M. Newman.

Sausage Meat Cutter.

No. 21,514. Patented Sept. 14, 1858.

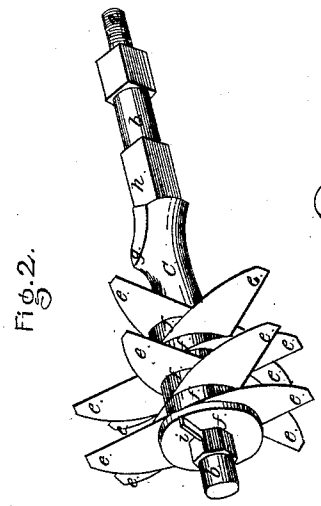


Fig. 2.

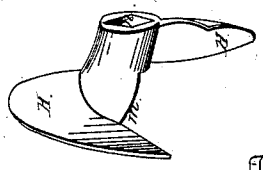


Fig. 3.

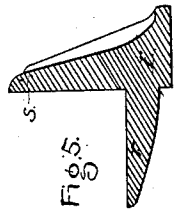


Fig. 5.

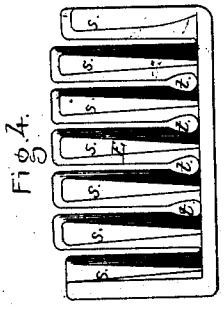


Fig. 4.

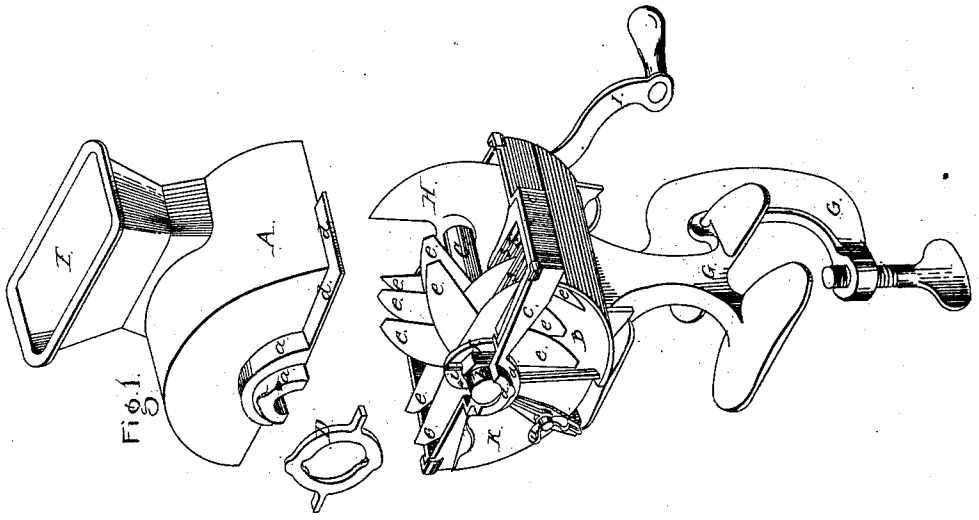


Fig. 1.

N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

M. NEWMAN, OF OAK HILL, NEW YORK.

MEAT-CUTTER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 21,514, dated September 14, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, M. NEWMAN, of Oak Hill, in the county of Greene and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Cutting or Mincing Meats, &c., for Sausages or other Purposes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, represents a perspective view of the machine, with the top shell raised up to show the interior thereof. Fig. 2, represents a perspective view of the shaft and cutters thereon. Fig. 3, represents in perspective the feeding device, separated from the shaft, on which it works. Fig. 4, represents a top plan of the comb against which the cutters work, and Fig. 5, represents a section through the comb.

Similar letters of reference where they occur in the several figures denote like parts of the machine in all of them.

My object is to make a cheap, simple, and effective machine that, can be easily cleansed and kept in repair, and thus make it a desirable article of kitchen furniture. This I have effectually done, as I will now explain. The whole machine being made of cast iron, except the knives, and the parts almost entirely put together without screws, pins, or any other devices except those that are cast in or on the parts themselves.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawings.

A represents the upper, and B, the lower half of a cast iron shell that incloses the feeder, the knives, and the rack or comb. There are projections *a*, *a* on these shells, which form bearings for the journals *b*, *b*, of the shaft C, as well as lugs over which cam rings D, are slipped for holding said halves of the shell, shaft, and comb or rack E, together, and in proper working position in relation to each other.

On the upper half A, of the shell, is cast a hopper F, through which the material to be cut is fed in; and to the bottom of the lower half B, is cast an arm or bracket G, on which the machine may stand, or be screwed, or otherwise fastened to a table. There is a recess *c* cast in the lower half of the shell, into which the rack or comb E, may drop; and there is a flange *d*, on the upper half, which when the two parts are put together, rests upon said rack or comb, and firmly holds it in place against the action of the knives. When the machine is to be cleansed, and the upper half of the shell raised up, the rack or comb can be lifted out, cleansed, and returned, without the use of screws or any other such fastenings to keep it in place.

The shaft C, is cast in the form shown at Fig. 2. It contains the series of cutters *e*, *e*, and washers *f* between them. The portion of the shaft that holds the cutters or blades, may be many sided (say six-sided) and the holes in the blades and washers of similar form, which admits of arranging the knives spirally around the shaft. The knives or blades are made in one piece, and project both ways from the shaft. When the knives and washers between them have been slipped onto the shaft, a key *i* is driven between them, which holds them tight up against a shoulder on the shaft, and firmly to the shaft. There is a swell *g*, on the shaft, and close to it a square portion *h*, which receive the spiral flange or screw H (Fig. 3,) that forces up the material to the knives. The portion *m* of the feeder, rests upon the part *g* of the shaft and the square opening *n*, in the hub of the feeder, fits over the square part *h*, of said shaft, and when the shaft is placed in its bearings the interior of the shell holds this feeding screw in its proper position on the shaft; thus again avoiding the use of separate fastening devices, which get lost or worn out. There is a screw *o* cut on the projecting end of the shaft, on which a nut is run to hold on the handle I, by which the shaft is worked. It will be readily seen how easily this feeding and cutting apparatus may be dismembered, so as to thoroughly cleanse it, which is important in an article of this kind.

The comb or rack E, has two sets of teeth *r*, *s*, against which the knives act. This not only gives the knives double the cutting surface to work against but it prevents any uncut fibrous part of the meat from passing the comb until it is thoroughly cut. The knives cut from point to heel against the lower teeth *r*, and from heel to point against the others *s*, so that the cutting action is very great for the length and number

of knives used, and their slow motion. At the roots of the teeth or branches of the comb there is an enlarged space *t*, which prevents any small particles from sticking there, and to facilitate the cleansing of the comb, after it has been used.

The decaying particles of meat that could not be cleaned out of this kind of machine, as heretofore constructed, has rendered them as a house machine, almost useless. I have provided in every way against any such difficulty, as every part of my whole machine may be dismembered and cleansed, and again put together by the fastenings which are cast in or on them, leaving little or nothing to lose, and nothing to get out of order, while the machine itself is exceedingly cheap, and effective in its operation.

At the end of the lower shell B, there is an opening through which the cut material escapes. A slide K, is arranged to move over this opening, and can be held at any fixed point by the set screw *u*—the smaller the opening the longer the material will be under the action of the cutters, and of course the finer.

Having thus fully described the nature and object of my invention what I claim therein as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. In combination with the cutters, the two branched rack or comb, for holding the material against the cutters substantially as set forth.

2. I also claim holding the rack or comb in its recess, by the clamping of the two parts of the shell together substantially as, and for the purpose described.

3. I also claim the manner of holding and arranging the screw feeder H, on the shaft, so that a portion of the section of the screw shall be on said shaft, as shown and represented, and for the purpose set forth.

M. NEWMAN.

Witnesses:

DEXTER STANNARD,

N. C. WHITCOMB.