

No. 645,550.

Patented Mar. 20, 1900.

R. F. CLARK.  
CORN HUSKING DEVICE.

(Application filed Oct. 30, 1897.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

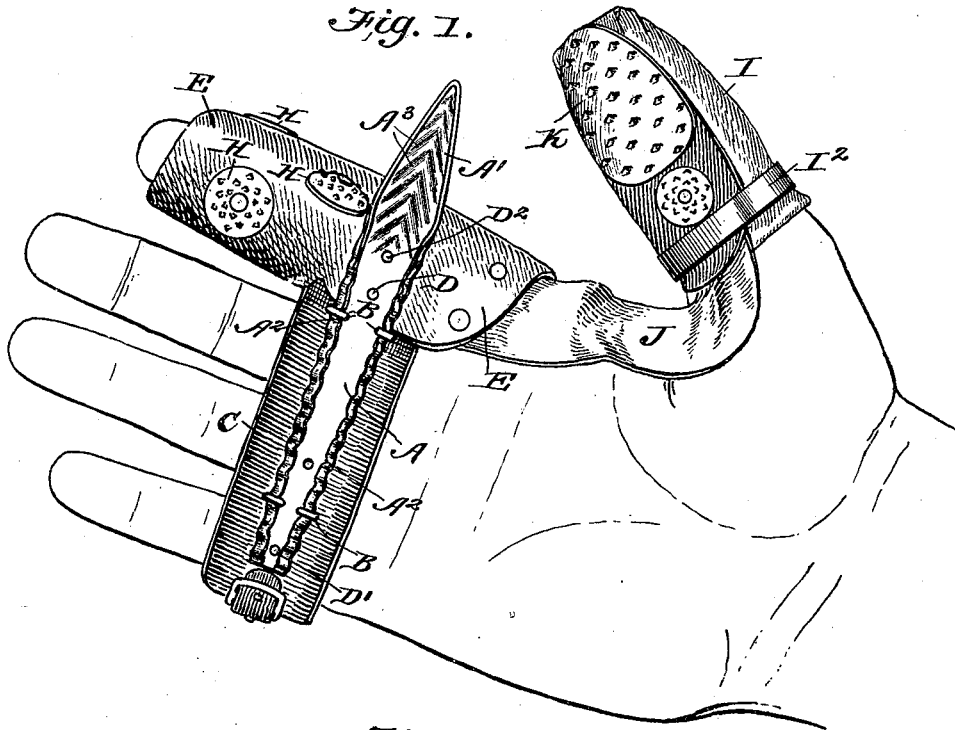
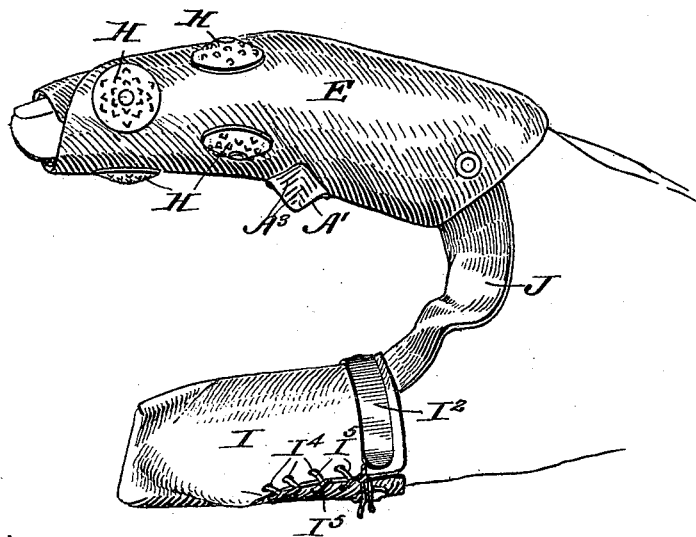


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

*M. S. Blondel.*  
*P. B. Turpin.*

INVENTOR

*Richard F. Clark.*

BY *Munn & Co.*

ATTORNEYS.

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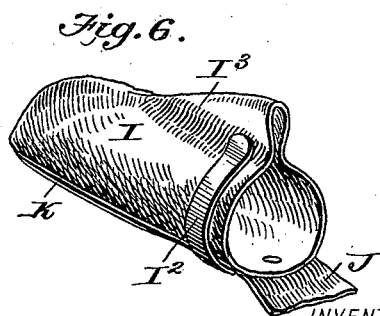
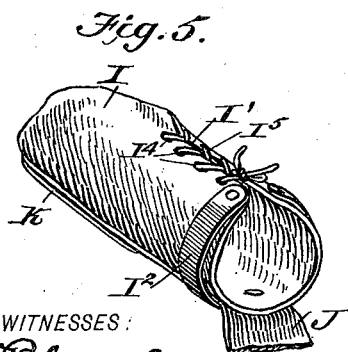
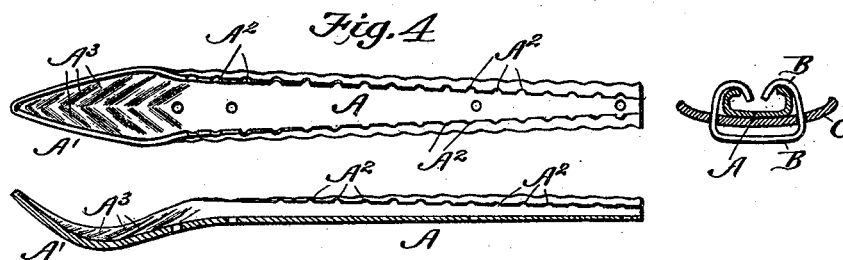
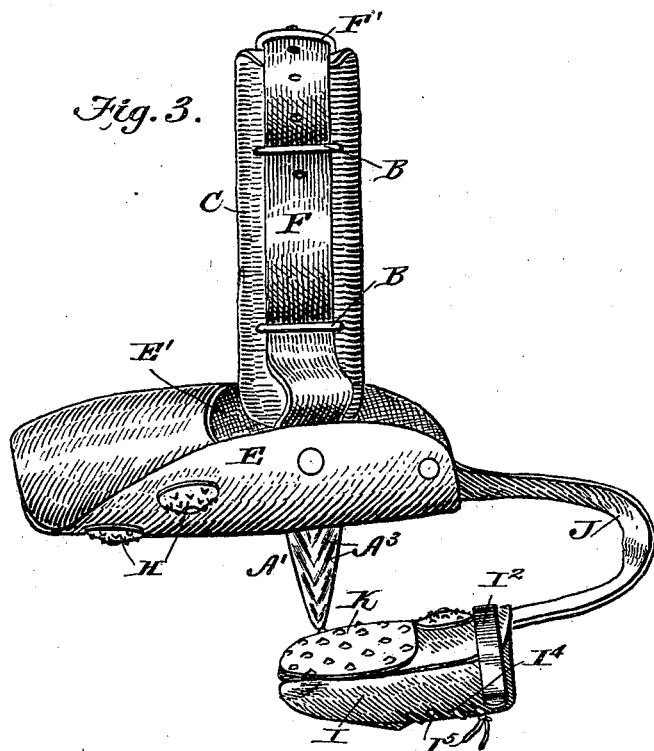
Patented Mar. 20, 1900.

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



WITNESSES:  
*M. S. Donald*  
*P. B. Furpin*

INVENTOR  
*Richard F. Clark.*  
BY *Munn & Co.*

ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD F. CLARK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## CORN-HUSKING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 645,550, dated March 20, 1900.

Application filed October 30, 1897. Serial No. 656,935. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD F. CLARK, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Corn-Husking Devices, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention is an improvement in corn-husking devices, and has for an object to provide a corn-husking pin, finger-shield, and thumb-cot which will be efficient in operation, easy to the hand, well ventilated, and in which the strap for spacing and dividing the fingers will be so secured as to properly divide the fingers, may be readily adjusted to allow an unoccupied space in case of a disfigured, injured, or lost digit, and to fit any sized hand or over a glove or mitten; and the invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my husking device on the hand in position for use. Fig. 2 is a side view thereof. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the pin, showing the same in elevation and section. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the thumb-cot. Fig. 6 shows a modification.

The pin proper, A, is suitably formed, preferably by drop-forging, and has a point A' and gradually tapers toward its opposite end, being made in the channel shape, with its edges, when made of thin metal, preferably slightly turned over and in, as best shown in the sectional view, Fig. 4. This inturning of the edges of the pin serves a double purpose, in that it strengthens the pin longitudinally and forms a broad surface in which to produce the notches A<sup>2</sup>, which receive the clamping-rings B, presently described. The point of the pin is also provided at A<sup>3</sup> with diagonal transverse flutings, which serve to strengthen the point of the pin without rendering the surface thereof too rough to be pressed upon by the thumb in operation. It should be noticed that the special construction of the pin A as described gives the same unusual strength for the amount of material used and also affords notched seats for the clamping-rings in such manner that the said rings may be read-

ily adjusted when desired, and yet will hold properly in any desired adjustment in which they may be set.

Upon the back of the pin A, I secure the hand-leather C. It may be by rivets D D' or in other suitable manner, the rivet D also serving as one fastening for the forefinger-stall E, which may be further held by a second rivet D<sup>2</sup>, as shown. The loop-strap F is held at one end to and forms practically a part of the finger-stall, its opposite end being secured at the lower end of the pin A by the buckle F' or in other suitable manner. This strap F passes between its ends through the upper rounded side of the clamping-rings B, and it is manifest that the slack of such strap F may be disposed, as will be understood from Fig. 1, in any suitable manner to properly fit the fingers; also, that by the provision of different holes in the pad-strap the rings B may be adjusted toward and from each other to secure a proper spacing and will be held in such adjustment by the notches in the sides of the pin A. These notches are ordinarily of such depth as to receive the clamping-rings in such manner as to prevent said rings from forming any obstruction alongside the pin.

The form of the clamping-rings B is somewhat similar to that of the letter U, with its ends turned inward and downward, and such ends are separated so that the ring may, when desired, operate with a certain tension sufficient to press the ring into engagement with the notched pin and so render the adjustment of the ring to the pin more certain.

The stall E, formed with the shield and thumb-cot, is provided upon its upper side with numerous plates H, which are corrugated or formed with numerous protuberances, which roughen them and render them more efficient in operation. An important feature of this finger-stall is the provision in its rear side, about midway between its ends, of an opening E', whose purpose is twofold. In the first place it renders the stall flexible at the main joint of the finger and so aids in the comfort of the wearer, and it also affords ample ventilation between the ends of the stall, as will be readily understood.

The thumb-stall I is secured to the finger-stall by a thumb-stall strap J and is provided

at its open end with a slit I', at the mouth of which I provide a spring-clasp I<sup>2</sup>, which embraces the thumb and operates to hold the thumb-stall on the thumb without any independent or detached fastening means. In some instances the slit I' may be omitted and the stall be fulled instead at I<sup>3</sup>, as shown in Fig. 6; but I prefer to slit the stall, as shown at I', and to provide eyelets I<sup>4</sup> for a lacing I<sup>5</sup>, by which the stall may be drawn to properly fit the thumb. It is also preferred to use this lacing in connection with the thumb-clasping spring; but manifestly in the broad view of my invention the clasping-spring or the lacing might be regarded either alone or as a means for securing the stall I in place independent of separate fastening devices.

Upon the inner space of the thumb-stall, near its end, I provide a plate K, which operates in opposition to the point of the pin A, and such plate is of a special construction, being indented or roughened by numerous protuberances to afford both the greatest strength and the greatest frictional surface for use in husking.

In the use of my invention it is applied to the hand as shown in Fig. 1 and may be readily adjusted to fit hands of different sizes or hands deformed or disfigured or over mit-tens, as may be desired.

In the specific construction of pin shown it will be seen I make it thicker at its point and gradually reducing in thickness toward its butt-end. The special advantage resulting from this construction is that thereby I get sufficient metal to give the point a broad flat surface, having at the same time sufficient strength, and yet by corrugating or transversely arching the butt-end I secure the desired strength at such point. In one sense the finger-stall may be regarded as a shield having a cot to receive the tip of the forefinger, leaving the joint of the finger exposed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A husking-pin channeled or grooved longitudinally combined with the clamping-ring bent within the channel of the pin and slidable upon said pin, and the loop-strap held by said ring, substantially as described.

2. A husking-pin grooved or channeled longitudinally and having edge notches or seats, combined with the clamping-ring fitted to engage in said notches or seats and having its

free ends bent into the channel of the pin, and the loop-strap, substantially as described.

3. A husking-pin having a sheet-metal point provided with corrugations ranging diagonally from its center outward, substantially as described.

4. A husking-pin channeled or grooved longitudinally, having its edges turned over, and having its said turned-over edges corrugated or grooved transversely, forming notches or seats for the clamping-ring, and provided with the clamping-ring and loop-strap, substantially as described.

5. The husking-pin herein described, channeled or grooved longitudinally, having its point provided with corrugations ranging diagonally from its middle outward, and having its edges turned over and corrugated transversely, forming notches or seats for the clamping-ring, and provided with the clamping-ring and loop-strap, substantially as described.

6. A husking-pin having a strap ranging longitudinally thereon, and a ring which embraces the pin and through which the strap passes, the pin having a series of notches in which the ring is adapted to be engaged to position it.

7. A husking-pin embodying a pin made concavo-convex in cross-section and pointed at one end, a hand-leather covering the convex side of said pin and secured thereto near its opposite ends, a securing-strap also secured to said pin near its opposite ends and a ring passing through the hand-leather and having a single opening embracing the pin on one side of the hand-leather and the securing-strap on the other side of said hand-leather; substantially as described.

8. A husking-pin embodying a pin sharpened at one end a finger-stall having its outer end in the form of a closed cylinder and its inner end opened on the rear side, one of the edges of said inner open end being secured to the pin near its point and a securing-strap fastened to the opposite edge of said open portion of the finger-stall at one end and its opposite end connected with the opposite end of the pin, and a ring encircling said securing-strap and pin at an intermediate point; substantially as described.

RICHARD F. CLARK.

Witnesses:

SOLON C. KEMON,  
PERRY B. TURPIN.