

(No Model.)

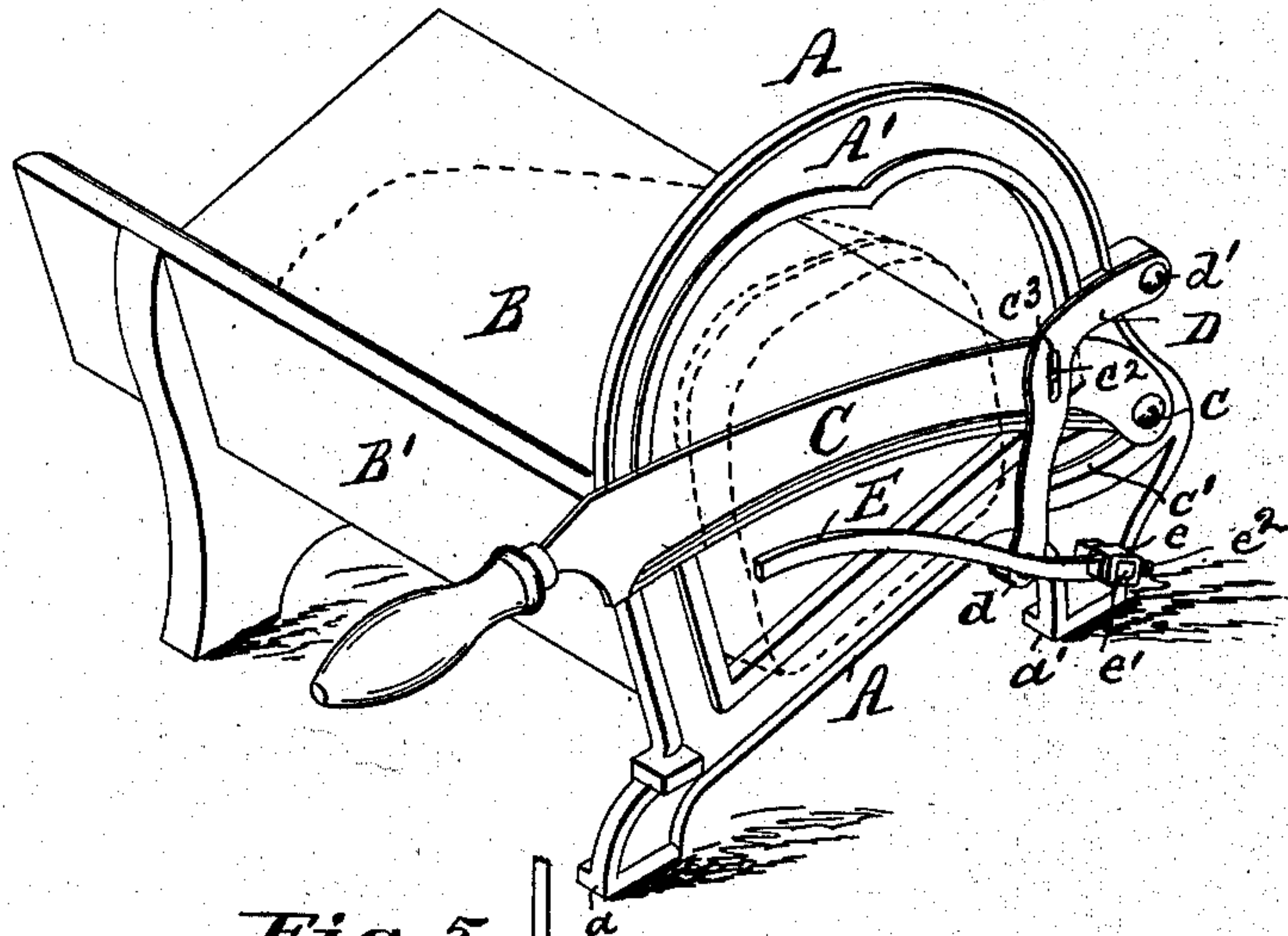
H. A. GRIMM.

BREAD CUTTER.

No. 325,741.

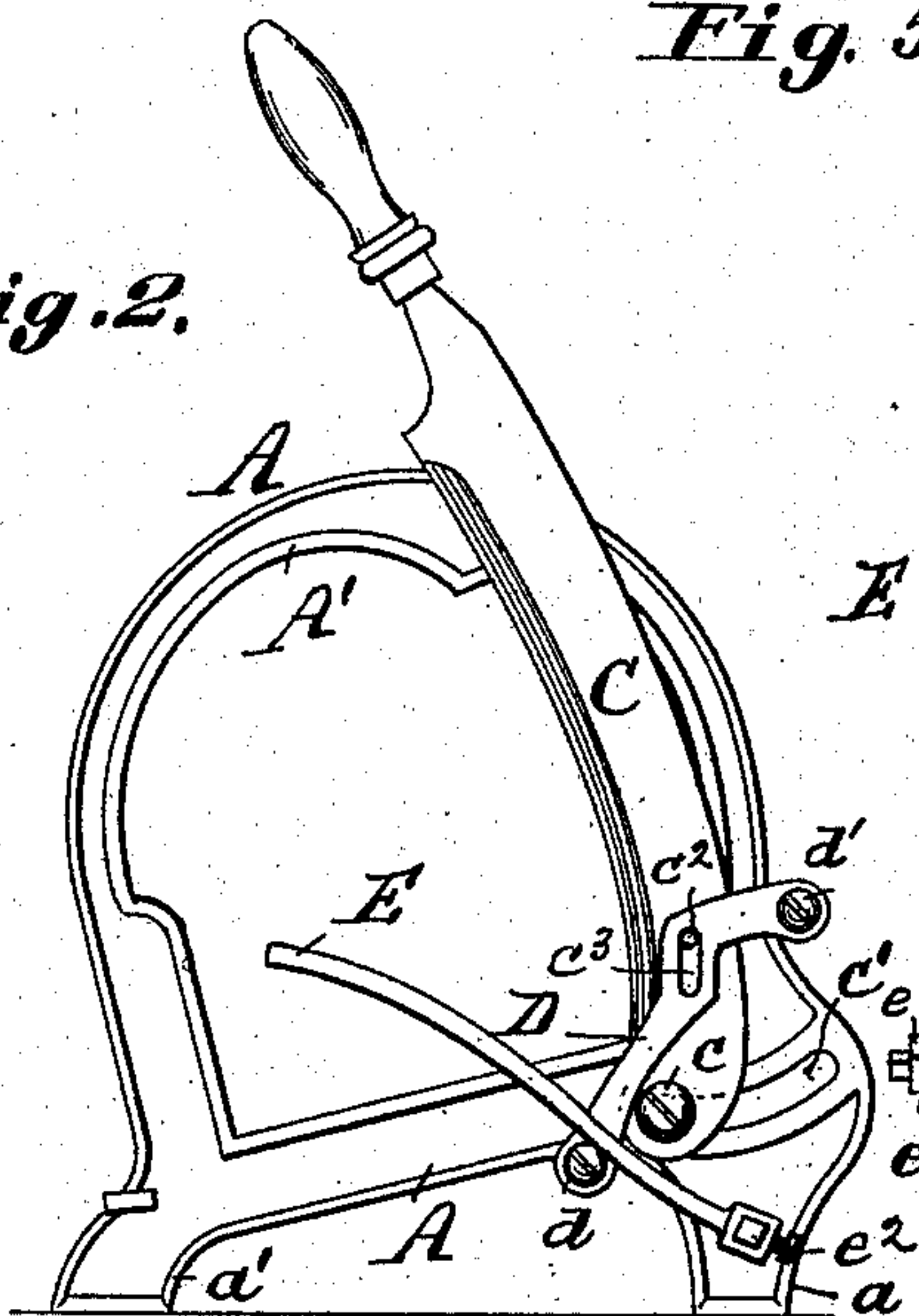
Patented Sept. 8, 1885.

*Fig. 1.*

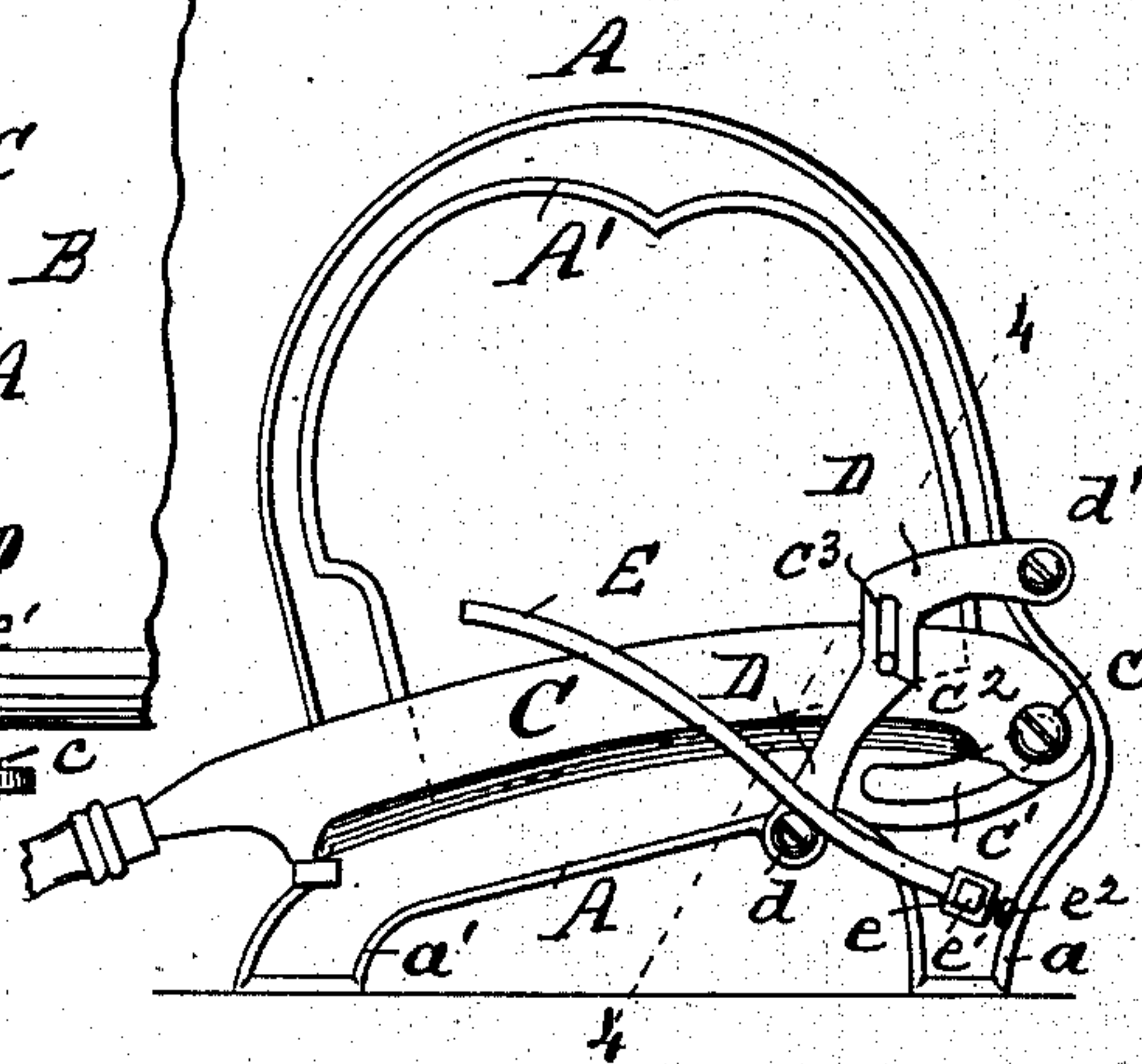


*Fig. 5.*

*Fig. 2.*



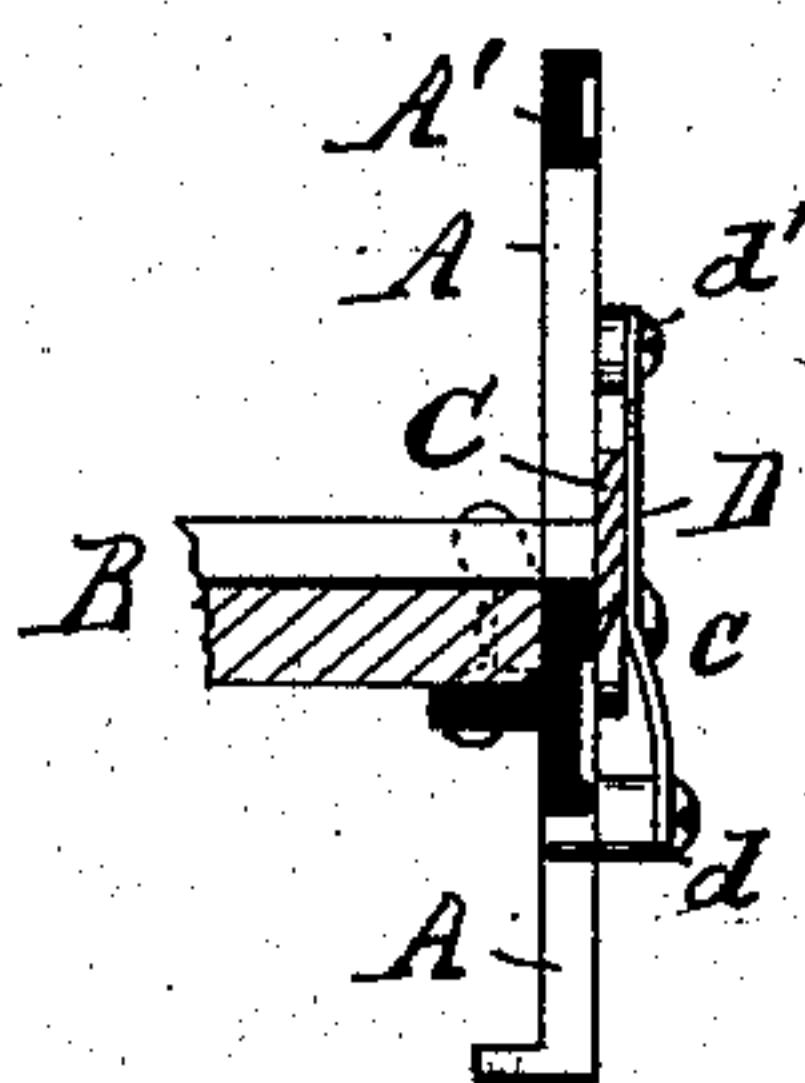
*Fig. 3.*



*Attest:*

*Charles Pickles*  
*John W. Herthel.*

*Fig. 4.*



*Inventor:*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. GRIMM, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## BREAD-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 325,741, dated September 8, 1885.

Application filed November 10, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY A. GRIMM, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bread-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improved bread cutter specially adapted to cut the loaf into slices. According to my improvements the loaf is placed in a bread-table and moved forward so as to project through the largest opening of an arched frame and its knife or cutter preparatory to being cut. The knife when operated is kept bearing against the outer face of the arched frame by a spring-bar, both said frame and spring bar having a slot. In the former the pivotal end of the knife plays, while in the latter slot the projecting pin of the knife is guided. The knife, so arranged, performs a "shear cut," or follows up its cutting action when operated with a vertical motion. The gage consists of an adjustable projecting bar, against which the end of the loaf is estopped, and when the slice is cut it can drop between the knife and said gage out of the way. The bread-table is made on an incline to better seat the loaf, and said table, its arched frame, knife, and gage parts are so adapted as to make a most simple, durable, and economical bread-cutter.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate my invention, Figure 1 shows the bread-knife in perspective, as when used to slice the loaf. Fig. 2 is a front elevation, with knife in up-raised position. Fig. 3 is a similar front elevation, but showing the knife seated in its lowest position. Fig. 4 is an end section of the parts viewed along the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a plan or top view with the remaining portions of the handle of the knife and bread-table broken away.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A is a metal frame, having legs  $a$   $a'$ , arch  $A'$ , (the latter preferably shaped as shown,) all cast in one piece and secured firmly to the end of the bread-table B. It is against this arch-frame that the bread-knife is guided when operated, and it is through the largest opening of the arch  $A'$  that the loaf is made to project when it is to be sliced. (See dot-

ted lines in Fig. 1.) The high and low legs  $a$   $a'$  of the frame A, together with the wood bread-table B, (supported also on a high and low leg at the rear,) give the said frame and table the incline position shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3. Further, the bread-table has the wooden back  $B'$ , so that the loaf can be placed on the table bearing against its back  $B'$ , and at all times can be moved along the deepest portion of the table in the direction forward to the bread-knife.

C is the bread-knife. Its forward end has a pivotal screw,  $c$ , and this I pass through the curved slot  $c'$  made in the high leg of the frame A. (See Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5.) Also, the knife has a projecting pin,  $c^2$ , fitted to play in the slot  $c^3$  of a spring-bar, D. This spring-bar has its lower end fastened at  $d$  and its upper end at  $d'$ , and by its tension bears against the forward end of the knife, and thus keeps the same moving vertically in the same line, bearing against the front face of the arch-frame when said knife is used or raised and lowered. (See Figs. 1, 2, and 3.) The knife is used by the operator grasping the handle of the knife and reciprocating it vertically, at same time moving the bread along the table B as each slice is cut. It will be noted that in raising the knife preparatory to cutting, its pivotal screw  $c$  moves entirely across the slot  $c'$  to one corner thereof, (see Fig. 2,) and in lowering the knife to cut it moves back to the opposite corner of the said slot, as shown in Fig. 3. At the same time the knife by its pin  $c^2$  traverses the length of the slot  $c^3$ . Hence the knife moves or follows up its own cutting action, avoiding all lateral pull to make the knife cut sharp and decisive. The knife or cutter is first raised to position shown in Fig. 2. Then the loaf, previously placed on the table, is guided along same and moved to project from beyond the largest curve of the arch-frame to suit the slice to be cut. This done, a simple downward pressure on the handle causes the knife to cut in manner indicated in Fig. 1. When the knife has been pressed down completely (see Fig. 3) the slice is entirely cut off ready for removal.

E represents the gage to determine accurately the sizes of slices to be cut. This gage consists of a bar, E, having a socket at  $e$ , which can be adjusted along the stem  $e'$ .



(Shown as projecting from the face of the frame A, see Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 5.)  $e^2$  is a thumb-screw to secure the gage firmly after adjustment. As shown, the gage extends across the front of the bread-knife table, and also serves to estop the end of the loaf brought against it, and before the same is cut. The adjustability of the gage enables the operator to set it farther away or closer against the bread-knife, thus determining the size of the slice to be cut.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the frame A, having curved slot  $e'$ , of the knife C, provided with pins  $e^2$ , and spring-bar D, slotted at  $e^3$ , and fastened to said frame, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the frame A, hav-

ing arch  $A'$ , curved slot  $e'$ , and bread-table B  $B'$ , of the knife C, provided with pins  $e^2$ , and spring-bar D, slotted at  $e^3$ , and attached to said frame, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. In a bread-cutter, the combination, with the bread-table B  $B'$ , and frame A, having curved slot  $e'$ , of the knife C, provided with pins  $e^2$ , and the spring-bar D, slotted at  $e^3$ , and attached to the frame, substantially as described.

In testimony of said invention I have hereunto set my hand.

HENRY A. GRIMM.

In presence of—

WILLIAM W. HERTHEL,  
JOHN W. HERTHEL.