J. WOLFE.

CORN HUSKER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1911.

1,048,624.

Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

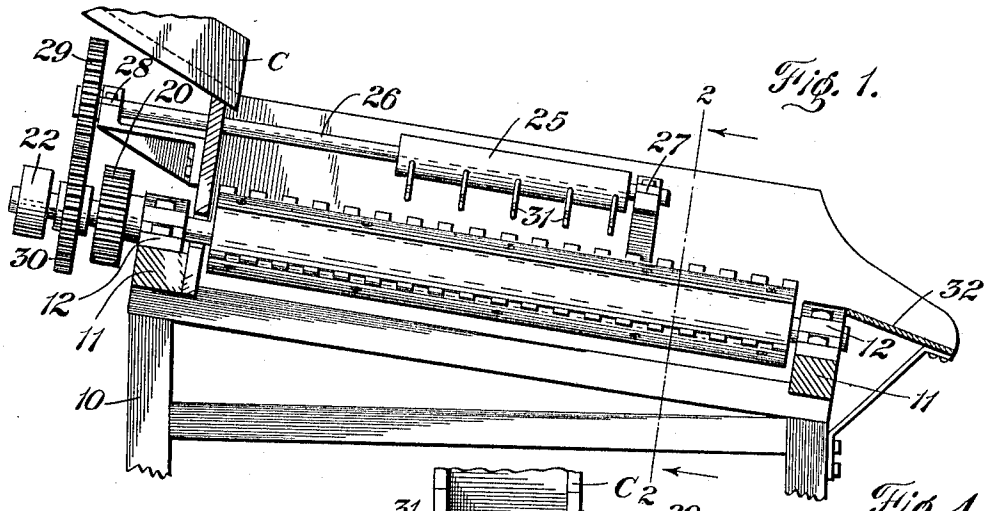

Fig. 1.

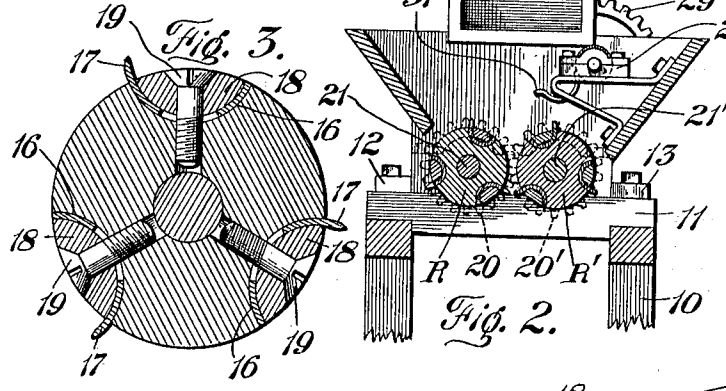

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

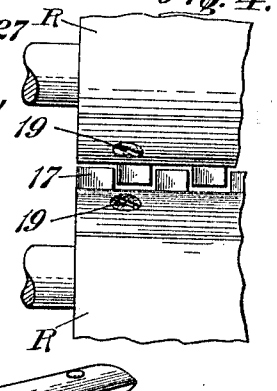

Fig. 4.

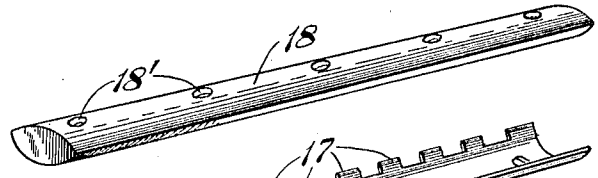

Fig. 7.

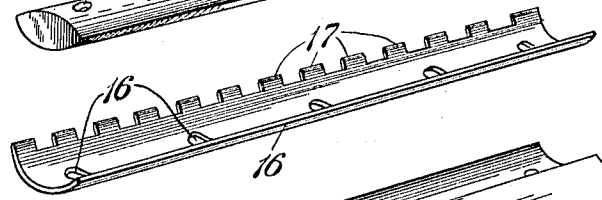

Fig. 6.

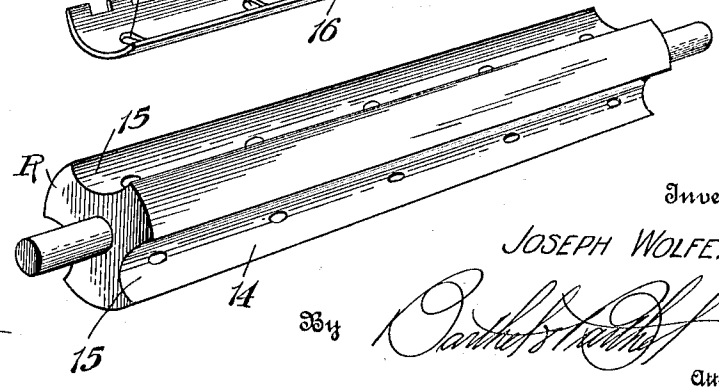

Fig. 5.

Witnesses

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CORN-HUSKER.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

1,048,624. Application filed March 9, 1911. Serial No. 613,411.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH WOLFE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Gagetown, in the county of Tuscola and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corn-Huskers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to corn-husking machines, and it has for its object the provision of an improved machine of the character in which the ears of corn are husked more thoroughly than heretofore, and which furthermore comprises improved means as hereinafter claimed whereby the ears are turned over so as to present all parts of the ear-surface to the action of the husking-knives.

The invention has been clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which similar characters denote similar parts, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a central longitudinal section of a husking-machine embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section thereof, on line 2, 2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 shows a cross-section of one of the husking rolls, on an enlarged scale; Fig. 4 is a fractional side-view of both husking rolls and illustrates the intermesh between the teeth of the husking-knives; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the husking-rolls (without the knives); Fig. 6 is a similar view of one of the husking-knives *per se*, and Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the "fillers" for holding the knives in place.

Referring to the drawings, a frame 10 has at its upper end a pair of cross-bars 11, upon which are secured pairs of bearings 12, 13, in which the husking-rolls R are journaled on parallel inclined axes. The ears of corn to be husked, are fed into the machine through a chute C disposed at the higher end of the frame 10 and leading from the stripping machine (not shown). Each of the husking-rolls R, R′ comprises a cylindrical body 14 having one or more longitudinal channels 15, semi-circular or concave in cross-section for the reception of the husking-knives each of which consists of a thin steel blade 16 provided with spaced and preferably rectangular teeth 17 which project beyond the surface of the roll-body 14 as clearly shown in Fig. 3. Each blade is firmly drawn to its seat in the channel 15, by a "filler" bar 18 secured in place by screws 19 which pass through apertures 18′ in the bars 18, and also through apertures or slots 16′ in the blades 16, into screwthreaded engagement with the body 14.

The ears of corn drop from the chute C onto the pair of husking-rolls, and the knives of one roll are set so that their teeth will pass between the teeth of the knives on the companion-roll (see Fig. 4). Likewise the rolls are so geared together that their respective husking knives attack the husks simultaneously at opposite sides of the ear, this result being accomplished by gears 20, 20′ secured upon shafts or trunnions 21, 21′ of the rolls R, R′ respectively.

Rotary movement may be imparted to the husking-rolls by a pulley 22 secured upon one of them and driven from any convenient source. During the husking operation the ear will travel down the inclined rolls into a position where it will be turned partly over to present another part of the surface of the ear to the knives, by a mechanism comprising a roller 25, the shaft 26 of which is journaled in bearings 27, 28 and carries at its upper end a gear 29 in engagement with a preferably similar gear 30 on the knife shaft 21′ (see Fig. 2). The roller 25 is provided with several fingers 31 made of spring wire and so organized that they will have a glancing impact with the ear surface. The husks are in this manner pulled from the cob and between the rolls, and will then drop to the ground, attention being called to the fact that the knife teeth are comparatively short and act more in the capacity of "nippers" instead of "cutters." After being husked the cobs, with the kernels intact, will be discharged from the machine through a chute 32.

I claim:

1. In a machine of the character described, a pair of husking rolls, provided with longitudinally concave bearing grooves in the peripheries each parallel to the roll axis, a blade of thin sheet metal transversely curved to correspond to and seat in a groove and provided with teeth at one edge thereof, a filler bar adapted to seat on each blade and arranged to form a substantially flush continuation of a roll periphery, and securing members passing through the filler bars and transverse slots in the blades into the bodies of the rolls.

2. In a machine of the character described,

a pair of husking rolls, provided with longitudinally concave bearing grooves in the peripheries each parallel to the roll axis, a blade of thin sheet metal transversely curved to correspond to and seat in a groove and provided with teeth at one edge thereof, a filler bar adapted to seat on each blade and arranged to form a substantially flush continuation of a roll periphery, and securing members passing through the filler bars and transverse slots in the blades into the bodies of the rolls, the bars and clamping means affording lateral adjustment of the blades and the teeth of the blades on one roll being arranged in alternate relation to the companion teeth of the adjoining roll.

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

JOSEPH WOLFE.

Witnesses:
T. R. ARNOLD,
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