

W. H. Lazelle,

Apple Parer,

Patented Jan. 25, 1853.

N^o 9,558

Fig. 2

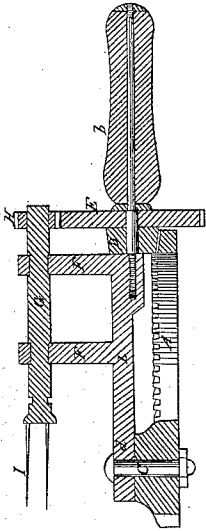


Fig. 5

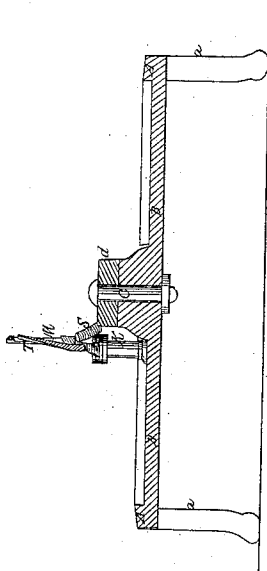


Fig. 4



Fig. 1

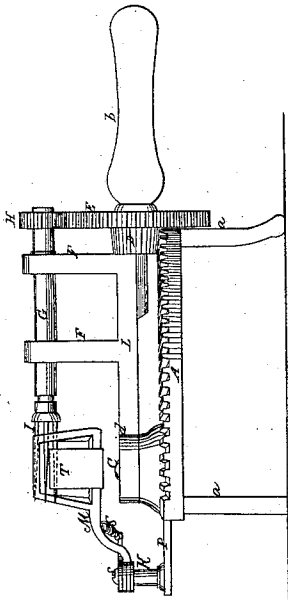
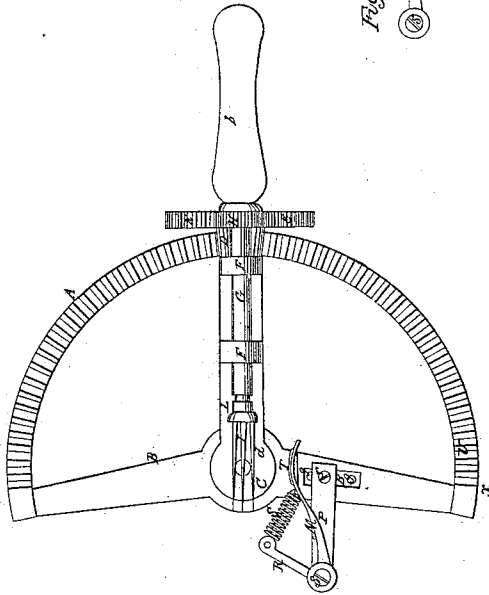


Fig. 3



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WM. H. LAZELLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO WILLSON & FENWICK.

MACHINE FOR PARING APPLES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 9,558, dated January 25, 1853.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. LAZELLE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Paring Apples and other Fruit, &c.; and I hereby do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation; Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section; Fig. 3 is a plan view; Fig. 4 is a detached view of the knife arm; Fig. 5 is a cross section through the line α, α .

The same letters refer to like parts on all the figures.

The nature of my invention consists in constructing a machine, for paring apples, &c., with a semicircular stationary rack in combination with a traversing lever or handle, on which are mounted a wheel and pinion, and supports or bearings sustaining a rotary fork having a pinion on the end of its handle meshing with the wheel on the lever. The prongs of the fork sustain the apple &c., against a stationary yet yielding or spring knife, by which, when the said lever is pushed horizontally backward and forward, a rotary motion is given to the fork on which the apple, &c., is secured thus making the apple rotate against the knife, which acts upon it to pare or remove the skin in a most beautiful and thorough manner.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A is a stationary metal rack; it is supported on legs $a a$; it has two radial arms B B, and a projecting fixed pivot or axis C; all these parts may be cast in one piece at one operation. The axis or pivot C has its upper part turned or otherwise made smooth for a journal to the collar of the traversing lever.

L is the traversing lever; part of it is made with a spindle on which is a pinion D and a wheel E; it has a handle b , and a collar d on its inner end; this collar embraces the projecting pivot C which forms the axes of the traversing lever L. If the projection C were a boss, and the lever had a pivot working in said boss, the same object as the collar d and pivot C would be obtained.

F F are two supports or brackets on the lever L. These brackets have bearings in which the fork G is supported, and in which it revolves. This fork has a pinion H on its outer end and it has prongs I on its inner end.

K is a standard or vertical boss secured firmly in the horizontal bracket P. This bracket is secured on the arm, and it is capable of being nearer to, or farther from the axis of the traversing lever L, by the screw or bolt f being set in any of the holes g, g , to adapt the distance of the knife to that of the fork, for very large and small apples, &c.

M is the knife arm; it has a collar on its outer end which embraces the top of the boss K; a screw s secures this arm to the boss, by passing into K.

R is a stub bar firmly secured on the boss K; it has a spring S secured to it and to the arm M of the knife.

T, is the knife; it may be secured to the arm M, in any known way. The spring S is for the purpose of pressing the knife close up against the apple, &c., and yet to allow the arm M with the knife to yield sufficiently to suit the inequalities of apples, &c. The boss K may be made to move around, or capable of moving around in a journal orifice or socket made in the bracket P, and the knife arm in that case will be firmly fixed to the said boss, which in that will form a movable pivot; the spring S then be fixed firmly to the bracket or some stationary part at one end, and the other to the knife arm; the object of these devices and arrangement of them, is to have a stationary yet yielding knife,—that is, the knife must have no permanent motion. The knife T may have a straight or a curved edge. I do not confine myself to any particular form, either of it, or the knife arm.

Operation: Supposing an apple to be placed on the prongs of the fork, and the handle of the lever L drawn to the end V, of the rack A, by pushing the lever forward in a horizontal direction, the prongs of the fork with the apple on it will traverse a semicircle and the knife will act longitudinally from the heel to the toes of the fork, or from the stem to the blossom end of the apple. By the pinion D being made to traverse the rack, the spindle in the lever of this pinion and the wheel E is made to revolve, which gives a rotary motion to the

pinion H and thus the fork G is made to revolve with a rapid motion against the knife T, thereby paring the apple from stem to blossom end, and over its whole circumference. The fork with the apple on it, therefore, has two motions, one in the path of a horizontal circle, and the other describing vertical circles. A coring and quartering apparatus may be attached to this machine.

10 The mode of operating the traversing lever backward and forward in a horizontal direction, enables this machine to be much easier operated by hand, than any rotary machine, the stationary knife being made adjustable, yet firm and flexible, renders it

15 very efficient and accommodating for apples, &c., of different sizes, and of unequal surfaces. The motions of the fork with the apple against the knife enables this machine

20 to pare apples, &c., as efficiently as any machine with a spring fork, and obviates the tear and wear of the great tension which is necessarily exerted in the old machines on the spring which is drawn out over the

25 semidiameter of every apple. All the parts

of this machine can be made strong and not one of them is liable to get out of order; it is a machine which will endure, without requiring to be repaired for a great number of years. It pares apples, &c., with great rapidity and with astonishing precision.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The apple paring machine constructed with a stationary circular rack or way A, in combination with a traversing lever L, for operating the fork G, on which the apple or other article is placed, the said handle having a pinion on it, which traverses the said rack and gives rotary motion to the fork, making the apple to revolve against the swinging spring knife T while the handle is pushed backward and forward in a horizontal direction by the operator in the manner substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

WM. H. LAZELLE.

Witnesses:

RICHD. TEN EYCK, Jr.,

H. F. WILLSON.