(No Model.)

J. SPILLINGER.

SLICER.

No. 447,847. Patented Mar. 10, 1891.

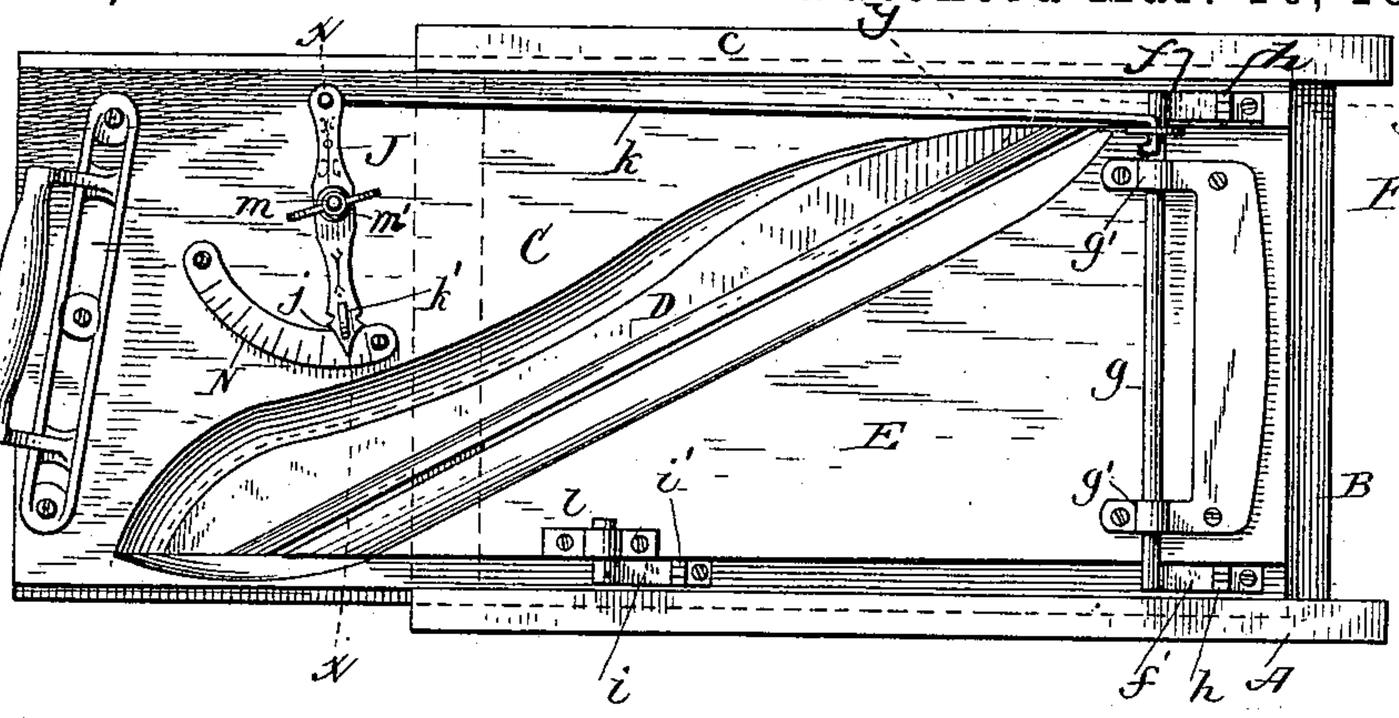


Fig. 1

Fig. 2.

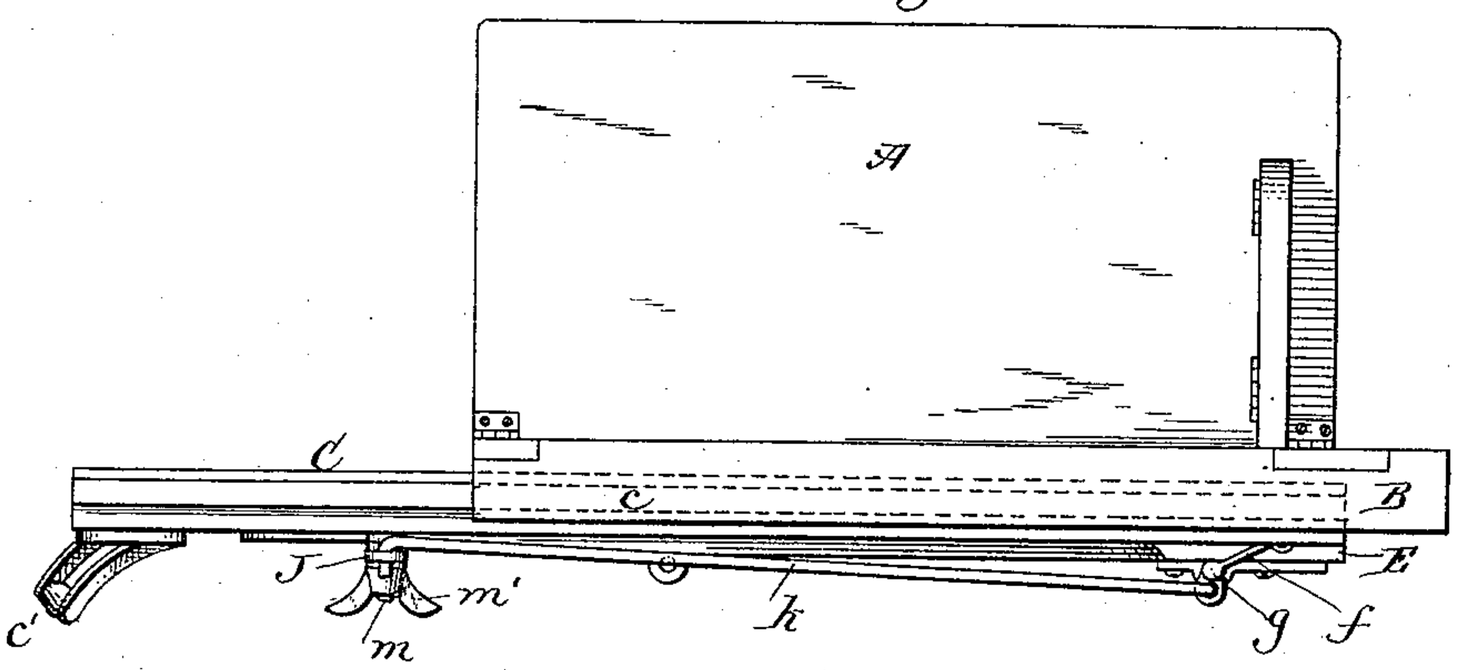


Fig. 3.

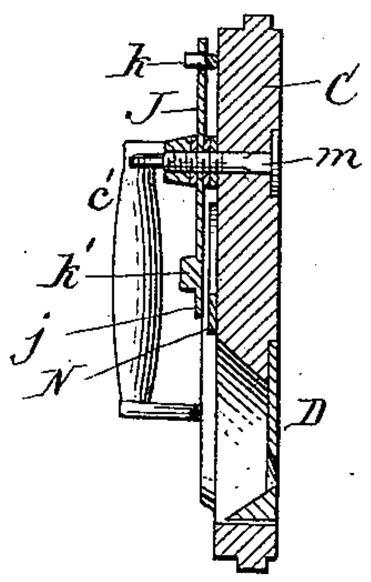
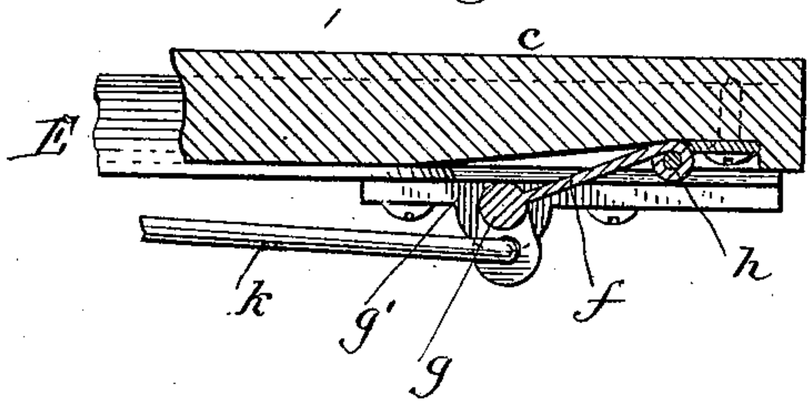


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
Chas. J. Buchheister
Emil J. Neuhardt.

Inventor:
Joseph Spillinger
By Wilhelm Bonner
Attorneys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH SPILLINGER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SLICER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 447,847, dated March 10, 1891.

Application filed February 27, 1890. Serial No. 341,984. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH SPILLINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Slicers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the machines which are employed for slicing vegetables, meat, bread, &c.; and it consists, essentially, of a base-board upon which the substance to be cut is placed, a vertical frame, usually hinged to the base-board and having horizontal ways, a knife-carrying frame sliding between the ways of the vertical frame, and an adjustable gage-board for regulating the thickness of the slice cut by the knife.

The object of my invention is to provide the machine with simple means whereby the gage-board may be readily adjusted to cut a slice of a predetermined thickness and which shall form at the same time a convenient and reliable device for adjusting the gage-board and retaining the same in position.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved slicer. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical section in line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section in line *y y*, Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the base upon which the article to be sliced is placed, and B the vertical frame hinged to one edge of the base in the usual manner, so that the same may be folded down upon the base when the machine is not in use.

C is the reciprocating knife-frame sliding between horizontal ways or guides *c* on the vertical frame B, and having a handle *c'* for operating it.

D is the oblique knife secured to the sliding frame C, and E the movable gage-board attached to the knife-frame in front of the knife, and which is adjustable toward and from the knife-frame in a well-known manner, so that a slice of any desired thickness may be cut.

f f' represent two arms attached at their inner ends to the front portion of the sliding knife-frame near the upper and lower edges of the latter, and *g* is an upright rod connecting the outer ends of said arms and arranged in bearings *g'*, secured to the outer side of the gage-board. The inner ends of these arms are connected to the knife-frame by vertical hinges *h*, which permit the arms to swing horizontally toward and from the knife-frame. Each arm *f f'* constitutes a part or leaf of its hinge, while the other leaf of the hinge is secured to the outer side of the knife-frame. The arms *f f'* are preferably formed in one piece with the connecting-rod *g*. This is a simple and cheap construction, which dispenses with separate fastenings.

i represents an arm attached by a hinge *i'* to the lower edge of the knife-frame, near the rear end thereof, and provided at its outer end with a vertical pivot, which is arranged in a bearing *l*, secured to the lower rear portion of the gage-board. The hinged arms *f f' i* carry the gage-board and permit it to be adjusted toward and from the knife-frame by swinging the arms on their hinges in either direction. The hinges, being arranged on the outer side of the knife-frame, are more conveniently fitted in place than the links heretofore employed, and as their leaves do not bear with their flat faces against the adjacent edges of the knife-frame and gage-board or against the sides of mortises or recesses, as is the case in prior constructions, they are not liable to bind, but allow the board to move freely at all times.

J represents an adjusting-lever pivoted between its ends to the rear portion of the sliding knife-frame, and *k* is a rod connecting the upper arm of said lever with the upright rod *g*. Upon turning the adjusting-lever in one or the other direction by means of its lower arm the carrying-arms *f f' i* are moved inwardly or outwardly on their hinges, whereby the gage-board is adjusted toward or from the knife and the thickness of the slice regulated accordingly. The lower arm of the adjusting-lever is provided with a thumb piece or projection *k'* for operating it.

m represents the pivot of the lever, which is threaded at its outer portion, and *m'* is a thumb-nut applied to the threaded portion of the pivot and bearing against the outer side

of the lever, whereby the latter is clamped in position after adjusting the gage-board.

The lower arm of the lever J terminates in a pointer *j*, which traverses a segmental scale or graduated bar N, secured to the outer side of the sliding knife-frame. This scale is graduated in accordance with the different thicknesses to which the slices are ordinarily cut, so that the machine may be readily gaged to cut slices of a predetermined thickness by loosening the thumb-nut and bringing the pointer of the lever in register with the graduation of the scale corresponding to the thickness of slice desired. The lower arm of the lever, having the pointer, is preferably made longer than the upper arm, so that the long arm moves through a greater arc than the short arm. This enables the scale to be made larger and graduated more coarsely, rendering the graduations more conspicuous and facilitating the adjustment of the gage-board.

I claim as my invention—

The combination, with the vertical supporting-frame and the knife-frame sliding in ways on the supporting-frame, of a gage-board adjustable toward and from the knife, a segmental scale arranged on the knife-frame, an adjusting-lever pivoted between its ends to the knife-frame and having one of its arms provided with a thumb-piece for shifting the lever and a pointer which traverses said scale, a rod connecting the other arm of the lever with the adjustable gage-board, and a thumb-nut applied to the pivot of the adjusting-lever for clamping the lever in position, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 21st day of February, 1890.

JOSEPH SPILLINGER.

Witnesses:
WALTER SHOURDS,
A. S. DINGEE.