

(No Model.)

W. L. HINSCH.
VEGETABLE CUTTER.

No. 369,853.

Patented Sept. 13, 1887.

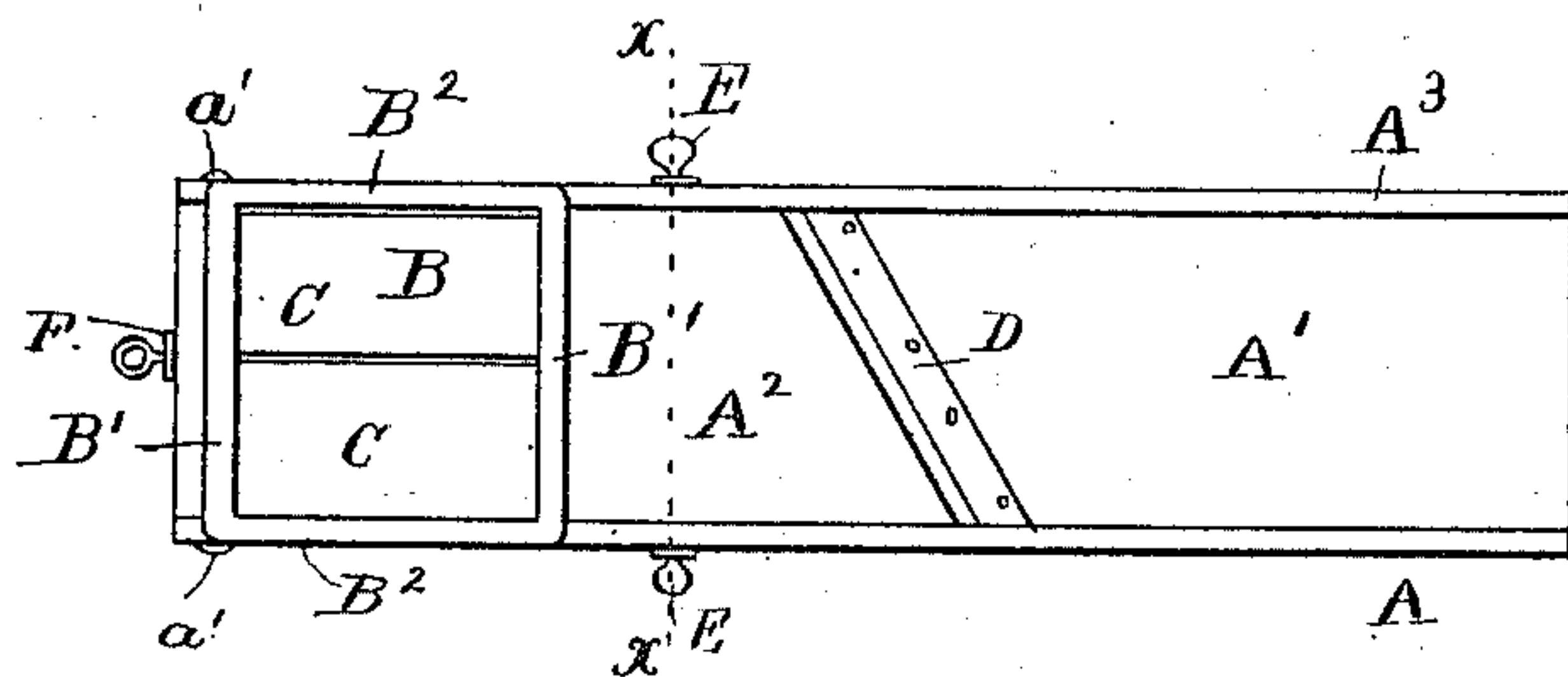


Fig. 1.

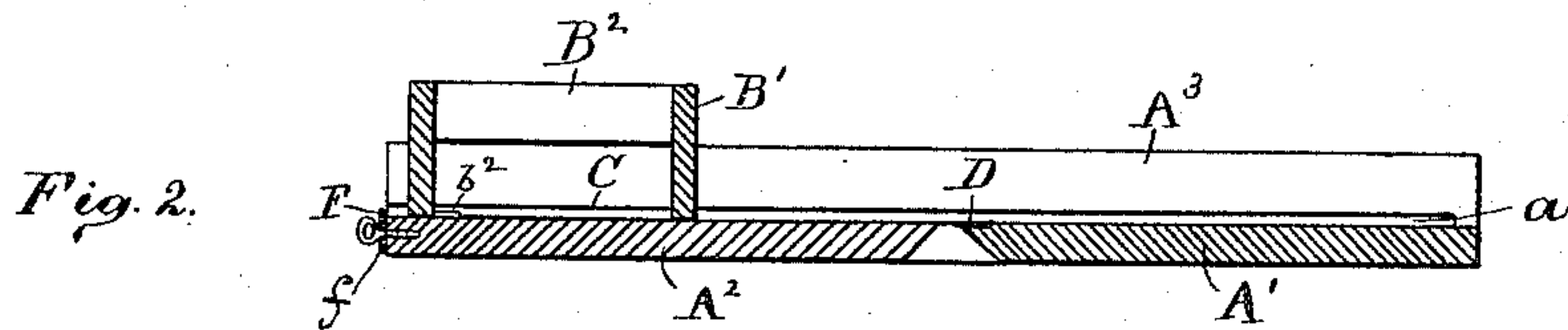


Fig. 2.

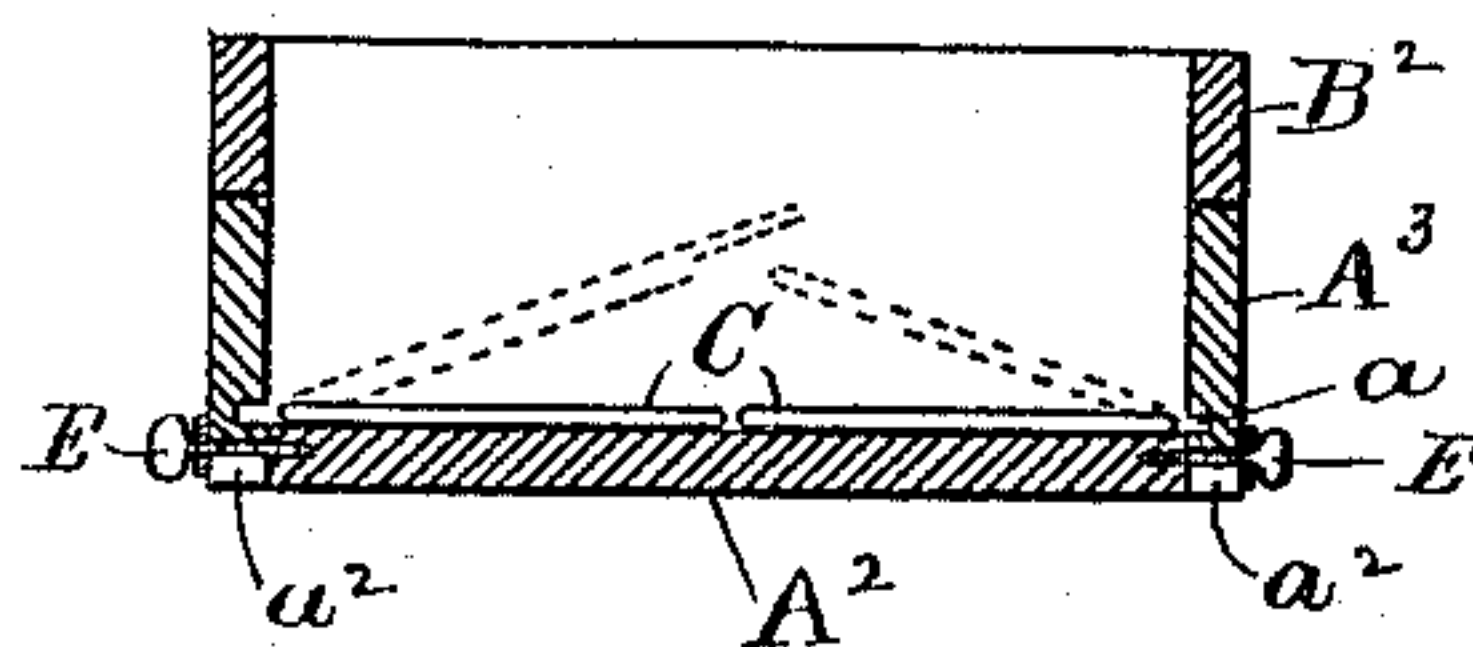


Fig. 3.

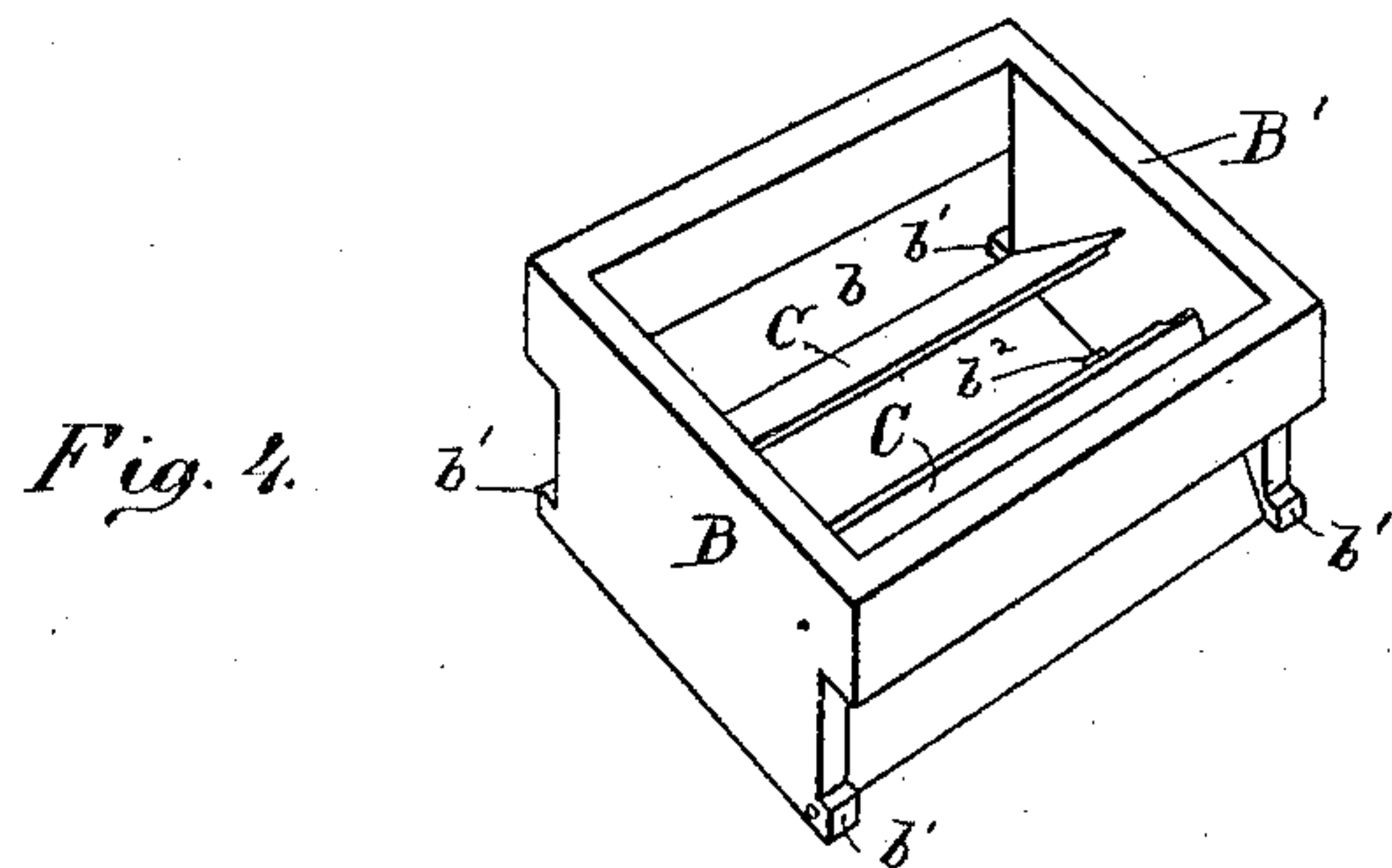


Fig. 4.

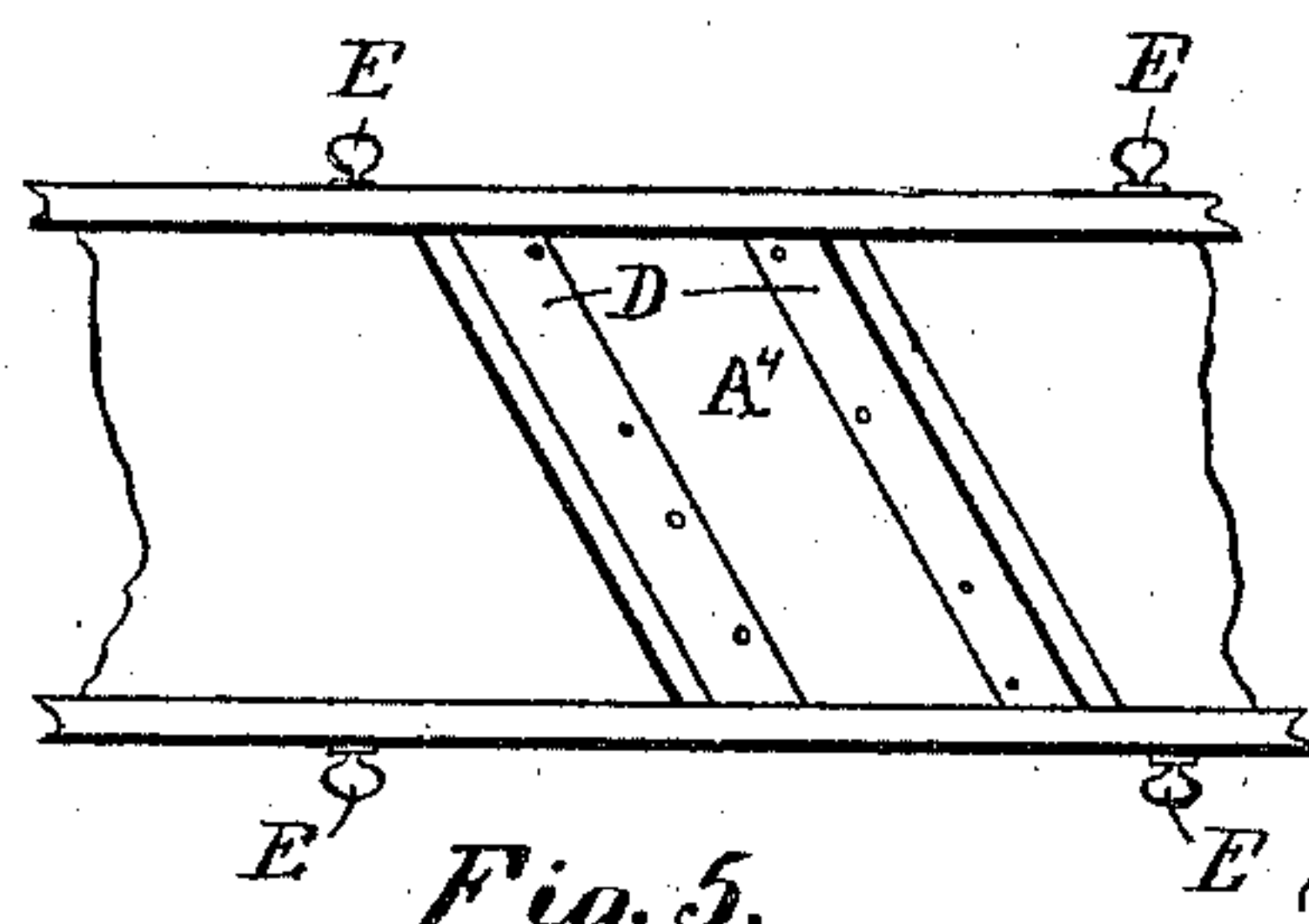


Fig. 5.

Attest
E. W. Harmon
O. W. Hill

Inventor
William L. Hinsch,
per Wm. Hubbell Fisher,
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM L. HINSCH, OF PIQUA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO DE WITT C. LEE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

VEGETABLE-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,853, dated September 13, 1887.

Application filed April 13, 1887. Serial No. 234,625. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. HINSCH, of Piqua, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Vegetable-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

The several features of my invention and the advantages resulting from their use, conjointly or otherwise, will be apparent from the
10 following description.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a top view of my device. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of the device. Fig. 3 is a
15 cross-section taken at the line $x x$, Fig. 1, the sliding box being moved up to be included in the section. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the sliding box. Fig. 5 illustrates my device as provided with two cutters acting in oppo-
20 site directions.

The sliding box B, for holding the vegetable to be cut, consists of two end pieces, B', connected by side pieces, B². The side pieces, B², do not completely cover the sides of the
25 box, but leave an open space, b , below each side piece, which accommodate the sides of the cutter-box. Each end piece, B', is provided with a projecting lug, b' , which is received in the groove a of the cutter-box. The
30 leaves C are pivoted to the end pieces, B', at the bottom of the box in such position that when raised they close the openings b , and when down they form a bottom to the box. The inner ends of these leaves are supported,
35 when they lie flat, by a lug or lugs, as b^2 , projecting from one or both of the end pieces, B'. The leaves C may be made so as to overlap, substantially as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3, but are preferably constructed to make
40 a loose joint at the center.

The cutter-box A consists of a bottom, A', A², and two sides, A³. The rear portion, A', of the bottom carries the knife D, whose upper surface is flush with the top of the por-
45 tion A'. The sides A³ are also rigidly attached to the portion A'. The portion A² is pivoted at a' to the sides A³ and is capable of swinging on the journal so formed. The portion A² is provided on each side with a clamp-
50 screw, E. The shank of each clamp-screw is

received in a notch, a^2 , in its respective side A³ of the cutter-box when the portion A² is raised. When the portion A² is raised, it is clamped in position by the screws E. To
55 lower the inner end of the portion A² has the same effect on the object being cut as to raise the knife; hence the degree of fineness of cutting may be adjusted by adjusting the position of the inner end of the portion A².

I sometimes provide the device with two
60 cutters, as shown in Fig. 5. When two cutters, D, are employed, they are attached to a middle portion, A⁴, of the bottom, and point in opposite directions, so that one cuts one way and the other cuts the other way. The
65 portion A⁴ has the sides A³ rigidly attached to it, while the rear portion, A', is journaled to the sides A³ for adjustment, like the portion A². In this form of the device cutting is done with each movement of the box B. Each side A³
70 is provided with a groove, a , which is open at one end and closed at the other, to form a stop for the forward movement of the sliding box. Other descriptions of stop may, however, be employed in lieu of closing the ends of the groove.
75 A suitable stop, which should be adjustable, is employed at the other end portion of the cutter-box—viz., at the end where the grooves a are open. The preferred description of such stop is shown at F and consists of the clamp-
80 screw F and lug f on said screw, this lug being so shaped that when lying in one direction it is not above the upper surface of the bottom A², and presents no obstacle to the removal of the box B, that the latter and also the cutter-
85 box may be thoroughly cleansed or repaired. When the screw-clamp F is turned and the lug f lies in the other direction, it projects above the floor of the bottom A² and serves as a stop to prevent the withdrawal of the
90 sliding box B.

The box B is placed in position in the cutter-box, and the stop F then turned up to prevent its being pulled out. In the cutter-box the
95 sides B² of the box B rest on the sides A³ of the cutter-box and support the box B. The lugs b' project into grooves a , where they fit loosely and serve only to keep the box from being lifted from the cutter-box.

The mode of operation is as follows: The 100

head of cabbage or other object to be cut is placed in the box B, the leaves C being first raised against the sides of the box, so as to admit the cabbage. The leaves C are now allowed to drop against the cabbage, and in cutting downward pressure is made on the leaves C and through them on the cabbage, pressing it against the knife. As the head of cabbage diminishes in size the leaves C drop lower and lower, and finally lie flat. The leaves C afford a complete protection to the hand in operating the device, as they are always between the hand and the knife. The sides of the box B, being open, enable the box to be made wider than it could be if the sides were made solid. Additional space in the box is thus gained. The clamp-screws at the sides present certain advantages over a rod passing entirely across, as they are not influenced by the warping of the cutter-box, and should one side or part of the bottom which is upheld by the clamp-screws be warped higher than the other portion, the bottom can be adjusted to a level in reference

to the cutting-blade by adjusting one clamp-screw higher than the other.

Another advantage of the device consists in having the bearings of the box B on the tops of the sides, instead of in the guiding-grooves, thereby avoiding the tendency to clog the movement of the sliding box resulting from swelling of the wood of the sides of the grooves *a* of the cutter-box.

What I claim as new and of my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the box A, provided with a cutter and having the raised sides *A*³, provided with the grooves *a*, and box B, having side pieces, *B*², resting on sides *A*³, and open spaces *b* below the side pieces, *B*², and lugs *b'*, fitting in grooves *a*, and leaves C, journaled in the ends of the box B, substantially as specified.

WILLIAM L. HINSCH.

Attest:

W. B. MITCHELL,
WM. O'FERRALL.