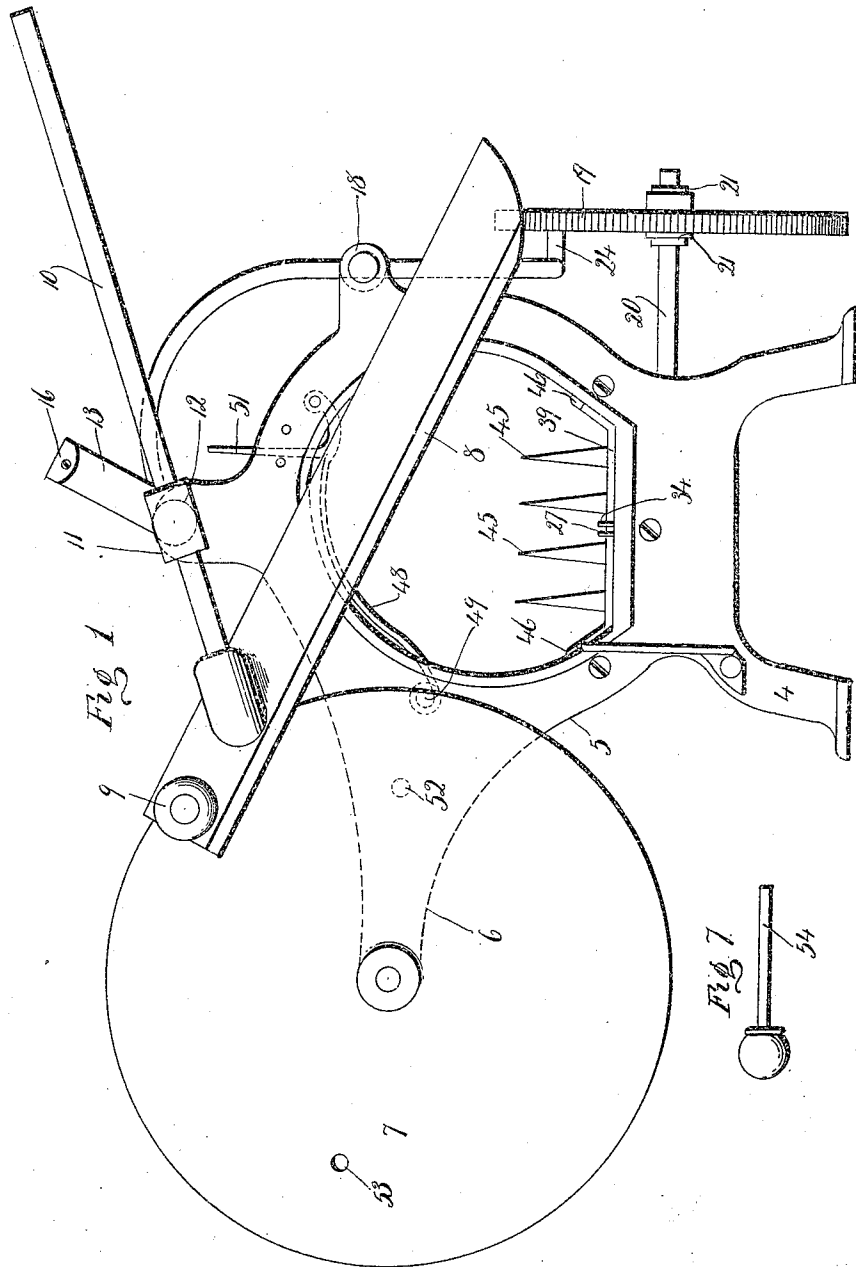


A. B. JENNINGS.
SLICING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 14, 1909.

960,334.

Patented June 7, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
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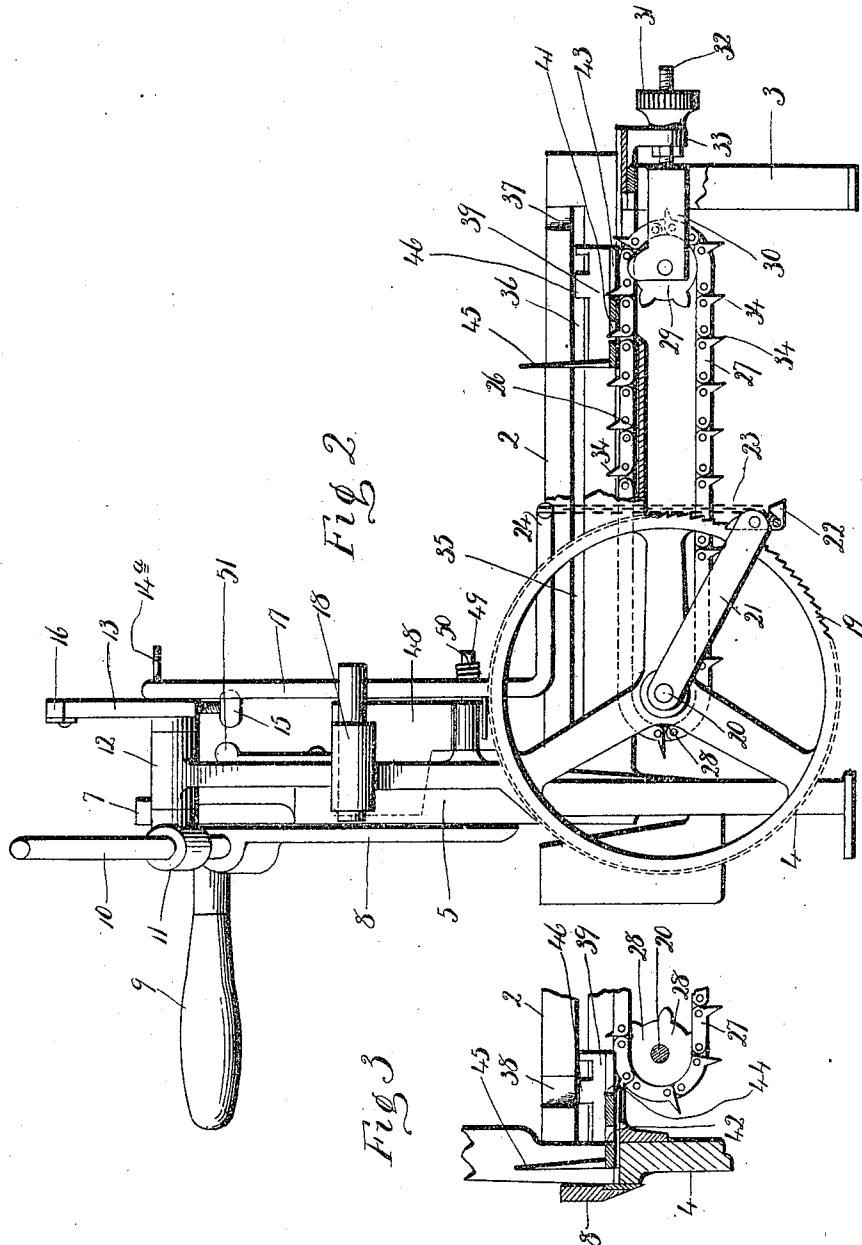
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses
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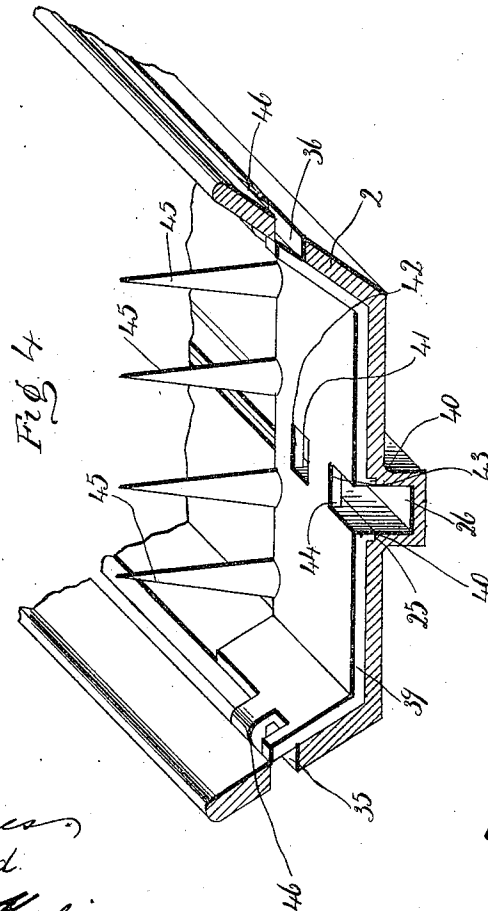
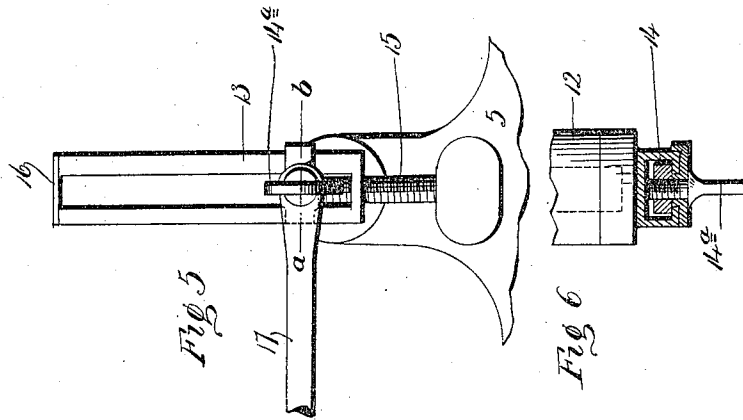
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARCHER B. JENNINGS, OF WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE JENNINGS-HALL-SPERRY CO., OF WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION.

SLICING-MACHINE.

960,334.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 7, 1910.

Application filed August 14, 1909. Serial No. 512,840.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARCHER B. JENNINGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wallingford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Slicing-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the characters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1 a front view of a slicing machine constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 a side view partially in section of the same. Fig. 3 a broken sectional view showing the carrier at the limit of its forward excursion. Fig. 4 a broken perspective sectional view showing the bed and the carrier therein. Fig. 5 a rear view showing the upper end of the feed arm, and means for vertically adjusting the same. Fig. 6 a sectional view on the line *a—b* of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 a side view of a locking pin.

This invention relates to an improvement in slicing machines and particularly to machines for slicing food, such, for instance, in particular as bread and meat, and is an improvement on the slicing machine shown and described in Patent No. 595,387 granted December 14, 1897, to Julius C. Hall. In slicing machines of this character it is desirable that the carrier or holder should be able to move the food to be cut up to such a point that it may practically all be cut, and so that there is but very little waste. Provision, however, must be made to arrest the movement of the carrier so that it will not be projected into the path of the blade; and it is important that this carrier, while free to move longitudinally, should not move laterally or from side to side so as to interfere with cutting even slices.

The object of this invention is to produce a machine having these advantages, and the invention consists in the construction herein-after described and pointed out in the claims.

As in the patent referred to, the machine consists of an oblong bed or box 2 supported by rear legs 3 and front legs 4, the front

legs being formed integral with the front frame 5 which is secured to the forward end of the bed, the upper portion being of ring-like character and provided with an outwardly projecting arm 6 in the outer end of which is mounted a wheel or disk 7 to which the blade 8 is pivotally connected. This blade, like the blade of the patent referred to, is a straight blade and moves across the face of the ring-like frame. Secured to the upper edge of this blade near the handle 9 is a long rod 10 which passes through the end of a rock-shaft 11 which turns in a bearing 12 formed at the top of the ring-like frame 5. This rod and its rock shaft give the blade the same shearing motion as was accomplished by the slotted links in the patent before referred to. Secured to the inner end of the rock shaft 11 is a feed adjusting device which consists of a grooved arm 13 in which a nut 14 rides, this nut supports and is adapted to be clamped in the groove by a thumb screw 14^a. The nut is also adapted to be raised by a vertically movable screw 15 mounted in the lower end of the arm, and at the top of the arm is a stop 16. Loosely mounted on the screw 14^a is a feed arm 17 which is bowed outwardly and downwardly through a bearing 18 and bent rearwardly into the path of a ratchet feed wheel 19 mounted on a shaft 20 extending transversely below the bed. Mounted on the shaft 20 on opposite sides of the ratchet 19 are arms 21 between which a gravity dog 22 is pivoted, and this dog is connected by a chain 23 with the lower end 24 of the feed arm 17 and so that as the feed arm is raised, it will cause the dog to engage with the ratchet wheel and so turn the shaft. As the feed arm drops, the dog will drop by gravity ready for its next operation.

Extending longitudinally of the bed is a centrally arranged groove 25, and in the center of this groove is a longitudinal slot 26 to give clearance to the feed chain 27 which is driven by a sprocket wheel 28 on the shaft 20 and supported at the rear of the bed by a sprocket 29 which is mounted in an adjustable bearing 30 which is capable of longitudinal movement by means of a

thumb nut 31 mounted on a screw 32 projecting rearward from the bearing 30, the screw extending through an ear 33 depending from the bed and so that the tension of the chain may be varied by turning this screw. The feed chain 27 is composed of a series of links having upwardly projecting prongs 34.

In opposite sides of the bed, which are outwardly inclined, are longitudinal slots 35 and 36, and at opposite ends of one of the slots are notches 37, 38. The carrier or pan 39 is a narrow strip corresponding in transverse section to the transverse section of the bed. This pan has longitudinally arranged ribs 40 on its under face to ride in the groove 25 in the bed so as to prevent twisting motion. It is also formed with an opening 41 the forward edge 42 of which is adapted to be engaged by the teeth 34 of the chain 27. Its rear end is also formed with a notch 43 the forward end 44 of which is also adapted to be engaged by the teeth of the chain. At the forward edge of the pan are a series of upright teeth or pins 45 on which the food to be cut may be impaled, and at opposite sides the pan is formed with outwardly projecting ears 46 adapted to ride in the slots 35, 36, of the bed, the notches 37 and 38 permitting the pan to be inserted at one end and removed from the opposite end. The location of the hole 41 in the notch 43 is such that the teeth of the chain will engage with the forward edges and so advance the pan the extent of adjustment, each stroke depending upon the adjustment of the arm 17 or the location of the nut 14 in the grooved arm 13. According as the nut is raised or lowered the arm will be moved up and down to a greater or less extent when the arm 13 is rocked. When the carrier approaches the limit of its forward excursion, the teeth will leave the hole 41 and the carrier will be moved still farther forward by the teeth which engage with the edge 44 of the notch 43, and in this way the carrier will be moved up until the teeth or prongs 45 are almost to the edge of the frame and close to the line of cut. In cutting some materials it will be desirable to apply pressure to the portion of it which is adjacent to the cutter; therefore the machine will preferably be provided with a spring clamping arm 48 mounted upon a pin 49 extending rearward from the frame, a spring 50 tending to force the arm downward upon the surface of the material. This arm may be held and retained in an elevated position by means of a latch 51 pivoted to the rear face of the frame. To lock the machine the arm 6 will be provided with a perforation 52, and the disk 7 with a corresponding perforation 53 through which, when in line, a skewer or pin 54 may be inserted to engage

with the rod 10 and to prevent movement of the blade.

The advantage of a straight blade in slicing machines over circular blades is a material one as the blades may not only be more readily formed, but are also more conveniently sharpened.

The operation of the machine is as before stated, like the operation of the machine of the Hall patent. Upon turning the disk 7 the blade will be given a shearing cut across the front face of the frame and the material to be cut will be carried forward step by step between each stroke of the blade, the extent of feed being determined by the adjustment of the feed arm. The stop at the top of the arm 13 and the screw 15 at the bottom may be arranged for the two extremes, so that by loosening the screw 14* the nut 13 may be readily moved from one limit to the other. When careful adjustment is required, as for cutting thin slices of ham or dried beef, the screw may be employed to adjust the nut within very close limits. When the carrier has reached the limit of its forward movement, the feed action stops and the carrier may be readily removed and replaced at the opposite end of the bed, and the material to be cut adjusted on the prongs and the operation continued.

I claim:—

1. In a slicing machine, a bed having a longitudinal groove, a carrier on said bed and adapted to be moved longitudinally thereon, said carrier formed with a notch and with a longitudinal rib on each side of said notch extending into said groove, and a feed chain having upwardly projecting prongs to engage with said carrier through said slot.

2. In a slicing machine, a bed having longitudinal slots in its side walls and a notch in the upper edge of the side walls at opposite ends of said slots and intersecting the same, a carrier mounted on said bed and formed with arms adapted to pass through said notches into said slots whereby the carrier may be moved from the bed at opposite ends of the slots, and means for moving said carrier forward.

3. A slicing machine comprising a bed formed with a longitudinal slot, an endless feed chain having prongs projecting upward through said slot, means for moving said chain forward, a carrier guided on said bed and formed with a notch adapted to be engaged by the prongs of said chain whereby the said carrier is moved forward and released at a predetermined point.

4. A slicing machine comprising a bed having a centrally arranged longitudinal slot, a feed chain having prongs extending upward through said slot, means for moving said chain, a carrier mounted on said

bed and formed with a centrally alined
opening and notch at its rear end, the edges
of the opening and notch adapted to be
engaged by the prongs of the said chain,
5 whereby the said carrier is moved forward,
and whereby it is released from said chain
at a predetermined point.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this
specification in the presence of two subscrib-
ing witnesses.

A. B. JENNINGS.

Witnesses:

FREDERIC C. EARLE,
CLARA L. WEED.