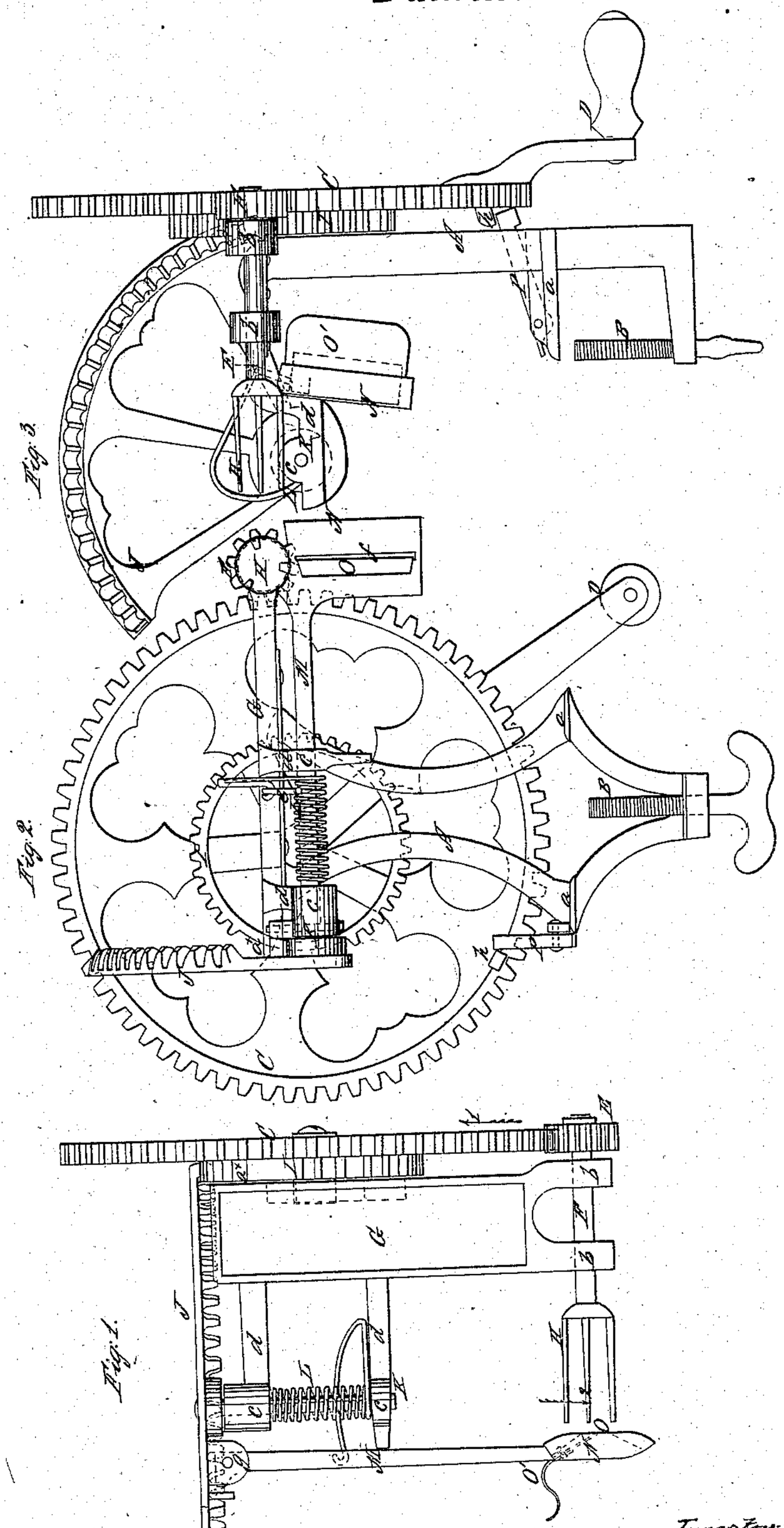
S. S. Hersey,

Apple Parer.

No. 32,561. Patented June 18, 1861.



Witnesses:
J. W. Coombs
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Inventor:
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per Munn & Co Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

S. S. HERSEY, OF FARMINGTON, MAINE.

APPLE-PARER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 32,561, dated June 18, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, S. S. HERSEY, of Farmington, in the county of Franklin and State of Maine, have invented a new and Improved Apple-Parer; and I 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 specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan or top view of my invention. Figs. 2 and 3, side elevations of the same.

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

This invention consists in a novel and improved arrangement of a spring, knife-bar and gearing, substantially as hereinafter shown and described, whereby a very simple and efficient apple-paring device is obtained.

The invention further consists in the employment or use of a lever so applied and arranged as to serve as a stop or guard to insure the harmonious action of the working parts.

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

A, represents a small upright frame the lower part of which may be secured to a bench or table by a screw B, which in connection with lateral projections *a*, *a*, form a clamp, as shown clearly in Fig. 3.

To the upper part of the upright A, a spur wheel C, is attached, said wheel being provided with a handle D, for the purpose of turning it. The wheel C, gears into a pinion E, which is on a shaft F, the bearings *b*, of which are at one end of a horizontal plate G, which is secured to the upper end of the upright. The shaft F, has a fork H at its outer end, said fork being constructed in the usual or in any proper way.

At the inner side of the spur wheel C, there is a toothed wheel I, which gears into a toothed sector J. This wheel has a smooth or untoothed surface $a^{\times}$, and the axis or shaft K, of the sector J, is parallel with the plate G, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The bearings *c*, *c*, of the shaft K, are at the ends of arms *d*, *d*, which project from the plate G, and on the shaft K, between the bearings *c*, *c*, there is placed a spiral spring L, one end of which is connected to an arm *e*, which projects at right angles from a bar M, to one end of which a knife-head N, is attached.

This knife-head N is simply a rectangular frame provided with a throat *f*, in which the knife O is placed. The knife-bar M, is attached by a joint *g*, to the toothed sector J. Within the throat *f*, of the knife-head N, there is secured a metal plate O′. This plate is equal in width to the knife and it projects from the outer side of the knife-head in a curved form, as shown clearly in Fig. 1.

On the inner side of the spur wheel C, near its periphery there is a projection *h*, and to the lower part of the upright A, there is attached a lever P, which lever is directly under or in the same plane with the sector J.

The operation of the machine is as follows: An apple is placed on the fork H, and the spur wheel C, is turned in the direction indicated by the arrow 1 in Fig. 1, the fork H, turning in the direction indicated by arrow 2. As the fork and apple rotate, the knife-head N travels around the lower part of the apple from one end to the other, and the knife O takes the peel from the apple, the plate or deflector O′, casting the peel or parings off from the machine preventing them coming in contact with the gearing. The spring L, performs two functions, to wit, it keeps the knife O, to its work and it also throws the knife back to its original position after it completes its work. The sector J, it will be seen produces the traveling movement of the knife-head N, the spring L, operating when the last tooth of the wheel I, adjoining the smooth surface $a^{\times}$, leaves the tooth at the end of sector J.

As the sector J is turned its periphery acts on the outer end of lever P, and keeps it thrown upward, as shown clearly in Fig. 3, so that said inner end will be in the path of the projection *h* of wheel C. This lever prevents the wheel C, being turned more than one revolution before the knife-head is thrown back because the sector J, keeps the inner end of lever P, elevated to serve as a stop to projection *h*, the lever P falling after the sector J, has been thrown back.

The whole device is extremely simple, but one spring being required, that as before stated, performing two functions, and the harmonious action of all the parts insured.

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

1. The arrangement of the spring L,

knife-bar M, sector J, and wheel I, substantially as shown, so that the spring L may perform the double function of keeping the knife O, to its work, and throw back the knife to its original or starting point after the completion of its work as set forth.

2. The employment or use of the projection *h*, on wheel C, in combination with the lever P, arranged in relation with sector J, to operate as and for the purpose set forth.

S. S. HERSEY.

Witnesses:

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