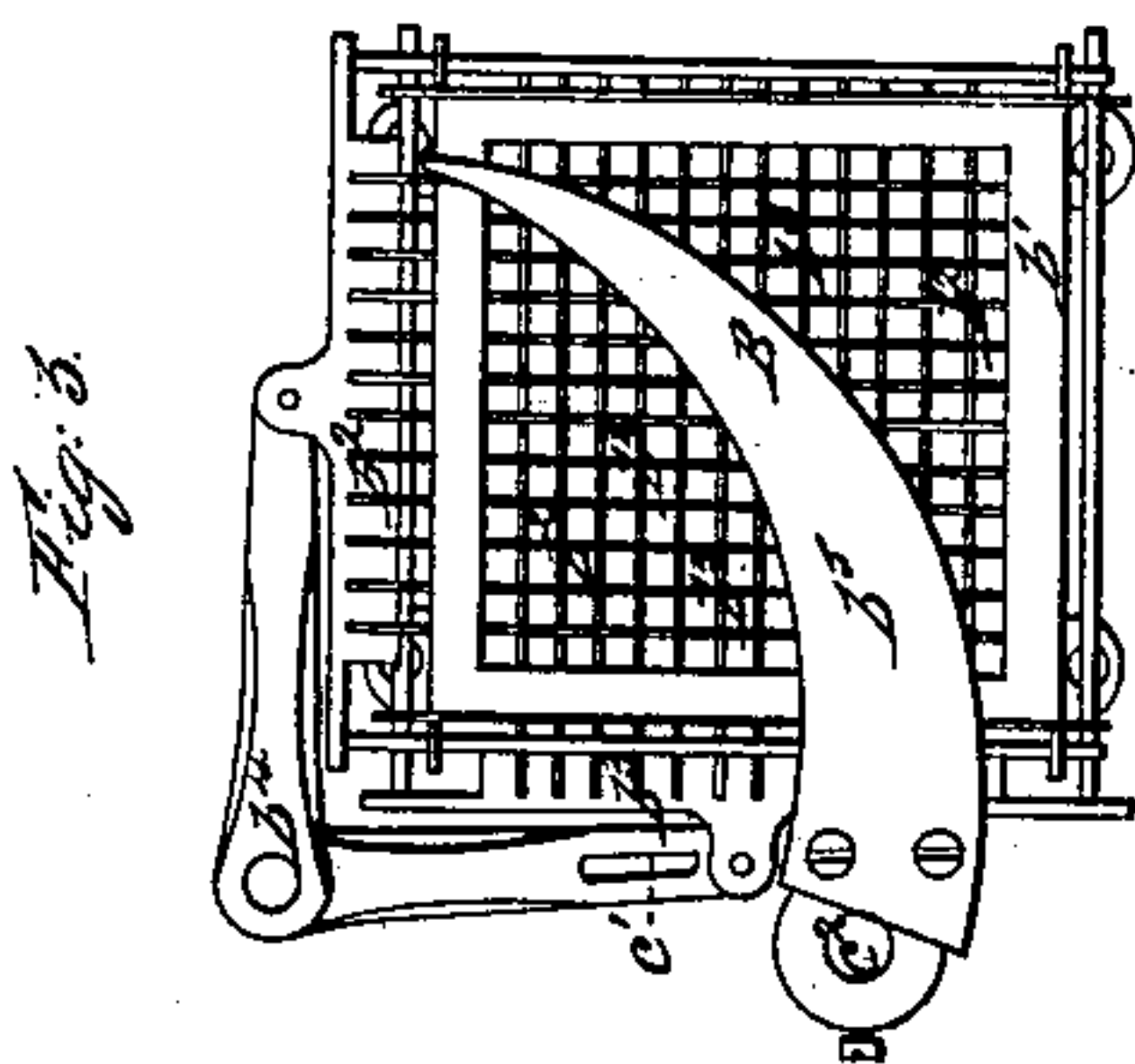
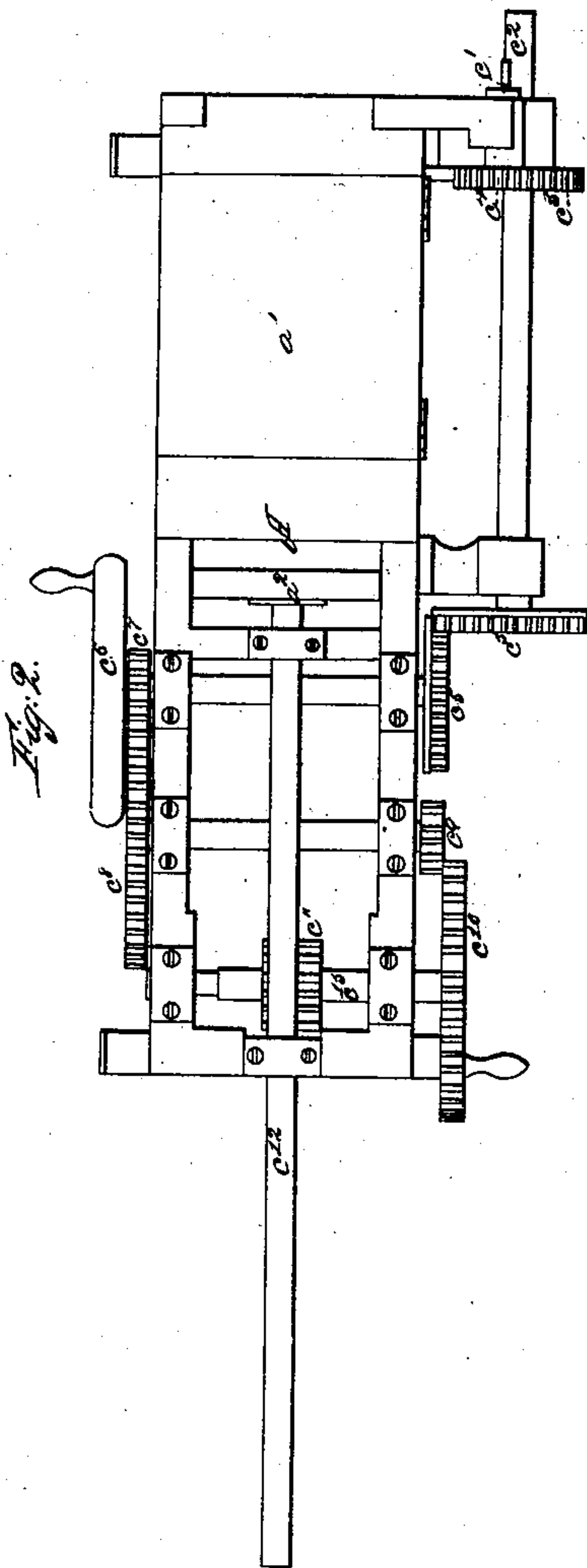
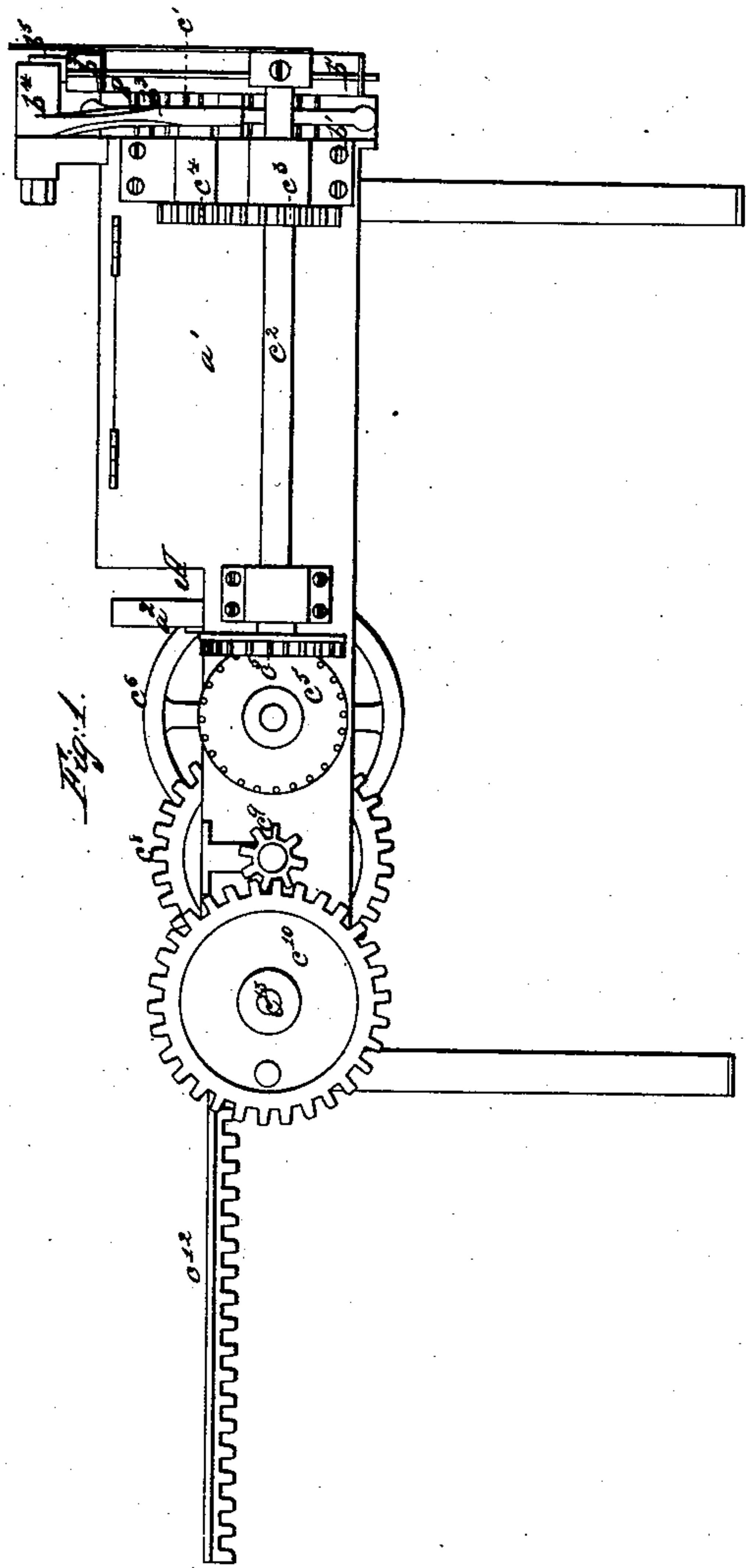


W. Blister. *Sausage Machine.*

Nº 67,254.

Patented Jul. 30, 1867.



Witnesses:

John F. Mallinckrodt.
Augustus G. Gubler.

Inventor.

William Blister.

United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM BLIESNER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Letters Patent No. 67,254, dated July 30, 1867.

IMPROVED MEAT-CUTTING MACHINE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BLIESNER, of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful improvement on a Meat-Cutting and Feeding Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a clear, full, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure I is a front elevation of the feeding apparatus with the cutting machine attached.

Figure II, a top view of the feeding apparatus, and

Figure III a side view of the cutting machine.

The invention consists of two principal parts: first, the feeding apparatus A; second, the meat-cutting apparatus B.

The feeding apparatus A consists of a frame, one-half of which is occupied by a meat-box, a^1 , of any suitable shape, open at two opposite ends, and closed at the top by a lid. The open ends of the box a^1 permit the passage of a piston, a^2 , shaped in conformity with said box. By means of cog-wheels and a rack, the piston receives a backward and forward motion in the box a^1 , at one end of which are attached the straight knives $b^2 b^3$.

The meat-cutting apparatus B consists of the straight knives $b^2 b^3$, fixed in two separate frames, b^1 , moving, by means of an eccentric, c^1 , at right angles to each other, but still parallel to the opening of the meat-box a^1 . At the same end of the box to which the straight knives are attached there is a sword-shaped knife, b^5 , having a rotary motion, parallel to the opening of the meat-box a^1 . To the shaft c^2 is fixed the cog-wheel c^3 , which transmits its motion to the cog-wheel c^4 and the eccentric c^1 . The shaft c^2 is put in motion by the combination of the cog-wheels $c^5 c^6$ and the driving-shaft, its pinion c^7 and fly-wheel c^8 . The combination of the cog-wheels $c^7 c^8 c^9 c^{10} c^{11}$ and the rack c^{12} produces the backward and forward motion of the piston. The shaft c^{13} of the cog-wheels $c^{10} c^{11}$ is capable of being moved laterally, by means of which the piston can easily be drawn back without causing the working of any of the other parts of the machinery. The machine may be made of wood and iron, or any other suitable materials.

1. I claim the combination of the feeding-apparatus A with the meat-cutting machine, all arranged as specified.

2. The continual motion of the knives in three different directions, as and for the purpose described.

3. The simultaneous motion of the knives $b^2 b^3$ by means of the lever b^4 , and the eccentric wheel c^1 , as and for the purpose specified.

4. The arrangement of the shaft c^{13} with the cog-wheel c^{11} and the rack c^{12} , which permits the drawing back of the piston without affecting the remainder of the machinery.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. MALLINCKRODT,
EUGEN SPANGENBERG.

WILLIAM BLIESNER.