

(No Model.)

S. S. GOLDMAN.
BAKER'S PEEL FOR CRACKERS, &c.

No. 405,407.

Patented June 18, 1889.

Fig. I.

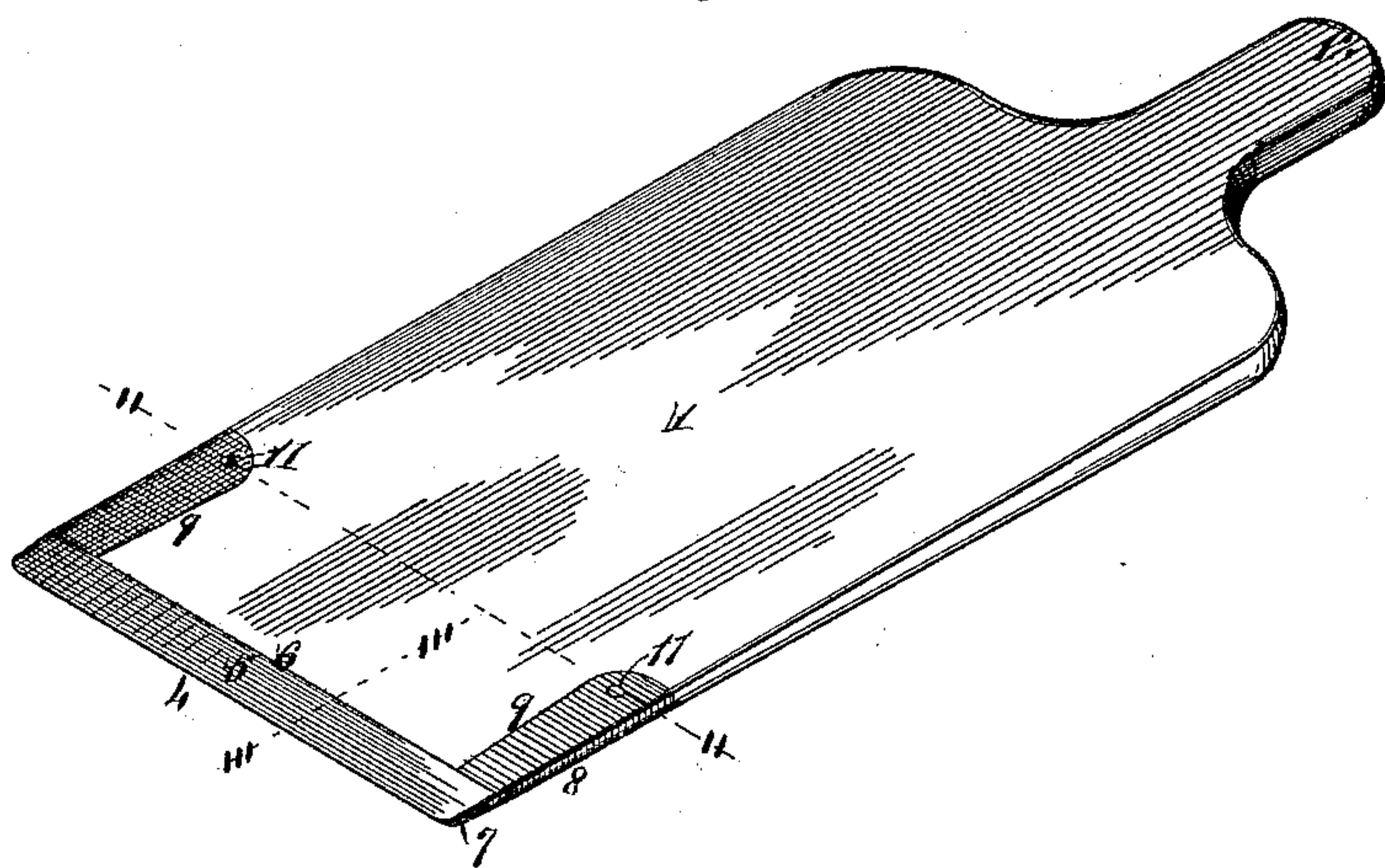


Fig. II.

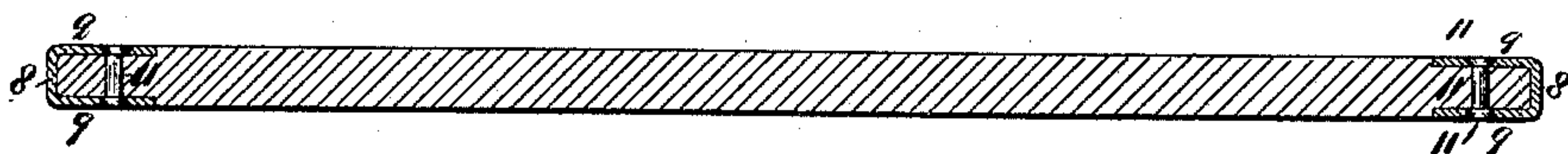
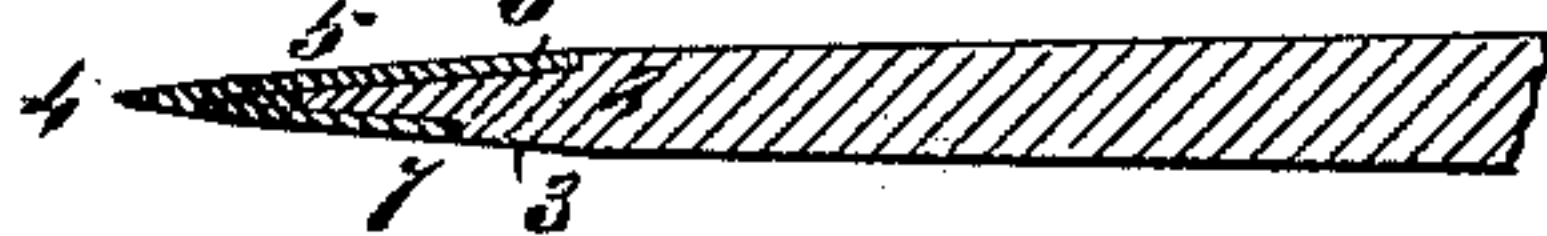


Fig. III.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL S. GOLDMAN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BAKER'S PEEL FOR CRACKERS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,407, dated June 18, 1889.

Application filed January 10, 1889. Serial No. 296,012. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL S. GOLDMAN, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Bakers' Peels for Crackers, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

10 This invention relates to a peel the forward edge or point of which is re-enforced by a metal casing or tip that protects it from wear and breakage and forms a sharp blade; and the invention consists in features of novelty
15 hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

Figure I is a perspective view of one of my peels furnished with its metal tip. Fig. II is an enlarged vertical section taken on line II
20 II, Fig. I, and shows the countersunk rear flanged straps and rivets that hold the metal tip to its seat on the peel; and Fig. III is an enlarged vertical section taken on line III III, Fig. I, and shows the countersink metal tip
25 on the forward edge of the peel.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents one of my improved cracker-peels, the body of which is made of any suitable wood.

30 2 is a countersink on the upper side of the forward edge of said peel, and 3 a like but narrower countersink on its lower side.

4 represents the solid sharp edge of the metal-tip blade 5, that re-enforces the forward edge of the peel, which metal edge, being
35 solid, is capable of being ground to a sharp knife-edge and of being resharpened afterward whenever it is dull. A flange rear extension of said metal tip extends both above and beneath, the upper portion of the flange
40 6 being wider than the lower portion 7, so as in each case to fit the width of the countersink in the wood body of the peel, in which said flanges are seated.

8 represents the rear metal straps that hold
45 the tip to its seat, and which straps have parallel flanges 9, the forward ends of which are soldered or brazed (as the case may be, according to the metal used) to the flanges 6 and 7 of the tip or metal edge, from which
50 they proceed at about a right angle. The outer junction-surfaces of the flanges 6, 7, and 9 are correspondingly level with each other,

and the flanges 9 of the straps are seated in countersinks 10 in the wood portion of the peel, so that there is a perfectly-smooth surface presentation of the peel to the thin
55 cracker-dough on which it operates. Rivets 11 pass through the flanges 9 of the metal straps and the wooden portion of the peel, and secure said straps and the metal tips they
60 hold to their countersink seats in the wooden portion of the peel. 12 is the wooden handle of said peel.

It will be seen that the countersink on one side of the forward edge of the wooden portion of the peel is wider than on the other, so
65 that, the terminals of said countersinks not being opposite to each other, there is not the same brashness and danger of breakage that there would be if said countersink edges were
70 parallel with each other. It will also be seen that at the terminal edge of the narrow countersink, where the thickness of the wood is necessarily much less than at the terminal of the wide countersink, the said otherwise
75 weaker point is re-enforced by the overlapping of the flange 6, that is seated in the wide countersink.

I have described the wide flange 6 of the metal tip or edge and its countersink seat as
80 at top of the peel and the narrow flange and countersink beneath, thus following in description the illustration in the drawings; but I do not confine myself to said relative positions of the wide and narrow flange and
85 countersink, for the peel can be reversed, which will bring the wide flange and countersink beneath, and it will thus work equally well, the object being to have the terminal
90 edges of the countersinks in diverse instead of parallel positions to each other, and to have the wide flange extend past the terminal edge of the narrow flange and its countersink to re-enforce and stiffen the peel at that point.

Great difficulty has ever been experienced
95 in the use of the common wooden peel, in that the wooden edges soon break and wears rough and the corners round off; also, it has in consequence to be sharpened and resharpened, causing much loss of time and the rapid
100 shortening of the peel until too short for use, and at other times it splits in usage, and in either case it has to be cast aside.

By the use of my metal tip, which may be

of steel or any other metal desired, said broken or splintered edges of peels may, as described above, be entirely avoided; also, the peel is re-enforced from splitting and its edge
5 prevented from charring in the hot oven.

It is evident also that the point or forward edge of the peel will always retain its square corners, which is of especial advantage with cracker-peels.

10 The metal edge of the tip, which may be of steel, can be (unlike the wooden-pointed peel) ground to a sharp edge, which is a feature of especial advantage in handling cracker-dough, and particularly that for wafer-crackers, which
15 is rolled so thin it is difficult to handle it with the common wooden-pointed peels, for it is found impossible to form as sharp and fine an edge with wood as with steel, and the wooden edge, which is too thick at first, soon
20 also breaks and becomes rough.

The metal-tipped edge, being perfectly smooth, not only operates on the thinnest wafer-cracker dough without injury, but also it passes freely over the rotary apron that
25 carries the same, having no rough abrasions on the edge that in the wood edge frequently catches in the apron, especially when there are any holes or seams in said apron. It is found that aprons will last much longer when
30 these metal-tipped peels are used. If this peel strikes a rivet in a pan, (a cause of frequent injury to wooden-pointed peels,) it can hardly dull it, and even if slightly dulled it is easily resharpened without injury, for it
35 cannot break. This peel will pick up the softest and thinnest dough without marring the form or making cripples that have to be thrown into the scrap and worked over again.

The metal tip also keeps the peel from warping.

40 I have shown and described my preferred form and means for the construction of the metal tips of my peels; but I do not confine myself to said exact form or means of construction, for the said metal tip may be molded or
45 stamped, or constructed by any other suitable means, to form the equivalent of the metal re-enforcing tip embedded in the forward edge of a wooden peel, as described above.

By the use of my re-enforcing metal tip on
50 the wooden peel much thinner and lighter peels can be used without danger of splitting, breaking, or warping, as the metal tip strengthens the peel against all said adverse contingencies, besides providing for it a never-fail-
55 ing sharp, smooth edge.

I claim as my invention—

In a baker's peel for crackers, &c., the combination of the wooden body of the peel provided with a wide countersink in one side
60 and a narrower one in the other side of its forward end, the sharp metal tip or blade with flanges integral with said tip that fill said countersinks, the attachment-arms 8, and
65 flanges 9 of said arms secured to the flanges 6 and 7 of the metal edge tips and that project rearward at about a right angle from the same, the countersinks 10 in the wooden body of the peel, in which said angle-arms and
70 flanges are inserted, and the rivets 11, that fasten said metal attachment, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

SAMUEL S. GOLDMAN.

In presence of—

BENJN. A. KNIGHT,
SAML. KNIGHT.