(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

# C. C. POST.

## GUT CLEANING MACHINE.

No. 495,514. Patented Apr. 18, 1893.

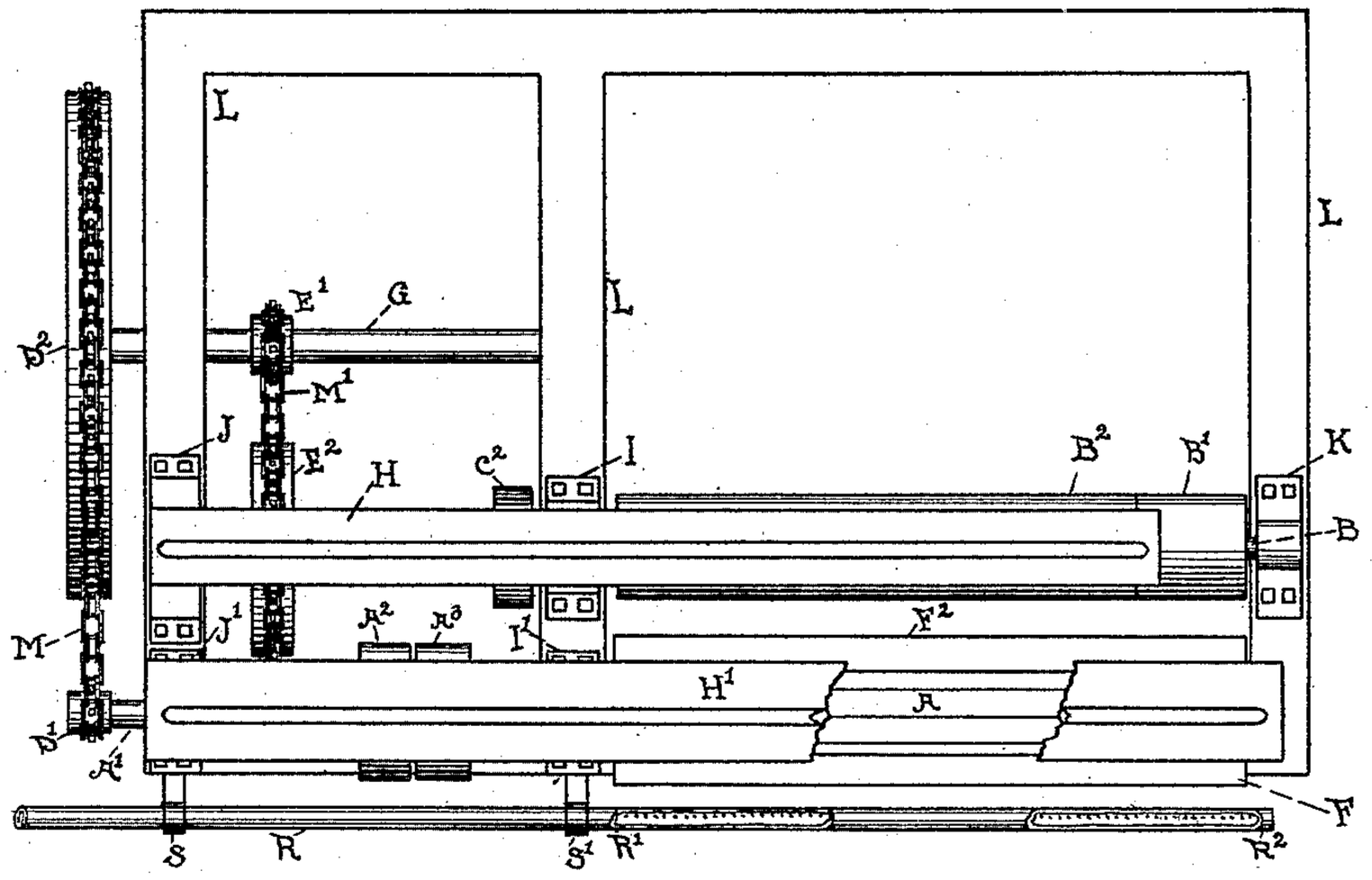


FIG. 1

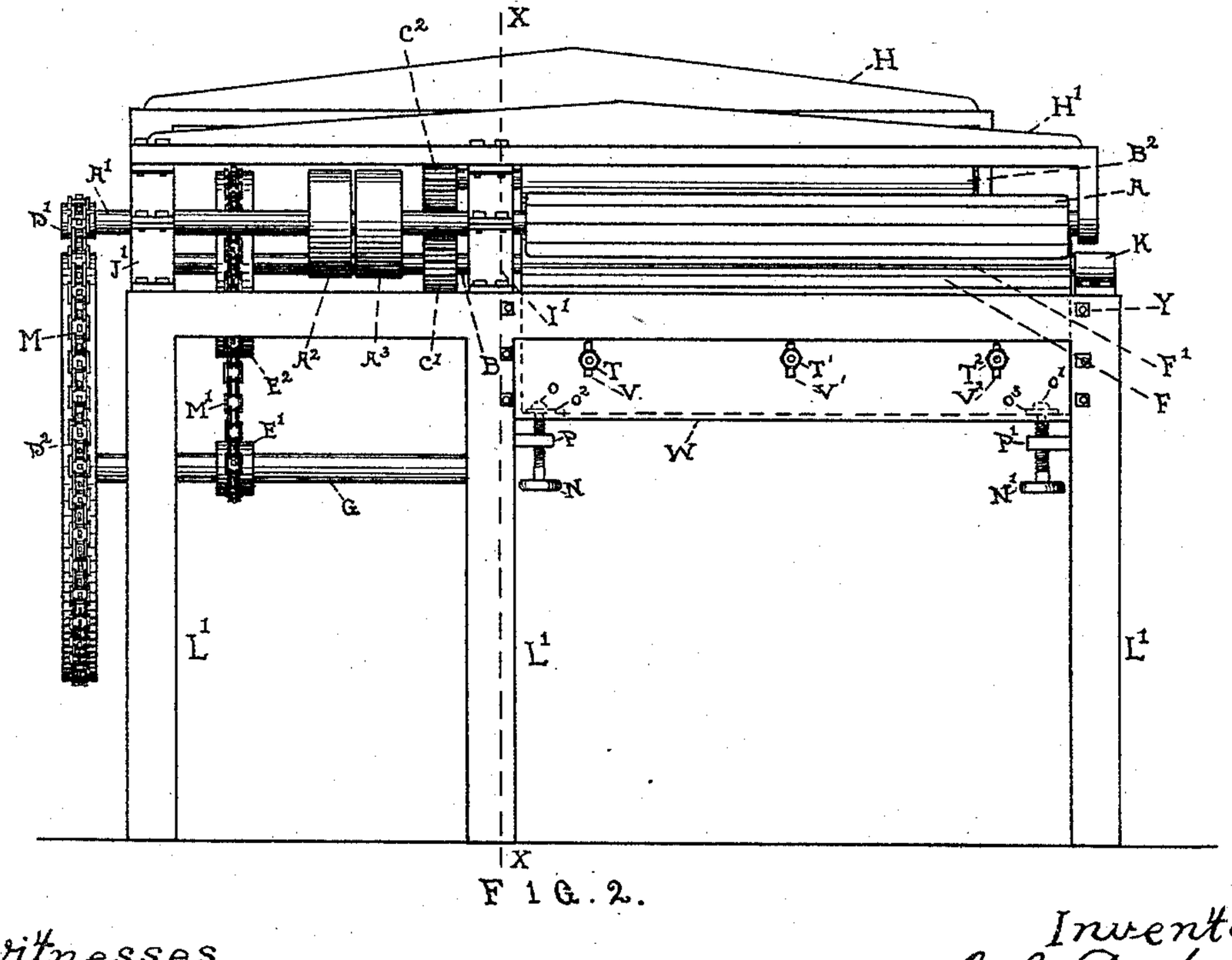


FIG. 2.

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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## GUT CLEANING MACHINE.

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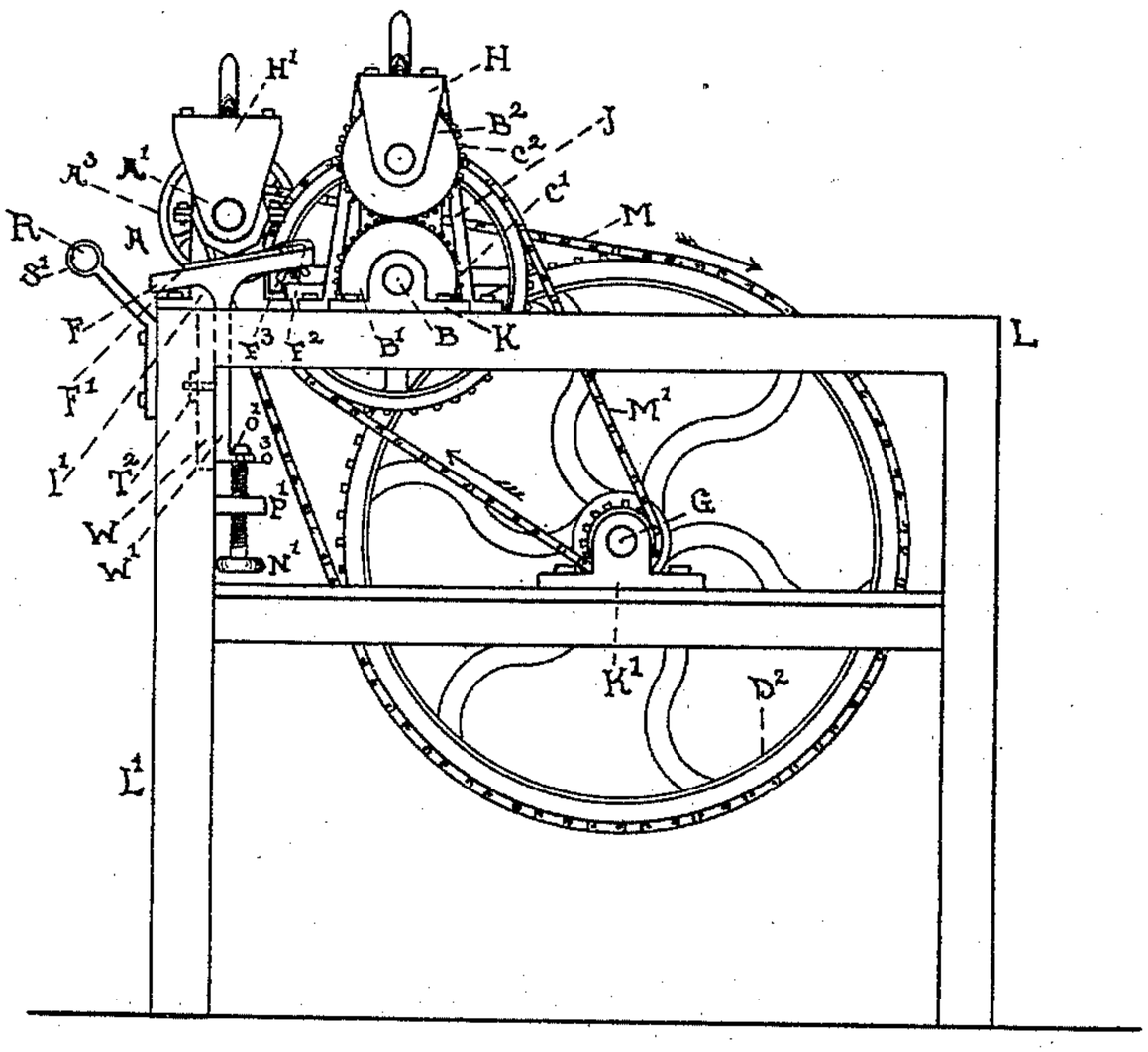


FIG. 3.

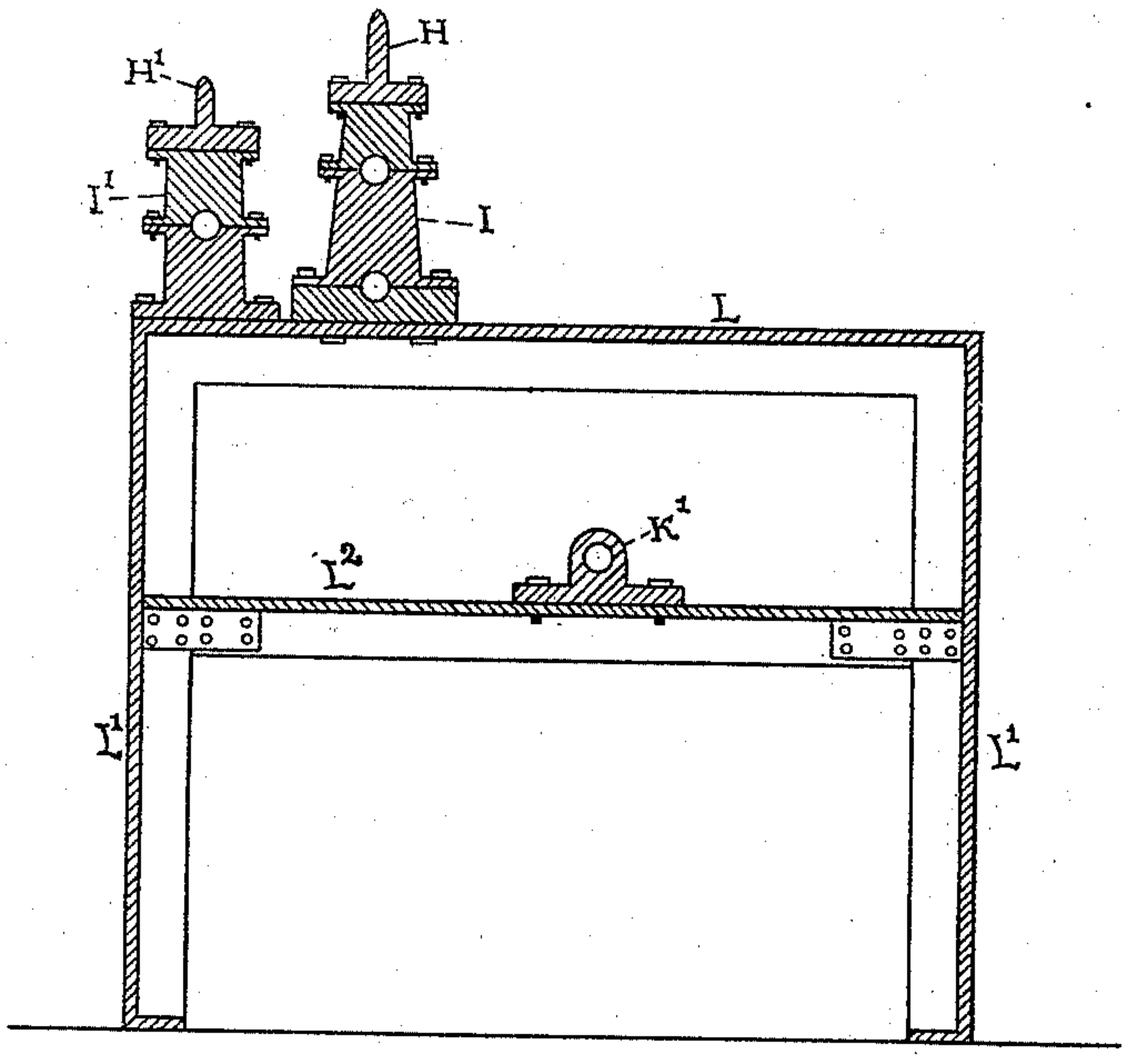


FIG. 4.

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

# C. C. POST.

## GUT CLEANING MACHINE.

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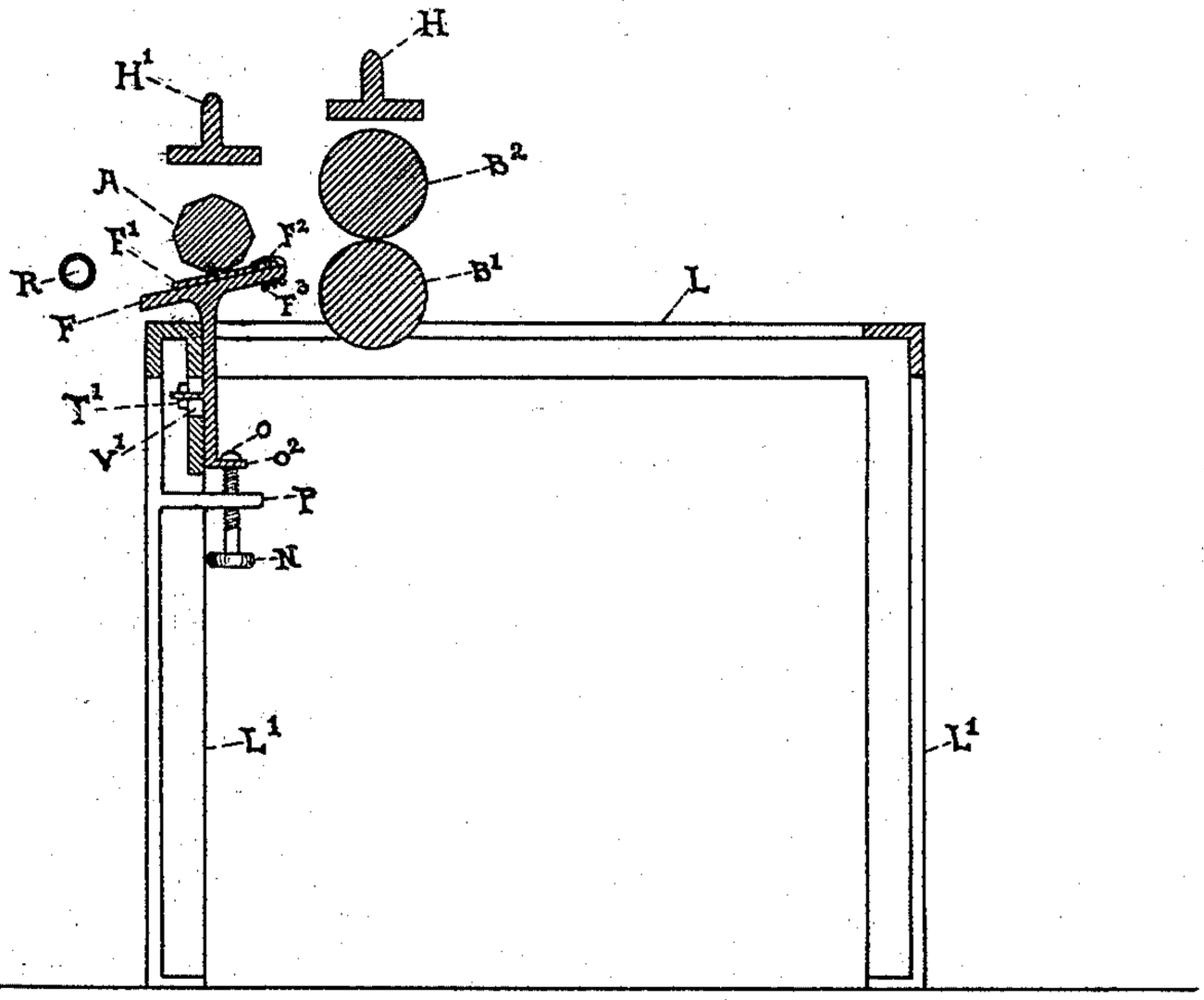


FIG. 5.

Witnesses
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. POST, OF SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

## GUT-CLEANING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 495,514, dated April 18, 1893.

Application filed August 30, 1892. Serial No. 444,528. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. POST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gut-Cleaning Machines; and I do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has reference to machines for cleaning guts. I am aware that other machines have been constructed for this purpose, but the object has usually been accomplished by means of a machine having rotating knives which act upon a smooth hard surface, in which the knives are apt to cut the guts, and also to become unevenly worn by use so that they allow sections to pass through uncleaned.

My object is to provide a machine which will dispense with the knives, save the expense and trouble of keeping their edges even and in good condition, and yet clean the guts of filth and offal, with uniform thoroughness and without the liability of cutting them. I attain these results by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of my machine with shaft frame cut away to show the scraper A. Fig. 2 is a front view in elevation. Fig. 3 is a side view in elevation. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken on line X X, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 shows a vertical cross section midway between the right hand and center legs of the machine.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The iron rectangle L L, with iron legs L′ L′ and central cross support $L^2$, constitutes the supporting framework of the machine.

H′ is a solid shaft-frame, through the deflected right end of which passes scraper-shaft A′, which carries a seven sided revolving steel-scraper, A, loose pulley $A^2$, tight pulley $A^3$, and small sprocket-wheel D′. This shaft frame is raised above the plane of the machine, where it is firmly secured by boxes J′ and I′, to hold the outer end of the scraper above the frame of the machine so that the guts can be inserted at the right end without obstruction. The scraper extends from boxes I′ to the right side of the machine.

H is a solid short shaft frame borne above frame L, on the left side by iron standards J, and on the inside by boxes I, as shown in Fig. 4. Frame H carries shaft with short iron roller $B^2$, which is preferably covered with canvas, and extends from boxes I to a point several inches from the right side of the machine. This frame and shaft are elevated to maintain short roller $B^2$ above the plane of the machine so that the guts may be inserted under its outer end without obstruction.

$C^2$ is a small cogged wheel on the short roller shaft, located outside of boxes I, as shown in Fig. 2.

B is a long roller shaft, extending from side to side on a level with the frame, directly under $B^2$, journaled on the right side of the machine through casting K, on the inside through boxes I, and on the left side through box J′. Long shaft B carries another and a longer roller B′, similar in construction to $B^2$, and operated against and immediately under it, extending from boxes I, to the right side of the machine.

$E^2$ is a large sprocket-wheel on shaft B, operated by chain M′.

C′ is a cogged wheel on shaft B, outside of boxes I, to act in conjunction with $C^2$.

G is a short counter-shaft, borne by central support $L^2$, journaled through box K′, and extending from $L^2$ to the left side of the machine, bearing small sprocket-wheel E′, to be turned by chain M′, and bearing on the outside of frame, drive wheel $D^2$, operated by chain M.

S S′ are iron supports for water pipe R, which is perforated from R′ to $R^2$.

W is a flat iron standard, bolted vertically to the legs L L, as shown by Y in Fig. 2, and provided with rectangular openings V V′ $V^2$.

F is a flat inclined iron table, upon which scraper A operates, supported by a vertical portion W′, which is provided with lugs or bolts which pass through W at V V′ $V^2$. The vertical portion W′, is provided with an in-

wardly projecting flange, through which pass holes $O^2$ and $O^3$ to receive the ends of thumb screws N and N′, threaded through projections from legs P and P′, and riveted loosely at O and O′, into the flange of the vertical portion W′. It will be seen that table F is co-extensive with scraper A.

F′ is a flat piece of rubber which may be renewed as frequently as desired, resting in a hollowed portion cut out of inclined table F, and which is held in position by a smooth iron clasp $F^2$, which may be secured and released by means of a thumb screw $F^3$. It will be seen that by means of the thumb screws N and N′, the table F, may be brought as close to or removed as far from scraper A, as desired for efficiency of operation, and secured in position by bolts and nuts T T′ $T^2$.

The operation of my invention is as follows: Power is communicated to the tight pulley $A^3$, by a belt in the usual manner, thus communicating motion to scraper shaft, scraper and sprocket-wheel D′, in the direction shown by the arrows. D′ communicates the same motion to sprocket-wheel $D^2$ and shaft G, shaft G the same motion to $E^2$ and shaft B, and shaft B to cylinder B′, and to cog wheel C′. C′ acts in conjunction with $C^2$ and gives to short roller $B^2$ a motion the reverse of that of A and B′. The object of this movement of the rollers is to draw the guts through the scraper and table. When the operator is ready to begin he takes hold of the middle of the gut which he intends to clean, while standing at the right of the machine, inserts the double end of the gut between the scraper A and table F bearing rubber F′. The flat surfaces and angular corners of the rapidly revolving scraper mash the guts against rubber F′, and force the offal and filth out of the open ends of the guts. When a sufficient length has been pulled through by the hand to permit it, the operator inserts the double end between the two rollers B′ $B^2$, which draw the guts through the scraper and table, and through themselves as they are cleaned. Other guts are fed in similar manner until the entire length of the scraper and rollers is filled with guts upon which they are acting. During the operation of the machine, fresh water is constantly being thrown upon the guts from the perforations in water pipe R, to assist in the cleansing process and to keep the machine free from filth.

The scraper A being made of steel and acting upon a rubber surface, is very durable, and therefore acts with uniform thoroughness. If guts of varying thickness enter between the scraper and table, the yielding rubber surface adapts itself proportionately so that no section is allowed to escape uncleaned.

I do not care to limit myself to the exact construction herein shown, but desire to use any suitable construction and parts of any size and material, so long as I do not go beyond the spirit of my invention.

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

1. In a machine for cleaning intestines, the frame, bearing a scraper shaft with loose and tight pulleys, and a revolving polygonal scraper in combination with a rubber covered inclined table upon which the scraper operates substantially as specified.

2. In a machine for cleaning intestines, with frame and revolving polygonal scraper, the combination with an inclined table, of rubber cover F′, clasp $F^2$, thumb screw $F^3$, vertical portion W′, openings V V′ $V^2$, standard W, holes $o^2$ and $o^3$, thumb screws N. and N′, projections P and P′, by means of which the table may be vertically secured in any position relative to scraper A, substantially as specified.

3. In a machine for cleaning intestines the combination of a scraper having obtuse angled corners, capable of revolving against a vertically adjustable inclined table, with a short and long roller for drawing the intestines between the scraper and table, substantially as set forth.

4. In a machine for cleaning intestines, the combination with the frame, rotary scraper, inclined table, long and short roller and perforated water pipe, of the shafts and gears for communicating the motion to the scraper and drawing rollers, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

C. C. POST.

Witnesses:
H. C. GARDINER,
O. MIDDLEKAUFF.