March 17, 1936. M. B. SCHNACK 2,034,490

CORING DEVICE

Filed May 14, 1934

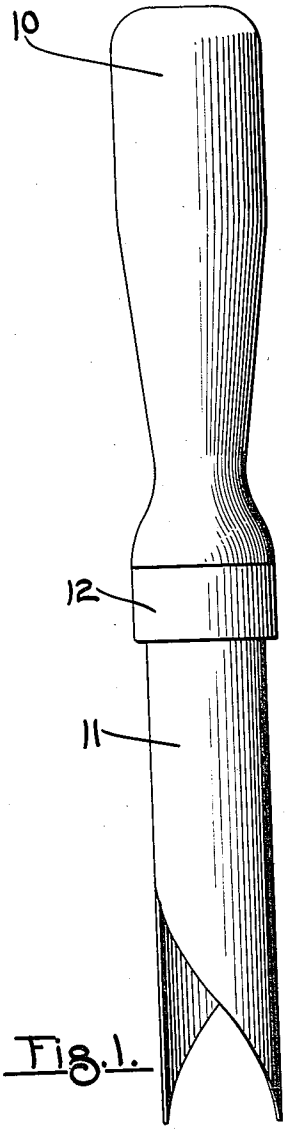


Fig. 1.

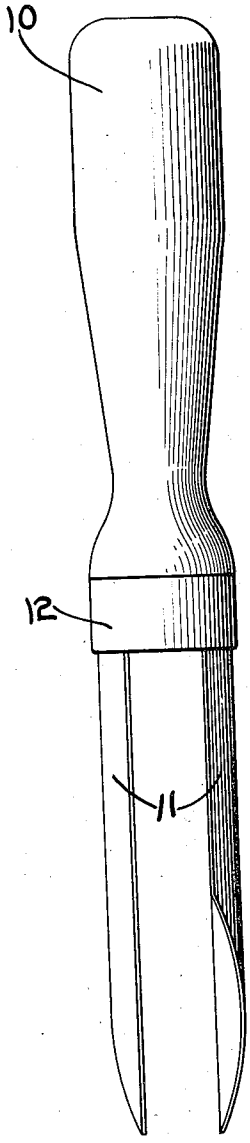


Fig. 2.

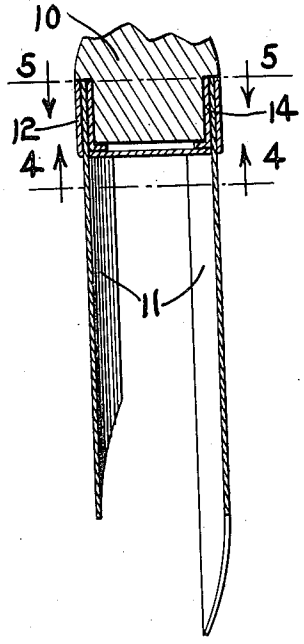


Fig. 3.

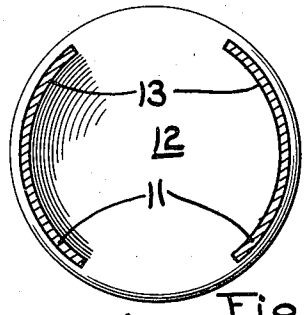


Fig. 4.

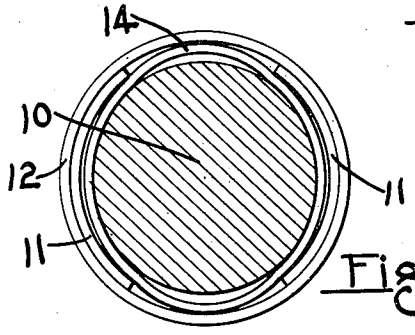


Fig. 5.

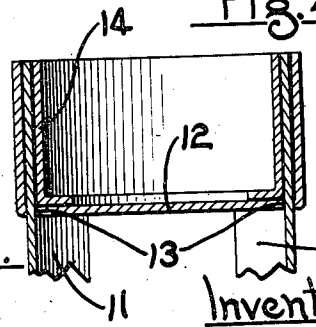


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,034,490

CORING DEVICE

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5 Claims. (Cl. 146—53)

This invention relates generally to kitchen utensils and more particularly to a coring device.

The article consists of a handle member having two blades extending therefrom, and is primarily adapted for coring apples and pineapples although its use is not restricted to any particular fruit or object inasmuch as it is useful in a number of situations.

One advantage of my device resides in the spaced apart location of the blades whereby the core of the apple or the removed material may be easily slid from the utensil thus rendering it ready for another operation.

Another advantage resides in the manufacture of the blades and also in the fact that they are identical, this making for ease and cheapness of manufacture. Another advantage lies in the connecting structure between the blades and the handle, this construction being sturdy and strong but yet lending itself toward economy in manufacture.

Other advantages will become apparent as the description proceeds.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a side view of my novel utensil.

Fig. 2 is a view taken at right angles to Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view in section disclosing the connecting means between the blades and the handle.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken along the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a view taken along the line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view showing the unit assembly of the two blades and their mounting before the handle has been attached thereto.

Like numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views.

As clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2, numeral 10 indicates the handle, preferably formed of wood or bakelite, 11 the cutting blades, these blades being of identical construction, and 12 the ferrule.

The ferrule 12, see Figs. 4 and 6, is cup shaped, having an end or bottom portion and a cylindrical band integrally formed therewith. The end of this ferrule has slots 13 formed therein. The slots 13 receive the upper ends of the blades 11 therethrough. An expanding ring 14, see Fig. 6, is formed of relatively thin material whereby it has some degree of flexibility and is frictionally inserted interiorly of the inner face of the blades of the ferrule. Preferably, this insertion is made between the upper ends of the blades 11 after the same have been slid through the slots 13 to a position well above the final position and thus the insertion is rendered easy inasmuch as the expanding means 14 is not distorted from its normal shape.

Next, the expanding ring 14 and the blades 11 are positioned downwardly into the ferrule 12 to the position shown in Fig. 6 whereupon the expanding ring 14 assumes the shape shown in Fig. 5 and maintains the several parts in firmly locked position. The parts are positioned as shown in Figs. 3 and 6.

The handle 10, of the shape shown, is now frictionally engaged within the ring 14, see Figs. 3 and 5, and the article is completed.

The blades 11 are cut from flat pieces of metal with one end angularly cut away at an angle of approximately thirty degrees and are then bent to their curved shape as shown in Fig. 4. The blades are merely pointed and are not sharpened.

In order to use the utensil, the handle is grasped firmly in one hand and the points of the blades are pushed on opposite sides of the core and then the same is pushed through the fruit which is being cored, the utensil being permitted to rotate during this operation and after the blades emerge from the opposite side of the fruit or apple, the utensil is rotated and the core withdrawn by a rotative movement. The core is now easily removed from its position between the blades by inserting one's fingers into the opposed slots and there is no danger of cutting one's fingers inasmuch as the blades are not sharpened at any point along their edges.

I claim:

1. A kitchen utensil consisting of a handle having a cylindrical end portion, two blades, a ferrule having an end portion and a cylindrical band, the end portion having slots to receive the ends of the blades therethrough, and expanding means located interiorly of the cylindrical band to hold the blades and ferrule together, said ferrule also receiving the cylindrical end portion of the handle.

2. A kitchen utensil as recited in claim 1 in which the expanding means is manufactured of relatively thin material for the purpose described.

3. A kitchen utensil as recited in claim 1 in which the blades are located in spaced relationship with parallel open slots between them whereby access to the space therebetween may be had along the entire length of the same.

4. An appliance of the class described comprising, a handle having an end portion, two blades, each blade being of identical construction and be-

ing shaped in segmental cylindrical form, a ferrule having an end portion and a cylindrical band, the end portion having curved slots, adjacent the said cylindrical band, to receive the blades and flexible means located adjacent those portions of the blades which extend through the said slots, the end portion of the handle riding snugly against the flexible means to frictionally maintain the several parts together.

5. A corer of the class described, comprising, a handle, two blades of substantially segmental cylindrical formation, means for fastening one end of each of the blades onto the handle in spaced relationship with the axial sides of the blades in parallelism and spaced apart, one edge of each blade being straight and each blade being cut away, said cuts extending from the lower extremities of corresponding sides of the blades upwardly to the opposite sides of the blades whereby translation of the corer into the object which is to be cored causes a predetermined degree of rotation thereof for the purpose described.

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