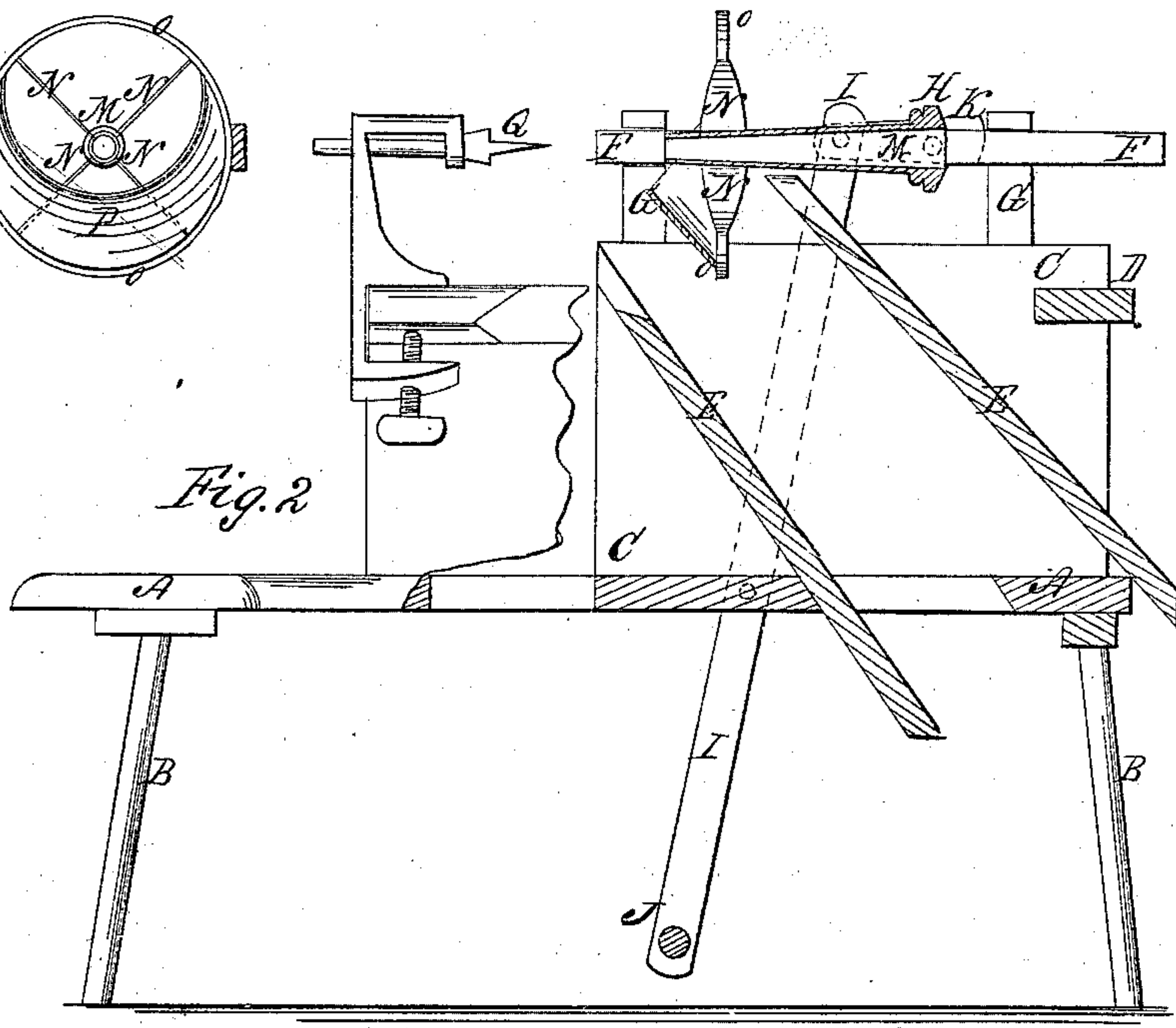
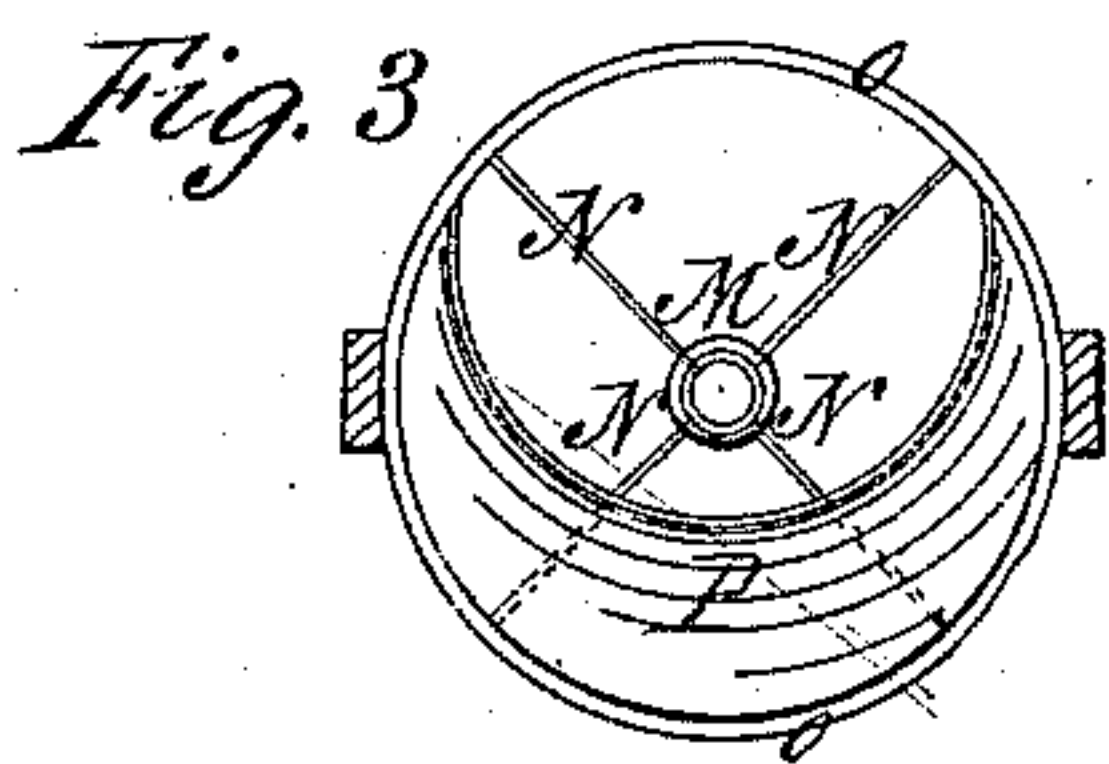
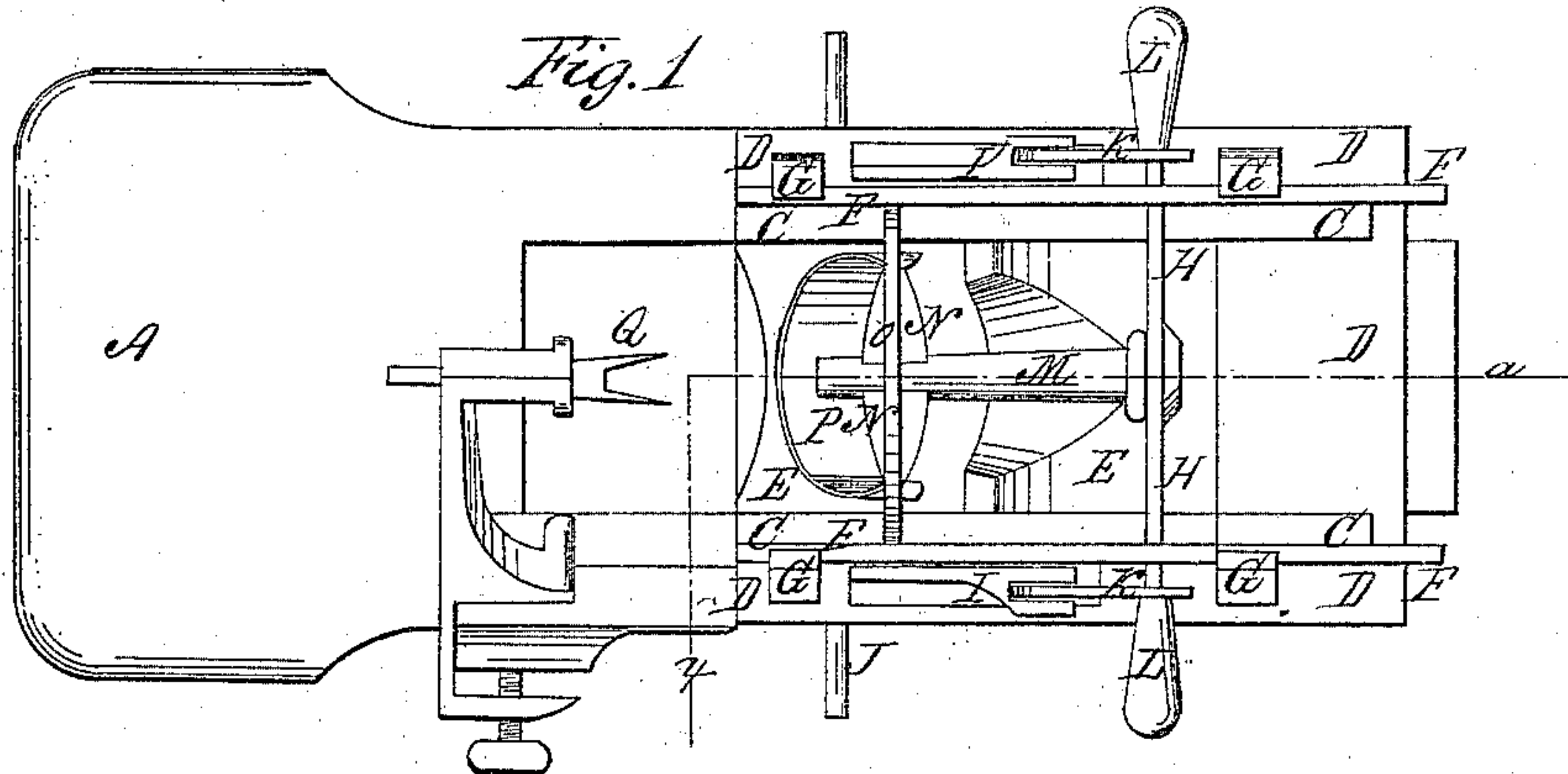


I. Rogers

Apple Corer and Slicer

N^o 80,014.

Patented July 14, 1868.



Witnesses;
W. C. Ashkett,
J. Fraser

Inventor;
I. Rogers
per Munn & Co.

United States Patent Office.

ISAAC ROGERS, OF WEST CHEHALEM, OREGON.

Letters Patent No. 80,014, dated July 14, 1868.

IMPROVED APPLE-CORER AND SLICER.

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, ISAAC ROGERS, of West Chehalem, in the county of Yam Hill, and State of Oregon, have invented an Improved Coring-Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a top view of my improved machine.

Figure 2 is a side view of the same, partly in section, through the line *x x*, fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a detail front view of the corer.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention has for its object to furnish an improved machine, so constructed that apples may be pared, cored, and quartered or cut into pieces with once handling, and which shall at the same time be simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, and will do its work fast and well; and it consists in the construction and combination of the various parts, as hereinafter more fully described.

A is the bottom board of the machine, to which the other parts are attached, and which is supported by legs B, of convenient length. The forward end of the board A projects in front, to form a seat for the operator. C are side boards, the lower edges of which are secured to the board A, the upper parts of which are supported by a frame, D, and which are kept in proper relative position by being attached to the edges of the inclined partition-boards E. F are iron slide-bars, which slide longitudinally in iron slides or guides G, and which are connected to each other by the iron cross-bar H. I are levers, which are pivoted to the edges of the bottom board A, and the lower ends of which are connected by a cross-bar, J, upon which the feet of the operator are placed to move the slide-bars F back and forth.

The upper parts of the levers I pass up through slots formed in the frame D, or through guides attached to said frame.

The upper ends of the levers I are connected to the cross-bar H by short connecting-bars K, or equivalent connections, so that the slide-bars F may be moved back and forth longitudinally and horizontally, while the ends of the said levers move through an arc of a circle.

L are handles, which may be attached to the ends of the bar H, when it is desired to operate the slide-bars F by hand.

M is a tube, the rear end of which is attached to the cross-bar H, and to the forward part of which are attached the ends of the knives N. The forward end of the tube M projects in front of the knives N, so as to take a firm hold of the apple before it is reached by the knives N, and so as to hold said apple securely after it has been partly quartered by the action of said knives. The outer ends of the knives N are securely attached to the rim O, which is securely attached to the forward parts of the slide-bars F.

P is a guide or guard, adjustably attached to the rim O, or to the slide-bars F, to insure the parts of the cut apples passing down through the proper compartment of the machine.

Q is the fork, of an ordinary turn-table or other apple-parer, which is adjustably attached to the front part of the machine in an inclined position, so that the parings may drop down and fall through an opening in the board A.

In using the machine, the apple is placed upon the fork Q, and pared in the ordinary manner. When the first apple is pared, the operator, by pressing against the cross-bar J, forces the coring-apparatus forward, the tube M entering the apple, and the knives N following, until they have been forced about half way through the apple. The operator then withdraws the coring-device, carrying the apple with it. Another apple is then put upon the fork and pared, and the coring-device again forced forward, pressing the first apple against the second one, forcing the knives N and tube M through the first and into the second. The parts of the apple drop down and pass along the forward inclined partition-board E, into some suitable receptacle, and the cores, when forced out of the rear end of the tube M, slide down the rear inclined partition-board E, into a receptacle prepared to receive them.

It should be observed that four or more knives N may be used, according to the size of the apples or the size of the pieces or parts into which the apple is desired to be divided.

It should also be observed that the tube M should be made of equal diameter for about half its length from its forward end, to cause it to take a better hold upon the apples.

The rear part of the tube E should be made flaring or increasing in size, to enable the cores to be more easily pushed out of the said tube.

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of the slide-bars F, cross-bar H, tube M, knives N, and rim O, with each other and with the guides or slides G and parer-fork Q, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the adjustable guide P with the rim O and slide-bars F, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of the cross or foot-bar J and levers I with the bottom board A and cross-bar H of the sliding bars F, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

The above specification of my invention signed by me, this 16th day of December, 1867.

ISAAC ROGERS.

Witnesses:

JAMES ROGERS,

D. D. BUNNELL.