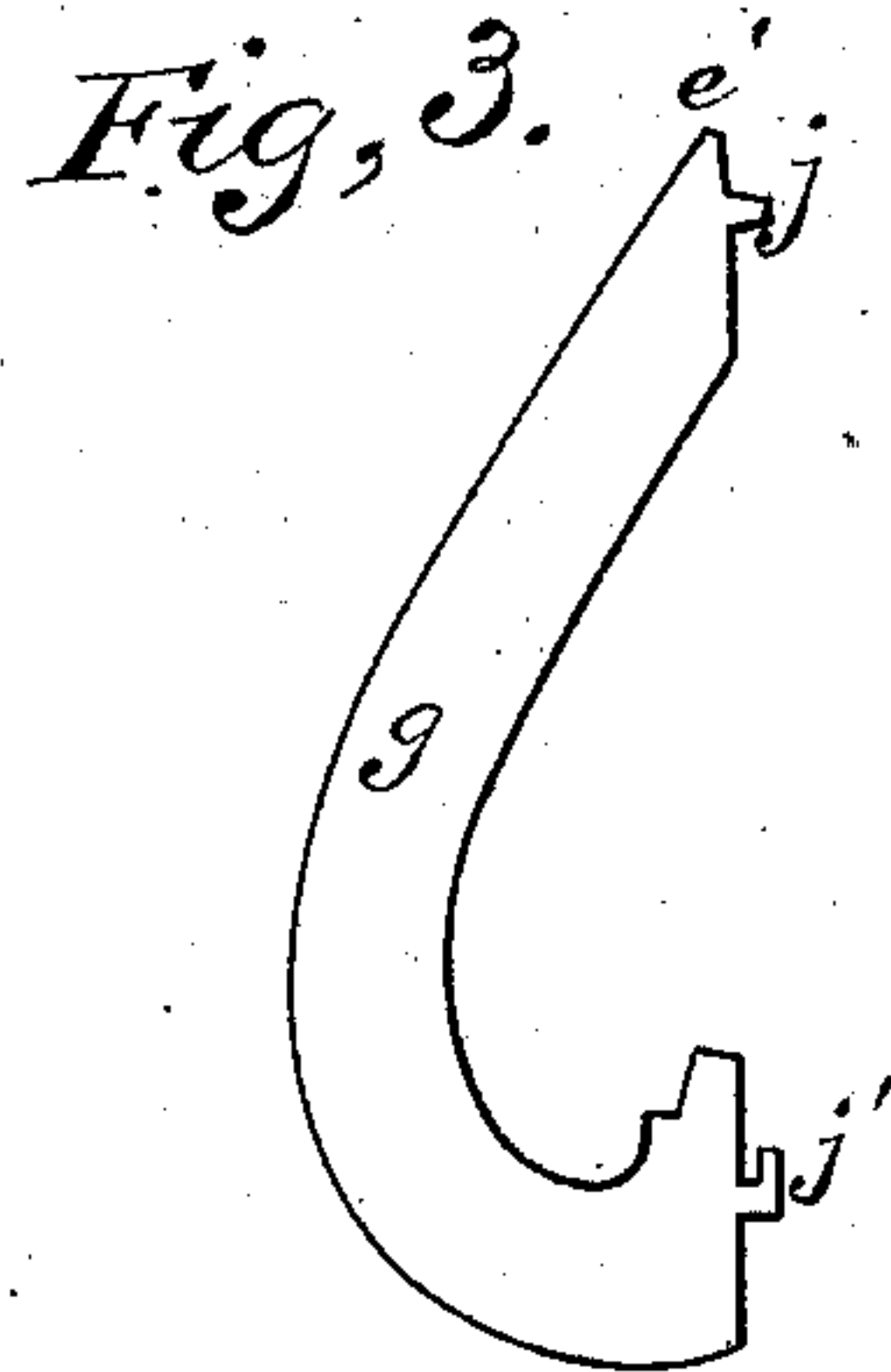
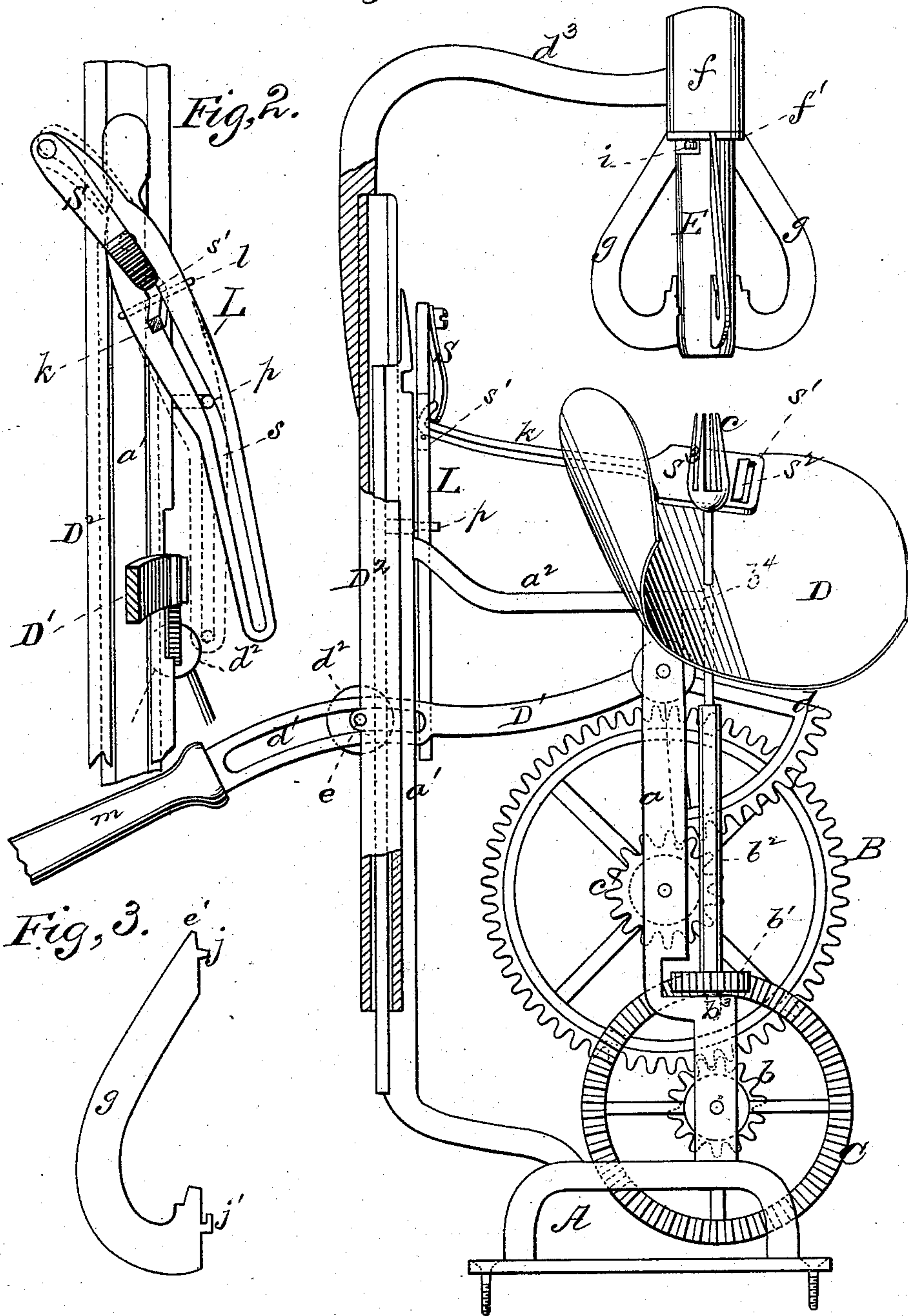


R. BENNETT.  
Fruit Parer and Corer.

No. 217,507.

Patented July 15, 1879.

*Fig. 1.*



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD BENNETT, OF BENTONVILLE, ARKANSAS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FRUIT PARER AND CORER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **217,507**, dated July 15, 1879; application filed March 29, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD BENNETT, of Bentonville, in the county of Benton and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Apple and Peach Parer and Corer; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of a side view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional detail of the same, showing the lever turning the parer; and Fig. 3 is a detail view of the quartering-knife.

This invention has relation to improvements in apple parers and corers; and the nature of the invention consists in the construction and novel arrangement of a segment-lever, a mechanism actuated thereby and rotating the apple-holder, a vertically-reciprocating overhanging bar carrying the corer and dividing blades, and raised and lowered by the said lever, and a second lever fulcrumed on the frame carrying the paring-knife, and vibrated by the movements of the segment-lever aforesaid, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A designates a suitable base upon which are erected the parallel uprights  $a$   $a^1$ , connected together at top by a brace,  $a^2$ . B designates a gear-wheel rotating upon a spindle projecting from the upright  $a$ , and engaging a pinion,  $b$ , upon the hub of a face-wheel, C, below the said gear.

The wheel C engages a pinion,  $b^1$ , upon the lower end of a shaft,  $b^2$ , having its bearings in a shoulder,  $b^3$ , and offset  $b^4$  of the upright  $a$ .

The shaft  $b^2$  extends upward through an inclined metallic guard, D, of concave form, and is provided at its upper end with a fork,  $c$ , upon which the apple is stuck while being pared.

The gear-wheel B has at its hub a concentric gear-wheel,  $c'$ , that is engaged by a segment-gear,  $d$ , upon the weight end of a vertically-vibrating lever,  $D^1$ , having its fulcrum on upright  $a$ , and extending beyond the upright  $a^1$ .

This lever is provided with a handle,  $m$ , and its body is longitudinally slotted, as shown at  $d^1$ , Fig. 1, for a purpose hereinafter explained. The upright  $a^1$  is higher than the upright  $a$ , and is T-shaped in cross-section, being in its nature a species of tenon, and over it is passed a correspondingly-mortised bar,  $D^2$ , having free endwise movement thereon.

The bar  $D^2$  has on its edge a projecting pin,  $e$ , extending through slot  $d^1$  of lever  $D^1$ , and prevented from escaping therefrom by a nut,  $d^2$ , on the end of the said pin. The bar  $D^2$  has at its upper end an overhanging arm,  $d^3$ , to which is secured directly over the fork aforesaid the coring-tube E.

The arm  $d^3$  is provided with a tubular socket,  $f$ , having secured to its lower edge the headed spurs  $i$ , and the corer has a collar,  $f'$ , provided with bayonet-slot  $s$ , and the latter is secured to the socket by passing its end into the same and then giving it a slight turn.

I do not, however, confine myself to this precise construction, as the corer may be screwed into the socket if I so elect.

The corer is provided with dividing-blades  $g$ , arranged diametrically opposite each other, which are of curved form, as shown in Fig. 1, and are provided at their upper ends with a spur,  $j$ , and at their lower ends with a hook,  $j'$ . The point  $c'$  enters a nick in the collar  $f$ , and the spur  $j$  and hook  $j'$  engage corresponding orifices in the body of the corer. They are thus removably secured to the corer, and any two opposite ones may be removed, thus, when four blades are used, adapting the machine to halve the fruit instead of quartering the same. L indicates a slightly-curved lever fulcrumed on upright  $a^1$  at right angles to and above the lever D. This lever has in its power-arm an obtuse angular slot,  $s$ , that is engaged by a pin,  $p$ , extending out horizontally from the endwise-movable bar  $D^2$ , and a second slot,  $s^1$ , in which is pivoted by means of a pin,  $l$ , the angular heel of the knife-bearing rod  $k$ .

S designates a metallic spring secured rigidly to weight end of said lever, and bearing with its free end against the end of said angular heel. The arm  $k$  extends to the middle line of the fork, and carries on its free end



a laterally-enlarged stock,  $s^3$ , in which is a transverse slot,  $s^1$ , and an adjustable bit,  $s^2$ , not differing materially from that of an ordinary plane.

The operation is as follows: The apple is forced upon the fork in the usual way, the bit or parer having been vibrated out of the way. The parer is then released, and is brought by the reaction of the spring S into close contact with the apple, the parer being nearly or quite horizontal, and the manipulating lever being at its highest point of vibration. The lever  $D^1$  is then depressed, causing rapid rotation to be imparted to the fork-shaft through the medium of the segment-gear and the gear-wheels above described. At the same time the endwise-movable bar carrying the corer and dividing-blades begins to descend, and the lever carrying the paring mechanism to vibrate downward. The paring-bit is held into contact with the apple upon the fork, and made to follow its contour by the spring S. It commences to pare at the blossom end of the fruit, and following its shape planes off the rind to the stem end thereof, which being completed, the corer and divider descend and complete the work. The parts of the apple severed by the dividers are received upon the inclined guard-chute, and are delivered to a suitable receptacle. It will be seen that the vibration of the lever L imparts a rotary motion to the parer, that causes the bit to follow the curvature of the fruit, and to be at all times in contact with its rind.

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

1. In a combined fruit parer and corer, the combination, with a frame, A  $a^1$ , the gears B  $c' b$  C  $b^1$ , and the shaft  $b^2$ , having the fork  $c$ , of the segment-gear  $d$ , the longitudinally-slotted lever  $D^1$ , the vertically-movable bar  $D^2$ , having pins  $e p$  and overhanging arm  $d^3$ , carrying the corer and dividing-blades, the lever L, having angular slot  $s$ , the knife-bearing rod  $k$ , having an angular heel pivoted to said lever, and the spring S, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with an upright frame,  $a^1$ , the fork-shaft journaled therein, a system of gears connecting a driving-wheel and a pinion on said shaft, a segment-gear,  $d$ , and a slotted lever actuating said gear, of a vertically-movable bar,  $D^2$ , sashed on the frame carrying the coring and dividing devices, and provided with pin  $e$ , engaging said lever, the lever L, having slots  $s$  and  $s^1$ , the former engaged by a pin,  $p$ , of bar  $D^2$ , the angular bar  $k$ , carrying the paring devices, and pivoted in slot  $s^1$ , and the spring S, the whole combined substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD BENNETT.

Witnesses:

O. J. BATES,  
B. F. DUNN.