

H. W. LITTLE.  
APPLE CORER AND SLICER.

No. 170,574.

Patented Nov. 30, 1875.

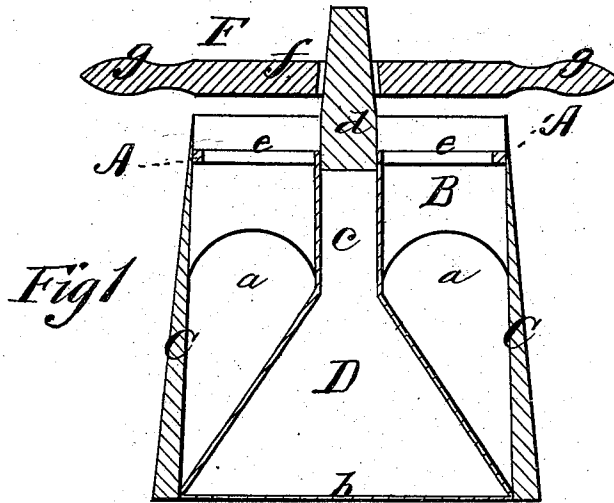


Fig 1

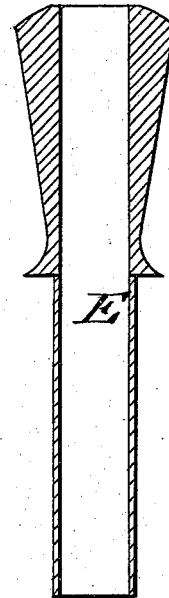
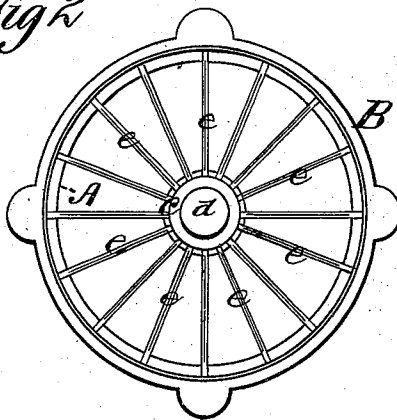


Fig 3

Fig 2



WITNESSES

Thomas Bernard  
By *E. H. Bates*

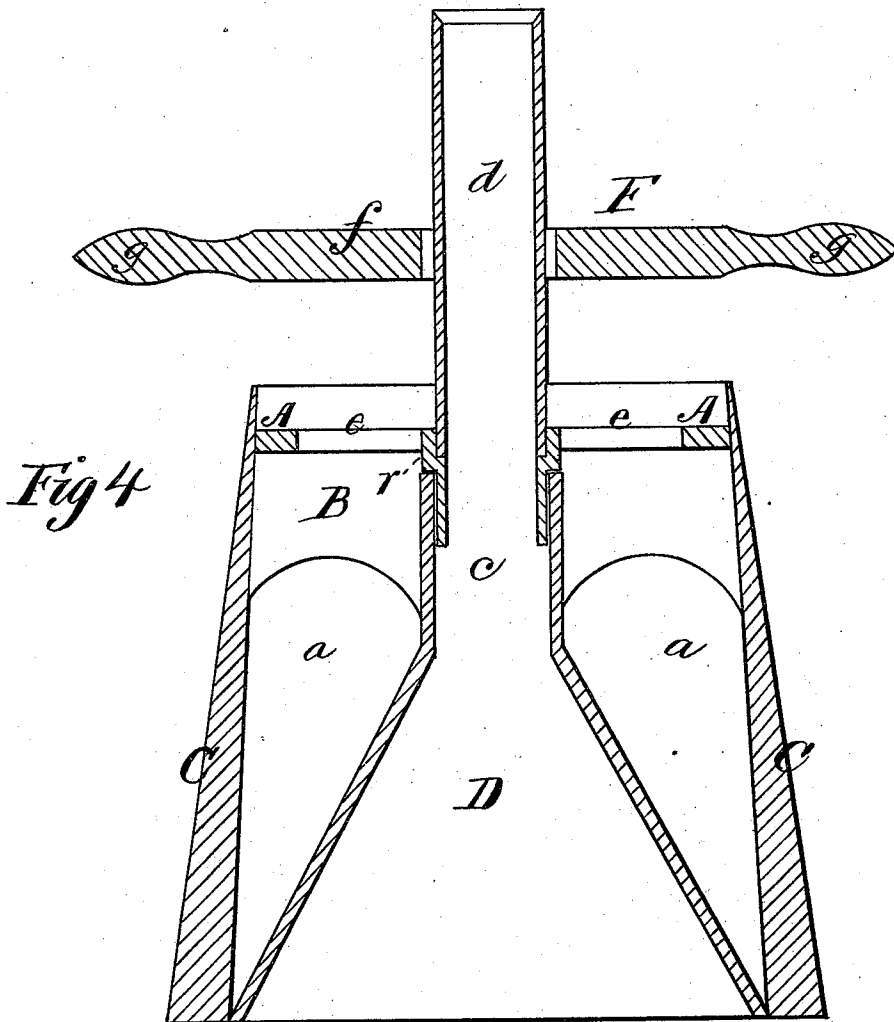
INVENTOR

*Henry W. Little*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HENRY W. LITTLE, OF LIMESTONE FARM, VIRGINIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN APPLE CORERS AND SLICERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **170,574**, dated November 30, 1875; application filed September 18, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY WALLACE LITTLE, of Limestone Farm, in the county of Clarke and State of Virginia, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Apple-Cutting Devices; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of a vertical central section of my apple-slicer, and Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical central sectional view of the corer, and Fig. 4 a vertical central sectional view of the slicer.

This invention has relation to improvements in apple slicers and corers; and it consists in the arrangement and novel construction of the various devices used, whereby very useful and economical results are obtained, as will be hereinafter more fully explained and claimed.

In the annexed drawings, the letter A represents a flat metallic annulus or ring, which is bolted or otherwise suitably secured within the open upper end of a preferably metallic stand, B. This stand is of the form of a frustum of a cone, and it is supported by legs C, preferably four in number, which, diverging the one from the other, afford a broad base for the implement. Stand B is tubular, and it is provided with arched openings *a*, between its legs C, through which the slices of apples will be withdrawn when cut. D represents a conical deflector, the lower flat face *b* of which forms the base of the implement, and to which the legs C of the same are rigidly secured. This deflector extends upward about half the height of the stand, and is provided at its apex with a cylindrical stem, *c*, in the open upper end of which a preferably tapering stem, *d*, of wood, is suitably socketed, which stem extends upward a suitable distance above the upper edge of the stand, as shown in Fig. 1, for a purpose hereinafter explained. Stem *d* and annulus A are each provided with spaced grooves, in

which are seated radial blades *e*, the upper edges of which are sharpened, and in the same horizontal plane with the upper edge of stand B.

Blades *e* are readily detached from their seats when they require sharpening, but at other times they are held in a fixed position by the grooves in the annulus A and stem *d*.

My improved slicer is used in the following manner, to wit: The apple is first cored by means of a tubular corer, E, leaving a cylindrical aperture through it. It is then passed over stem *d*, which projects through the opening made by the corer, when it will rest upon the cutting-edges of the slicing-blades. The apple is then forced down against the said blades by a forcing-instrument, F, consisting of a broad centrally-perforated part, *f*, and two operating-handles, *g*, when it will be cut into as many slices as there are blades, less one, which, falling upon the inclined surfaces of the deflector, will glide outside of the implement to a position where they may be readily gathered without interference with a subsequent operation of the implement.

In lieu of the solid wooden stem *d*, I may sometimes use a tubular metallic stem, *d'*, which will be screwed or otherwise suitably secured into the open upper end of the tubular stem *c* of the deflector, as shown. In this event an annular collar or ring, *r*, will be applied to the said stem, in which will be cut grooves for the reception of the inner ends of the slicing-blades. In this event, also, the stem *c* will extend completely through the deflector, or where it terminates with its apex, as shown. The bottom of the deflector will be open.

By this means stem *d* is converted into a corer, and the cores, when cut out, will be allowed to escape out of the bottom of the stem free of the machine.

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

1. The forcing implement F, consisting of a flat centrally-perforated portion, *f*, and the operating-handles *g*, adapted for use substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with a stand, B, having radial cutting-blades *e*, the conical deflector

D, provided with stem *c* *d*, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of the tubular stand B, having notched annulus A, and the conical deflector D, having grooved stem *d*, with the radial blades *e*, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have

hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY WALLACE LITTLE.

Witnesses:

WM. T. WHARTON,  
JOHN W. HUGHES.