece with the base *d*, by which they are secured to the box. One row of the teeth I place upon each of the inclined side ledges c^2, other rows upon the sides *c*, and a plurality of rows upon the bottom *c'*. The rows upon the side ledges and also those upon the vertical walls of the box I incline downward toward the cylinder, as I find that a tendency is thus imparted to the material to descend as it approaches the cylinder, and thus come into contact with the latter in a position where it can be most effectively taken care of.

The box C is suspended upon pivoted arms E and is vibrated in any convenient manner—as, for instance, by pitman F and cranks G on the shaft of pulley H. I also employ, in combination with my improved vibrating feeding-box, a rotating picker adapted to throw or force the clover against the cylinder. This picker is shown at I, and is arranged relative to the cylinder and box substantially as illustrated at Fig. 1. It is provided with teeth *i*, and rotates in the direction indicated by the arrow. The teeth *i* are generally curved slightly with their points looking in the direction contrary to the direction of the picker's rotation. When thus arranged, the teeth act well in ordinary cases; but when the straw is very dry it may hesitate more in entering and need urging by the picker, and hence when dealing with that straw I turn the teeth of the picker, so they will point in the opposite direction, as indicated at broken lines in Fig. 4. When positioned in this manner, they take a positive hold upon such portions of the material as come in their path and drag the same into the machine.

I claim—

1. The combination, with a clover-huller, of a vibrating feeding-box having inclined side ledges c^2 and vertical walls *c*, supporting said ledges, both the ledges and walls being armed with rows of teeth D, substantially as specified.

2. In a clover-huller, the combination, with cylinder A and concave B, of a rotary feeding-picker I, located over the front of cylinder A and provided with reversible teeth, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a clover-huller, of a vibrating feeding-box and a picking-cylinder, said cylinder having reversible curved teeth, substantially as set forth.

CHAUNCEY PIPPENGER.

Witnesses.
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