

(Model.)

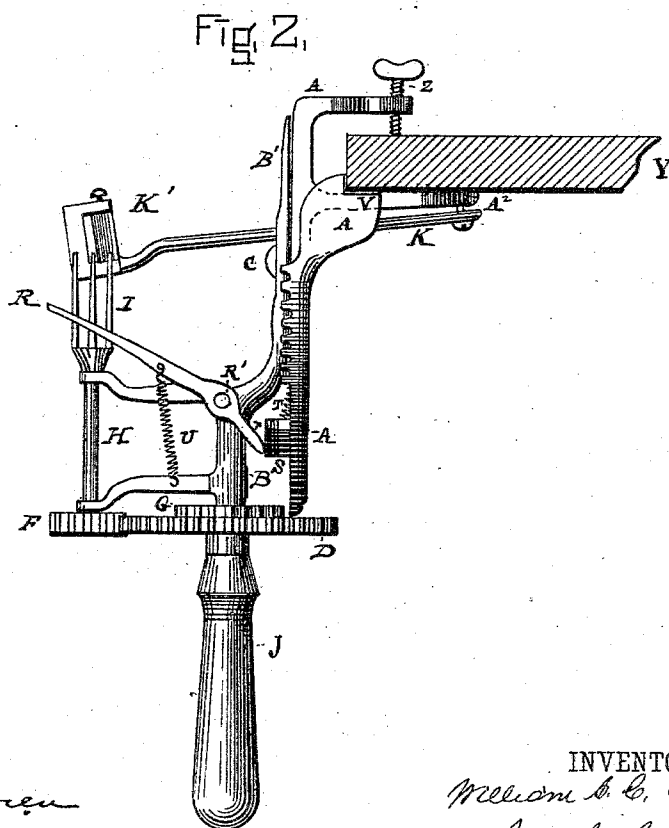
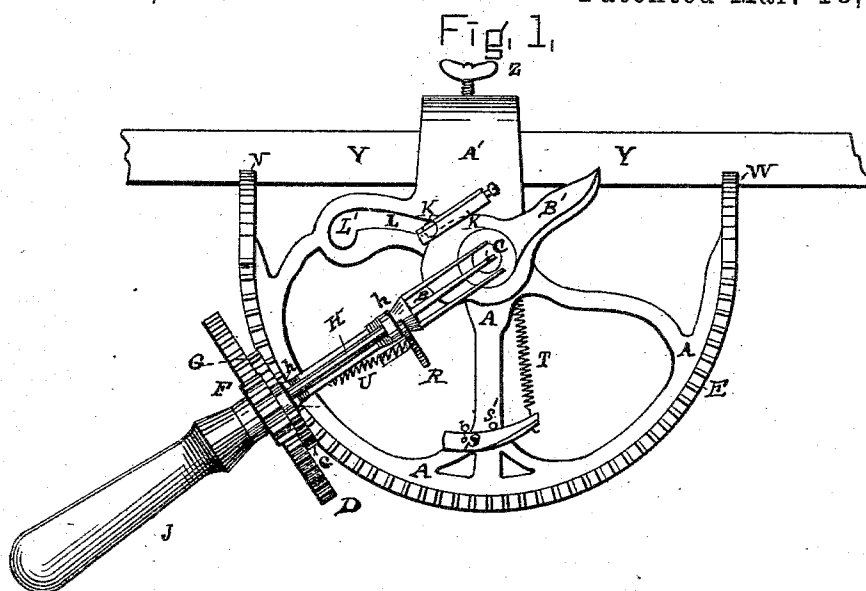
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. A. C. OAKS.

APPLE PARER.

No. 295,274.

Patented Mar. 18, 1884.



WITNESSES:

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A. B. Stevens

INVENTOR

William A. C. Oaks

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his

ATTORNEY

(Model.)

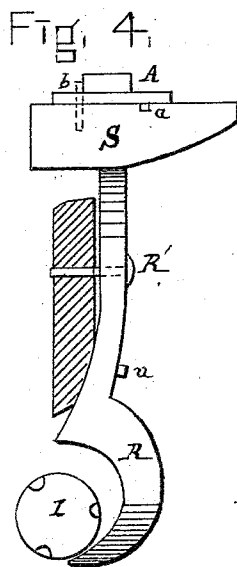
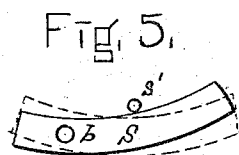
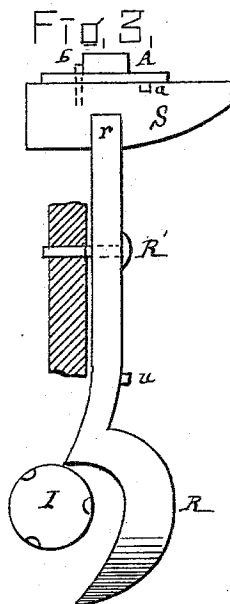
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Witnesses.

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Wm. A. C. Oaks
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. C. OAKS, OF ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ASSIGNOR TO THE
GOODELL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

APPLE-PARER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 295,274, dated March 18, 1884.

Application filed September 3, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. C. OAKS, of Antrim, county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Apple-Parers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in an improved arrangement of that class of apple-paring machines in which motion is imparted to the apple-holding fork by moving the frame carrying it and part of the driving-gear around a central pivot and along the rim of a fixed segmental toothed rim for discharging the apple by means of a pivoted doffer retained in place by a spring and operated by a cam-dog.

I am aware that the above-described machine is old, having been patented to D. H. Goodell, June 18, 1867, No. 65,804. I am also aware that it is not new to add a doffer to the above-mentioned machine, this having been shown in Patent No. 109,454, granted to William Robb, November 22, 1870. My invention, however, consists in a new and improved form of doffer applied to the old Goodell or a similar machine.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical front elevation of the whole machine, the handle being in the position of one-fourth its course from the start. Fig. 2 is a side view of the machine attached to the edge of a table, as in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the device for throwing off the apple when it is pared. In this view the push-off is in its lowest position as it would be when the handle is in the position shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar plan view of the device for throwing off the apple when the push-off is at or about its highest point, which is when it is in the act of throwing off the apple, as in Fig. 2, the handle being midway of its course on the return trip. Fig. 5 is a detailed front view of the cam which operates the throwing-off device. The dotted line indicates its lowest position.

A is a semicircular base-plate, having on its outer face, at the edge, a series of teeth, E, and provided at its upper part with a clamp, A', by means of which and the screw Z the machine is secured to the edge of a table-top, the plate A being vertical and below the table-top.

To make the machine more secure, the upper and outer ends of the frame-plate A are

provided with two ears or projections, V W, having square notches in the rear, adapting them to fit against the lower edge of the table-top, against which they are tightly pressed when the clamp is screwed down. The plate A is also provided with arms at suitable places to form supports for cams and the sweep or handle-lever.

Supported on the plate A is a reciprocating frame or sweep, B, turning on a pivot, C, and having journaled to its outer end a spur-wheel, G, gearing with the teeth on the outer edge of A.

Integral with the spur-wheel G is a spur-wheel, D, larger than G. This spur-wheel D gears with a pinion, F, placed above it, and secured to the outer end of the fork-shaft H, turning in bearings *h h* on the top of the frame B. This shaft H carries on its inner end the fruit holder or fork I.

Extending outward from the frame B, in line with the journal pin or shaft on which the spur-wheel G turns, is a handle, J, by driving which in either direction the frame B will swing on the center pin, C, causing the spur-wheel G to be rotated by teeth F on frame A, the rotation of this spur-wheel effecting the rotation of the fork. A lever or push-off, R, is fastened to the reciprocating frame B at R', and on its outer end is a curved thin plate in the shape of a sickle. This acts as the push-off. At the other end of the lever, which is slightly bent, is a rounded end, which rests upon or against the cam-dog S, pivoted to the base-plate A at *b*. This push-off device operates as follows: As the reciprocating frame is pushed forward in the act of paring, the inner end, *r*, of the push-off lever R passes over the upper curved surface of the cam-dog S, the spring T allowing it to move downward enough to pass the end of the lever without moving the push-off. As soon as the end *r* of the lever escapes from the cam-dog S, the cam-dog is brought to its normal position by means of the spiral spring T, and is prevented from going up too far by the small stud *a* in the frame A.

The dotted lines in Fig. 5 indicate the position of the cam-dog S when the lever *r* is passing over it. After the apple is pared and the handle J is brought back toward the starting-point, the end *r* of the lever R is brought in contact with the side of the cam-dog S,

pushing it outward and raising the push-off at the other end, so as to throw off the apple. The spring U draws the lever R out of the way of the next apple as soon as the end *r* escapes from the cam-dog S.

My improved machine is operated in the following manner: The frame A is fastened to the top of a table by a clamp-screw, Z, and the clamp A' A². The ends V and W of the frame are pushed snugly against the table Y. The handle J is drawn clear around to V or to a horizontal position on the left side. An apple is placed upon the fork I. The handle is then pushed toward the end W, causing the apple to rotate against the cutting-edge of the knife. On bringing the handle J back from W toward V, the end *r* of the lever R is pushed outward, raising the hooked outer end of the lever or push-off and removing the apple. The handle J is continued on its course toward V, and when it has been raised almost to a horizontal position the frame B comes in contact with the knife-rod K and lifts it from its

position in the notch L' of the cam-groove, and sets it free for action upon another apple.

Having now fully described the construction and working of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an apple-parer, the combination of the reciprocating frame B, the pivoted doffer R, the spring U, the cam-dog S, pivot *b*, stud or stop S', and spring T, substantially as set forth.

2. In an apple-parer, the combination of a reciprocating frame vibrating upon a pivot, with a doffer pivoted to said reciprocating frame, and a pivoted cam-dog attached to the main frame of the machine and retained in its normal position by a spring.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

WILLIAM A. C. OAKS.

Witnesses:

JOHN M. O'BRIEN,
GEORGE H. SONNEBORN.