(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

N. ARAVE.

FRUIT STONING MACHINE.

No. 250,869. Patented Dec. 13, 1881.

Fig. 1.

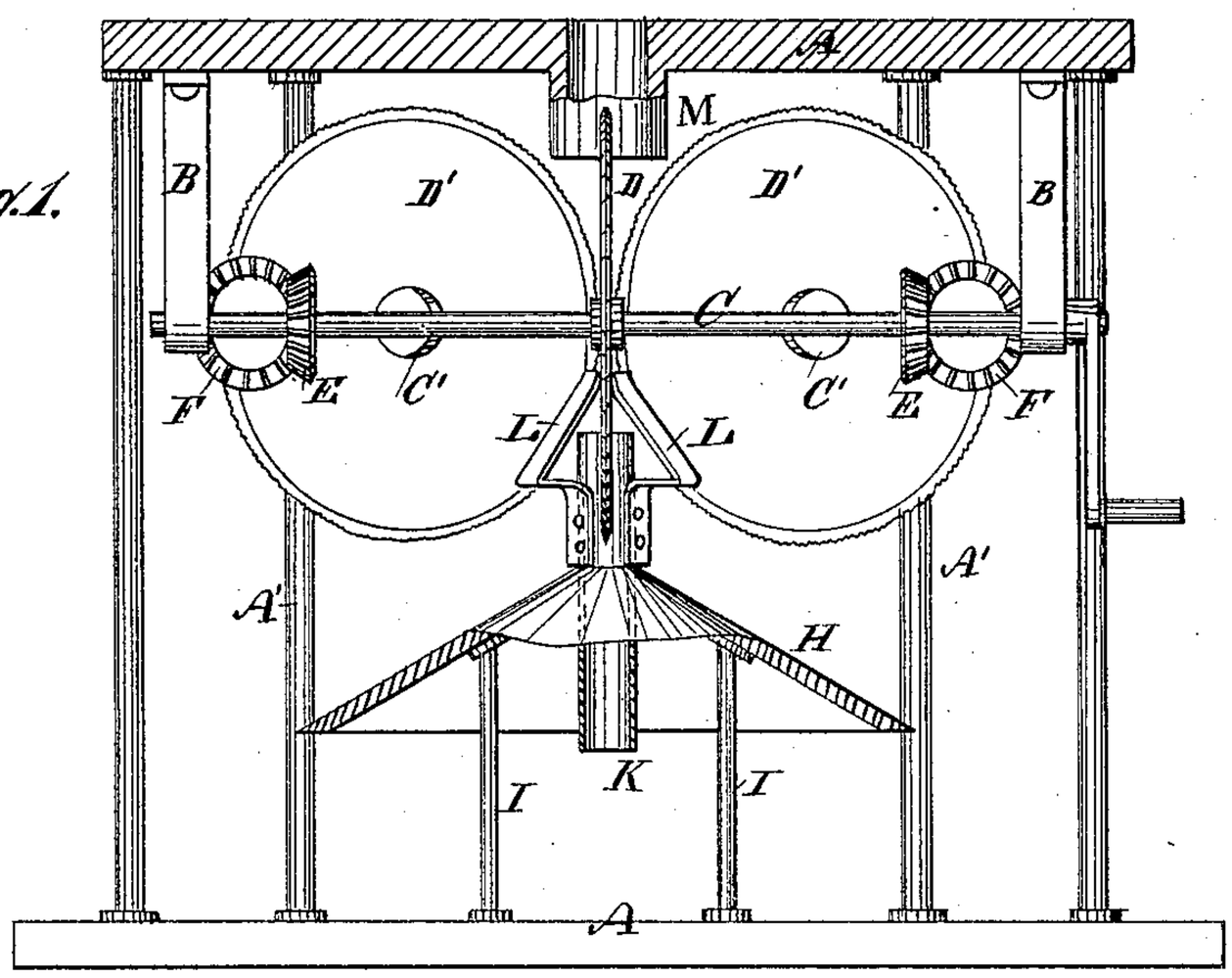


Fig. 2.

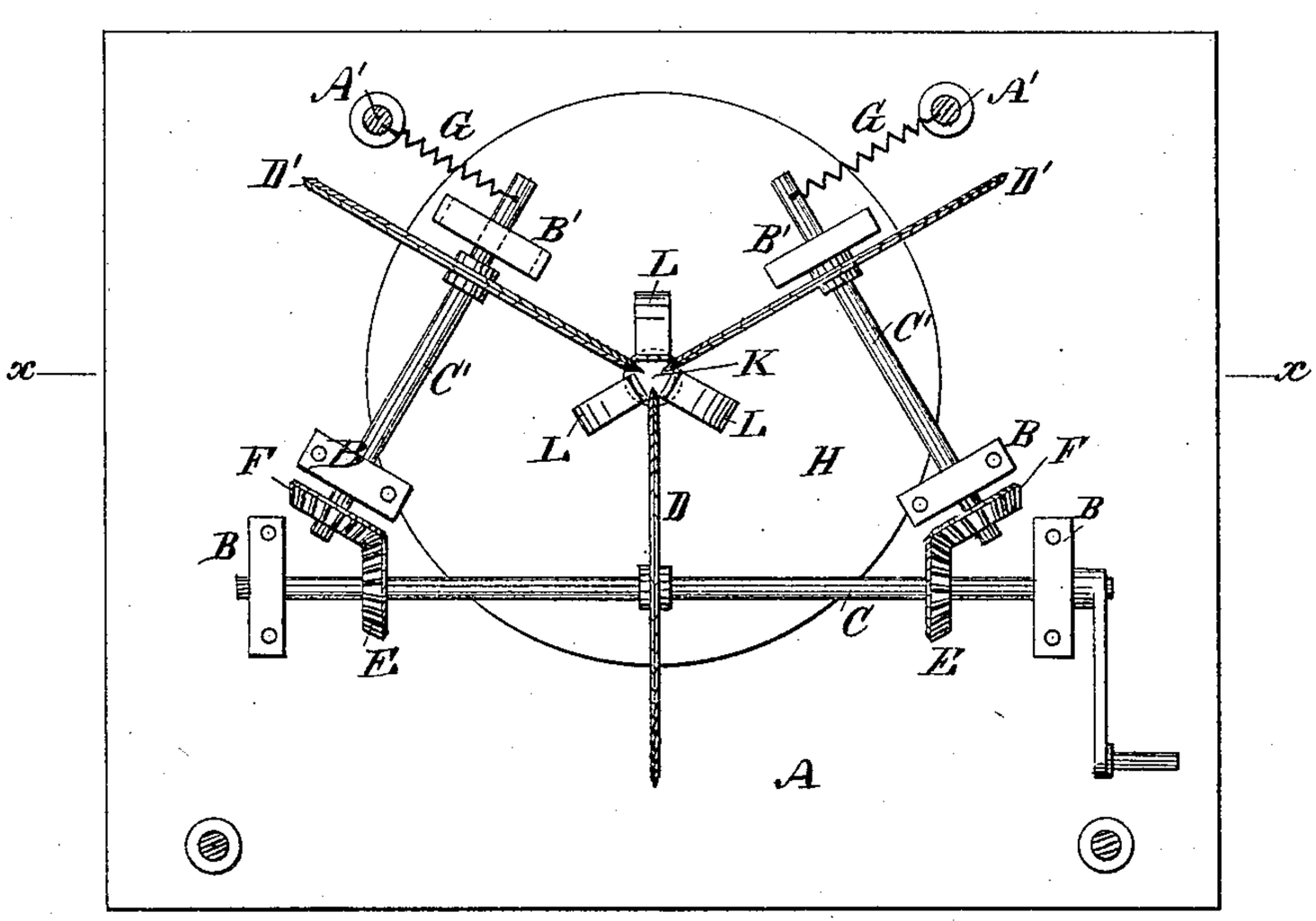
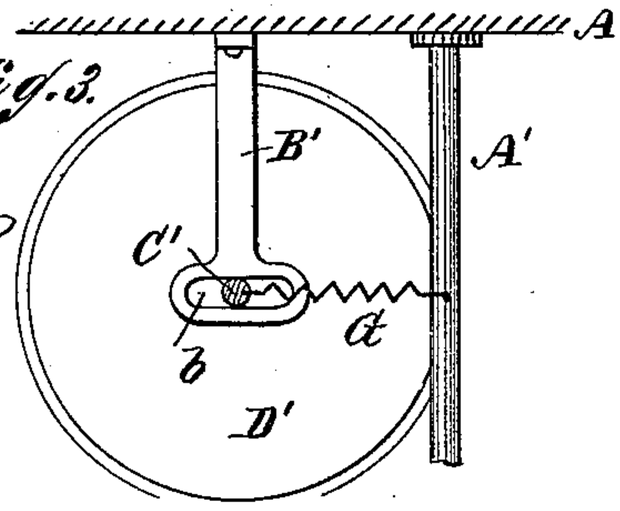


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Theo. G. Hoster.

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

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BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

(Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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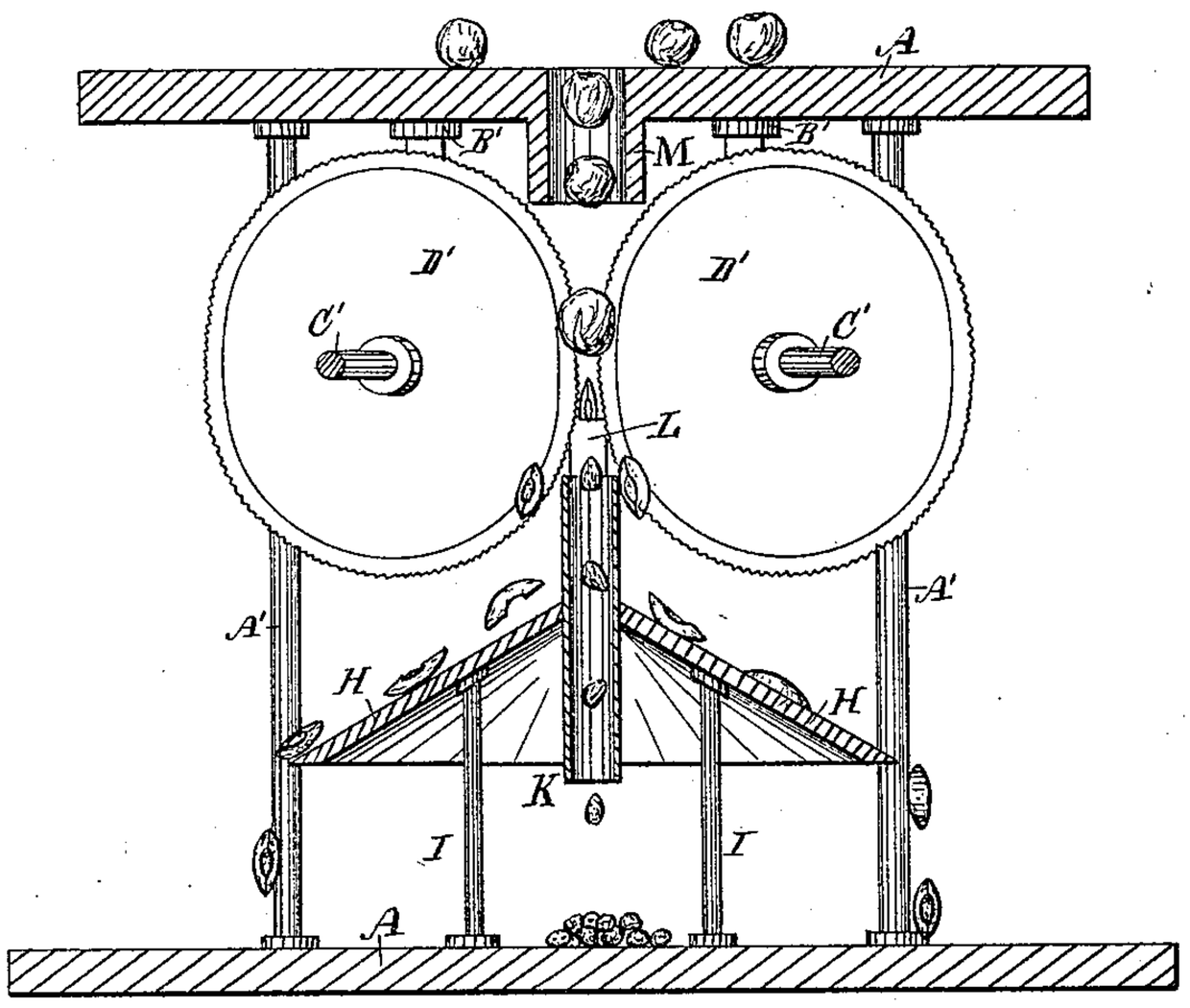
Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NELSON ARAVE, OF HOOPER, UTAH TERRITORY.

FRUIT-STONING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,869, dated December 13, 1881.

Application filed August 27, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NELSON ARAVE, of Hooper, in the county of Weber and Territory of Utah, have invented a new and Improved Fruit-Stoning Machine, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention consists of a series of circular knives supported in a suitable frame and revolving in vertical planes, and converging to a common center, with their edges far enough apart to permit the passage between them of the fruit-stones, said knives being designed to draw in the fruit and to slice and strip the flesh from the stones, in combination with separate conductors for the fruit-stones and sliced fruit; and, further, of a novel device for rendering the knives self-adjusting, that they may accommodate themselves to fruits of various sizes.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a partly-sectional elevation of the device. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same with the top of the frame or table removed. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of some details of the same. Fig. 4 is a partly-sectional elevation of the device with parts removed to exhibit other parts.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, A represents the supporting table or frame of the fruit-stoner.

In hangers B B′ depending from the top of said frame or table A are journaled the knife-arbors C C′, which are arranged so as to form the three sides of a triangle, the driving or crank shaft or arbor C, however, being longer than the others, and forming, as it were, the base of the triangle. On each of these horizontal arbors C C′ is firmly secured a circular knife, D or D′, revolving in a vertical plane, which knives D D′ extend inward toward the center of the triangle, approaching each other so nearly as to afford space between them only for the stones of the fruit to be operated upon.

On the arbor C are two bevel-gear wheels, E, that gear with corresponding wheels, F, on the contiguous ends of the arbors C′, and thereby drive the same, and the opposite ends of said arbors C′ are connected with contiguous posts, A′, of the frame A by spiral springs G. These free ends of the arbors C′, being journaled or supported in the slotted ends *b* of the hangers B′, are free to move therein, so that their knives D′ may approach or withdraw from each other and from the knife D with a yielding movement for the passage of a larger or smaller stone between their converging edges. These springs G operate to hold the knives D′ in the relative positions shown in Fig. 2, and to allow said knives D′ to "give" or withdraw for the passage of large stones.

A chute or inclined table, H, is supported on standards I immediately beneath the knives D D′, and up through the center of this chute H a tube, K, is projected to a central point between the knife-edges, to serve as a receiver and conductor for the fruit-stones; and from the sides of this tube or conductor K inclined spring-plates L are projected upward almost or quite in contact with the knives D D′, to remove the slices of fruit therefrom and to serve as guides or conductors of the sliced fruit falling upon them.

The knives D D′ being put in motion by power applied to the shaft or arbor C, the fruit to be stoned and sliced is introduced through the tube M in the top of the frame or table A, and, falling between the edges of the said knives D D′, is thereby drawn in, and the meat is sliced and stripped from the stones, the former being removed by and falling on the conductors L, and thence on the table H, whence it may fall into baskets, and the stones falling through the conductor K upon the bottom of the frame A, as shown in Fig. 4, from whence they may be removed at pleasure.

The adjustable knives are provided with small pointed teeth to take a firm hold upon the stones, and the guides are made adjustable to adapt them to fruits varying in size.

This machine operates upon peaches, plums, apricots, and other stoned fruits with great rapidity, cutting and separating the meat from the stones.

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

1. The combination, with the cutters D D′ D′, converging toward a common center and rotating in a vertical plane, of the spring-plates L, projecting up between the cutters, as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with the rotary knives

D D′ D′ and the plates L, of the inclined chute H, having the central tube, K, as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a fruit-stoning machine, the combination, with the arbors C′ and knives D′, of the slotted hangers B′ and springs G, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby said knives are made self-adjusting, as set forth.

4. In a fruit-stoning machine, the combination, with the adjustable saw-arbors C′, provided with gear-wheels F, of the fixed arbor C, provided with gear-wheels E, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby said adjustable arbors are operated as set forth.

NELSON ARAVE.

Witnesses:
EMORY W. SOULE,
EMORY M. SOULE.