

(No Model.)

F. WUEST.
VEGETABLE CUTTER.

No. 369,673.

Patented Sept. 6, 1887.

FIG. 1.

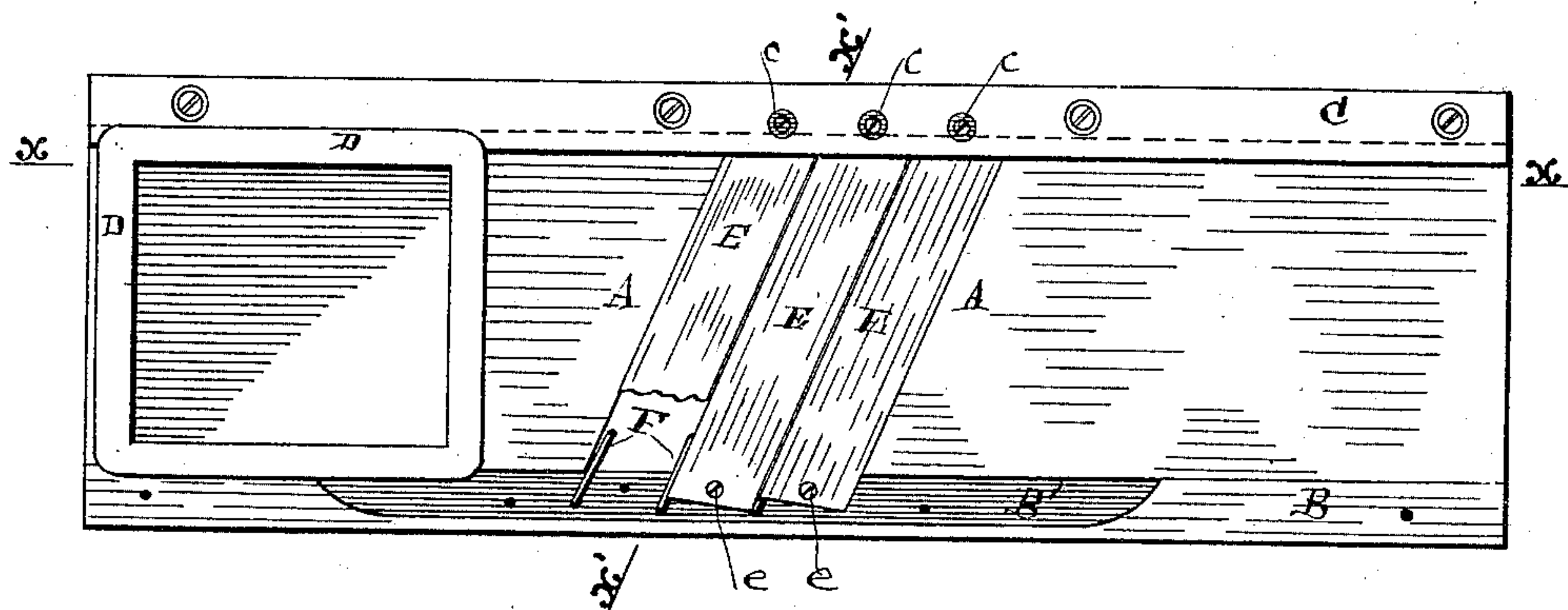


FIG. 2.

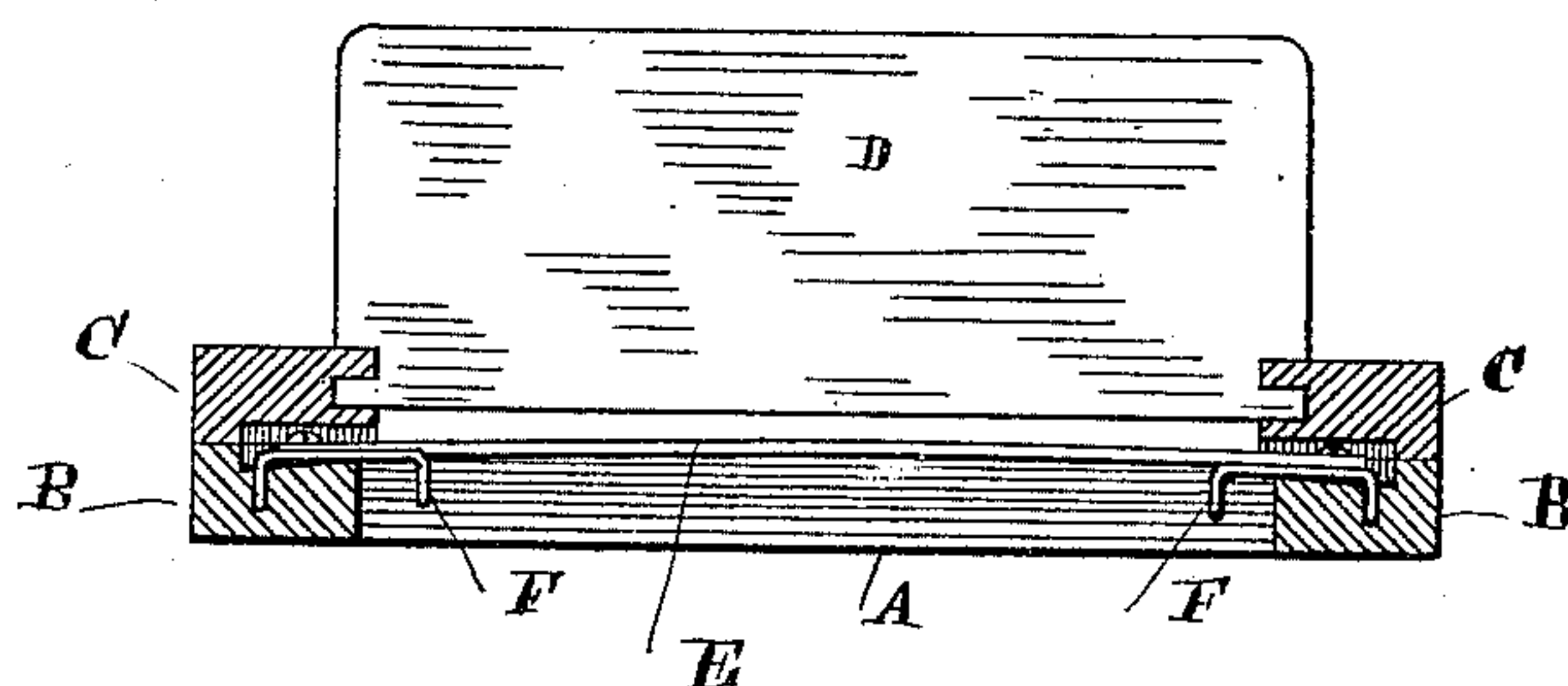
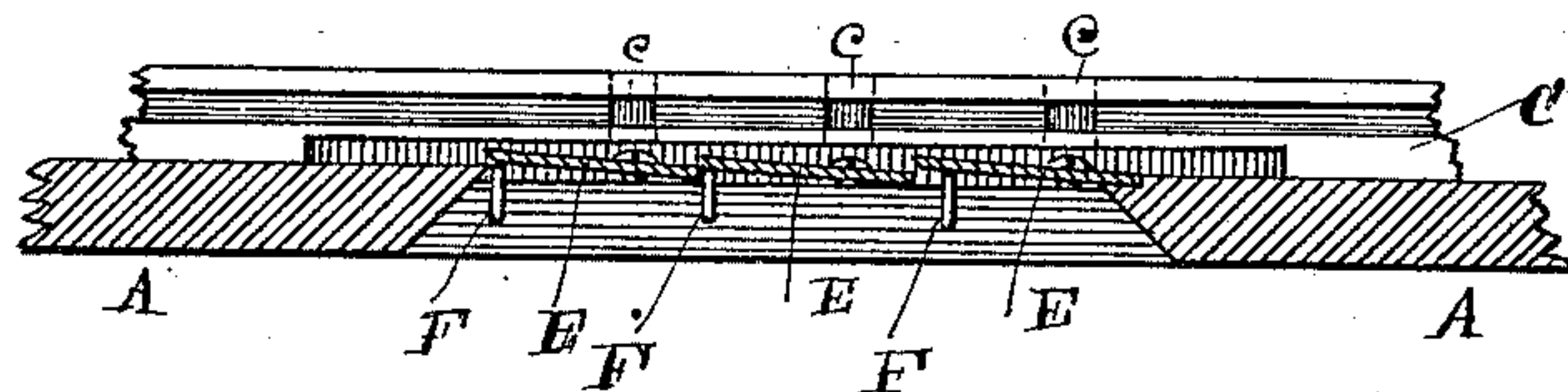


FIG. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK WUEST, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO WOODROUGH & McPARLIN, OF SAME PLACE.

VEGETABLE-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,673, dated September 6, 1887.

Application filed July 11, 1887. Serial No. 243,950. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK WUEST, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vegetable-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to vegetable-cutters. Its objects are, first, to cheapen the construction of devices of this character; second, to provide a simple and convenient means to so adjust the cutters that the vegetable under treatment may be sliced coarse or fine, as desired; third, to so provide for the arrangement of the cutters that the material under treatment will, after it is sliced, be carried toward the vertical center of the cutters, and thus avoid all clogging of the cutters, so annoying in devices of this class.

The invention finally consists in certain peculiar constructions and combinations of parts, all of which will be first fully described in connection with the accompanying drawings, and then particularly referred to and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, in which like parts are represented by similar reference-letters wherever they occur throughout the various views, Figure 1 is a plan view of a vegetable-cutter embodying my improvements. In this view one of the side guides is removed and a portion of one of the cutters broken away to clearly illustrate the peculiar features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same, taken through line $x' x'$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section taken through line $x x$ of Fig. 1.

The divided board A, united by side strips, B, and having the upper grooved side strips, C, to guide the sliding box D, and the cutting-blades E in their general construction and arrangement are the same as the same parts now in common use, except as modified in certain particulars to accomplish the ends aimed at. The general form of these parts will require no particular description, as they are well known. I will, therefore, in the general description of my invention confine myself to the changes I have made in the old and well-known devices heretofore used, and by this means I think I can very clearly instruct those

skilled in the art to which my invention relates to make and use my invention.

The board A and box D are precisely the same as those now in common use, and the side guide-pieces only differ in having perforations c above the screws, which secure the cutting-knives. The side strips, B, instead of being notched in the usual form to receive the cutters, are rabbeted, as seen at B', the bottom of the rabbet inclining deeper toward the outer edge of the strip for the purpose of giving a slightly-arched form to the cutting-edges of the knives, so that the sliced material has an inclination to press toward the center of the blades, and not work under and clog near the ends. Tightening the screws e , so as to press the blades upon the bottom of the rabbets, will produce the necessary curve, as seen in Fig. 2. The inclination or bite of the knives is regulated by the U-shaped wires or staples F, of which there are two to each blade. One leg of each wire is placed in a hole in strip B, which holes are in lines between the blades, the horizontal portion of the wires F resting against the back edge of one blade and under the beveled or cutting edge of the one next to it when the blades are set for a fine cut, as in Figs. 1 and 2. When it is desired that the cutters take a coarser bite, the screws e are loosened and the staples turned partially around, bringing the free ends under the blades, when the screws e are again tightened, holding the blades at the desired angle.

The blades can be readily adjusted and removed for sharpening by loosening or removing the screws e by a screw-driver through the perforations c .

In the old form of vegetable-cutters much inconvenience was experienced, especially in cutting slaw and kraut, by the cut material crowding toward the ends of the blades, and as the pressure was downward when the edges of the blades were arranged in a straight line the pressure had a tendency to bend or bow the center of the blades downward, so that an uneven slice was made, unless the blades were made heavy. By arranging them with an upward curve or arch very thin blades may be used, which are cheaper, much easier to sharpen, and a uniform slice is also insured.

What I claim is—

1. In a vegetable-cutter, the combination of the bed A, the knives E, and the side strips, B, having the inclined rabbets B', for the purpose of curving the knives when fastened, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, substantially as specified, with the bed A and side strips, B, having rabbets B', of the staples F, having one leg pivoted in said strip and its free end adapted to be brought under the blades or cutters, for the purpose specified.

3. The combination, in a vegetable-cutter, of the bed or board A, the rabbeted sidestrips, B, the side guide-pieces, C, having perforations c, the box D, knives E, and staples F, arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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