

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. J. PAGE.  
SLICER.

No. 441,440.

Patented Nov. 25, 1890

Fig. 1-

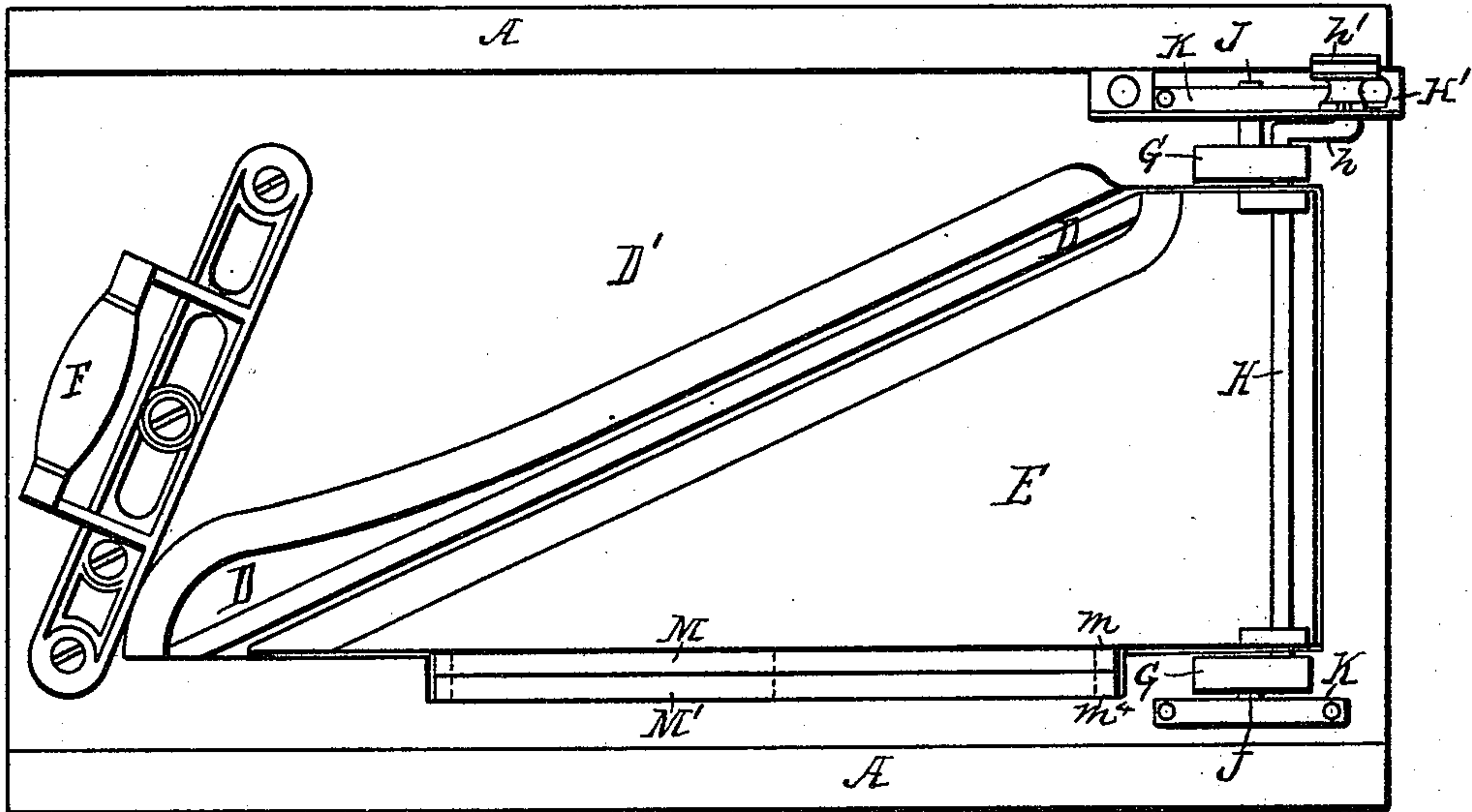


Fig. 2-

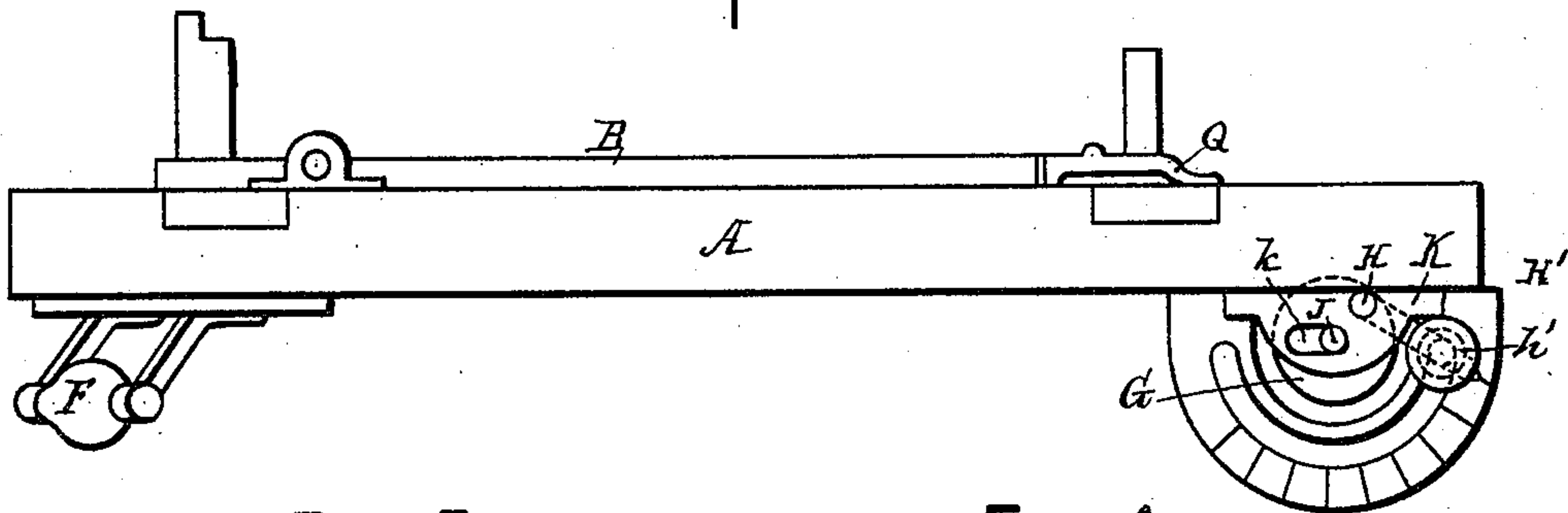


Fig. 3-

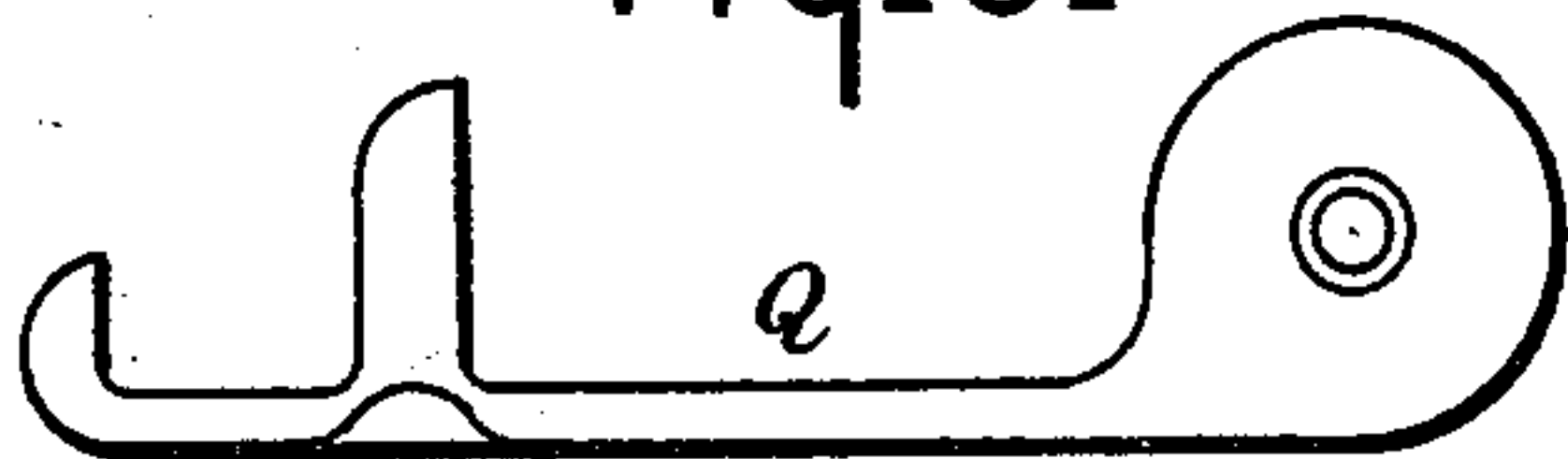
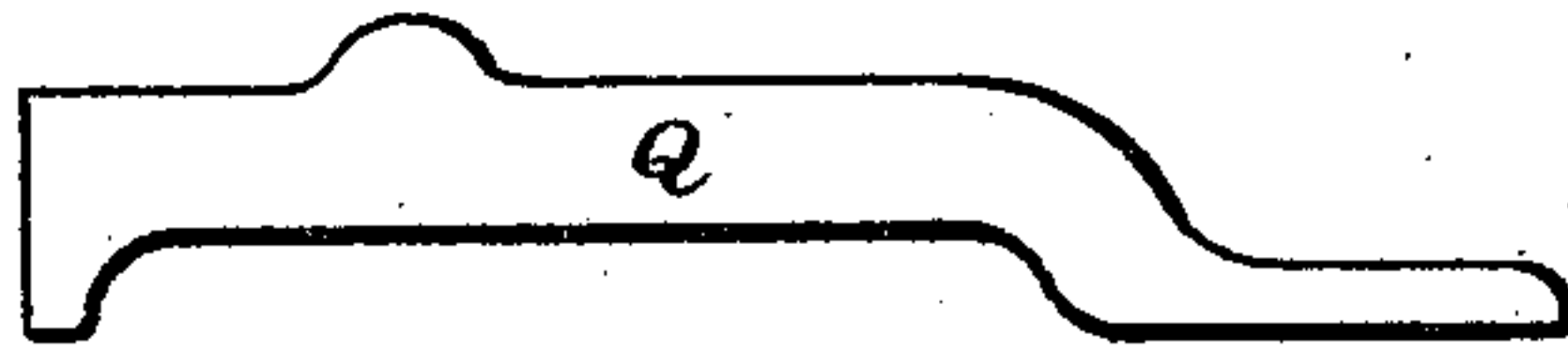


Fig. 4-



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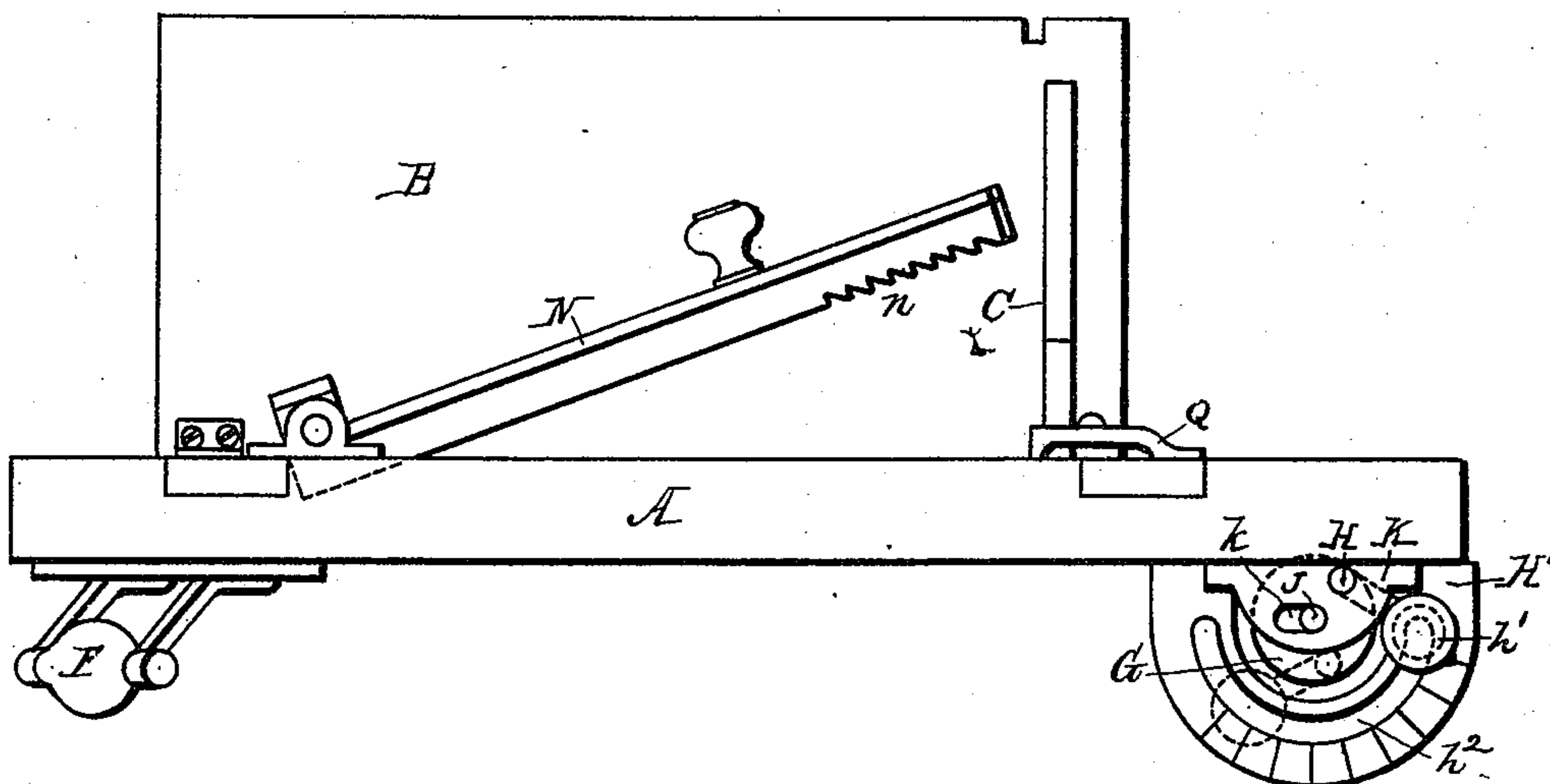
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Fig. 5.



Fig\_6\_

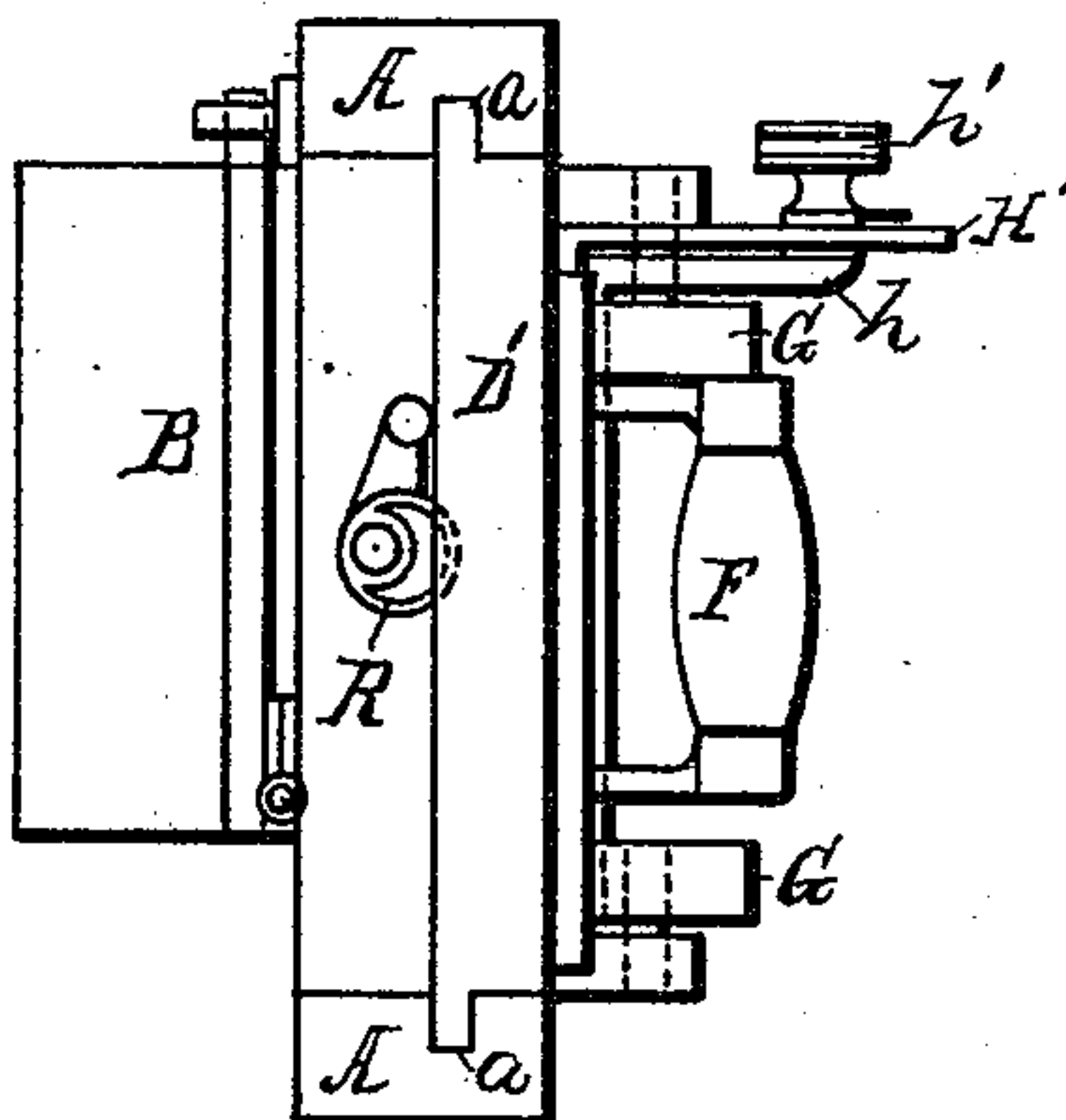
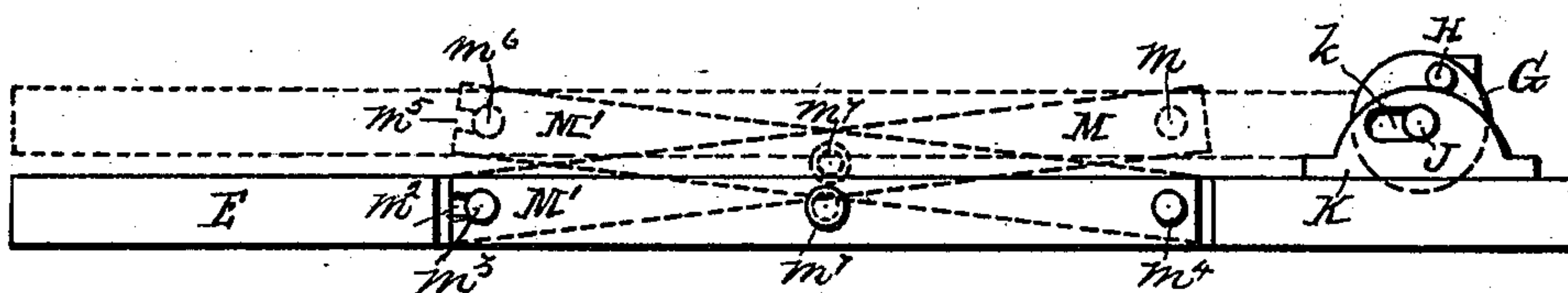


Fig-7-



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARVIN J. PAGE, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## SLICER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,440, dated November 25, 1890.

Application filed June 21, 1890. Serial No. 356,284. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARVIN J. PAGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, county of Erie, State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Slicers; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

In slicers as heretofore constructed difficulty has been experienced from the fact that the gage-board which regulates the thickness of the slices to be cut does not when a thick slice is being cut support the meat, bread, or other article throughout the entire length of the knife.

It is the object of my invention to obviate this difficulty and to embody several minor improvements in my construction, and this I do by the combination of devices and appliances hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my slicer when in an upright position. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views of the catch for holding the parts in position. Fig. 5 is a plan view with the table thrown down. Fig. 6 is an end elevation with the parts folded up. Fig. 7 is a view of the under edge of the gage-board and knife-board.

In carrying out the invention, A represents what may be termed the main frame. To this main frame is hinged the table B, on which the article to be sliced is placed. To the frame A is also hinged the stop-board C, so that it can be folded in against the frame. The frame A is provided at top and bottom with guides *a*, in which the sliding frame carrying the knife and gage-board slide.

D is the knife attached to the sliding board D', and E is the gage-board.

F is the handle for working the knife-board or frame back and forth in the frame A.

I will now describe the manner of attaching the gage-board E to the knife-board D'.

G G are eccentrics pivotally engaged to the gage-board by the rod H. At the center of each eccentric is the pin or axle J, which rests

in and works in the slot *k* of the block K on the knife-board.

M M' are levers or bars, the bar M being pivotally connected, as at *m*, to the lower edge of the gage-board, and the slot *m*<sup>2</sup> engaging the pin *m*<sup>3</sup> on the knife-board. The bar M' is pivoted at M<sup>4</sup> to the knife-board, and the slot M<sup>5</sup> engages the pin M<sup>6</sup> on the gage-board. The two bars are pivoted together at *m*<sup>7</sup>. The rod H is provided with a crank *h* upon its upper end, the outer end of the crank being provided with the thumb-screw *h*<sup>1</sup>, which works in the slot *h*<sup>2</sup> of the bracket H', the latter being attached to the knife-board. Now, as will be seen, by loosening the thumb-screw and revolving the crank the eccentrics are thrown toward or from the knife-board D', carrying the gage-board with it. By providing a series of graduations upon the face of the bracket H' the distance to which the gage-board is thrown from the knife may be regulated, and thus the thickness of the slice be regulated. It will be observed that by this construction of the eccentrics and the bars M M' the gage-board is thrown directly out from the knife, so that when the knife is in operation the article being sliced is supported by the gage-board along the entire length of the knife clear to the end of the stroke.

Another feature of my invention is the provision of what may be termed the "pusher-board," whereby the article being sliced may be kept up close to the knife without handling the article itself. This board is represented at N, and is hinged at one end to the main frame A, there being a slotted hinge at the top and an orifice at the bottom, in which pins on the upper and lower corners enter, thus allowing the board to be removed from the frame or to be swung in and out freely. The face of this board N adjacent to where it presses against the article to be cut is serrated, as at *n*, so as to hold the article firmly in place.

Another feature of my invention is the provision of the catch Q, pivoted to the frame A and serving a double purpose. It serves to hold the stop-plate C in an upright position, as shown in Fig. 5, and it also serves when the table is folded up, as illustrated in Fig. 2, to hold the parts thus folded.



Another feature of my invention is the provision of the pivoted latch R, pivoted eccentrically to the main frame and adapted to engage in a suitable slot or opening in the face of the knife-board, as shown in Fig. 6, thus preventing the board from being moved until this catch is thrown down. The end of the table projects slightly beyond this catch, so that when the catch has been thrown up, as shown in Fig. 6, and the table thrown up and locked, as shown in Fig. 2, the catch cannot be thrown down and the sliding frame released until the table has been first thrown down.

It is obvious that various details of construction might be altered without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim is—

1. A slicer consisting of a main frame, a table for supporting the articles to be sliced, a sliding knife-board carrying a knife, a gage-board arranged beside the knife-board, and eccentric-rollers pivotally engaged with the gauge-board by a rod which is connected to the knife-board for adjusting the gage-board to and from the knife-board, substantially as described.

2. In a slicer, the combination, with the sliding frame carrying the knife, of a gage-board supported on said frame, eccentrics pivoted on the end of said gage-board and bearing on said frame, and the bars M M', pivoted to the gage-board and to the frame and pivoted to each other, whereby a movement of

the eccentrics throws the gage-board toward or from the knife, substantially as described.

3. In a slicer, the combination, with the sliding frame carrying the knife, of a gage-board supported by said frame, eccentrics pivoted at their centers in slots on the frame and eccentrically pivoted to the gage-board, the bar M, pivoted to the gage-board at one end and movably engaging a pin on the frame at the other end, and the bar M', pivoted to the frame at one end and movably engaging a pin on the gage-board at the other end, said bars pivotally engaged together at their middle, all arranged and operating substantially as shown and described.

4. In a slicer, the combination of a main frame, a knife-board carrying a knife and sliding on the main frame to slice the articles, and the latch R, pivoted eccentrically to the main frame to engage the inner face of the knife-board, substantially as described.

5. In a slicer, the combination, with the main frame A, table B, and sliding frame and knife, of the push-board N, pivotally engaged to the frame A and adapted to force the article to be sliced into position, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

MARVIN J. PAGE.

Witnesses:

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