

H. & J. S. B. NORTON.

Vegetable Cutter.

No. 20,295.

Patented May 18, 1858.

Fig. 1.

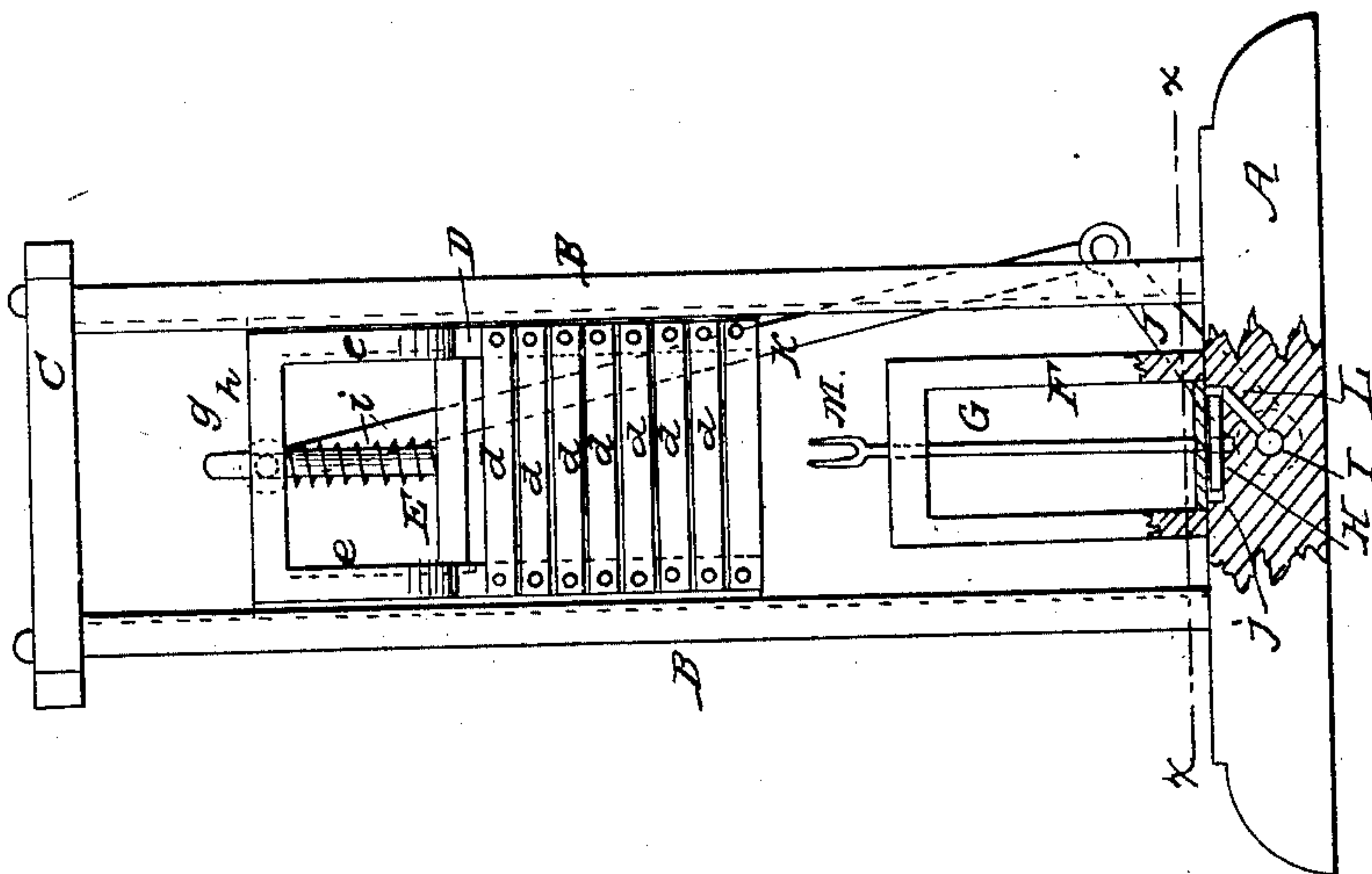


Fig. 2.

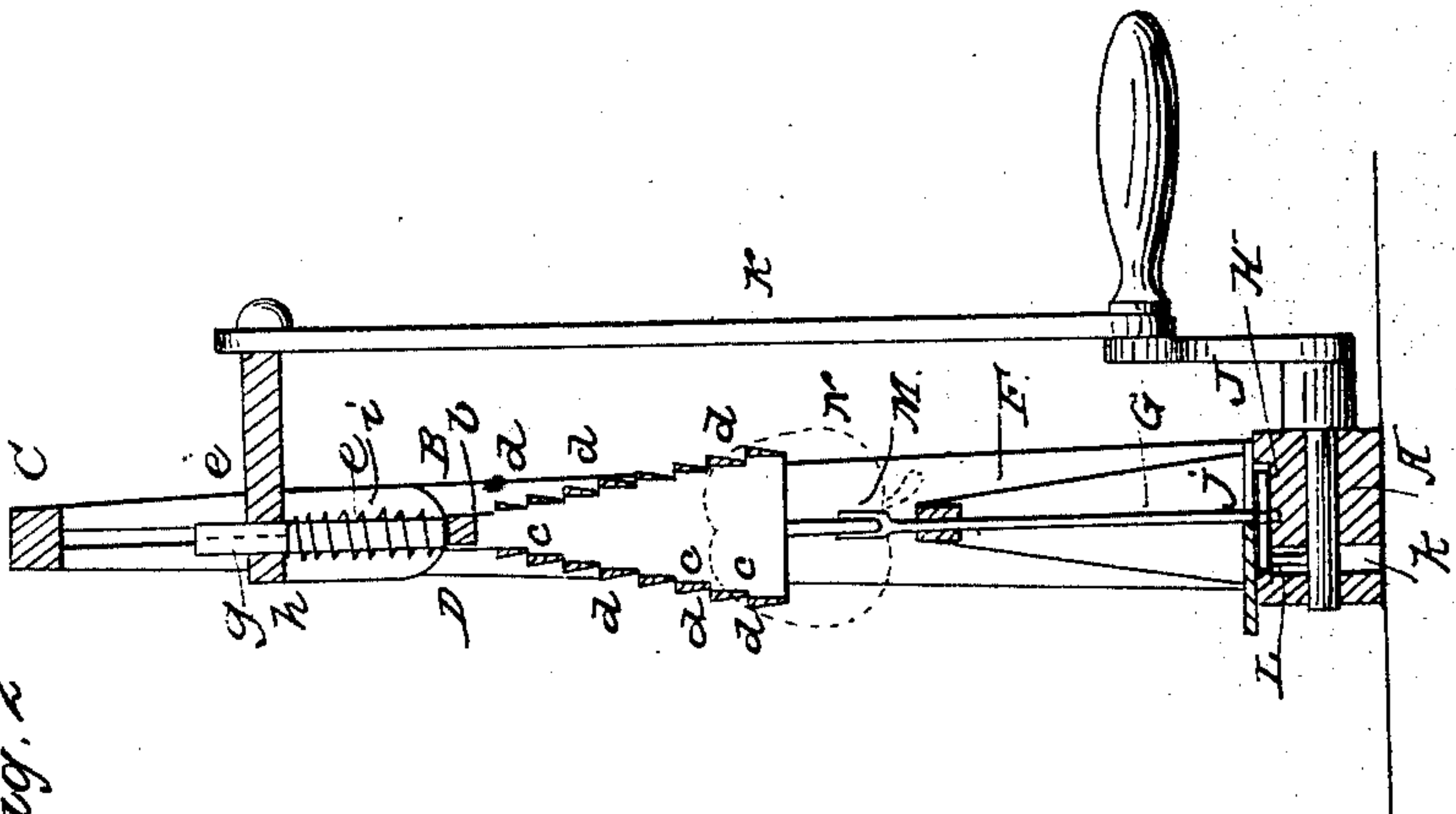
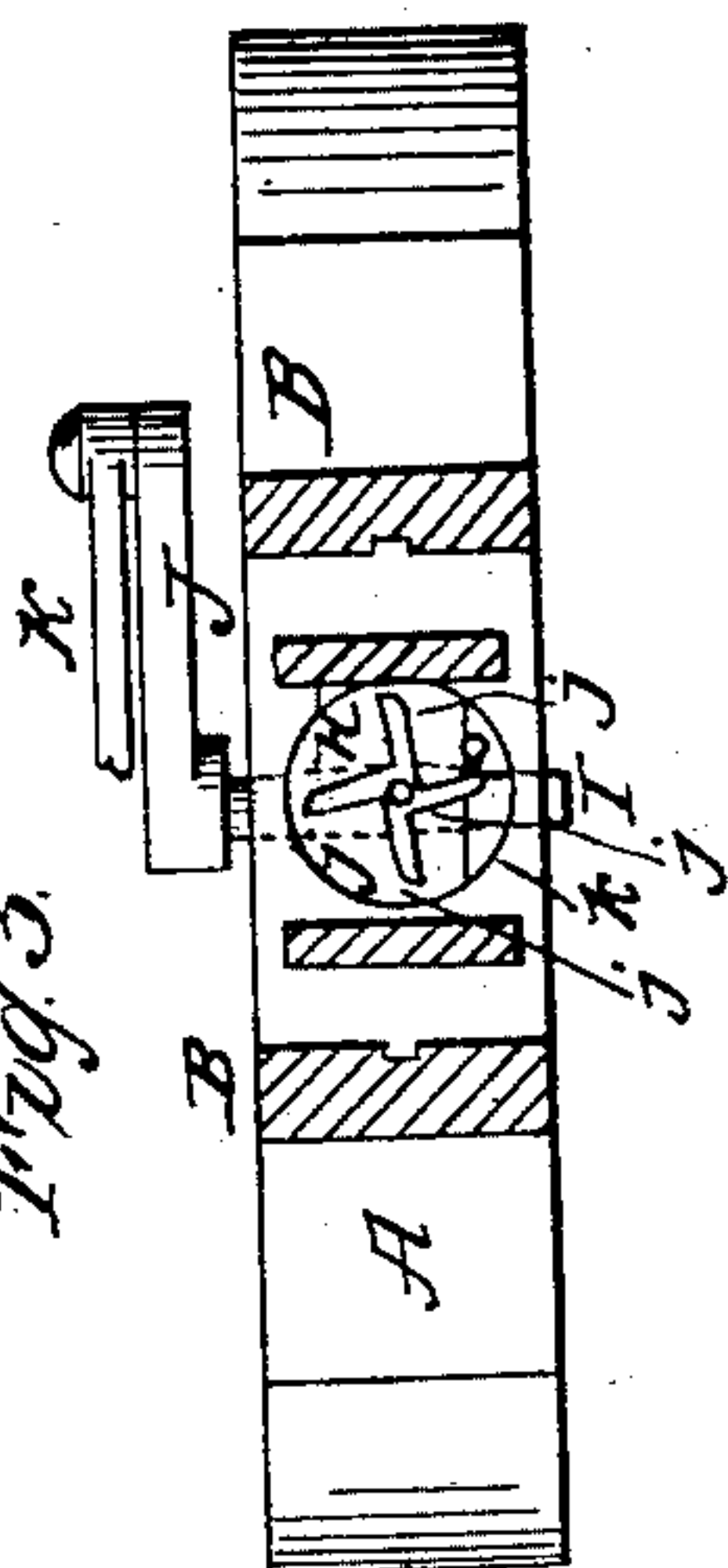


Fig. 3.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

H. NORTON AND J. S. B. NORTON, OF FARMINGTON, MAINE.

## DEVICE FOR SLICING APPLES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 20,295, dated May 18, 1858.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, H. NORTON and J. S. B. NORTON, of Farmington, in the county of Franklin and State of Maine, have invented  
5 a new and Improved Device for Slicing Vegetables; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this  
10 specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a side view of our improvement a portion of the base being bisected or broken away. Fig. 2, is a transverse vertical and central section of ditto. Fig. 3, is  
15 a horizontal section of ditto taken in the line (x) (x) Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention consists in the employment  
20 or use of a reciprocating frame provided with knives, a pressure bar, and a rotating fork arbor, the above named parts being constructed and arranged to operate as hereinafter shown, whereby vegetables may be  
25 sliced very rapidly and with the greatest facility.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct our invention we will proceed to describe it.

30 A, represents a base having two uprights B, B, attached to it, the upper ends of the uprights being connected by a cross-tie C. The inner sides of the uprights B, B, are grooved vertically and a frame D, is fitted  
35 between said uprights and allowed to slide freely up and down, the ends of the frame having projections or guides attached which fit in the grooves.

The lower parts (a) (a) of the side pieces  
40 of the frame D, are of taper form as shown clearly in Fig. 2, the sides gradually decreasing in width from their lower ends upward to the point (b) and the edges of each side (a), that is the taper part is notched  
45 to form stop-like projections (c). To these projections (c) the ends of horizontal knives (d) are attached, each knife being attached to both sides (a), see Fig. 1, and one placed  
50 over the other and one a little to the inner side of the other, as shown clearly in Fig. 2, so that spaces are allowed between the knives, said spaces of course determining the width of the slices. Between the upper parts  
55 (e), (e), of the side pieces of the frame D, a sliding bar E, is fitted. The ends of this bar are fitted in grooves made in the inner

sides of the parts (e) (e). To the center of the bar E a vertical guide rod (g) is attached, said rod passing through the center of the cross piece (h) at the upper end of  
60 frame D. On the rod (g) a spiral spring (i) is placed. This spring has a tendency to keep the bar E, at the lower ends of the grooves in the parts (e) of the sides of the  
65 frame.

F, represents a small vertical frame, through the upper part of which an arbor G passes. The frame F, is placed on the base A, between the uprights B, B. The lower end of the arbor G is stepped in the  
70 base A, and it has a wheel H, on it, said wheel being provided with four arms or projections (j) as shown clearly in Fig. 3.

I, is a shaft which passes transversely through the base A, and has a crank J, at  
75 one end.

K, is a rod by which the upper end of frame D, is connected with the crank J.

To the shaft I, a tappet L, is attached. This tappet works in a slot (k) in the base  
80 A, and acts as the shaft I rotates against the arms (j) of the wheel H. To the upper end of the arbor G, a fork M is attached.

The operation is as follows: The article N, to be sliced is placed on the fork M, the  
85 frame D, being raised and the crank J, is then turned, the frame D being brought down by the crank J, and connecting rod K, and the cutters (d) will act on each side of the article and cut slices therefrom, the  
90 slices being equal in width to the spaces between the cutters. Before the uppermost cutters have ceased to act upon the article, the bar E, strikes the upper part of the article, the cross piece (h) compressing the  
95 spring (i) while the downward stroke of the frame D, is being completed, said spring as the frame D, ascends retaining the article N, on the fork in consequence of pressing the bar E, upon it, so that it cannot be  
100 casually raised by the frame or knives during the upward movement of the same. The knives (d) during their downward stroke leave a thin layer or strip on the fork equal in width of course to the space between the  
105 two uppermost cutters (d) (d), and at the commencement of the succeeding downward stroke of the frame D, the tappet L, on the shaft I, strikes one of the arms (j) of the wheel H, and rotates the arbor F, one quar-  
110 ter of a revolution, so that the strip or layer on the fork M, will be turned obliquely with



the cutters (*d*) and be cut into slices during the succeeding downward stroke of the knives, a small core being only left on the fork M.

5 We do not claim separately any of the parts herein shown and described, but,

We claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination of reciprocating frame

D, provided with the knives (*d*) and pres- 10  
sure bar E, with the intermittingly rotating  
arbor G, the whole being arranged to oper-  
ate as and for the purpose herein set forth.

H. NORTON.

J. S. B. NORTON.

Witnesses:

HANNIBAL BELCHER,

ELLIS L. SWEET.