

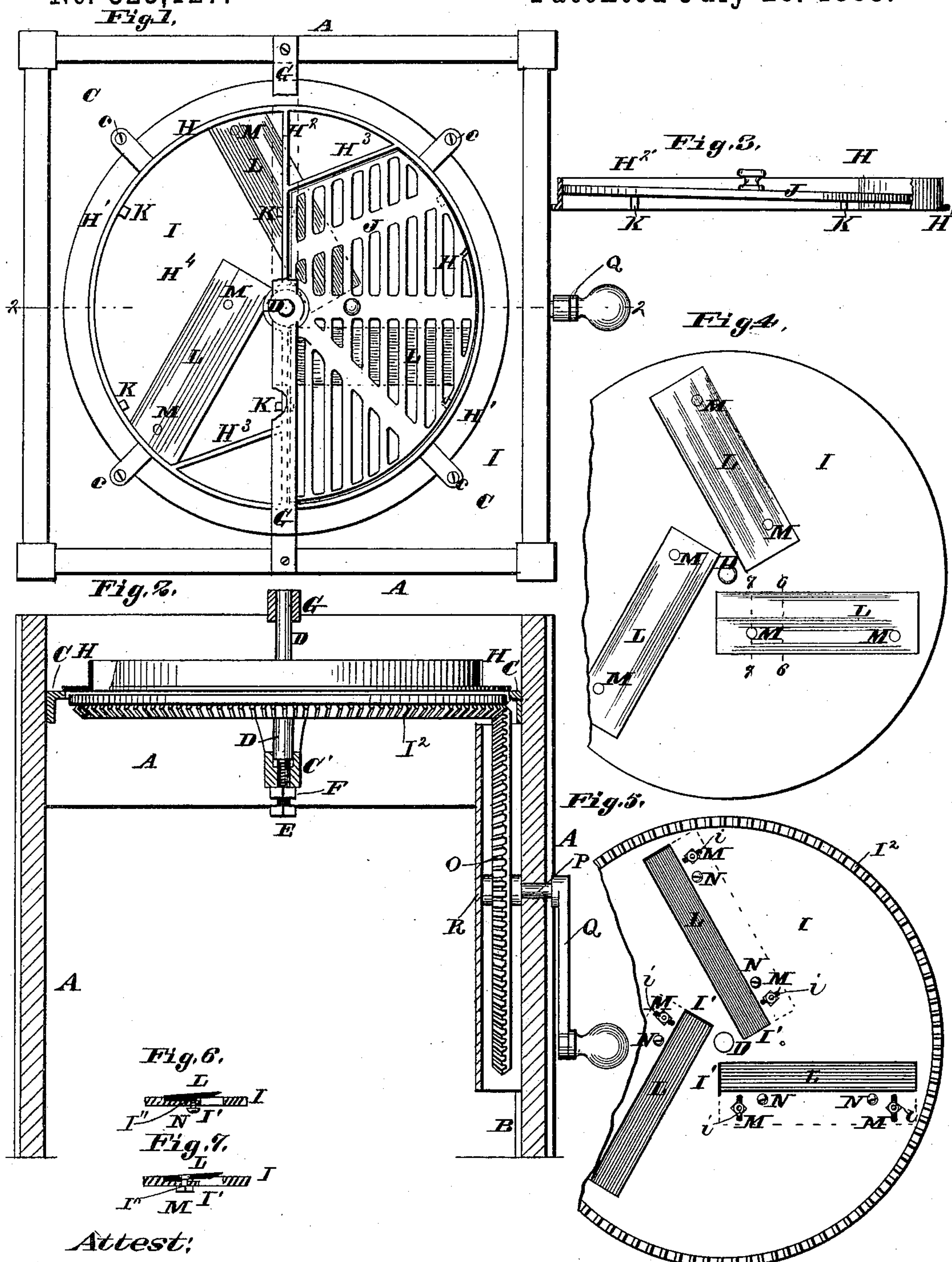
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. ECKHARDT.
VEGETABLE CUTTER.

No. 323,127.

Patented July 28, 1885.



Attest:

Charles Pickles,
Geo. Wheelock

Inventor:

Jacob Eckhardt
By Knight Bros.
Attys.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 8.

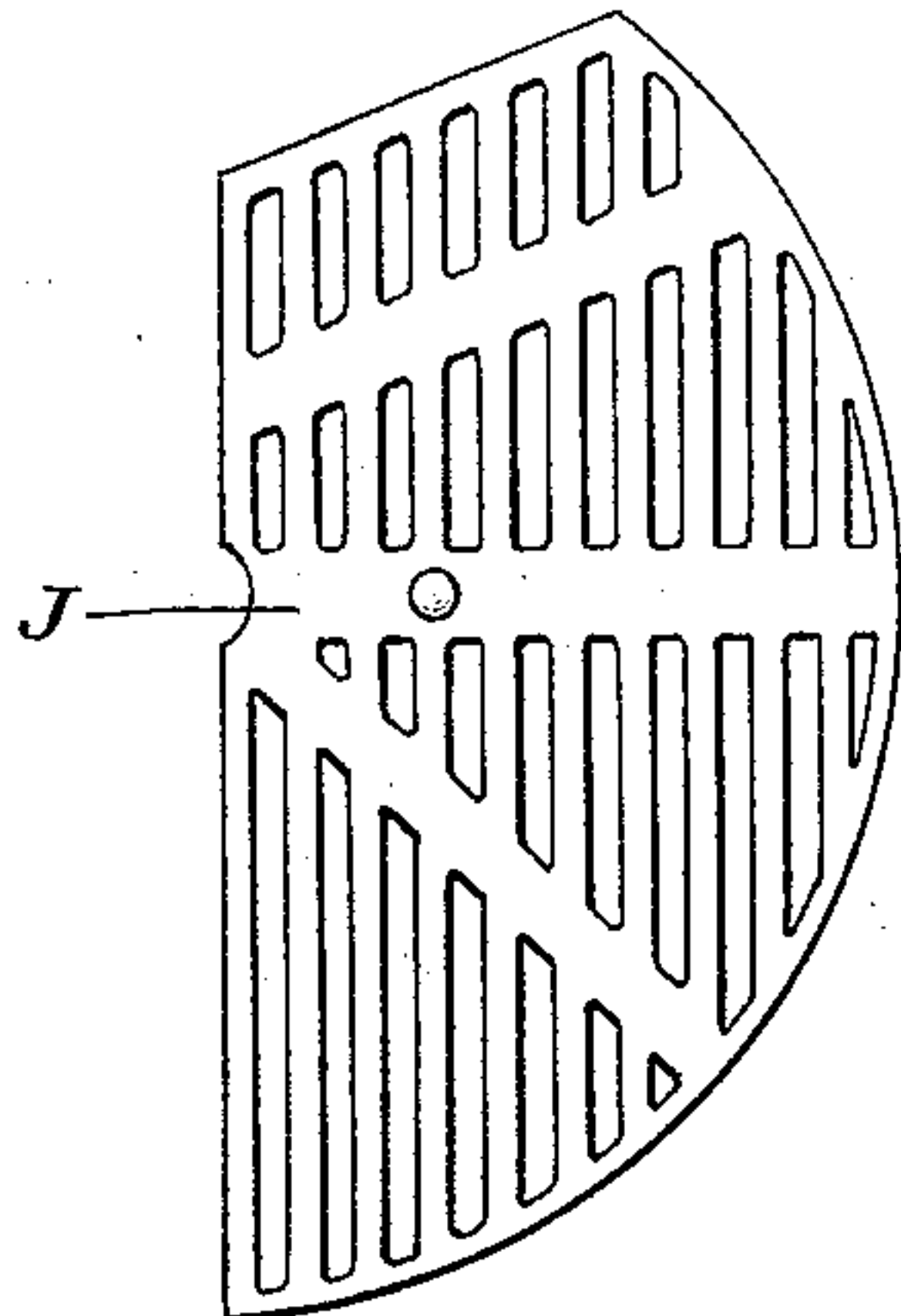
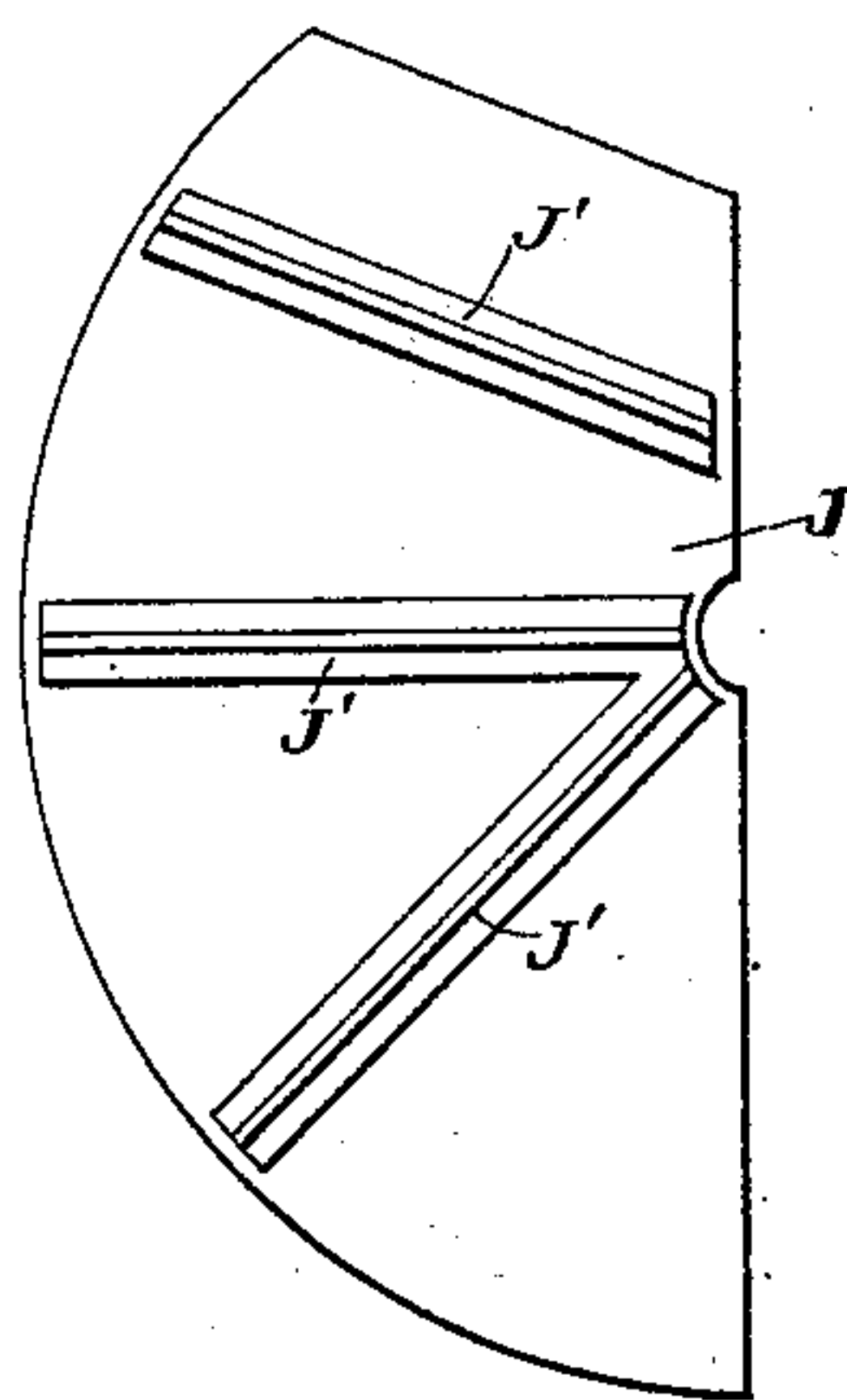


Fig. 9.



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Geo. P. Smallwood.
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Inventor:
Jacob Eckhardt
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB ECKHARDT, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

VEGETABLE-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 323,127, dated July 28, 1885.

Application filed November 1, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB ECKHARDT, of the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Vegetable-Cutters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a top view, with part of the cross-bar broken away and one of the followers omitted. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the case at 2 2, Fig. 1, and side view of the moving parts. Fig. 3 is a detail view, part in section, showing the position of a follower when in its lowest position. Fig. 4 is a top view of the cutter-wheel, part being omitted. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of the cutter-wheel, part being omitted. Fig. 6 is a transverse section through one of the cutters or knives at 6 6, Fig. 4; and Fig. 7 is a similar section at 7 7, Fig. 4. Fig. 8 is a top view of a follower. Fig. 9 is a bottom view of a modified form of follower.

A is a square wooden case supported on legs B.

C is a plate fitting the inside of the case A in a horizontal position. This plate C has a circular opening, of nearly equal diameter to the plate, to receive the cutter-wheel, and the plate is cast in one piece with the bridge-bar C', in which the lower end of the cutter-wheel shaft D is stepped. E is a set-screw, upon whose upper end the shaft D is supported; and F is a jam-nut on the screw. By means of the step-screw or set-screw E the cutter-wheel may be vertically adjusted or compensation made for wear. The upper end of the cutter-wheel shaft has bearing in the cross-bar G, whose ends may be attached to the case A, as shown, or to the plate C.

H is the hopper, secured by screws c to plate C, and having a marginal flange, H', covering the space between the cutter-wheel I and the plate C, and a shallow vertical flange inclosing the material to be cut. The hopper is made circular, as shown. It has a bar, H², extending across it diametrically, and angularly-extending bars H³, forming the hopper into four divisions, the two larger of which are used to contain the material to be sliced.

J is a grid, forming a follower-plate, fitting the larger compartments H⁴, and whose purpose is to press the materials down upon the cutter-wheel. The purpose in making the follower with bars is to enable it to take hold upon the upper surface of the material, and thus to check its forward movement with the cutter-wheel. The downward movement of the follower is arrested before it reaches the cutter-wheel by projections K upon the inner face of the hopper-compartment in which the follower fits. The upper sides of these projections are not an equal distance above the top of the cutter-wheel, it being intended that the follower shall be inclined, (see Fig. 3,) so that the forward movement of the material with the cutter-wheel shall carry toward the shallower end of the hopper-compartment. The bars H³ form the ends of the hopper-compartments H⁴, and as the compartments contract toward these ends the material is forced together as it slowly moves forward under the action of the cutter-wheel and the cutters L.

The cutter-wheel is slotted at I' for the passage of the cut material, and has recesses I'' on one side of the slots, forming seats for the knives or cutters L. These slots I' are parallel with the edges of the cutters and inclined from radial direction, so that they have a "draw-cut" on the material and in such a direction as tends to carry the material inward from the edge of the hopper, the outer ends of the cutters being in advance.

The cutters are held in the wheel by bolts M, whose conical heads are countersunk in the cutters so as to be flush with their upper sides, and whose shanks pass through slots i in the wheel transverse to the knife-slots I', so that the edge of the knife or cutter may be set forward as it becomes worn. N are screws which work in the wheel and whose ends bear against the under side of the cutters between the bolts and the edge of the knife or cutter. Thus the bolts M tend to hold down the edges of the knives, and the screws N tend to force up the edges, and between them the knife is held fast and means given for the adjustment of the edge, so as to cut thicker or thinner slices. This manner of securing the knives by bolts and screws is not claimed to be novel.

The cutter-wheel has bevel-cogs I² engaging

a bevel-wheel, O, upon the shaft P of the hand-crank Q. The wheel O is inclosed in a case, R, to prevent the sliced material from coming in contact with it.

5 As a modification of the slotted and ribbed or barred follower J, I may make ribs J', as shown in Fig. 9, on the lower side of the same to take hold of the material; but this would lack one valuable feature of the follower as
10 shown, because no sight could be had of the material below the follower.

I claim—

1. A vegetable-cutter having a hopper with projections K on the inner side thereof to ar-

rest the descent of a follower within the hop- 15 per or compartment of the hopper, in an inclined position, for the purpose set forth.

2. A vegetable-cutter having a hopper made circular, as shown, and having a bar, H², extending across it diametrically, and angularly- 20 extending bar H³, contracting the compartment into which it extends, substantially as set forth.

JACOB ECKHARDT.

Witnesses:

SAML. KNIGHT,
GEO. H. KNIGHT.