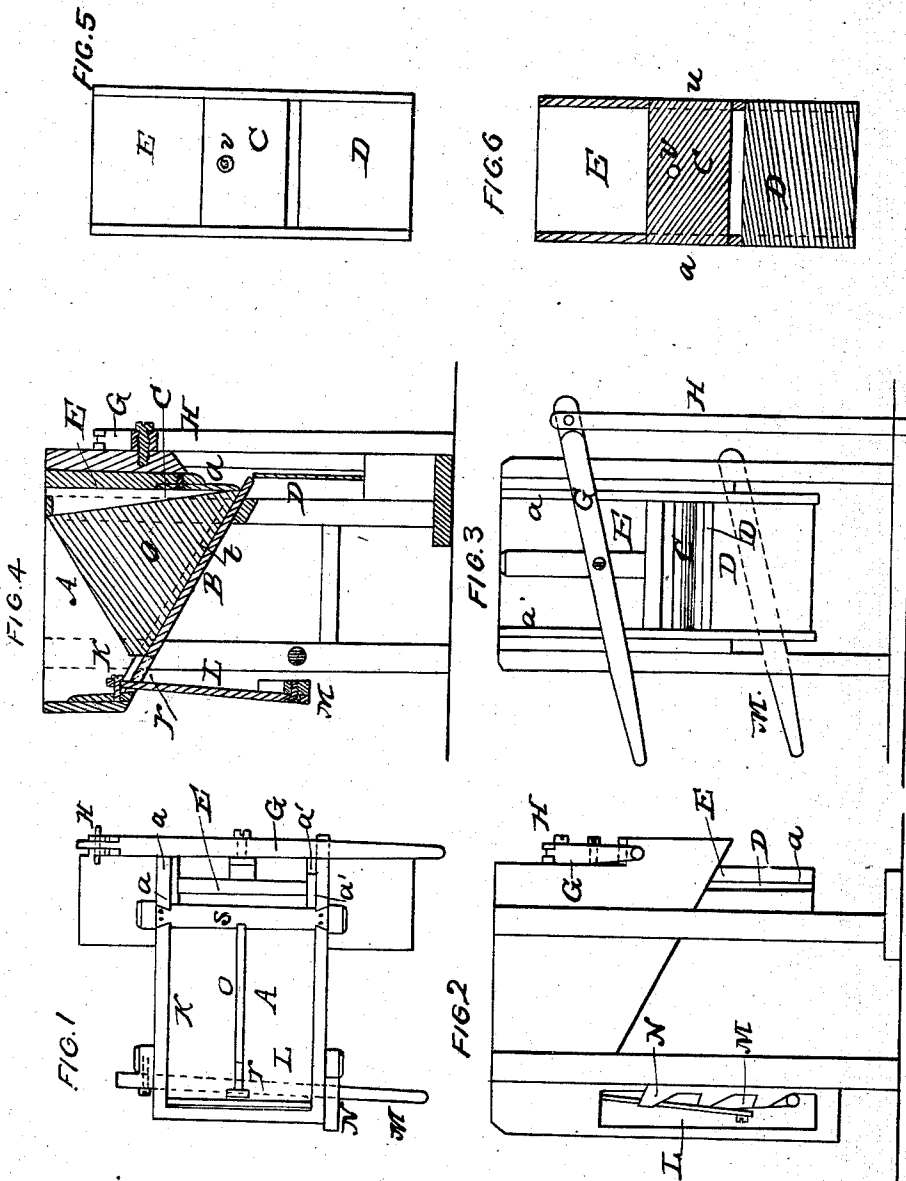


C. PARMELEE.

Root Slicer.

No. 26,443.

Patented Dec. 13, 1859.



WITNESSES
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CHAUNCEY PARMELEE, OF WILMINGTON, VERMONT.

VEGETABLE-SLICER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 26,443, dated December 13, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHAUNCEY PARMELEE, of Wilmington, in the county of Windham and State of Vermont, have invented an
5 Improved Machine for Slicing Roots or Various other Vegetable Matters; and I do hereby declare the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, of
10 which—

Figure 1, denotes a top view. Fig. 2, a side elevation. Fig. 3, a front elevation. Fig. 4, a longitudinal section. Fig. 5, a rear end view, and Fig. 6, a longitudinal section
15 of the cutter or knife and its frame.

The nature of my invention consists, first, in a peculiar mode of combining with the hopper and the cutting knife, a movable and adjustable bottom or inclined plane, by
20 which the feeding of the roots to the knife may be quickened or regulated under circumstances as hereinafter specified. Second. In a movable partition in combination with the hopper and the adjustable plane, and
25 used for the purpose of turning long roots endwise toward the cutter. Third. In a mode of applying the cutting knife to its gate or frame.

In the drawings, A, represents a hopper
30 for the reception of the roots or articles to be sliced, it being formed so as to have its bottom or bed, B, inclined at an angle of about 45°, to the vertical plane of a cutting knife C, and that of a gage or plate, D.
35 The said knife and gage are affixed in a movable gate or carrier, E, applied to the hopper in such manner as not only to form the front part thereof, but to be capable of being moved freely upward and downward between guides *a, a, a', a'* applied to the sides
40 of the hopper as shown in the drawings. Furthermore, the said gate or carrier is so connected with a lever or brake G, having its fulcrum at the top of a vibrating post, H,
45 as to enable a person by taking hold of the lever and moving it on its fulcrum to work or move the carrier, its knife and gage in vertical directions. The gage D, is arranged directly against the lower end of the inclined
50 chute B, and so that the upper edge of the said gage may be even with or a little below the top surface of the said chute, when the knife C, is down upon the chute. Furthermore, the arrangement of the knife and gage
55 is such that the former is parallel to the latter and in advance of it a distance equal

to the thickness of each slice, it may be desirable to have taken from a root, the said gage being of a sufficient width to cover the end of the chute when the knife is raised off
60 the bed as high as it may be desirable to enable a suitable quantity of the roots that may be in the hopper to move forward up to the gage and underneath the knife.

From the above, it will be seen that all
65 that part of the bed or chute of the hopper which is in advance of the knife when the latter is down upon the bed is so inclined and has the top edge of the gage even with or below it that it (such inclined part) will
70 aid in causing the slices to fall away from the knife and over the top of the gage.

Within the hopper A, is the adjustable platform or inclined plane K, whose lower end rests on the floor of the hopper, while
75 the upper end is supported by being hinged or jointed to a pitman, L, extending upward from a lever, M, arranged at the rear end of the machine, and extending into a rack, N, arranged as shown in the drawings. The
80 said rack serves to support the lever and of course, the rear end of the platform, K, at any desirable elevation. By raising the platform to a greater inclination, as the mass of roots which may be in the hopper may diminish,
85 the gravitating power and flowage of the roots toward the knife may be increased and they may be prevented from sticking to the bottom or plane of the hopper, and not being properly fed forward as
90 is oftentimes the case when the inclination of the bottom of the hopper is not capable of being raised.

In the middle of the hopper there is a divisional board or partition, *o*, which extends
95 through the plane, *k*, and is held in place thereby and by recesses *r, s*, arranged in the upper and lower parts of the hopper, a projection, *t*, from the partition being extended into the lowermost recess.
100

For retaining the knife within its gate the two ends of the knife are inserted in grooves
u, u, made in the inner sides of the slide bars of the gate a screw, *v*, being passed through the middle of the upper part of the knife
105 and into the gate. This mode of applying the knife enables it to be conveniently removed from the gate for being sharpened. The partition of the hopper operates to turn endwise, long roots such as beets or carrots,
110 and present them in such manner to the knife during its vertical movements.

In operating with this machine potatoes or other vegetable matters may be chopped or sliced to great advantage and celerity as well as with little labor. After being placed in the hopper its inclined bottom or bed by the action of gravity will cause them to be moved forward against the gage while the latter and the knife are being raised by the hand lever. During the descent of the said lever, the knife will pass through the roots or potatoes and as soon as it may come in contact with the bed, the slices severed by it, will be discharged from the knife by part of the inclined bed in manner as hereinbefore described.

A machine of the above kind can be manufactured and sold at a very small price, or one generally speaking, much less than that for which the ordinary rotary root chopping machines can be made and sold.

I am aware that it is not new to apply to the hopper of a root slicing machine, a revolving bottom hung to the sides of the hopper, by means of an axle arranged at about the middle of the said bottom. Therefore I do not claim the invention of a movable bottom nor the said mode of applying it as

such for any change in position of the bottom, required another knife frame to be applied to the hopper, whereas any change of inclination of the movable floor K, of my machine needs no change of knife frame as the lower end of the plane is always stationary relatively to the hopper and knife frame, but

What I do claim is—

1. Supporting the front end of the adjustable plane or bottom, K, on the fixed bottom board of the hopper so that it shall be stationary relatively, to the gate and arranging at the rear end of the plane, K, the mechanism for raising it.

2. I also claim the application of the board or partition, o, to the hopper and the adjustable platform, k, substantially in manner and for the purpose as specified.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my signature this 26th day of March A. D. 1859.

CHAUNCEY PARMELEE.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. FLAGG,
E. C. FLAGG.