A. HARRINGTON.

Potato-Slicer.

No. 204,895. **Patented June 18, 1878.**

Fig 1.

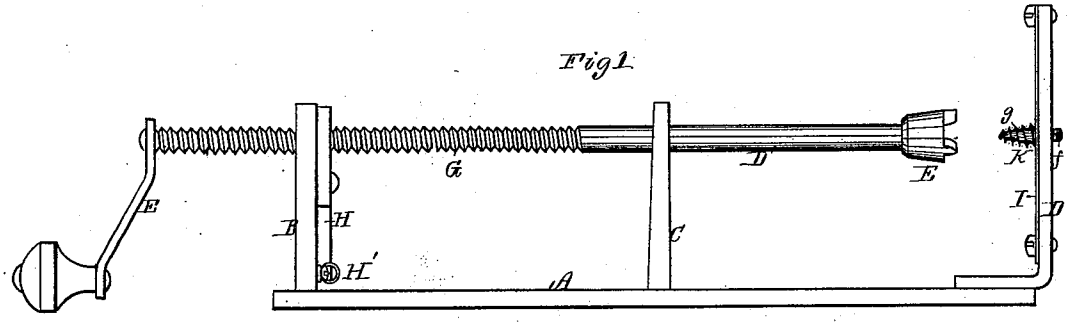


Fig 2.

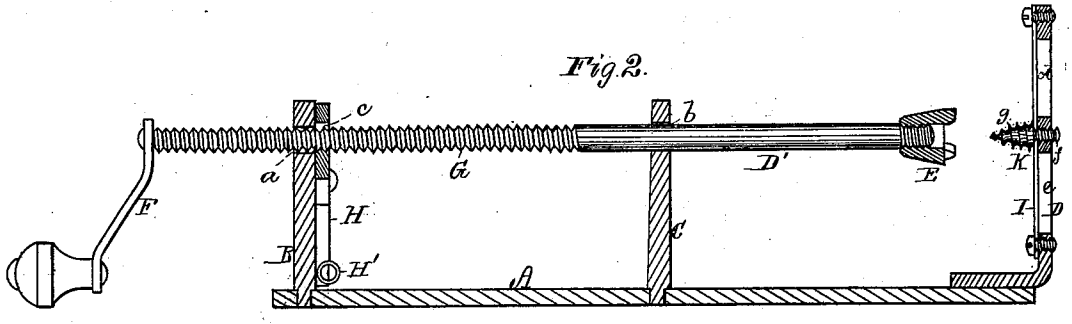


Fig 3.

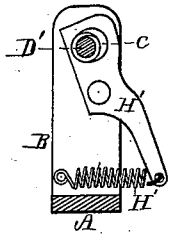


Fig 4.

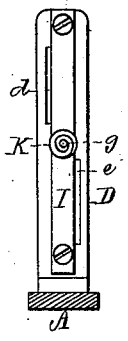
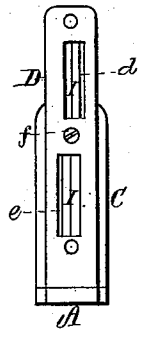


Fig 5.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

AMASA HARRINGTON, OF WESTBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN POTATO-SLICERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **204,895**, dated June 18, 1878; application filed April 29, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMASA HARRINGTON, of Westborough, of the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Slicing Potatoes; and do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, Fig. 2 a longitudinal section, Figs. 3 and 4 transverse sections, and Fig. 5 an end view, of a machine embodying my invention.

In such drawings, A denotes a bar provided with three standards, B C D, arranged as shown. Extending through and applied to the standards B and C, so as to be capable of being moved lengthwise and revolved in bearings *a b* in them, is a long shaft or spindle, D′, having a toothed head, E, at its inner end, and a crank, F, fixed on its outer end; besides, there is a screw, G, cut on the rear half of the said spindle. The spindle goes through a hole, *c*, in the upper arm of a lever, H, which is pivoted to the inner side of the rearmost standard B, and has fixed to its lower arm and to the standard a helical spring, H′. The hole *c* has a diameter larger than that of the screw, and is grooved on one part of its periphery, or provided with one or more projections to engage with the screw, as do the threads of a female screw with those of a male screw.

The spring serves to draw the lever into engagement with the screw, in order that, while the spindle may be in the act of being revolved, it may be caused to move longitudinally. By moving the lever so as to throw it out of engagement with the screw, the spindle can be easily moved lengthwise in its bearings.

The standard D has two slots or throats, *d e*, arranged in it, as shown. A knife, I, fixed to the standard on its inner side, is applied to such throats, and provided with cutting-edges to operate therewith. At the middle of the knife is a conical center or gimlet-pointed screw, K, which ranges with the spindle, and is connected with the standard by a screw, *f*, that extends from the base of the said part K, goes through the knife, and screws into the standard.

The gimlet-screw *g* of the center K has a pitch corresponding to that of the screw of the spindle.

The gimlet-pointed screw-center K serves not only as a means for supporting a vegetable or potato while being revolved by the spindle, but crowds the potato or vegetable closely up to the sharp knife-edges, which, during the revolutions of the potato, separate it into two scrolls, spiral bands, or fillets.

In using the machine, the vegetable or potato to be sliced is to be placed endwise against the screw-center K, and the spindle is to be slid forward until its toothed head may engage with the potato. On turning the spindle the potato will be revolved and gradually forced against the knife, by which it will be cut, as hereinbefore mentioned, the strips removed from it escaping through the two mouths of the standard.

If the said standard be provided with one throat and one knife-edge only to operate therewith, but one strip or scroll will be removed from the potato; but with the two throats and their knife-edges, the potato is not only cut into two spiral strips, but is better supported, or less liable to break on the center K.

The screw of the spindle and its engaging-lever are simply to advance the spindle correspondingly to the advance of the potato by the gimlet-pointed screw-center, which, by the potato being revolved, screws into it and draws it up to the knife.

The bar A may be provided with means for clamping it to a bench or table.

My invention, though similar in some respects to, differs materially from, the vegetable-cutter described and claimed in the United States Patent No. 100,280, in which there is no screw to the spindle or locking-lever to act therewith, nor is there any gimlet-pointed center, as in my machine, whereby new and useful effects are produced.

My machine differs materially from vegetable-slicers that separate a potato into a series of flat sections. It also differs materially from machines for paring and slicing apples, and which pare the fruit and slice it so as to leave

a core. With my machine no core is left, but the entire vegetable is reduced to one or more scrolls or spirals.

I claim—

The vegetable-slicer, substantially as described, consisting of the bar A and its posts B C, the spindle D′, provided with the screw G and toothed head E, the locking-lever H, the standard D, its knife I, and throat or throats *d e*, and the gimlet-screw center K, all arranged and applied essentially as and to operate as set forth.

AMASA HARRINGTON.

Witnesses:

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