

March 31, 1942.

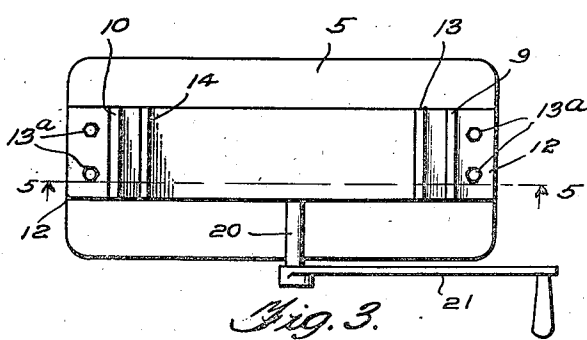
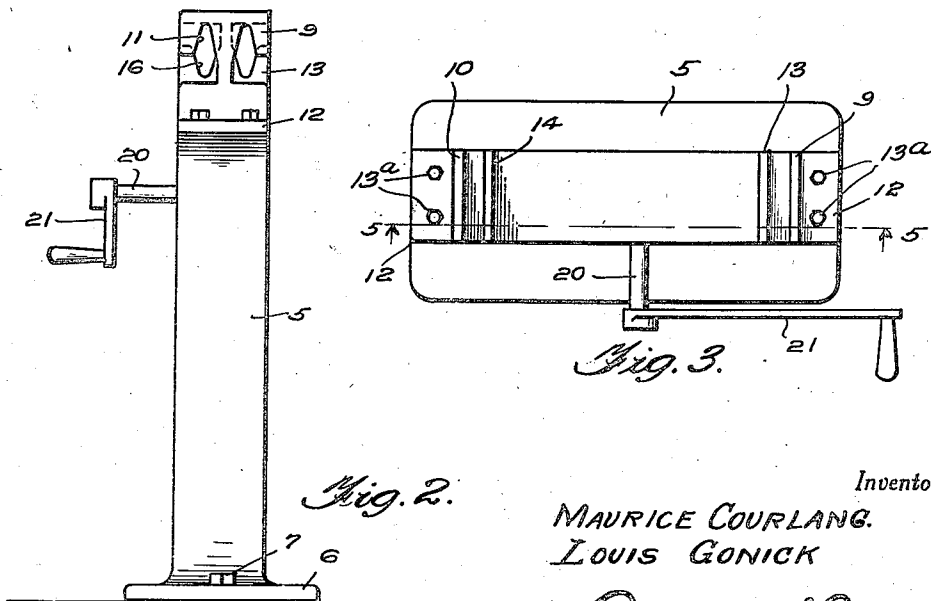
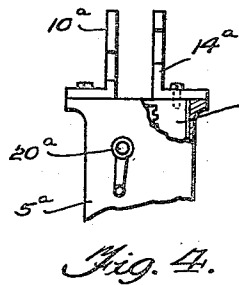
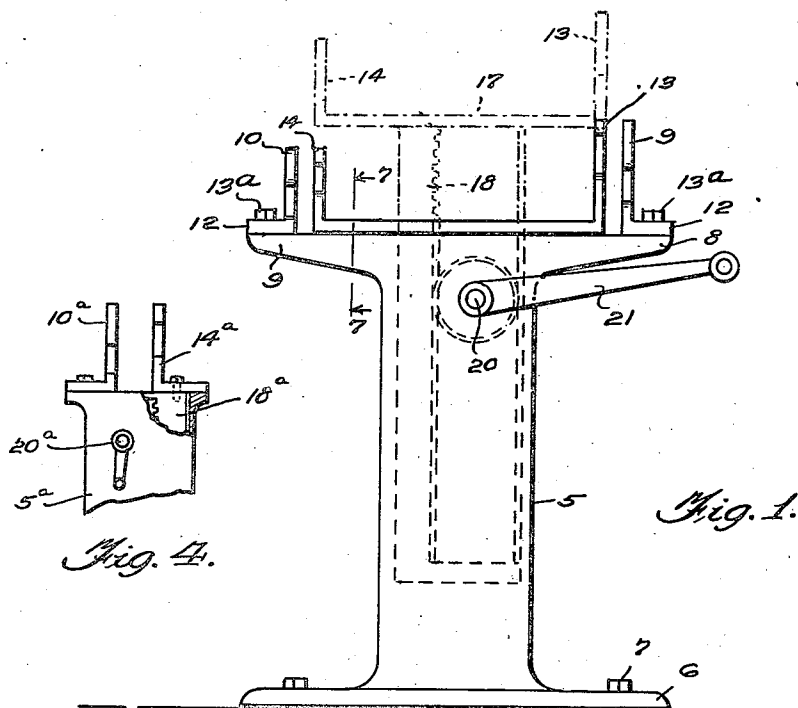
M. COURLANG ET AL

2,278,162

SINEW PULLER

Filed June 29, 1940

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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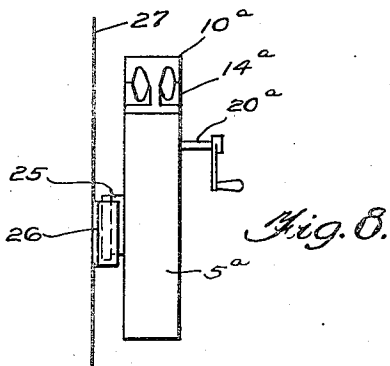
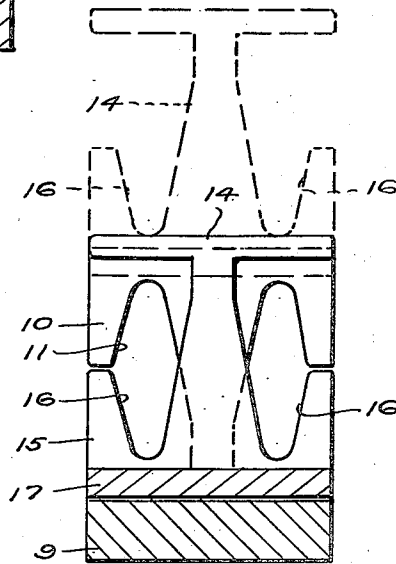
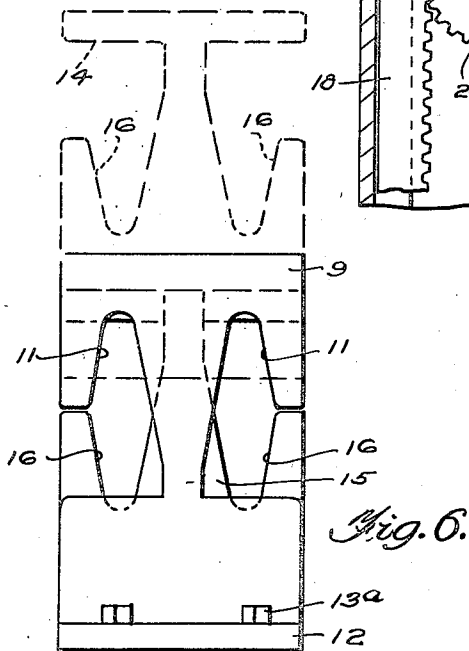
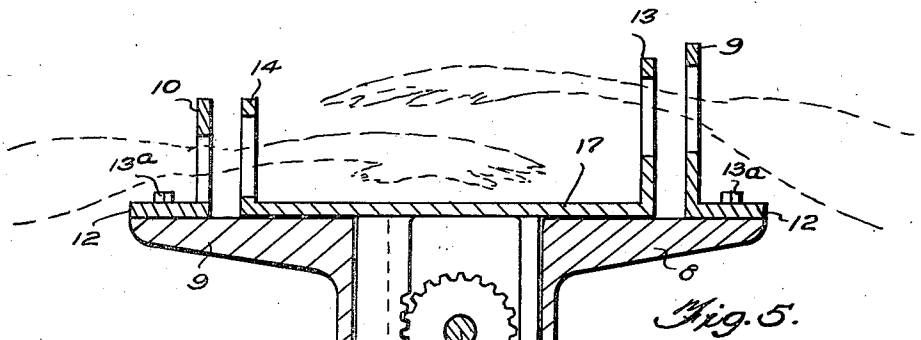
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SINEW PULLER

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SINEW PULLER

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Application June 29, 1940, Serial No. 343,278

1 Claim. (Cl. 17—11.3)

This invention appertains to new and useful improvements in sinew pullers for poultry and more particularly to a multiple puller whereby more than one poultry foot can be pulled simultaneously.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a sinew puller which will accommodate several poultry legs simultaneously, and act to pull the sinews thereof in a quick and efficient manner.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following specification.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 represents a front elevational view of the machine.

Figure 2 is a side elevational view.

Figure 3 is a top plan view.

Figure 4 is a reduced fragmentary front elevational view of a slightly modified form of the invention.

Figure 5 is an enlarged fragmentary vertical sectional view taken substantially on the line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Figure 6 is an enlarged elevational view showing the relationship of the sinew pullers.

Figure 7 is an enlarged sectional view taken substantially on the line 7—7 of Figure 1.

Figure 8 is a side elevational view showing a modified form of the invention.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen in Figures 1 and 5, that the machine includes a hollow standard 5, flanged at its lower end as at 6 and provided with suitable securing means 7 whereby it can be secured to a floor, table or the like.

Ledges 8 and 9 project in opposite directions from the upper end of the standard 5 and support the stationary puller elements 9 and 10. These elements are of identical construction, excepting that the element 9 is taller than the element 10 so that the legs of the fowl disposed through the wedge-shaped slots 11 therein can overlap the legs which have been disposed through the wedge-shaped slots of the element 10. Each of these elements 9 and 10 have face flanges 12 secured by suitable means 13a to the corresponding ledge 8 or 9.

More specifically each of the elements 9 and 10 consists of a T-shaped formation with the wedge-shaped slots 11 extending upwardly into the head of the T-shaped structure.

The machine further involves a pair of movable puller elements 13 and 14, the element 13 being taller than the element 14 so that the legs disposed therethrough can overlap the legs disposed through the element 14.

Each of these elements 13 and 14 is likewise of T-shape rising from a flange structure 15 and it will be observed that instead of the head being

formed with the wedge slots, the flange 15 of each element 13 and 14 is formed with the wedge-shaped slots 16.

The elements 13 and 14 are carried by the end portions of a plate 17 which has a depending rack 18 extending downwardly into the hollow standard 5. Furthermore, the plate 17 has a guide leg 19 which extends down into the standard 5.

A shaft 20 extends through the upper portion of the standard 5 and has a crank 21 at its outer end. At the inside of the standard 5, the shaft 20 is equipped with a gear 22 meshing with the rack 18.

Obviously when the legs of fowls are disposed through the slots 11 and 16, and the shaft 20 turns to elevate the rack 18, the legs will be broken at the feet and subsequent operation will separate the feet from the legs, pulling the sinews therewith.

A modification of the invention is shown in Figure 4, wherein reference character 5a denotes the standard through which a shaft 20a is disposed and this shaft will carry a gear meshing with a rack 18a at the upper end of which is mounted an element 14a corresponding to the element 14. Mounted stationarily on the top of the standard 5a will be an element 10a corresponding to the element 10. This type is for pulling two legs at one time instead of four, the accommodation of the machine shown in Figure 5.

Furthermore, as shown in Figure 8, the machine can be without the base 6 and have a wedge member 25 on the back side thereof disposed into a wedge socket 26 secured to a wall or the like 27. Thus the device can be mounted on a wall where it will be out of the way, but accessible readily at all times.

While the foregoing specification sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having described the invention, what we claim as new is:

A sinew pulling machine comprising a hollow standard, a pair of stationary puller elements at the upper end of the standard, a plate interposed between the stationary puller elements, puller elements at the ends of the plate co-operative with the other puller elements, and means for elevating and lowering the plate with respect to the stationary puller elements, the stationary and movable puller elements at one end of the machine being taller than the elements at the other end to permit overlapping of poultry legs on the aforementioned plate.

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