

S. H. Misinger.
Corn Sheller.

N^o. 385.

Patented Oct. 31, 1839.

Fig. 2.

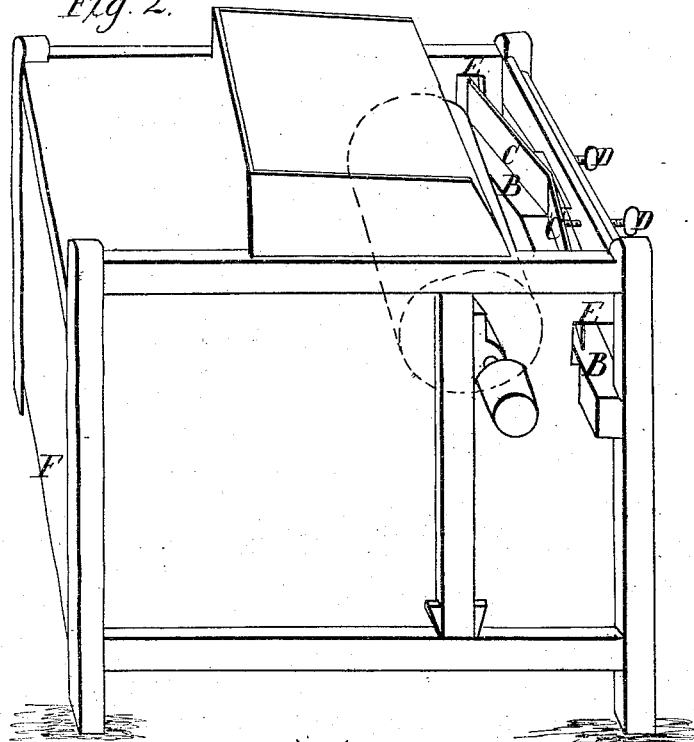
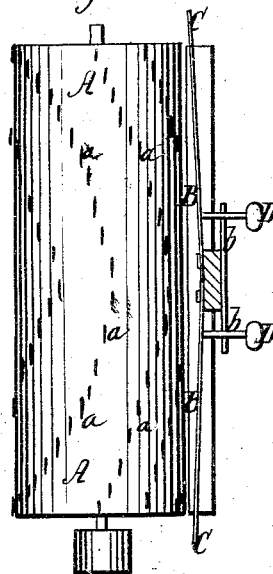


Fig. 1.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL H. KISINGER, OF WILLIAMSPORT, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR OF PART TO E. G. W. STAKE.

CORN-SHELLER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 1,385, dated October 31, 1839.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL H. KISINGER, of Williamsport, in the county of Washington and State of Maryland, have invented
5 an Improved Manner of Constructing Machines for Shelling Corn; and I hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

The corn is to be shelled by being acted
10 upon by a revolving cylinder set with teeth, and by the force of two elastic springs by which the ears are pressed up against said cylinder. The teeth of the cylinder are so set as to give to the ears of corn a tendency
15 to pass from the middle of said cylinder toward each end thereof; the ears as they are being shelled are sustained upon a double inclined plane, which coöperates with the teeth in carrying the ears toward each end
20 of the cylinder, the cobs passing out at two openings, one on each side of the machine, while the shelled corn falls down upon an inclined board leading from the front to the back of the machine.

25 Figure 1 in the accompanying drawing is a top view of the cylinder A, A, and *a, a, a* are iron teeth in rows therein, each row forming an obtuse angle in the middle of the cylinder, at the point where it first meets the
30 corn in the act of being shelled, said rows of teeth sloping back toward each end, as shown in the drawing. Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the machine, the cylinder A, A, being represented by dotted lines.

35 In each of these figures, like parts are designated by the same letters of reference.

B, B, is the double inclined plane upon which the ears are dropped, in the act of feeding. This plane stands in front of the
40 cylinder at the distance of about half an inch from it, so as to allow the teeth to pass it, and the grain to escape.

C, C, are two spring plates of steel firmly bolted to the frame at their inner and playing
45 freely at their outer ends, where they approach the cylinder.

D, D, are two tightening screws tapped through the plate *b, b*, and bearing against the springs, so as to cause them to set, and to act with greater or less force. 50

E, E, are openings at either end of the inclined planes, through the sides of the frame, for the escape of the cobs, while the shelled corn passes down the sloping board F, leading from under the shelling point in the
55 front, to the back of the machine.

In using this machine, the ears are dropped in, two at a time, with their inner ends about even with the angular point of the rows of teeth; they thus fall upon the double
60 inclined plane B, B, and are carried by the revolution of the cylinder toward its opposite ends, where the cobs will pass out completely freed from the grain, and unbroken. The cylinder may be made to revolve by any
65 adequate power applied to its shaft. I will here observe, also, that the double inclination of the plane upon which the corn rests, is not a thing of absolute necessity, as the cobs may be carried out by the position in
70 which the teeth are set.

I do not claim to be the first to have constructed an apparatus for shelling corn by means of a revolving cylinder set with teeth, this having been done in many other ma-
75 chine; but what I do claim as of my invention in the above described machine, is—

The manner in which I set the teeth in my cylinder, in combination with the double inclined plane, and with the two springs, constructed and operating in such a way as that
80 two ears of corn fed in at the same time, will be shelled, and the cobs carried out at opposite sides of the machine, the whole being constructed, and operating substantially in
85 the manner herein set forth.

SAMUEL H. KISINGER.

Witnesses:

THOS. P. JONES,
LINTON THORN.