

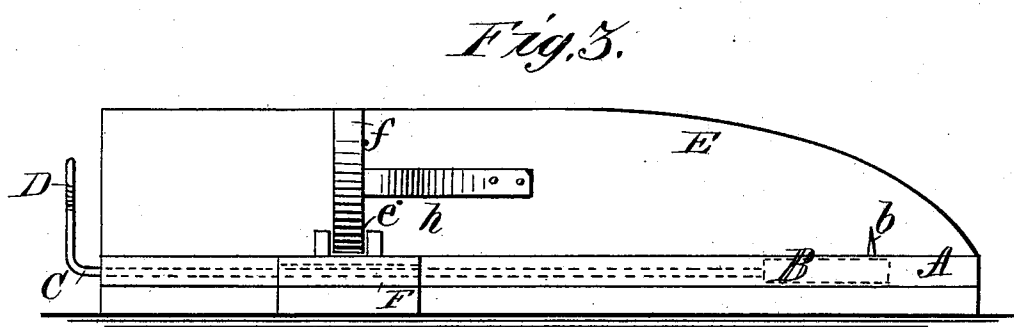
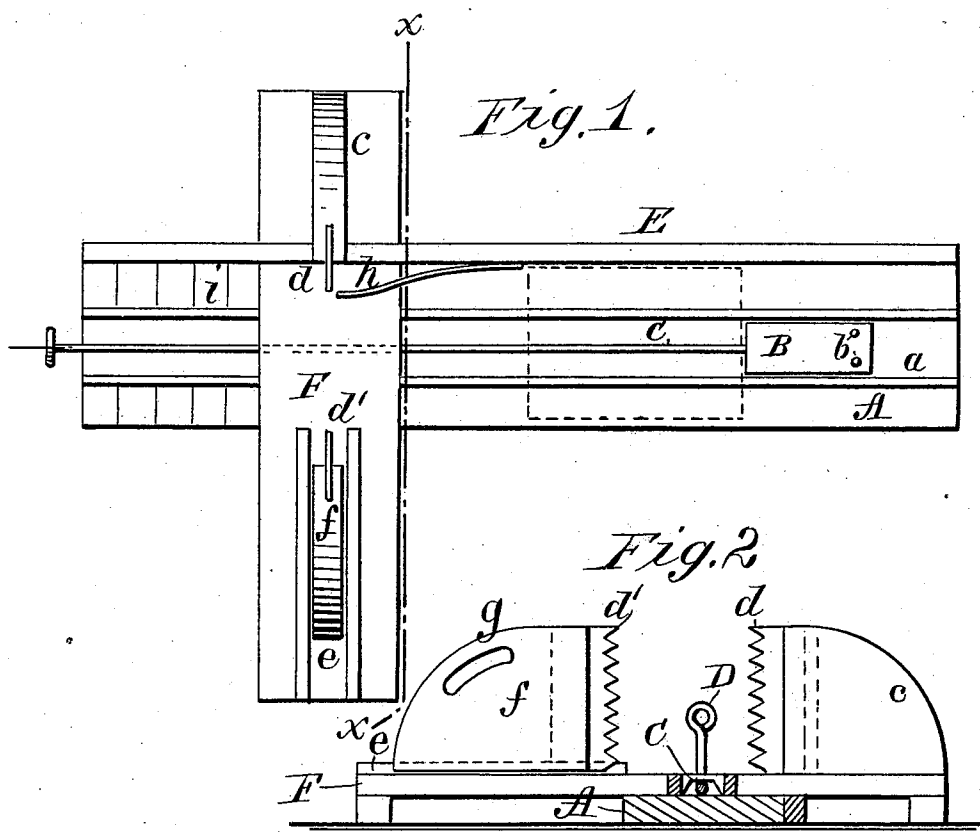
(No Model.)

R. S. ELLIOTT, L. W. PAGE & H. F. LEWIS.

ICE CUTTING MACHINE.

No. 340,435.

Patented Apr. 20, 1886.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ICE-CUTTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 340,435, dated April 20, 1886.

Application filed February 2, 1886. Serial No. 190,624. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT SIDNEY ELLIOTT, LAFAYETTE WILLSON PAGE, and HENRY FRANK LEWIS, of Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ice-Cutting Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming a part thereof, in which—
Figure 1 is a plan view of our improved ice-cutting machine. Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken on line *x x* in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a front elevation.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

Our invention relates to the class of machines employed for cutting blocks of ice into small pieces for the retail trade, and it is designed to be applied to an ice-wagon or ice-chest.

Our invention consists in a slotted table for supporting the ice, provided with a longitudinal groove containing a slide for moving the ice forward, and in serrated cutters placed upon opposite sides of the table, one of the cutters being fixed, the other movable.

It also further consists in the combination, with the fixed cutter, of a spring for disengaging the ice after it has been cut.

The table A, forming the body of the machine, is provided with a central longitudinal slot, *a*, to which is loosely fitted a slide, B, provided with upwardly-projecting spurs *b*, and having a rod, C, attached to it, extending through the slot of the table and bent up at its free end to form a handle, D, by which the slide B is drawn forward. A board, E, is fixed to the back of the table A, to guide and hold the block of ice in the operation of cutting. A slotted bar, F, secured to the table A at right angles, supports upon one end a block, *c*, which projects through the board E and holds the serrated cutter *d* in a vertical position. Upon the opposite end of the bar F is formed a guide, *e*, in which is placed a sliding head, *f*, carrying a serrated cutter, *d'*, in a path which is in line with the cutter *d*. The sliding head *f* is apertured near its upper edge to form a handle, *g*, by which the head is reciprocated in its guides *e*.

The cutters *d d'* are preferably made of steel, and to insure the best effect the head *f* and the block *c* should be made of iron or other heavy material, although we do not confine ourselves to the use of any particular material in the construction of our machines.

To the board E is secured a flat spring, *h*, parallel with the table A, with its free end near the cutter *d*, and normally projecting outward away from the board E beyond the edge of the cutter *d*.

The block of ice to be cut is placed upon the table A and moved forward between the cutters *d d'*, and the sliding head *f* is reciprocated, bringing the cutter *d'* into engagement with the side of the block of ice, and at the same time pushing the ice forward against the cutter *d*, compressing the spring *h* as the block is pushed forward. When the cutters have entered into the block of ice a sufficient depth to cause the block to separate, the head *f* is withdrawn, the detached portion of ice is removed, and the main block having been pushed outward beyond the points of the stationary cutter *d* by the spring *h*, the block may be again moved forward by drawing the rod C and slide B by means of the handle D, the spurs *b* being in engagement with the block of ice.

The table A is provided with graduations *i*, for convenience in measuring the block to be cut.

The ice-cutting machines may be made in different sizes to adapt them for use in connection with different-sized blocks of ice. Where manufactured ice is sold, the size of the blocks being nearly uniform and comparatively small, a small machine will answer the purpose of the dealer; but in the case of natural ice, the blocks being generally larger than those of manufactured ice, the machine will necessarily be made large enough to accommodate the largest block of ice commonly handled by the trade.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an ice-cutting machine, the combination, with the table A, of the fixed cutter *d*, arranged at right angles to the table, and the movable cutter *d'*, moving in the plane of the

cutter *d*, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination, in an ice-cutting machine, of the longitudinally-slotted table A, slide B, adapted to the table and provided with spurs *b* and the rod C, the transverse bar F, secured to the table A, the fixed cutter *d*, and the movable cutter *d'*, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. In an ice-cutting machine, the combination of the longitudinally-slotted table A, the slide B, received in the slot of the table and provided with the spurs *b* and the rod C, the transverse bar F, the block *c*, the serrated cutter *d*, fixed in the block *c*, and the sliding head *f* and serrated cutter *d'*, carried thereby, substantially as herein shown and described.

4. As an improved article of manufacture, an ice-cutting machine formed of the longitudinally-slotted table A, the slide B, provided with the spurs *b* and the rod C, the transverse bar F, having the guide *e*, the sliding head *f* and serrated cutter *d'*, carried thereby, the block *c* and serrated cutter *d*, supported thereby, the board E, and spring *h*, substantially as herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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