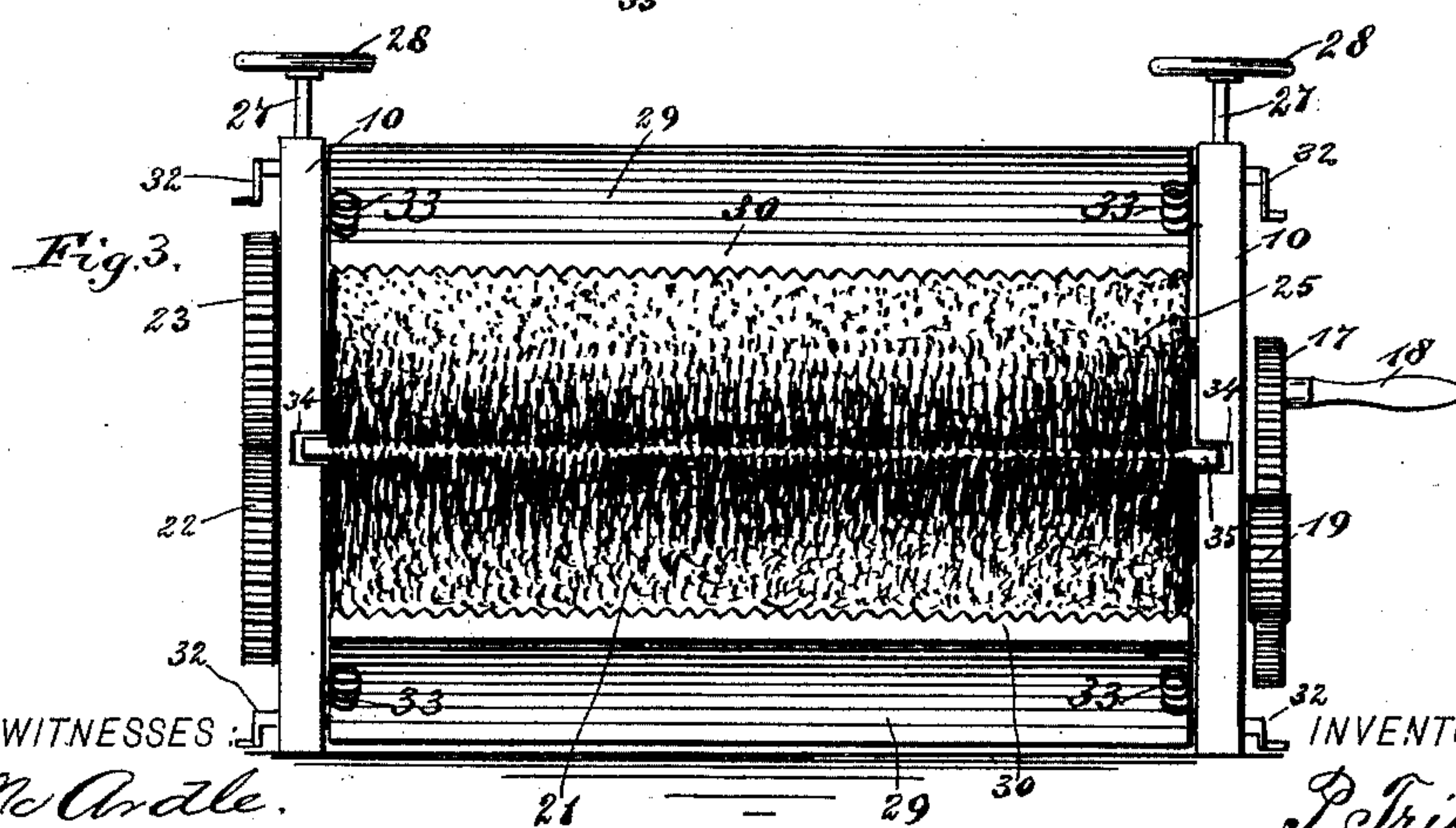
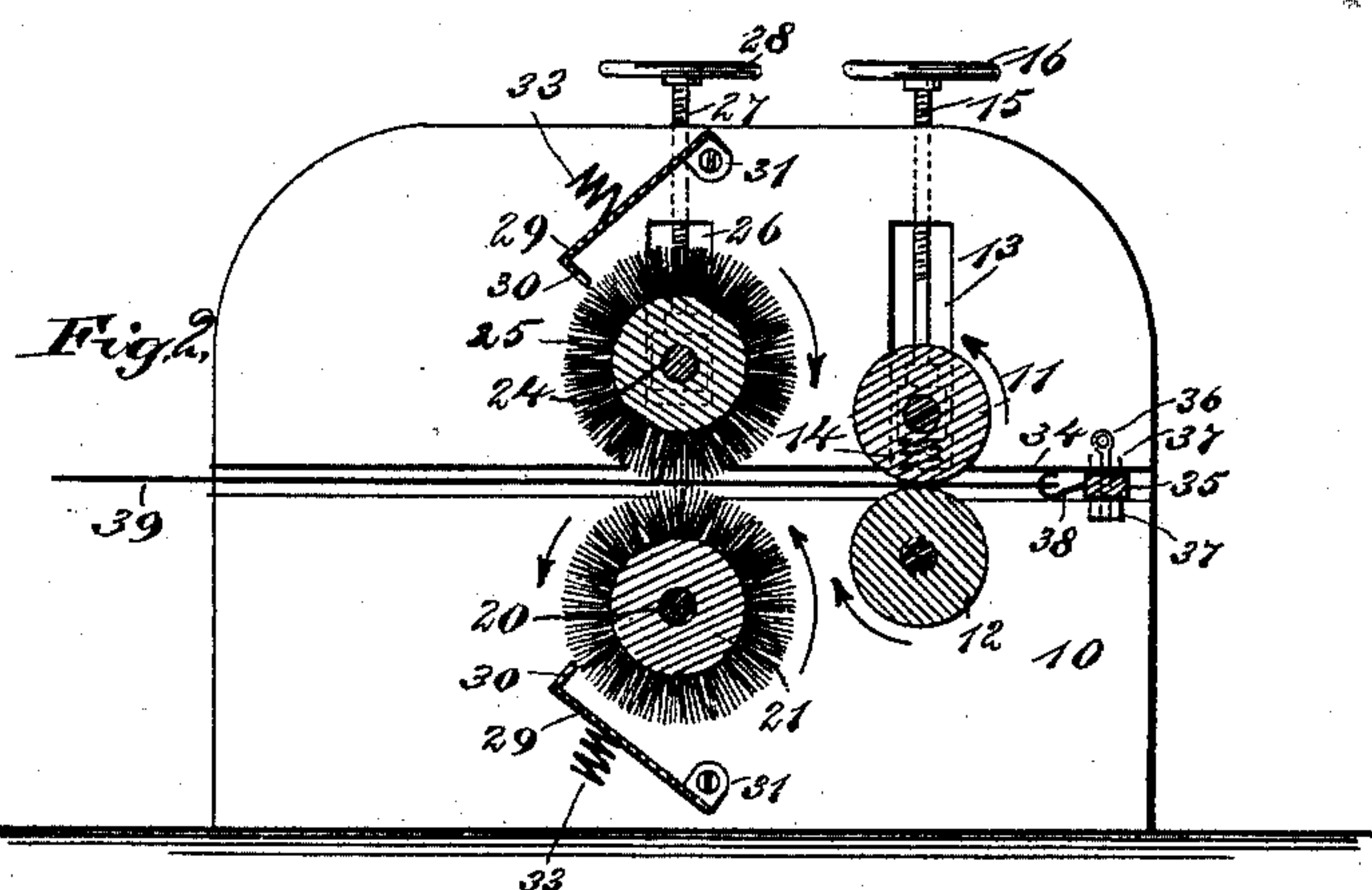
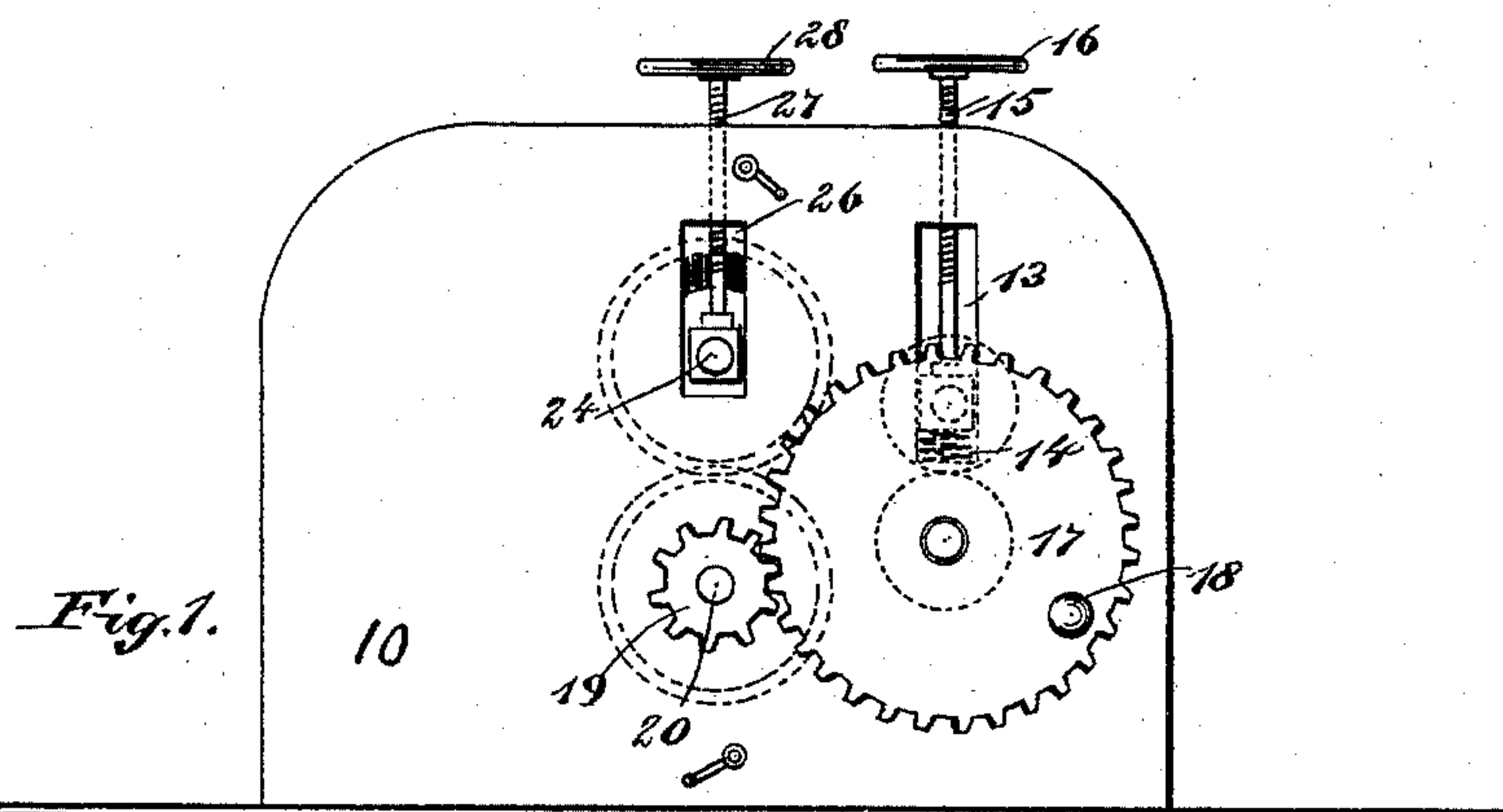


(No Model.)

P. TRIPS.
CASE CLEANER.

No. 482,600.

Patented Sept. 13, 1892.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER TRIPS, OF LEBANON, INDIANA.

CASE-CLEANER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,600, dated September 13, 1892.

Application filed November 11, 1891. Serial No. 411,622. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER TRIPS, of Lebanon, in the county of Boone and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Case-Cleaner, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in case-cleaners; and the object of my invention is to produce a simple and inexpensive machine which is adapted to thoroughly clean the entrails of animals, so as to adapt them for sausage-cases, and which is adapted to do the work rapidly and well.

To this end my invention consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same, and Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the machine.

The machine is provided with a main frame 10, near one end of which are rollers 11 and 12, which extend horizontally through the frame and are arranged one above the other, and these rollers may be made of any desired material and may be either plain or corrugated. The upper roller 11 has its bearings held to slide vertically in slots 13 in the frame of the machine, and the bearings rest upon springs 14, as shown in dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2. The bearings of the roller are connected to screws 15, which extend upward through the slots 13 and through the machine-frame, and the screws terminate at their upper ends in hand-wheels 16, by which they may be operated. The lower roller 12 has a large cog-wheel 17 secured to its axle at one end; but the cog-wheel may be secured to the upper roller, if desired, and this wheel is provided with a handle 18, by means of which it may be turned and the machine operated; but if the machine is not to be run by hand a pulley may be substituted for the handle. The cog-wheel 17 meshes with a pinion 19 on the axle 20 of a brush 21, which brush is arranged near the center of the machine and in front of the rollers 11 and 12, and the brush is provided with

a solid core, although the core may be hollow, and with the usual form of bristles, and any approved form of revolving brush may be used. The axle of the lower brush has a cog-wheel 22 secured to it at one end, which meshes with a cog-wheel 23 above it, the latter cog-wheel being secured to the axle 24 of a brush 25, which brush is arranged above the brush 21 and is of similar construction. The brushes are arranged so that their bristles will touch or nearly touch, and their connections will cause them to be rotated in opposite directions. The axle 24 of the upper brush is mounted in bearings which are movable vertically in the slots 26 in the machine-frame, and screws 27 connect with the bearings and extend upward through the machine-frame, where they terminate in hand-wheels 28. It will thus be seen that the brushes may be adjusted in relation to each other so as to press with any desired amount of pressure upon the object which is passed between them. It will be understood that, if necessary, several pairs of these brushes may be used; but for ordinary purposes one pair of brushes is sufficient. Adjacent to each brush is a scraper 29, which extends transversely across the machine, and the scraper has its free edge bent toward the brush, as shown at 30, and this bent portion is provided with a series of teeth. At the hinged corners of each scraper are ears 31, which enables the scraper to be secured to the cranks 32, which cranks are arranged at opposite ends of the scraper and are mounted in the machine-frame, so that by turning them and holding them in place the pressure of the scraper on the brushes may be regulated. The scrapers are normally pressed against the brushes by springs 33, which are secured to the machine-frame and which press upon the scrapers.

On each side of the machine-frame and on the inner walls of the frame is a groove 34, which extends longitudinally through the frame, and a cross-bar 35 is held in this groove and is fastened in place by means of a pin 36, as shown in Fig. 2, which pin extends through lugs 37 on the machine-frame and through the cross-bar. The cross-bar carries a hook 38 or its equivalent, to which the case 39 to be cleaned may be fastened.

The operation of the machine is as follows:

The case or other article to be cleaned is secured to the hook on the cross-bar. The upper brush and roller are raised, and the cross-bar is then pushed forward in the machine in the slots or grooves 34 and fastened in the manner described. The upper roller 11 is then forced downward upon the case, and the upper brush is also forced downward, so that both brushes will impinge upon the case. The machine is then started by turning the cog-wheel 17, and this will cause the rollers to revolve in opposite directions, the upper roller being turned by friction with the lower roller, and the brushes will also turn in opposite directions. The rollers will cause the case to be drawn through the machine and the brushes will scrape all fat and filth from the case and the scrapers will clean the brushes. After the case has been passed through the machine it may be turned and the other side cleaned in the manner already described.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of the machine-frame having longitudinal grooves on its inner sides,

the rollers and brushes mounted transversely in the case and in pairs, and the case-holding device adapted to be slipped into the grooves of the frame, substantially as described.

2. A machine of the character described, comprising a frame having horizontal grooves in its inner wall, a cross-bar held to slide in the groove and having means for attachment to a case, a pair of rollers mounted in the frame, the upper roller being mounted in vertically-adjustable bearings, a pair of revoluble brushes mounted adjacent to the rollers and parallel therewith, the upper brush having vertically-adjustable bearings, scrapers held to impinge upon the brushes, and driving mechanism for revolving the rollers and brushes, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the revoluble brushes, of spring-pressed toothed scrapers arranged adjacent thereto and adapted to impinge thereon, substantially as described.

PETER TRIPS.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM F. BLIESTEIN,
THOMAS J. CASON, Jr.