

J. S. LASH.
Cherry-Stoners.

No. 141,649.

Patented August 12, 1873.

Fig. 1.

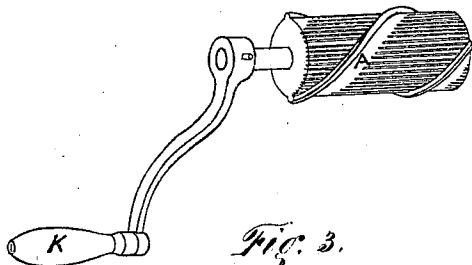


Fig. 2.

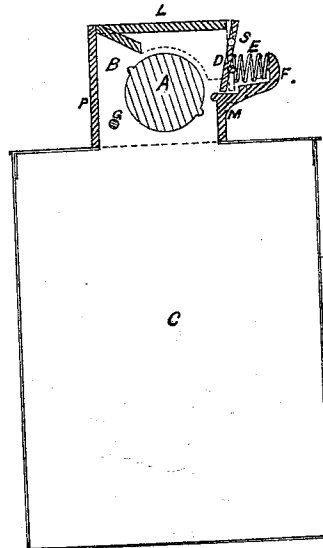


Fig. 3.

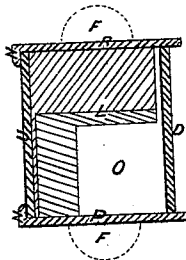


Fig. 4.

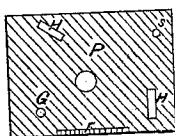
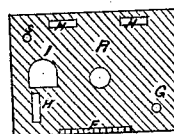


Fig. 5.



Scale one half of full size

Witnesses
Chas. W. Mearns
John Williams

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John S. Lash

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. LASH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHERRY-STONERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **141,649**, dated August 12, 1873; application filed January 31, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. LASH, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Machine for Stoning Cherries, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to the construction of a machine by which cherries having seeds or stones of various sizes can be stoned effectually, the machine accommodating itself to the varying sizes of the said stones, and attaching the same to the lid or top of a can or holder for receiving the seeded cherries; the object of my said invention being to furnish to the public a cheap, durable, effective, easily-constructed, compact, and portable machine, and one which will clean the stones of cherries uniformly in the same thorough manner, as it is made to adapt itself to any size of cherry-stones at present grown in the United States. It also obviates the necessity for using a separate vessel to contain the seeded cherries, as in my apparatus the said vessel makes a part of and can be always attached to it.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cylinder with its spiral ribs or worms, and longitudinal serrations or indentations on part of its surface. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section through the center of the box B and can C. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the top of the box B. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the front end of the box B. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the back part of the box B.

Letter A, Figs. 1 and 2, is the cylinder. This is either cast solid, as here shown, with spiral ribs or worms extending obliquely around its surface from end to end at a proper angle, and serrated or indented longitudinally over its said surface, except a small part of the same along the side of the said rib or worm which impels the stone. This is left smooth so that the stone may slide along it freely; or said cylinder can be cast hollow or made of sheet metal, with bent spirals soldered or otherwise attached to its outer surface. As the said cylinder A is revolved by means of the handle K these spiral ribs or worms are moved along near the inner edge of the plate M, and cross it at an angle, which gives the effect of the edges of a pair of shears. This breaks the skin of the cherry, and separates it and the pulp from the stone. These softer parts are

drawn through the narrow space between the said ribs and inner edge of plate M, and fall into can C, while the stone, being too large to pass through said space, is conveyed along said edge of plate M by the motion of the said ribs or worms to the opening I, where it passes out. While thus passing along plate M it is also continually pressed upon by the vibrating plate D operated on by the spring E, which effectually cleans it. Thus the stone is separated from the softer parts of the cherry and cleaned at one operation.

Letter B is the cavity of the box or casing of the machine. This casing is so constructed as to be cast in separate parts, and put together without fitting, being held in place by the screw-bolt G. To do this I cast the front plate P and the rear plate R with mortises or apertures H H H, Figs. 4 and 5, to receive tenons or projections cast on the ends of the top plate L and side plate M. I also cast flanges N N, as shown in the drawing, on the said plates P and R, with a nipple inside of the said plate R, between the bolt C and the side plate U, to retain said side plate securely in its place. The circular apertures for the journals of the cylinder A, the pivot of the vibrating plate D, and the bolt G, as also the opening I through which the cherry-stones pass out, will be left in the casting of the said plates P and R, and the pieces can then be put together and firmly held in place by the screw-bolt G, thus securing great rapidity and cheapness of construction.

Letter C, Fig. 2, is the can or holder. This is intended to have a lid fitted on it, which lid is permanently attached to the casing B. D, Fig. 2, is a vibrating plate pivoted at S, Fig. 2. It vibrates to suit the size of the cherry-stone, which moves between it and the cylinder A, when the machine is operating, always maintaining a pressure upon the said stone proportioned to the strength of the spring E, which is placed between said vibrating plate and the projection F on the plate M. E, Fig. 2, is a spring by which the vibrating plate D is pressed against the cherry-stone while moving along in the machine. This spring and vibrating plate are prominent features in this machine; and a spring different from the spiral spring here described, or a weighted lever,

may be used for the same purpose. I therefore do not confine myself to the kind of spring used, but wish to secure a spring or other device operating the vibrating plate D, as described. F, Figs. 3 and 4, are flanges or projections on the lower outside edges of plates P and R, by which the casing can be attached to the top of the can or vessel C. G is the screw-bolt, which holds the different parts of the casing B firmly in place. L is the top plate of the casing. It is L-shaped, leaving an opening in the corner, as shown at O, Fig. 3, when in its place in the case. The sides of this top plate are beveled at the opening, that the cherries may pass freely through it to the cylinder A. M, Fig. 2, is a plate with a flanged projection, forming a rabbet, in which the lower edge of the vibrating plate D plays.

The foregoing description fully proves that my improvement in cherry-stoners secures thorough practical utility, combined with great cheapness of construction.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The vibrating plate D operated upon by a spring, in combination with the cylinder A, constructed substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The cylinder A having spiral ribs or worms and longitudinal serrations or indentations on part of its surface, constructed substantially as described, and for the purpose designated.

3. The construction of the plates L, P, R, U, and M, and manner of attaching them together by means of the screw-bolt G to form the casing B, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose shown and described.

4. The can C, in combination with the cylinder A, plate M, vibrating plate D, and spring E, constructed and operating substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

JOHN S. LASH.

Witnesses:

ANDREW FRENCH,
ALONZO HUGHES.