

J. E. STUART.
SLICER.

No. 453,451.

Patented June 2, 1891.

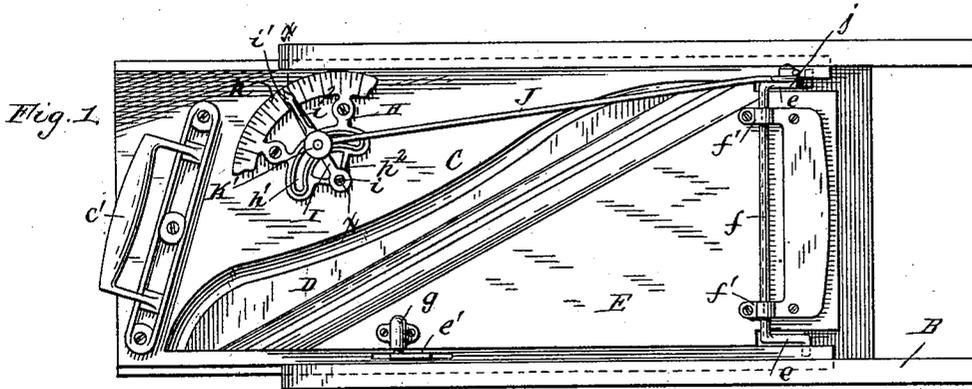


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

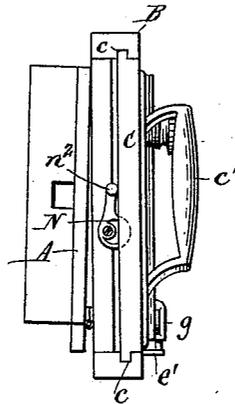
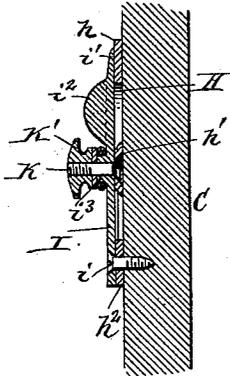


Fig. 3.

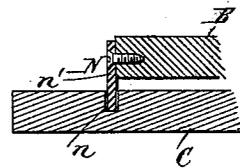
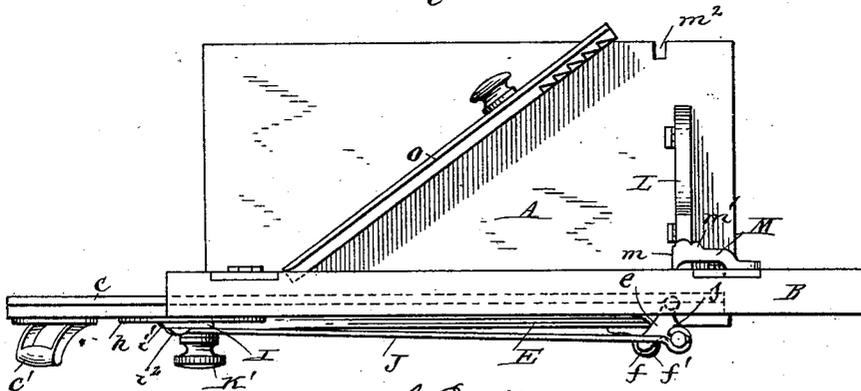


Fig. 4.



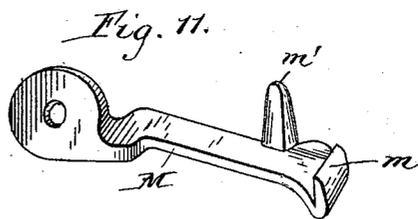
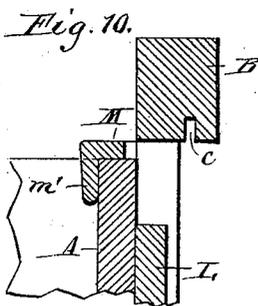
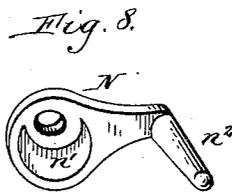
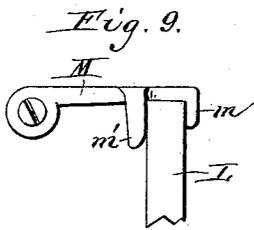
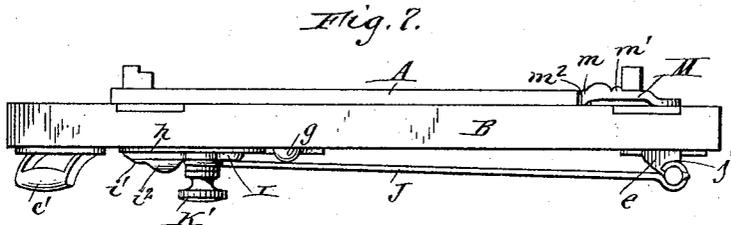
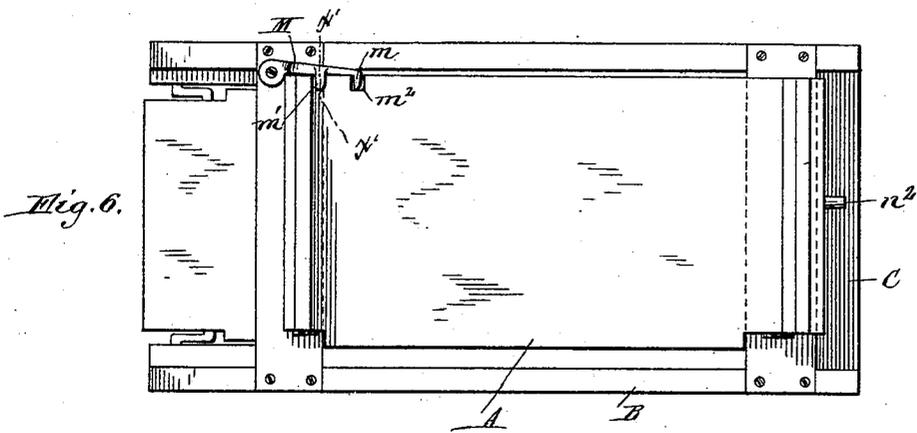
Witnesses:
 Emil Neuhart.
 Theo. L. Popp.

J. E. Stuart Inventor.
 By Wilhelm Prouss
 Attorneys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. STUART, OF NEWARK, NEW YORK.

SLICER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,451, dated June 2, 1891.

Application filed March 30, 1891. Serial No. 386,903. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. STUART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Slicers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of slicers which consists, essentially, of a supporting-frame or table upon which the article to be sliced is placed, a vertical frame hinged to the supporting-frame and carrying a reciprocating knife-frame, and an adjustable gage-board attached to the knife-frame for gaging the thickness of the slice cut by the knife.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple adjustable mechanism whereby the gage-board can be finely adjusted; also, to provide a catch for the knife-frame whereby the latter is prevented from sliding on the vertical frame when the device is not being used; also, to provide the slicer with a locking device whereby the table and the vertical frame carrying the knife-frame are locked in a folded or unfolded position.

In the accompanying drawings, consisting of two sheets, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved slicer. Fig. 2 is an end view of the slicer, showing the parts in a folded position. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the slicer, showing the parts unfolded and in position for use. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section through the knife-frame, taken on line $x x$, Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary horizontal section through the latch which locks the knife-frame. Fig. 6 is a rear elevation, and Fig. 7 is a top plan view, of the slicer, showing the parts folded together. Fig. 8 is a perspective view, on an enlarged scale, of the pivoted catch for locking the knife-frame against sliding on the vertical frame. Fig. 9 is a rear elevation of the catch which locks the head-block in an upright position. Fig. 10 is a vertical section through the catch in line $x' x'$, Fig. 6, on an enlarged scale. Fig. 11 is an inverted perspective view of the catch for locking the parts in a folded or unfolded position.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the table or supporting-frame upon which the articles to be sliced are

placed, and B the vertical frame hinged to the front edge of the table in the usual manner, so that the table and vertical frame can be folded together when the slicer is not in use.

C represents the sliding-knife frame, which is supported and guided in horizontal ways c , formed in the vertical frame, and provided near one end with a handle c' , whereby the knife-frame is operated.

D represents the knife secured to the knife-frame C, and E is the adjustable gage-board attached to the knife-frame and arranged in front of the knife. The gage-board E is pivoted to the knife-frame by links or arms $e e'$, which permit the gage-board to be moved toward and from the knife with its inner face parallel with the knife-frame. The outer end of the gage-board is supported by two arms or links e , pivoted at their inner ends to the knife-frame, one above and the other below the gage-board, and connected at their outer ends by a vertical rod f , which is pivoted to the outer side of the gage-board by bearings or straps f' . The opposite end of the gage-board is supported by a single link or arm e' , pivoted at its inner end to the knife-frame and provided at its outer end with a vertical stud or pivot, which engages in a bearing or cap g , secured to the gage-board.

H represents a gage-plate secured to the front side of the knife-frame in rear of the knife-slot and provided with a curved scale or graduated segment h . The gage-plate is also provided with a segmental slot h' of smaller radius than the segment h , and with a pivot-eye h^2 , which forms the center from which the segment and the slot are curved.

I represents an adjusting-lever pivoted to the gage-plate by a screw i , passing through an eye formed in one end of the lever and through the pivot-eye h^2 of the gage-plate. The opposite end of the lever I is provided with a pointer i' , which traverses the segment of the gage-plate, and with a thumb-piece i^2 , whereby the lever is manipulated.

J represents a rod connecting the lever I with an arm j , formed on the upper pivoted link e of the gage-board, whereby the latter is swung on the arms or links $e e'$ and moved toward and from the knife by adjusting the position of the lever I. The rod J is pivoted

to the middle portion of the lever, in front of the segmental slot of the gage-plate, whereby the pointer or free end of the lever is moved a considerable distance over the segment to obtain a comparatively small adjustment of the gage-board. The adjusting-lever is preferably provided with a collar i^3 , which receives an eye or loop formed on the end of the rod J, and whereby the latter is pivoted to the lever.

K represents a clamping-screw passed through the lever I and its collar i^3 and arranged with its head behind the segmental slot of the gage-plate, and K' is a thumb-nut applied to the threaded front end of the clamping-screw. Upon loosening the thumb-nut and pressing against the thumb-piece of the lever, the latter is swung on its pivot and the gage-board is adjusted on the links $e e'$ through the connecting-rod J. By tightening the thumb-nut the lever is clamped against the gage-plate and the gage-board and adjusting-lever are held securely in place. The scale-segment is graduated to indicate the different thicknesses of the slices to be cut and this graduation is comparatively coarse, so that a fine adjustment of the gage-board is effected by a considerable movement of the lever.

L represents a head block or plate attached to the table near the farther end thereof and forming a stop, against which the article or substance placed upon the table is held while being cut. The head block or plate L is hinged at its lower edge to the table, so that it can be folded down upon the table when the device is not in use. This head-block is held in a vertical position by a catch M, pivoted to the rear side of the vertical frame and provided at its front end with a downwardly-projecting lip m , which engages against the front side of the head-block, as shown in Fig. 9. The catch M is also provided in rear of the end lip m with a downwardly-projecting tooth m' , which bears against the rear side of the head-block and assists in supporting the latter in a vertical position. When the head-block is folded down upon the table and the latter is folded with the head-block against the rear side of the vertical frame, the tooth m' bears against the rear side of the table and holds the latter firmly against the vertical frame. The tooth m' is formed near the rear edge of the catch to make room for the table between the tooth and the rear side of the vertical frame, as represented in Figs. 10 and 11. The rear edge of the table is preferably provided with a notch m^2 , Figs. 3 and 6, to receive the end lip m of the catch when the parts are folded and locked together by the catch, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

N represents an eccentric latch pivoted to one end of the vertical frame and adapted to engage in a slot or groove n , formed in the adjacent face of the knife-frame, whereby the knife-frame is held from sliding on the ver-

tical frame when the slicer is not in use. The latch N consists of a circular or disk shaped plate n' , provided on one side of its center with an opening, through which passes a screw or pin, whereby the latch is pivoted eccentrically to the vertical frame, and with an arm or handle n^2 , whereby the latch can be readily turned on its pivot to engage its edge in the slot of the knife-frame or to disengage therefrom.

O represents the usual pusher-board or feed-plate, whereby the substance or article placed upon the supporting-table is fed toward the knife-frame.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the vertical frame, the knife-frame sliding in ways on the vertical frame, and the adjustable gage-board, of a gage-plate secured to the knife-frame and provided with a pivot-eye, a segmental slot concentric therewith and a concentric graduated segment outside of the segmental slot, an adjusting-lever pivoted to said eye and having a pointer traversing the graduated segment, a clamping-screw moving in the segmental slot and passing through the adjusting-lever, and a rod attached to the lever between its pointer and pivot and connected with the gage-board, substantially as set forth.

2. In a slicer, the combination, with the vertical frame and the table hinged at its lower edge to said frame, of a head block or plate hinged at its lower edge to the table at right angles to the vertical frame and a catch pivoted to the vertical frame and provided with an end lip which engages against the head-block, whereby the latter is held in an upright position, substantially as set forth.

3. In a slicer, the combination, with the vertical frame and the table hinged thereto, of a catch provided at its rear side with a depending tooth, which engages against the under side of the table when the latter is folded against the vertical frame, substantially as set forth.

4. In a slicer, the combination, with the vertical frame, the table hinged thereto, and the head-block hinged to the table, of a catch pivoted to the vertical frame and provided with an end lip adapted to lock the head-block in an upright position, and a depending tooth adapted to lock the table in a folded position, substantially as set forth.

5. In a slicer, the combination, with the vertical frame and the knife-frame sliding in the same, of a latch pivoted eccentrically to the vertical frame and adapted to engage the inner face of the knife-frame, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 25th day of March, 1891.

JOHN E. STUART.

Witnesses:

JAMES M. PITKIN, Jr.,
CHARLES E. ROBINSON.