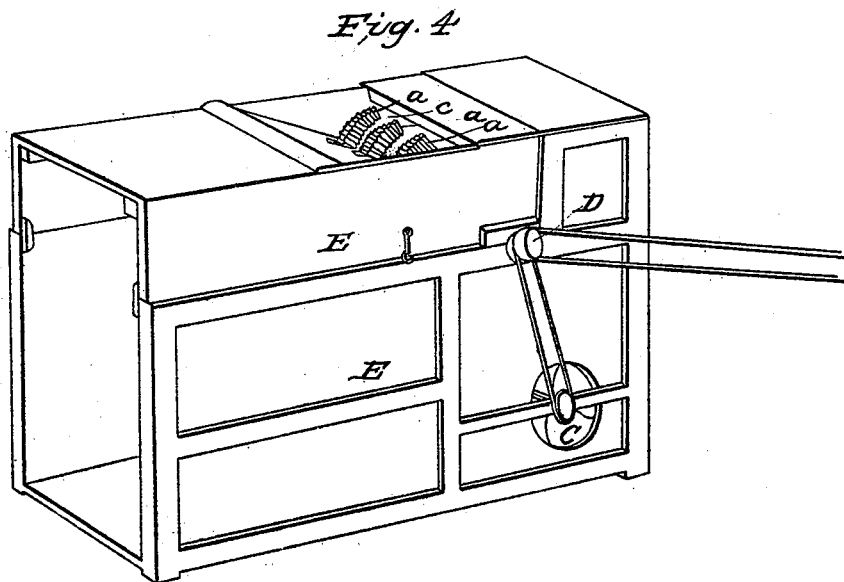
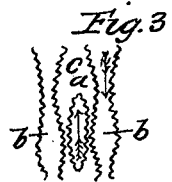
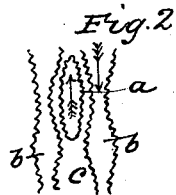
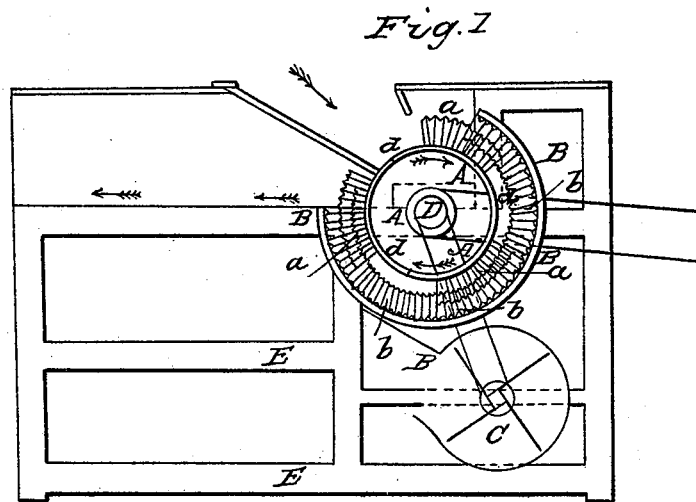


R. STADDEN.

Clover Huller.

No. 7,637.

Patented Sept. 10, 1850.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT STADDEN, OF MILTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

CLOVER-HULLER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 7,637, dated September 10, 1850.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT STADDEN, of the borough of Milton, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Clover-Threshing Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description.

The nature of my improvement will more clearly appear by reference to the accompanying drawings; the said drawings forming part of this specification, and in the different figures the same letters always represent the same parts.

The improvement is mainly in the cylinder and concave.

Figure 1 represents a vertical longitudinal section of the machine.

B, B, B, B, is the concave, cast in staves to extend from side to side of the machine, and to be made in three, four, or any other convenient number of staves, each stave having raised on the concave side the ridges or rubbers *b, b, b, b*; a sectional view of these, as seen from above, are represented at Figs. 2, and 3, the several staves forming the concave being laid in connection form nearly three-fourths of a circle and when thus connected the rubbers form a continuous wave-like appearance throughout the curve as seen in the Sec. *b, b, b, b*, Figs. 2, and 3. They may, however, not always be continuous but may be made in sections, similar to the cylinder to be described hereafter.

The cylinder is represented in (Fig. 1) A, A, A, and is composed of the staves

d, d, d, cast in manner similar to those of the concave and having on their convex surface the rubbers *a, a, a*, and revolve between the rubbers of the concave *b, b, b*, in the usual way; a view of the rubbers from above may be seen in Figs. 2, and 3, the sides of which are represented by the curved lines, which curves extend from the front to the back of each rubber. These rubbers are not continuous as in the concave but separated by the spaces *d, d, d*, (Fig. 1.). The sides of the rubbers in both concave and cylinder are roughened by small V grooves as represented in the drawings forming vertical teeth to facilitate the shelling process; from the peculiar form of the rubbers it is contemplated that the cylinder and concave may be both reversed in the machine (there being a pulley on each end of the cylinder shaft) by which means a fresh rubbing surface is presented.

Fig. 4, is a perspective view of a machine, C is the fan, D is the driving pulley and cylinder shaft and E, E, E, is the frame of the machine.

What I claim as new and of my own invention is—

The continuous wave form of the rubbers of the concave; and I further claim the continuous wave form of the rubbers if it should be applied to the cylinder instead of the concave.

ROBERT STADDEN.

Witnesses:

JOS. BONNER,
MICHAEL YUNT.