

(No Model.)

E. F. EVANS.
CORN SHOCKER.

No. 387,155.

Patented July 31, 1888.

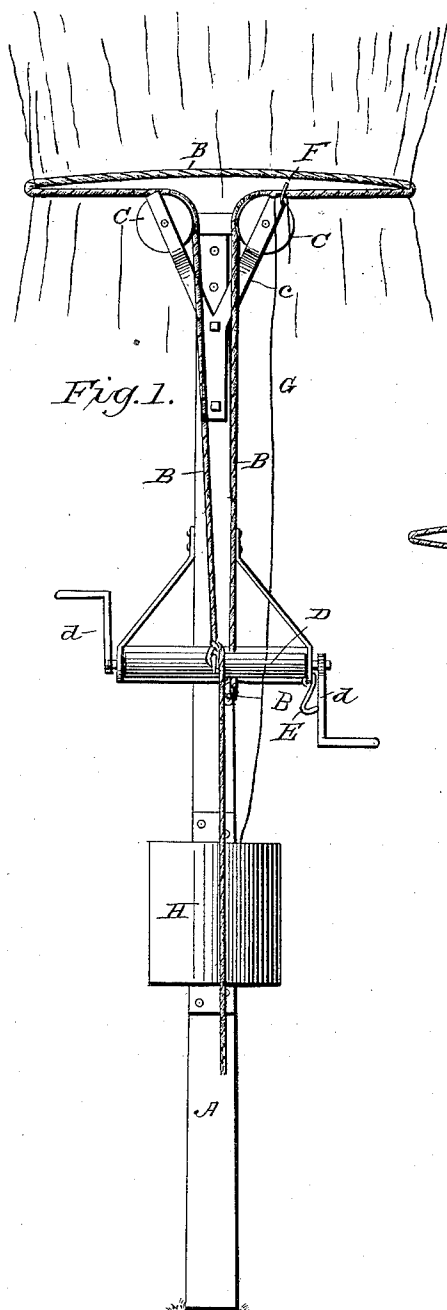


Fig. 1.

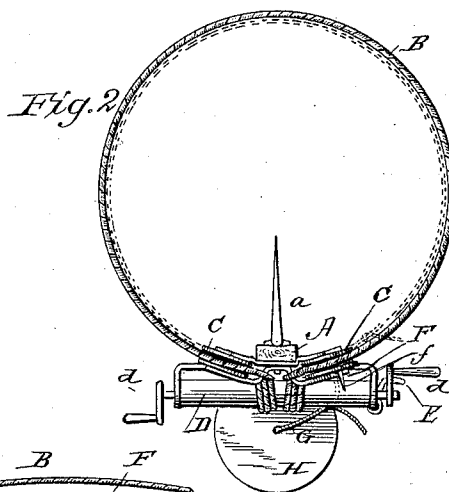


Fig. 2.

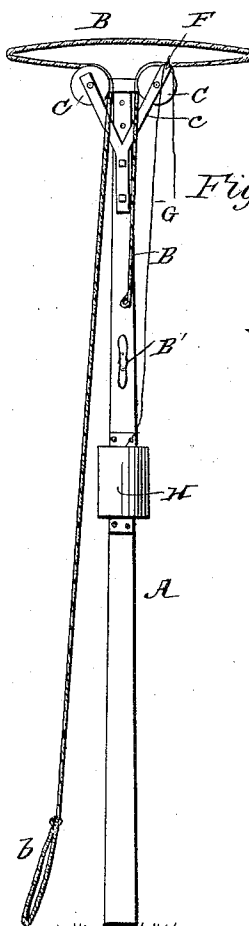


Fig. 3.

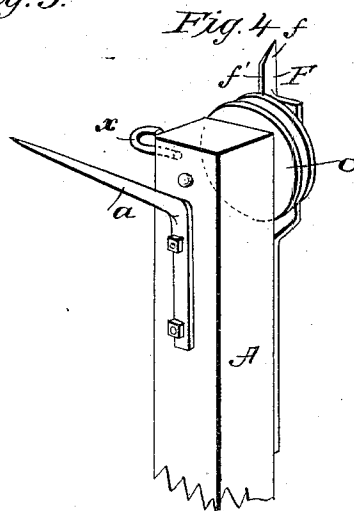


Fig. 4.

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CORN-SHOCKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 387,155, dated July 31, 1888.

Application filed October 22, 1887. Serial No. 253,009. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD F. EVANS, of Wamego, in the county of Pottawatomie and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shock - Compressors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improved shock-compressor; and it consists in certain features of construction and novel combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my invention as in use, a portion of the shock being shown in broken lines. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof, showing a modification in the manner of connecting one end of the compressing-rope to the bar A. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the compressor, showing a somewhat different arrangement whereby to strain the compressing-rope; and Fig. 4 shows a somewhat different construction embodying some of the principles of my invention.

In carrying out my invention I have had in view to simplify the construction so that the device may be readily carried from shock to shock and may be conveniently placed for use by one person, as well as to provide convenient means for compressing and tying or binding the shock.

The main support is a bar or beam, A, provided at or near its upper end with a projecting prong, *a*, which in practice enters the shock when the bar is placed thereagainst and serves to anchor and steady the bar in position. One end of the compressing-rope B may be attached directly to the bar A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, or indirectly attached thereto by means of intervening mechanism—such, for instance, as the windlass D, as will be understood from Fig. 2. The rope is then carried around the shock, brought back to the bar or support A, and carried over a guide, C, preferably a pulley, as shown. By drawing on this rope the shock may be tightly compressed.

In Figs. 1 and 2, I show a windlass, D, having handles *d*, by which the necessary force may be exerted on the compressing-rope by an old, young, or other feeble person, a hook, E, being provided to engage the crank-handles and hold the windlass from turning back when the compressing-rope has been strained up.

In the use of the constructions shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the free end of the rope is carried around the shock over the pulleys, and is provided with a hook to engage a hook, staple, or other suitable construction on the windlass.

The rope may be drawn taut by hand or may be long enough to have a loop, *b*, as shown in Fig. 3, so that the operator can put his foot in said loop and exert great force on the compressing-rope, a cleat, B', or other suitable construction being provided for securing the rope when it has been drawn taut.

It is preferred to provide guides or pulleys C, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, over the right one of which the compressing-rope passes from the bar or support A or the windlass D, as the case may be, is then carried around the shock and brought back over the left guide-pulley C, and may be strained to compress the shock, as before described. It is manifest, however, that the construction shown in Fig. 4 may be employed without departing from some of the broad principles of my invention. In this construction a single guide or pulley, C, is used, and the compressing-rope is (through the aid of the eye X) connected at one end with the bar A, near the upper end of the latter, passed thence around the shock and over guide or pulley C, and may be strained in any desired manner.

A blade, F, is supported on the bar A, being preferably a portion or extension of the supporting-bar *c* of one of the guides or pulleys C, usually the right. In the modification shown in Fig. 4 the blade is adjacent to the pulley corresponding to the one on the left in the other figures. The edge or side *f* of this blade away from the shock is sharpened, producing a cutting-edge, while its opposite edge, *f'*, is blunted or rounded, forming a guide for the binding or tying twine or cord G.

On the bar A, I provide a receptacle, H, for the twine or cord, usually a box, as shown, having an opening through which the twine or cord may be drawn. The twine or cord is passed upward in rear of the blade, thence around the shock, tied, and cut off by means of the blade.

By the described construction the shock may be compressed tightly and without any danger of tilting or overturning the same.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The improvement in shock compressors herein described, consisting of the main bar, the pointed prong projected laterally from the upper end of said bar, the guide-pulleys supported at the opposite sides of the upper end of said bar, and having a space between them, and the compressing-rope secured at one end to the main bar below the said separated guide-pulleys, substantially as set forth.

2. In a shock-compressor, the combination of a main bar, a prong projected laterally from the upper end thereof on the side next the shock, the compressing-rope secured at one end to the main bar, a guide-pulley for the compressing-rope arranged at the upper end of said bar on the side thereof away from the shock, and the blade F, secured adjacent to said guide-pulley, and having its edge next the shock blunted and its edge away from said shock sharpened, substantially as set forth.

3. In a shock-compressor, the combination of the main bar provided at its upper end with a guide for the compressing-rope, the compressing-rope secured to said bar and movable over the guide, the blade secured to the bar near the upper end of the latter, and having its edge away from the shock sharpened and its edge next to the shock blunted and arranged adjacent to the guide for the compressing-rope, whereby to form a guide for the twine, and the twine-receptacle secured to the main bar below the blade, whereby the twine may be carried up behind the blade and be guided by the blunt edge of said blade next to the shock, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, in a shock-compressor, of the main bar, the guide-pulleys supported at the opposite sides of the upper end of said bar, and having a space between them whereby the rope may be carried up between them over one pulley and brought back between them over the other pulley, the compressing-rope secured at one end to the main bar below the guide-pulleys, the blade secured to the bar adjacent to one of the guide-pulleys for the compressing-rope, and having its edge away from the shock sharpened and its edge next to the shock blunted or rounded, the prong projected laterally from the upper end of the main bar and pointed, whereby it may enter the shock, and the twine-receptacle secured to the main bar below the blade, substantially as described, and for the purposes specified.

5. The improved shock-compressor herein described, consisting of the main bar, the prong *a*, projecting laterally from the upper end thereof, the guide-pulleys arranged at the opposite sides of the upper end of said bar, the blade secured at the upper end of said bar adjacent to one of the guide-pulleys for the compressing-rope, and having its edge away from the shock sharpened and its edge next to the shock blunted or rounded, the windlass supported on the main bar below the guide-pulleys, the compressing-rope secured at one end to the windlass and suitably connected at its opposite end with the main bar, and the twine-receptacle, all substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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Witnesses:

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