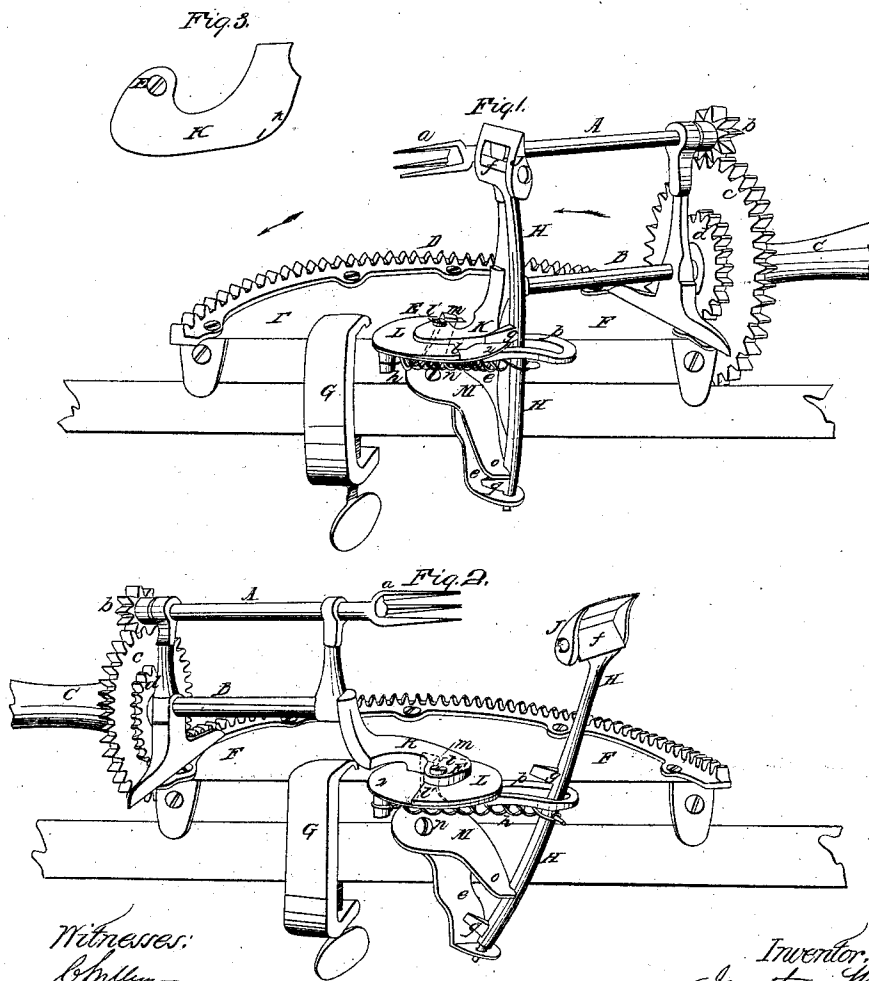


*J. White*

*Apple Parer,*

*N<sup>o</sup> 41,658.*

*Patented Feb. 16, 1864.*



*Witnesses:*  
*Chas. M. Allen*  
*William Graff*

*Inventor:*  
*Jonathan White*  
*by J. D. Linn*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONATHAN WHITE, OF ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## IMPROVED APPLE-PARER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **41,658**, dated February 16, 1864.

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JONATHAN WHITE, of Antrim, State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apple-Paring Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, and of its construction and manner of operation, reference being had to the annexed or accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, and making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in giving to the paring-knife and its stock, when such parts have no motion upon each other, such a rotary and progressive movement that the knife will, as the apple is revolved, pass from one end to the other of the apple, and adapt itself to the varying form and inequalities of the fruit being pared.

Figure 1 is a view of the machine with the knife in position to commence paring the fruit. Fig. 2 is a view of the same machine with the knife thrown back after the fruit has been pared. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the principal case.

The apple-mandrel A, with its fork *a*, is supported on a vibratory frame or lever, B, which is capable of being revolved by the action of the gears *b c d*, the former of which is fixed on the mandrel A and the two latter of which revolve on the same journal, projecting from the frame B, to which also is fixed the handle C. The gear *d* works into the beveled section D. The frame B plays on a center pin, E, which is fixed to the part F, which also supports the sector D, and which is provided with a clamp, G, to fasten the machine to a table or any suitable place. From the part F projects also a part, *e*, which is a support for the movable arm or lever H, which carries at its upper end the knife stock or frame I and knife *f*. This knife-stock has no motion or movement whatever upon the arm H, but all necessary motion is given to the knife so as to properly pare the fruit by the arrangement of the cam K, which acts against a spur, *g*, upon the arm H, and thus gives movement to the knife. The knife is kept against the fruits while being pared by the spring *h*.

The machine is operated by moving the handle and frame B from left to right, or in the direction of the arrows, and from one end of the sector to the other. This gives the ap-

ple-mandrel A a compound motion, revolving it upon its own axis and also moving it in the sector of a circle, thus giving to the fruits such a motion as will cause the knife to cut a spiral shaving from one end of the apple to the other end, or nearly so. The lever or part B terminates in or has upon its projected portion the irregularly-shaped cam K, (shown more plainly in Fig. 3,) and which acts against and upon the spur *g* of the knife-arm H, causing the knife to turn about the fruits as the handle C and mandrel A are moved upon the sector. When the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1 and any fruit is placed upon the fork *a*, the spur *g* is close against the cam K at the part *k*, and the knife-stock I and knife rest against the end of the apple. As the frame or lever B is carried along on the sector C the cam K, by means of its projection I, carries the knife outward from the fork, and also forward in a curvilinear movement, so that it passes over and around the swell of the stern end of the fruit, paring the skin as it moves, and such cam K continues to act upon the spur *g*, turning the knife so that it continually adapts itself to the form of the fruit, until the knife stands about parallel with the mandrel, when the spur *g* leaves the cam K. The knife then remains generally stationary, the remaining portions of the fruit being successively brought in contact with the knife by the movement of the mandrel, as it is carried over the remaining portion of the sector. When the handle C and lever B have nearly reached the position shown in Fig. 2, and the fruit has been pared, the edge *l* of the plate L (which is connected to the under side of the cam K) comes in contact with the upper end, *m*, of the bent lever M (and which turns on the pivot or screw *n*) and carries it to the position shown in Fig. 2, the lower end, *o*, of such bent lever pressing against the foot of the arm H, and carrying such arm backward in the slot *p* and away from the fruit, so that it (the fruit) can be easily removed from the fork. The lower spur, *q*, at the foot of the arm H, strikes against the part *e* and acts as a fulcrum, as the lower end, *o*, of the lever M is applied to so force backward the arm H. When again the handle C and lever B are carried back on the sector to the position shown in Fig. 1, the other edge or shoulder, *l'*, of the plate L comes in contact with the upper end, *m*, of the bent

lever M, and presses it back, causing such lever to take the position shown in Fig. 1, and permitting the arm H, by the action of the spring *h*, to assume the proper position to pare another fruit.

For economy, the part F may be of wood, and the sector D, parts Q, E, and M may be fastened thereto by screws or rivets.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The application and arrangement of the cam K, in connection with the spur *g*, or their substantial equivalents, for operating the arm

H and paring-knife, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The application of the bent lever M, when acted upon by the plate L, substantially as described, for moving the knife from the fruit after it has been pared, and then again releasing the arm H and knife *f*, so as to be brought in proper position to pare another fruit.

JONATHAN WHITE.

Witnesses:

HAROLD NELSON,

EPHRAIM SIMONDS.