

R. P. SCOTT.  
Apple Parer.

No. 232,371.

Patented Sept. 21, 1880.

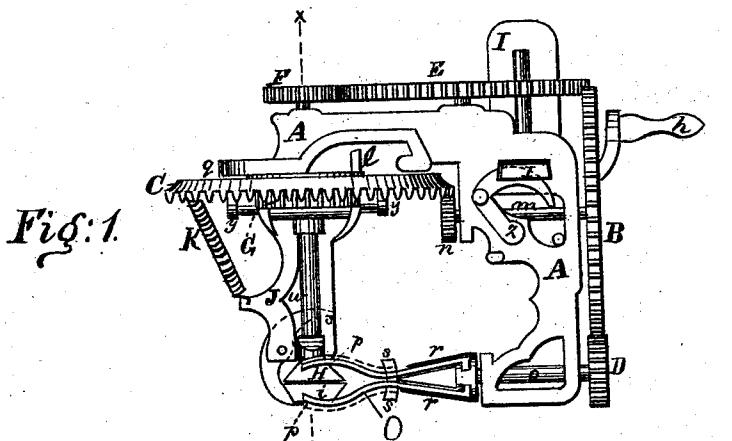


Fig. 2.

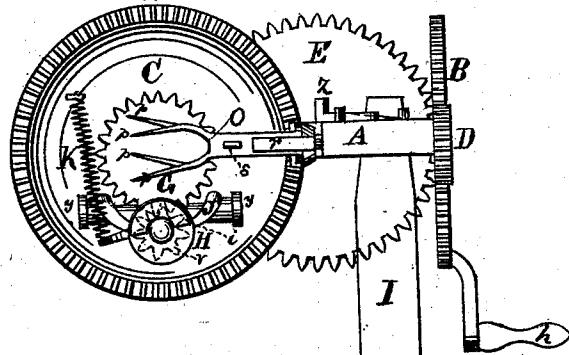
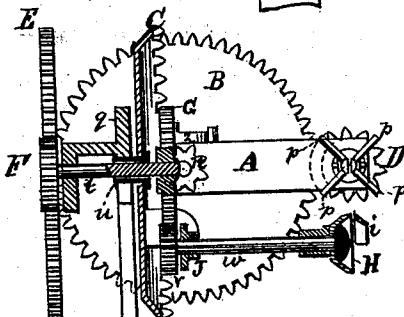


Fig: 3.



Witnesses:

John C. Tunbridge

Joseph S. Barlow

Inventor:

Robert D. Scott

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT P. SCOTT, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## APPLE-PARER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,371, dated September 21, 1880.

Application filed December 2, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT P. SCOTT, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fruit-Paring Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a rotary-knife fruit-parer more practical for general use and more easily made than that described in my former patent of May 16, 1871, No. 114,867. While the general construction of this machine could not be considered simpler, it is more easily made, and is so constructed as to enable me to use larger gearing and to get more power in revolving fruit.

The invention consists in a new form of knife, being dished or cone-shaped; the manner of transmitting motion to the knife from the driving-wheel; the position of the knife against the fruit; a new arrangement of the fork, being a new form for the tines and manner of holding them together on a spindle, with which they revolve; the manner of connecting the frame of the machine to the standard which supports the same.

Finally, it consists in the general arrangement of the gearing, in manner of transmitting motion to all the parts from the driving-wheel, particularly those parts required in addition to other paring-machines, on account of my giving a new movement to the knife not used in other parers previous to mine, the present plan differing entirely from that in my former machine.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my machine. Fig. 2 is a front elevation. Fig. 3 is a section on the line  $x x$  of Fig. 1.

$A A A$  is the frame which supports the gearing mechanism.

The driving-wheel  $B$ , provided with handle  $h$ , is made fast to a shaft,  $m$ , which passes through and has bearing in holes drilled in the frame  $A A A$ , and carries a pinion,  $n$ , at the other end. The pinion  $n$  gears into the wheel  $C$ , commonly called the "table," and is the wheel which carries the paring-knife around the fruit.

The driving-wheel  $B$ , which I will herein-after designate as the driver  $B$ , gears into pinion  $D$ , which is fast to a shaft,  $o$ , having

bearings in the frame  $A A A$ , and is parallel to the shaft  $m$ . It carries the fork  $p p p p s s r r$  on the other end.

The fork having shaft  $O$  with tines  $p p p p$ , 55 springs  $r r$ , and stops  $s s$ , I do not claim in the present application, as it was not embodied in the original application or shown in the original drawings. I will simply designate a fork by the letter  $O$ .

The wheel  $E$  is pivoted to frame  $A A A$ , and revolves at right angles to and gears into the driver  $B$ . It serves the purpose of an idle-wheel, to transmit motion from driver  $B$  to pinion  $F$ . A shaft,  $t$ , carries the pinion  $F$  at 65 one end and a wheel,  $G$ , at the other, passing through and revolving concentric with the table  $C$ , passing through a hollow rivet,  $u$ , which holds the table  $C$  loosely to the frame  $A A A$ , the hollow rivet  $u$  thereby serving a 70 double purpose of a pivot for the table  $C$  and a bearing for the shaft  $t$ .

The wheel  $G$  gears into pinion  $v$ , which is fast to a shaft,  $w$ , that carries the revolving knife  $H$  at the other end. The shaft  $w$  has 75 bearings in a swinging frame,  $J J$ , Fig. 1, or "knife-arm," so called, which has pivots  $y y$ , bearing in lugs which are part of the table  $C$ .

The pitch-circle of gearing  $G$  and  $v$  is on a line with the pivots  $y y$ ; hence the depth of 80 the gearing is not altered when the frame swings to and from the fork, as is required in all parers.

The knife-arm  $J J$  is drawn forward by a spring,  $K$ , one end being attached to the 85 knife-arm  $J J$ , the other to the table  $C$ . The knife-arm  $J J$  is provided with a foot,  $l$ , extending through the table  $C$ . The table  $C$  revolves, carrying the knife-arm  $J J$  with it. When the paring is completed the foot  $l$  90 strikes against a projection,  $q$ , of the frame  $A A A$ , which causes the knife-arm  $J J$  to throw back out of the way of the fruit during that part of the revolution of the table  $C$  after the fruit is pared. The operation of this foot is 95 a common feature in apple-paring machines. Attention is here called to the distinction between the knife being carried around the fruit, as first described, and its revolving on its own axis, making the drawing cut accomplished 100 by my knife and claimed in my former patent.

The revolving knife  $H$  is of a form and op-

erated in a manner claimed as new. It has the shape of an inverted fustum of a cone, and is fast to and revolves with the shaft  $w$ . This form gives the proper slant to the knife 5 toward the fruit without the small bevel-gears, as required in my former patent. It also presents several other advantages in the practical working of the machine. In the old device uneven fruit would not come in contact 10 with the knife at the center or highest point, in which case it did not work satisfactorily.

The knife  $H$  is provided with a guard,  $i$ , as usual in paring-machines.

The frame  $A$ ,  $A$ ,  $A$  is provided with a dove-tail slot, into which the end of the standard  $I$  slides, and is latched fast by a hook or cam,  $z$ , turning into a groove cut across that part of the standard which protrudes through the frame. The standard  $I$  is provided with 20 flanges and thumb-screw, by which it is screwed fast to a table or bench.

The table-wheel  $C$  revolves in a vertical plane, thereby causing the knife-arm  $J$  to stand in such position out from the machine

so that the parings when falling from it will 25 drop clear of the machinery. This is not a new feature in paring-machines, except in connection with a rotary or drawing cut knife.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters 30 Patent, is—

1. The rotating dish-shaped knife  $H$ , having a continuous cutting-edge, in combination with mechanism for operating the same, and the revolving fork  $O$ , substantially as and for 35 the purpose described.

2. The combination, in a paring-machine, of a knife,  $H$ , fork  $O$ , pinion  $D$ , driving-wheel  $B$ , idle-wheel  $E$ , pinion  $F$ , spur-wheel  $G$ , knife-pinion  $v$ , table-pinion  $n$ , table-wheel  $C$ , frame 40  $A$ , support  $I$ , and latch  $z$ , the whole being applied together so as to operate in the manner described.

ROBERT P. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

WM. H. NICHOLS,  
JOSEPH B. BARLOW.