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DESCRIPTION

[0001] The invention relates to a device for processing a carcass-part of slaughtered poultry in a processing line, which carcass-part is supported on a carrier that is movable in said processing line and comprises wing-joints, coracoids, a wishbone embodied with two legs that merge into each other at an acute angle, a keelbone, at least one membrana and/or ligament that connects to the wishbone and the remainder of the carcass-part, and naturally present meat including inner and outer fillets, which device comprises means for cutting and/or removing of said wishbone from the carcass-part, wherein said means for cutting and/or removing of said wishbone comprises a knife shaped in the form of an arrow which is arranged with cutting side-edges.

[0002] Such a device is disclosed in EP-B- 1,430,780. In this known device a first straight wishbone blade is introduced into the carcass-part via a neck opening, whereby this first wishbone blade has a cutting edge, the contour of which substantially corresponds to the outer contour of the complete wishbone so that as it is introduced it cuts loose the side of the wishbone which faces the backside of the carcass-part. The first wishbone blade is substantially in the shape of an arrow. Further there are two second wishbone blades that are substantially perpendicular to the first wishbone blade and follow the outer contour of the wishbone and cut the wishbone of the carcass-part. To remove the wishbone from the carcass-part the first wishbone blade and the two second wishbone blades are together pulled back out of the carcass-part with a block forming part of the known device, whilst the wishbone remains enclosed between the block, the first wishbone blade and the two second wishbone blades.

[0003] The known device as disclosed in EP-B- 1,430,780 is disadvantageous in several respects, notably:

- the first wishbone blade leaves part of the legs of the wishbone attached to the wing-joints, and usually also cuts part of the wishbone at the position where the legs of the wishbone merge into each other. This results frequently in bone splinters remaining in the meat of the slaughtered poultry which deteriorates its commercial value;
- the parts of the legs of the wishbone that remain attached to the wing-joints also causes that meat remains connected to these parts which is not available for harvesting;
- the first wishbone blade may occasionally damage the fillets of the carcass-part;
- removal of the wishbone from the carcass-part is occasionally cumbersome or even impossible without damaging the wishbone during its removal due to the tough structure of one of the membranas and/or ligaments that connects to the wishbone. It may also happen that valuable meat remains attached to the removed wishbone.

[0004] It is an object of the invention to reduce or remove one or more of the above mentioned problems, and to provide an alternative for the known device for processing a carcass-part, having advantages that will become apparent from the following disclosure.

[0005] The device for processing a carcass-part of slaughtered poultry in accordance with the invention is characterized by one or more of the appended claims.

[0006] Basically the device of the invention has means for cutting and/or removing of the wishbone that are arranged to cut the wishbone and disconnect it from the at least one attaching membrana and/or ligament with an increased yield of meat that is retained on the carcass-part.

[0007] According to the invention the device has the feature that the knife is further provided with an S-shaped contour to arrange that when same is introduced between the legs of the wishbone up to a position wherein the arrow's point of the knife approaches the part where the legs of the wishbone merge into each other, the cutting side-edges of the knife are arranged to cut the legs of the wishbone at a position immediately adjacent to the wing-joints to which the wishbone connects. This avoids that part of the legs of the wishbone remain attached to the wing-joints, and also avoids cutting part of the wishbone at the position where its legs merge into each other. As a consequence bone splinters are avoided and the yield of meat that remains on the carcass-part is improved. Furthermore due to the S-shaped contour of the knife damage to the fillets on the carcass-part is also effectively prevented.

[0008] Commonly the device which is embodied with means for cutting and/or removing of said wishbone comprises not only an arrow-shaped knife that initially detaches a first membrana that connects the wishbone to the remainder of the carcass, but also comprises two blades arranged on opposite sides of said knife, which blades are independently movable with respect to the knife and are arranged with forward edges for cutting the membrana and/or ligament that connects the wishbone to the keelbone. These blades can further act as an anvil for the knife, when said knife is operated for cutting the legs of the wishbone.

[0009] In a preferred aspect of the invention, the device has the feature that said forward cutting edges of the two blades are provided with forwardly projecting teeth. This tremendously improves the ease at which the two blades can cut through any membrana and/or ligament that in its natural position connects to the wishbone, which makes it easy to remove the wishbone and avoids that valuable meat remains attached to said wishbone during its removal.

[0010] According to the invention it is preferable that the teeth of the two blades that are arranged on opposite sides of the knife, intermesh when the blades are in a position wherein their cutting edges contact each other. This greatly improves the effectivity of the two cutting blades.

[0011] Still another preferred aspect of the invention relates to the usually present positioning unit for the wing-joints. In accordance with this aspect the positioning unit is arranged as a plate with receptacles for receiving therein the coracoids of the carcass-part whilst supporting said coracoids. This proves to be a very effective means of positioning the wing-joints which is beneficial for the process of removing the wishbone without leaving bone splinters in the meat on the carcass-part, and without undesirably removing meat together with the wishbone from the carcass-part.

[0012] In order to promote its proper functioning without compromising the versatility of the device of the invention said plate is preferably movable to and from the path that the carcass-part follows in the processing line.

[0013] The invention will hereinafter be further elucidated with reference to a preferred embodiment of the device of the invention and with reference to the drawing showing the features of the device as discussed hereinabove.

[0014] Wherever in the figures of the drawing the same reference numerals are applied these numerals refer to the same parts.

[0015] In the drawing:

- figure 1 schematically shows the bones of a carcass-part of slaughtered poultry;
- figure 2 shows schematically the operation of a device for processing the carcass-part of slaughtered poultry in accordance with the prior art;
- figure 3 shows schematically the operation of a device for processing the carcass-part of slaughtered poultry in accordance with the invention;
- figure 4 shows a detailed view of the device of the invention pertaining to its knife and the two blades arranged on opposite sides of said knife;
- figures 5A and 5B shows a side and frontal view of the positioning unit for the coracoids forming part of the device of the invention.

[0016] Taking first reference to figure 1 the bone structure of a carcass-part 1 is shown. Apart from the (not shown) meat that naturally is present, the carcass-part 1 has ribs 2 connected to the vertebral column 3. At the breast side the carcass-part 1 is provided with the breastbone crest 4 and the breastbone plate 5. Together they are referred to as the breastbone or keelbone 6. Further figure 1 shows that the carcass-part 1 is provided with the shoulder blade or scapula 10, and that there are wing-joints 8 on one side connected to the coracoids 7, and at the other side connected to the wishbone 9 having legs 9' and 9" that merge into each other at the point provided with reference 11.

[0017] The device of the invention is arranged for processing a carcass-part 1 of slaughtered poultry in a processing line, whereby the carcass-part 1 is supported on a carrier that moves in the processing line. Such an arrangement is in use in the poultry industry for decades now, so that the showing thereof in the drawing can be dispensed with. Any person with ordinary skill in the art is knowledgeable with the arrangement of carriers that move in a processing line for the purpose of processing carcass-parts that are supported by such carriers through the processing line, whilst said carcass-parts are being processed by devices arranged in or next to the processing line.

[0018] Figure 2 shows part of a device according to the prior art, which has cutting means 12 in the form of an arrow shaped as a straight blade that is used for cutting the legs 9', 9" of the wishbone 9. As the figure clearly shows, when the cutting means 12 is operated then the legs 9', 9" of the wishbone 9 are cut at some distance from the wing-joints 8, and furthermore the part 11 at which the legs 9', 9" merge into each other, is also cut by the blade 12. Both effects give rise to the possibility that bone splinters may remain in the meat of the carcass-part 1, and that unintentionally meat will connect to the parts of the wishbone 9 that remain attached to the wing-joints 8 and which parts will hinder the said harvesting of meat. The prior art device also gives rise to

damage to the fillets that are supported by the carcass-part 1.

[0019] Figure 3 shows part of a device according to the invention, in particular it shows the knife 12 that is arranged to cut the legs 9', 9" of the wishbone 9 and disconnect the wishbone 9 from a first membrana and/or ligament 13 that is naturally attached to the wishbone, and which is further used in a manner that provides an increased yield of meat that is retained on the carcass-part 1. Figure 3 shows that the knife 12 which is - consistent with the prior art- shaped in the form of an arrow (see also figure 4), is further provided with a S-shaped contour that is novel in the art. Due to this S-shaped contour it is possible to simultaneously attain a high yield of meat whilst avoiding damage to the fillets, whilst also preventing that any remainder of legs (and meat attaching thereto!) is left on the so-called wing-knuckle, and whilst further preventing that any bone splinters are caused to remain in the meat of the carcass, specifically in the fillets.

[0020] The knife 12 is provided with cutting side edges 12', 12" (see figure 4) which cause that when the knife 12 is introduced between the legs 9', 9" of the wishbone 9 and moved up to a position wherein eventually the arrow's point 14 of the knife 12 approaches the part 11 where the legs 9', 9" of the wishbone 9 merge into each other, the said cutting side edges 12', 12" of the knife 12 cut the legs 9', 9" of the wishbone 9 at a position immediately adjacent to the wing-joints 8 to which the wishbone 9 connects. The construction of the knife 12 of the device of the invention is thus beneficial to optimize the efficiency of the subsequent harvesting of meat from the carcass-part 1 without damaging the inner fillets, and further for avoiding that any bone splinters will remain in said meat after the removal of the wishbone 9 from the carcass-part 1.

[0021] With reference to figure 4 a detailed view is offered to knife 12 clearly showing its arrow shape with an arrow point 14. Further figure 4 shows that two blades 15, 16 are arranged on opposite sides of the knife 12. As a first function the blades 15, 16 that are arranged on opposite sides of said knife 12, can be used to act as an anvil for the knife 12, when said knife is operated for cutting the legs 9', 9" of the wishbone 9. These blades 15, 16 are preferably further arranged to be independently movable with respect to the knife 12, and are provided with forward edges 17, 18 that are intended for cutting any membrana and/or ligament that connects to the wishbone, in particular the membrana 13 that connects the wishbone to the keelbone in order to completely release the wishbone 9 from the remainder of the carcass-part 1.

[0022] In accordance to what is shown in figure 4, the said forward edges 17, 18 of the blades 15, 16 are provided with forwardly projecting teeth 20, 21. These teeth 20, 21 are very effective for initiating the cutting of any tough membrana and/or ligament 13, particularly the membrana connecting the wishbone to the keelbone. Preferably said teeth 20, 21 of the two blades 15, 16 intermesh when the blades 15, 16 are in a position wherein their cutting edges 17, 18 contact each other. This is entirely clear for the person skilled in the art; further showing thereof in the figures can therefore be dispensed with.

[0023] In figure 5A and figure 5B a positioning unit 22 for the wing-joints 8 is shown in a side view and frontal view respectively. This positioning unit 22 is arranged as a plate with receptacles 23 that are best shown in figure 5B, for receiving therein the coracoids 7 of the carcass-part 1 whilst supporting said coracoids 7. The positioning unit 22 is usable for both breastcaps and fronthalves. In case fronthalves are processed, the unit 22 has a central receptacle 24 for receiving the poultry's neck therein. Figure 5A shows that the plate 22 is movable to and from the path (indicated with arrow A) that the carcass-part 1 follows in the processing line. The direction of movability of the plate 22 is indicated with the arrow B.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- [EP1430780B](#) [\[0002\]](#) [\[0003\]](#)

PATENTKRAV

1. Indretning til bearbejdning af en slagtekropdel (1) af slagtet fjerkræ i en bearbejd-
ningslinje, hvilken slagtekropdel (1) er understøttet på en bærer, som er bevægelig i den
5 nævnte bearbejdninglinje, og omfatter vingeled (8), coracoider (7), et ønskeben (9),
som er udformet med to ben (9', 9''), som løber sammen i en spids vinkel (11), et
brystben (6), i det mindste én membran og/eller et ligament (13), som er forbundet med
i det mindste ønskebenet (9), og naturligt foreliggende kød omfattende indvendige og
udvendige fileter, hvilken indretning omfatter organer (12, 15, 16) til at skære og/eller
10 fjerne ønskebenet (9) fra slagtekropdelen (1), hvor organerne (12, 15 16) til at skære
og/eller fjerne ønskebenet (9) omfatter en kniv (12), som er udformet i form af en pil,
som er forsynet med skærende sidekanter (12', 12''), **kendetegnet ved, at** kniven (12)
yderligere er udformet med en S-formet kontur til at sørge for, at når denne indføres
imellem benene (9', 9'') på ønskebenet (9) op til en position, hvor pilespiden (14) på
15 kniven (12) nærmer sig den del, hvor benene (9', 9'') på ønskebenet (9) løber sammen,
er de skærende sidekanter (12', 12'') på kniven (12) indrettede til at skære benene (9',
9'') på ønskebenet (9) ved en position umiddelbart i tilstødning til vingeleddene (8),
hvormed ønskebenet (9) er forbundet.
- 20 2. Indretning ifølge krav 1, hvor organerne (12, 15, 16) til at skære og/eller fjerne ønske-
benet (9) omfatter to klinger (15, 16), som er anbragt på modstående sider af kniven
(12), hvilke klinger (15, 16) er uafhængigt bevægelige i forhold til kniven (12) og er
anbragt med fremadrettede kanter (17, 18) til at skære, **kendetegnet ved, at** de
fremadrettede skærekanter (17, 18) på de to klinger (15, 16) er forsynede med fremad-
25 stikkende tænder (20, 21).
3. Indretning ifølge krav 2, **kendetegnet ved, at** tænderne (20, 21) på de to klinger (15,
16) indgriber indbyrdes når klingerne (15, 16) er i en position, hvor deres skærekanter
(17, 18) berører hinanden.
- 30 4. Indretning ifølge ethvert af kravene 1 til 3, omfattende en positioneringsenhed (22)
for vingeleddene (8), **kendetegnet ved, at** positioneringsenheden (22) er udformet som
en plade med modtageenheder (23) til deri at modtage coracoiderne (7) på
slagtekropdelen (1), hvorved de nævnte coracoider (7) understøttes.

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5. Indretning ifølge krav 4, **kendetegnet ved, at** pladen (22) er bevægelig imod og bort fra banen (A), som slagtekropdelen (1) følger i bearbejdningslinjen.

DRAWINGS

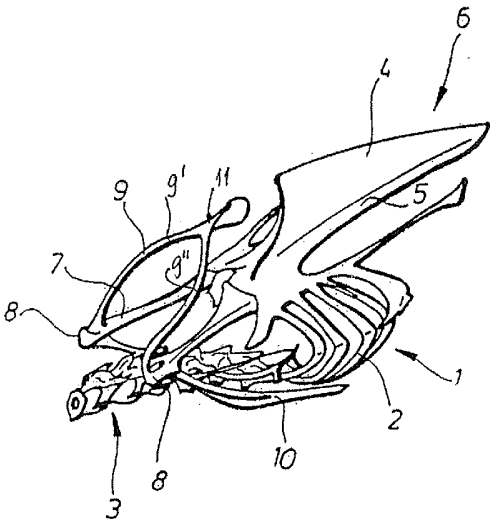


Fig. 1

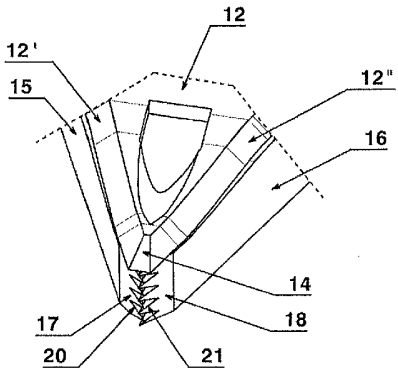


Fig. 4

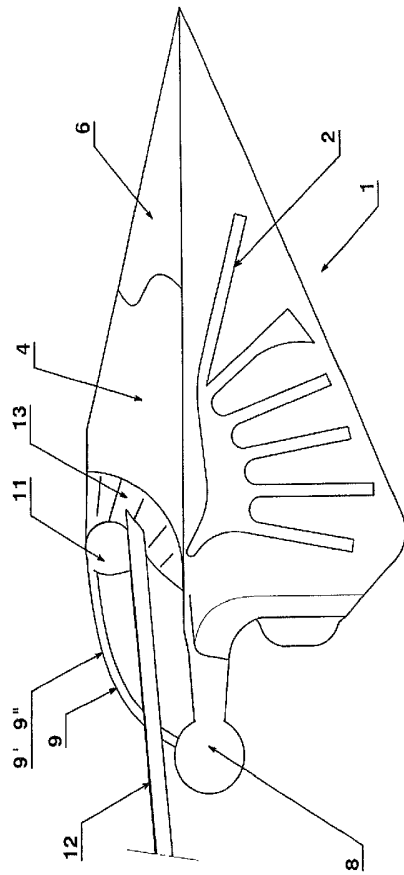


Fig. 2

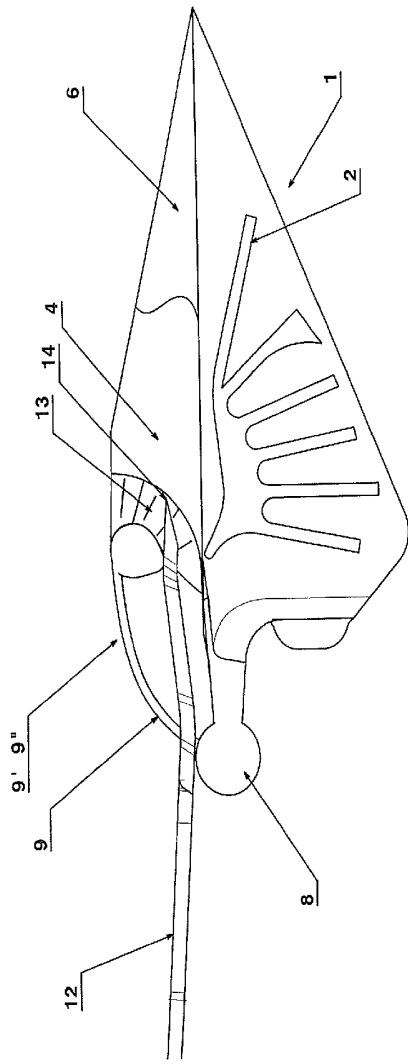


Fig. 3

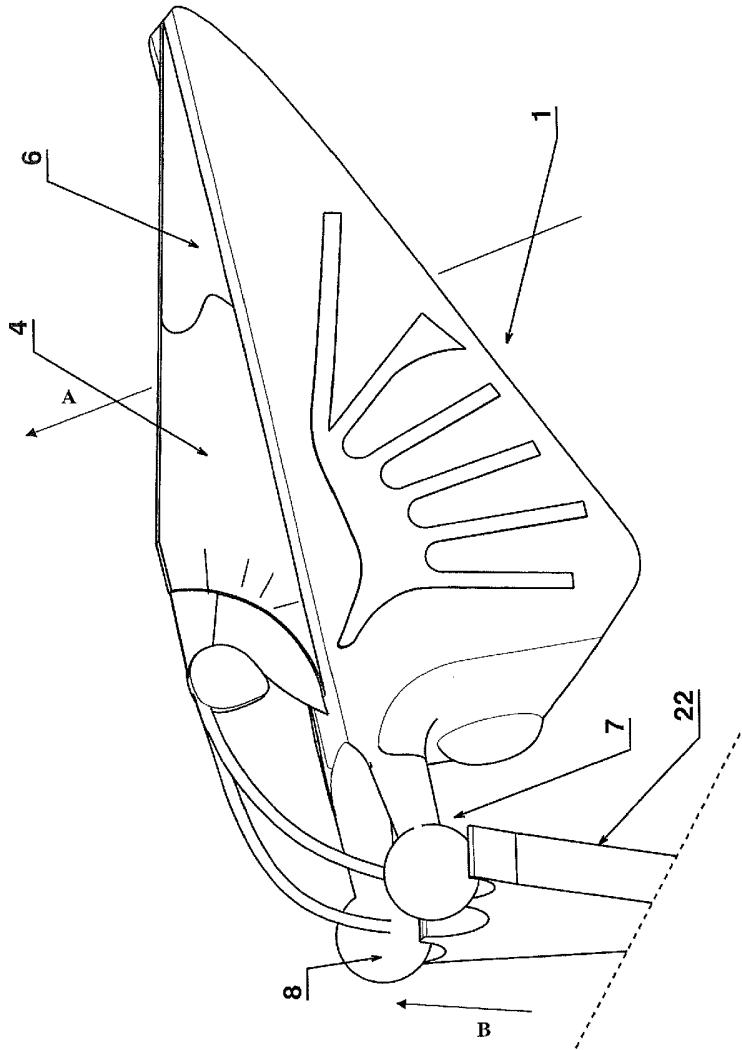


Fig 5a

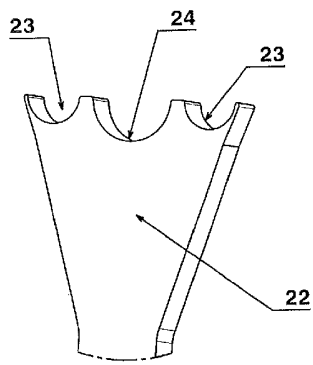


Fig. 5b