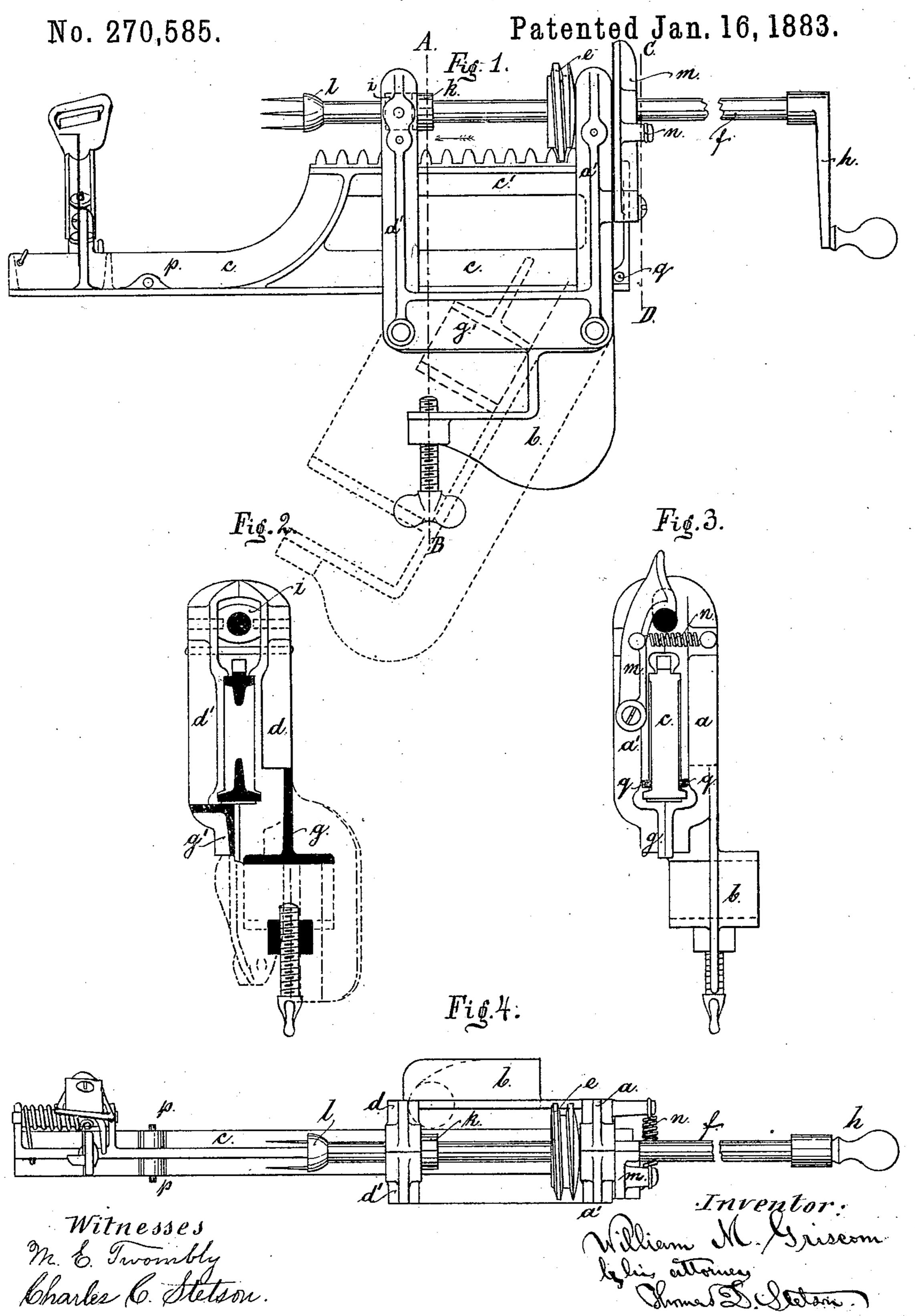
W. M. GRISCOM.

APPLE PARER, CORER, AND SLICER.



United States Patent Office.

» WILLIAM M. GRISCOM, OF READING, PENNSYLVANIA.

APPLE PARER, CORER, AND SLICER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,585, dated January 16, 1883. Application filed April 15, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. GRISCOM, of Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements 5 in Machines for Paring, Coring, and Slicing Apples and Similar Fruit, of which the following is a specification.

The construction of my improved device is

compact, simple, and cheap.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and illustrate the invention.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line A B of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrow, but 15 showing parts nearer the eye than the line A B in dotted lines, with the machine set at an inclination. Fig. 3 is a similar section on the line C D, looking in the same direction. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the device.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts in all the figures.

ad (see Fig. 4) are the upright portions of the frame, connected at the base by the stay g. (See Fig. 2.) To this frame is secured the a_5 clamp b, preferably formed integral with the trame, which affords a means for securing the machine to a table or any permanent object by a clamping-screw in the ordinary way. A cappiece, a' d' g', corresponding in form to the 30 frame a d g, is secured thereto, and, together with said frame, forms ways and bearing for the operative parts of the machine, hereinafter to be described.

The paring, coring, and slicing knives may be 35 of the ordinary construction, and are carried on a sliding rack, c, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. This rack c slides in ways in the frame a a' d d', and is provided with stops p and q at the opposite ends, which, coming in contact with 40 the frame, prevent a too great movement of the rack in either direction. An elevated portion, c', of the rack c is toothed and has engagement with the worm e on the shaft f. The shaft f is mounted in the block i in the frame in the frame a' a at the other. It is provided at the end resting in the block i with the fork l, on which the fruit to be treated is stuck. At the opposite end a handle, h, is provided. The 50 collar k and the worm e are so located as to

prevent end shake or slipping of the shaft f. The block i is made capable of vibration, and allows the shaft f to be turned with it. Trunnions or pins engaged in the frame $d \ d'$ allow this movement of the block. A hook, m, is 55 pivoted to the frame a' and bears upon the shaft f at its point, as shown in Fig. 3, and for the required period keeps the shaft in the bottom of the slot in the frame a a', in which it works. A spring, n, secured to a stud on the 60 frame a at one end, is connected with the hook m at the other, and tends to keep the hook m engaged upon the shaft f, but yielding so that it may be relieved by pushing back the hook. When the force of the spring n is thus over- 65come and the hook m removed from its engagement with the shaft f said shaft may be lifted up in the slot in the frame a' a and the worm e thrown out of gear with the toothed rack e'.

When an apple is placed upon the fork l and 70the parts are in the position shown in Figs. 1 or 4, by turning the handle h in the proper direction the rack is moved by the screw e, and the paring, coring, and slicing knives, carried thereon, are brought into contact with the fruit. 75 When this action is completed the hook mmust be pushed back, the shaft f, with the worm e, elevated, and the rack c moved back into the position the opposite of that shown in the figures, when it is ready for operation upon 8c

another apple.

Instead of moving the rack back by hand, the machine can be set upon an incline, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and then the weight of the rack will move it back; or a portion of 85 the framing may be shifted, as shown by elongated dots in Fig. 1 and in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

Setting the machine so that gravity will move the rack back is applicable to all machines of this class.

The dotted lines in Fig.1 show the machine set at an inclination to bring the rack back when the operation is completed.

The machine may as readily be made to do 45 d d' at one end, and works in an upright slot | the paring, coring, and slicing from the outer 95 end of the apple, and then the inclination necessary to carry the rack back by gravity must be reversed.

> What I claim is— 1. In a fruit-parer, the combination, with the 100

knife and a rack upon which it is carried, of | an inclined position and regain its proper pothe shaft f, provided with the worm e, swivel i, in which the shaft rests near the fork end, frame and movable binding-hook m, bearing 5 upon the shaft near the handle end, whereby the disengagement of the rack is effected by lifting the handle end, as set forth.

2. In a fruit-parer, the frame herein described, formed of the main portion a d g and ro corresponding detachable cap-piece, a' d' g', having the way for the sliding rack formed between them, in combination with said rack and with operating mechanism, as set forth.

3. In a fruit-parer, the combination of the 15 swiveling shaft f and worm e with the sliding rack and the clamp b, set with reference to the parts named, whereby the rack shall work in

sition for commencement after each operation, as set forth.

4. A fruit-parer having the frame a d g and cap-piece a' d' g' attached thereto, a sliding rack, c c', provided with stops pq, arranged to limit the movement of the rack in either direction, and an operating-shaft, f, having the worm 25 e, all combined and arranged for operation as herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM M. GRISCOM.

Witnesses:

B. Ror.

EARL T. BURCHARD.