

(Model.)

H. LAW.
Apple Parer.

No. 242,660.

Patented June 7, 1881.

FIG. 1.

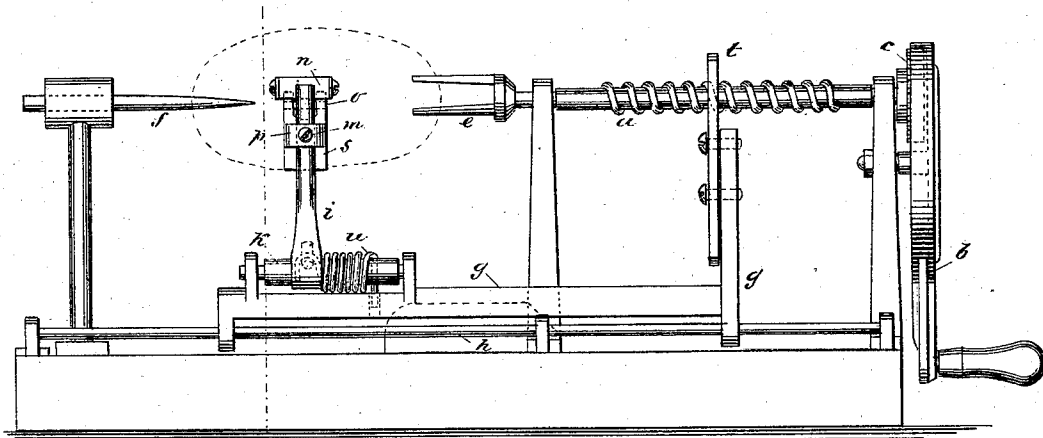


FIG. 2.

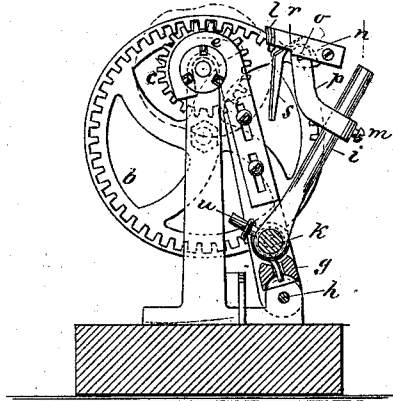
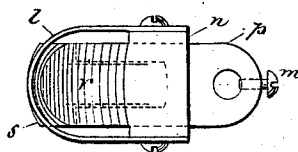


FIG. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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APPLE-PARER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 242,660, dated June 7, 1881.

Application filed January 5, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERVEY LAW, of Chatham, Morris county, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vegetable-Peelers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention aims to provide a simple culinary machine for rapidly and accurately peeling vegetables or fruits, such as potatoes and apples. My machine is, however, more especially designed for peeling potatoes, which are usually of very irregular forms and sizes; and my invention consists in means whereby the cutter may be quickly set to a longer or shorter travel to correspond to the length of the potato, as hereinafter fully set forth.

Figure 1 of the annexed drawings gives a longitudinal elevation of my improved machine, and Fig. 2 a cross-section thereof on *x*. Fig. 3 is an enlarged plan view of the cutter and its guide.

The machine, as may be observed in the drawings, contains most of the elements of an ordinary apple-parer in about the usual arrangement, which is similar to that of a simple turning-lathe.

a indicates a rotary spindle, which is driven by the hand-wheel *b*, which has an internally-cogged rim that meshes with the pinion *c* on the shaft, as illustrated. The inner end of the spindle has a forked head, *e*, on which the potato is spitted and is revolved thereby, and the opposite end of the potato is centered and guided by the tail-spindle or dead-center *f*.

g is a sliding tool-carriage, which is guided on the longitudinal way or rod *h*, on one side of the machine, and to which a longitudinal motion is imparted from the screw on the spindle *a* by the engagement therewith of a hook-shaped arm, *t*, extending from one end of the carriage, which thus serves as a nut on the said screw, whereby the carriage may be propelled back or forth by the rotation of the spindle. From the tool-carriage rises an upright tool-arm, *i*, which is hinged to the carriage on the horizontal pivot or rock-shaft *k*, and is constantly pressed toward the work by the spring *u*, arranged as shown. This tool-arm carries near the top a cutter-head, *n*, which is also pivoted on a horizontal axis, *o*, to a bracket or arm, *p*, which is vertically adjustable on the vertical arm *i*, and is held at the desired point by the set-screw *m*.

To the cutter-head *n* is fixed the knife or cutter *l*, which has the shape of a bail or semi-

hoop, as generally used in peelers, its cutting-edge being on the under side of its curved bend, which overlies a beveled face, *r*, on the cutter, forming an opening through which the chip or peel cut by the knife-edge escapes. It may now be observed that a projection or finger, *s*, extends from the cutter-head in advance of the cutter, and is adapted to lie tangentially against the curved surface of the vegetable, while the edge of the cutter is always presented to the vegetable at a slight angle to the point of contact of the vegetable with the face of the cutter. It will hence be seen that as the cutter-head is freely pivoted to the arm *i*, which is constantly forced toward the vegetable by its spring *u*, and as the finger *s* extends, as described, in advance of the cutter tangentially against the surface of the vegetable, the cutter-head is free to yield to all the inequalities of the potato, and the cutting-edge will be thus guided by the finger *s* and presented at a practically-uniform angle over all parts of the potato, thus peeling the same rapidly and effectually, without waste.

The hook *t*, which engages with the screw-spindle *a*, has a slot-and-screw connection with the end of the carriage, whereby it may be raised out of or dropped into engagement with the screw at any point of its traverse, which hence enables the carriage to be moved back or forth independently of the rotation of the screw, to set the carriage to a longer or shorter travel, in accordance with the length of the potato to be peeled, and also to admit of moving the carriage back to the starting-point to begin on the next potato, without the necessity of reversing the motion of the screw heretofore required, which is another advantage of my improvement.

I do not limit myself to the precise construction or arrangement of parts, as these may be somewhat varied without departing from the essential features and principle of my invention, which is expressed in the following clause.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the rotary screw-spindle *a*, of the slotted hook-arm *t*, connected by screws with the arm *g* of tool-carriage, to adapt it to be used as described.

HERVEY LAW.

Witnesses:

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