

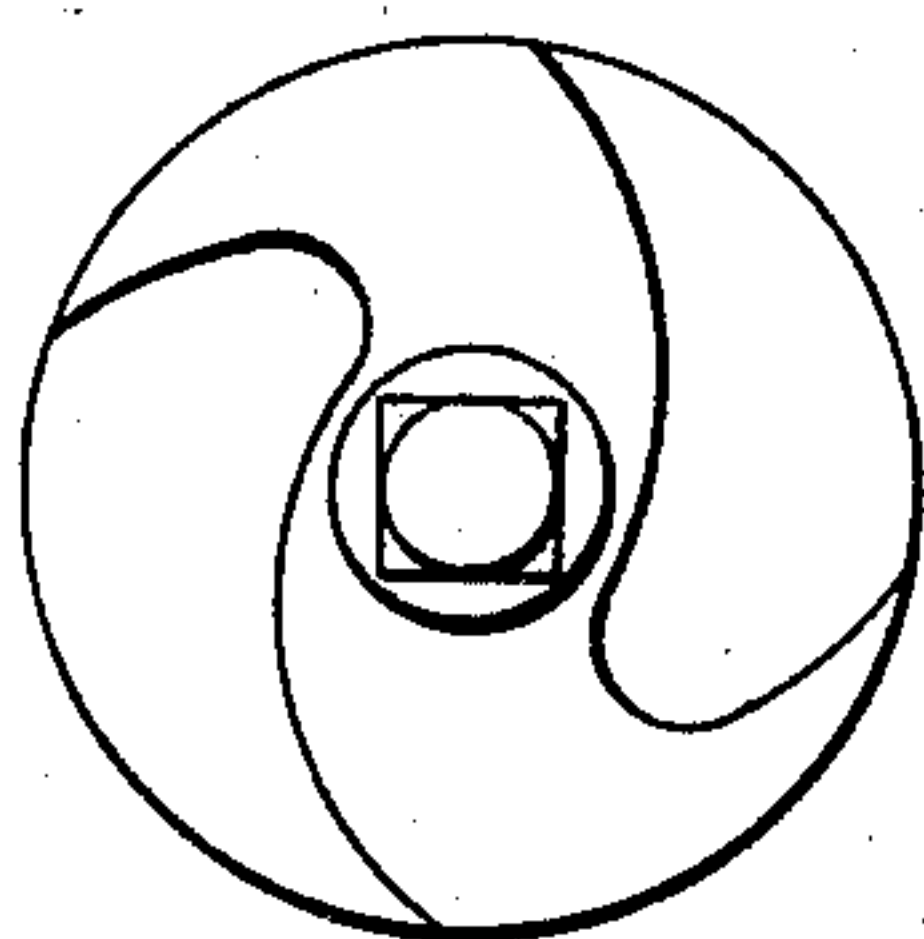
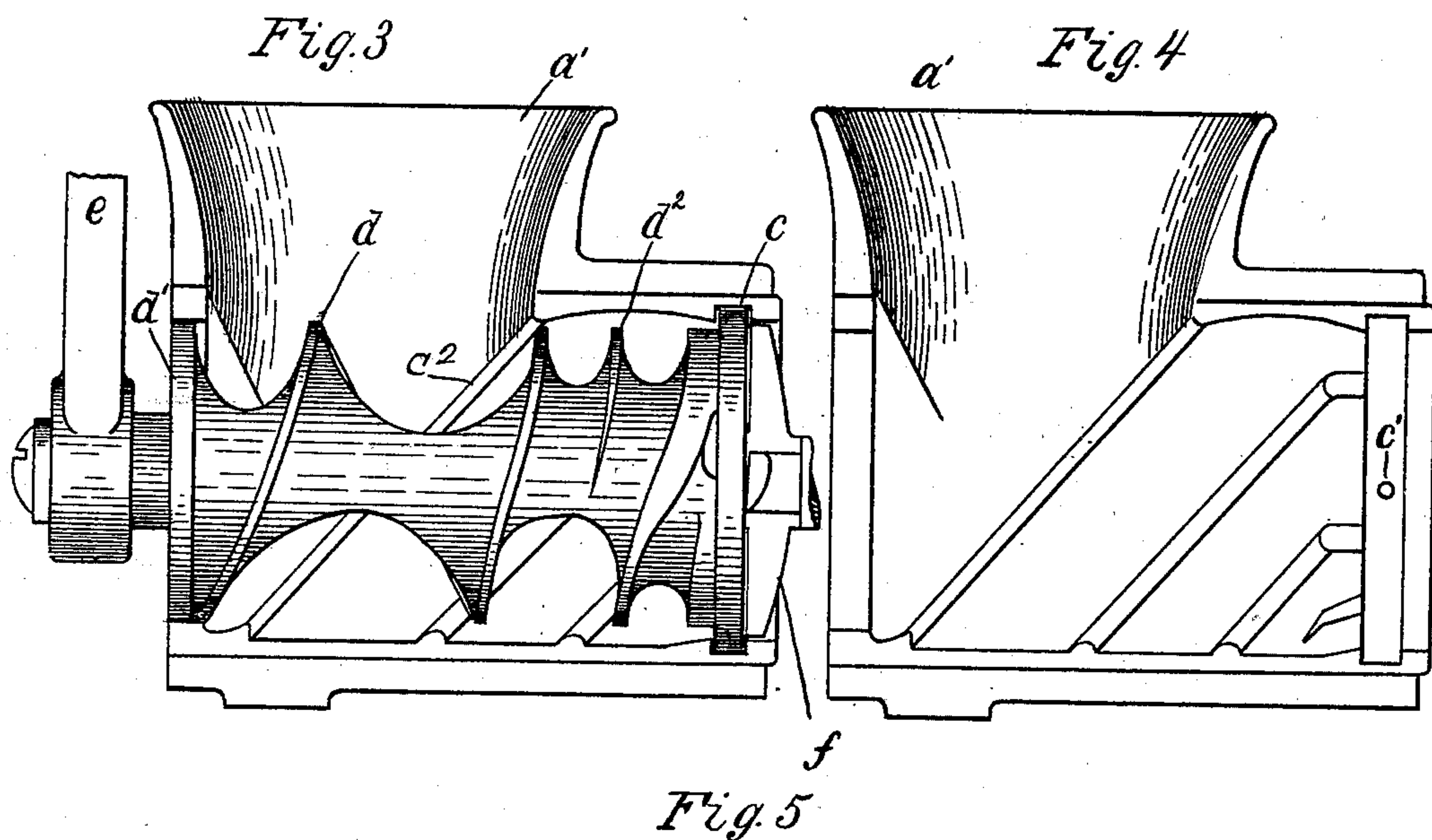
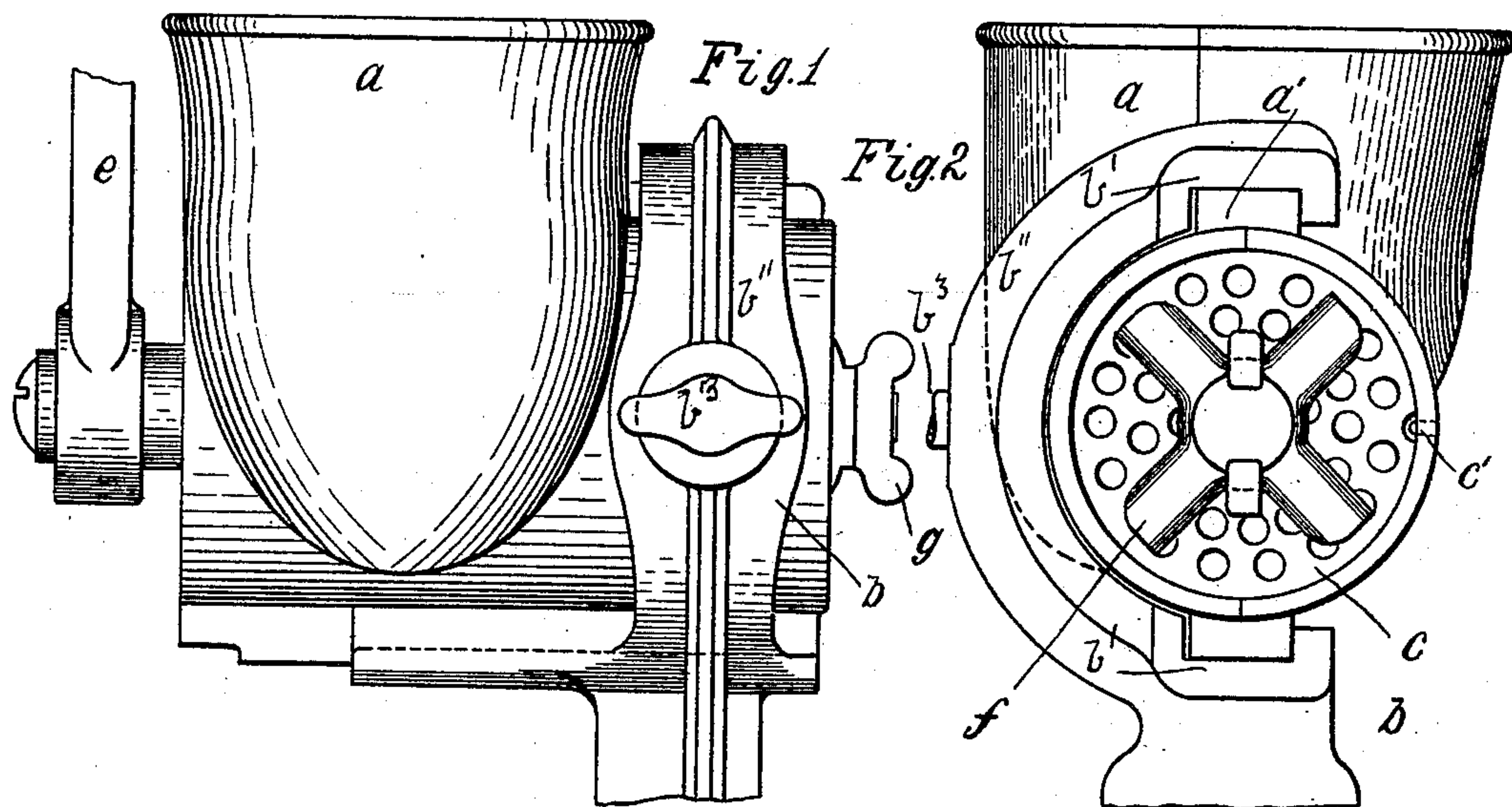
No. 622,844.

Patented Apr. 11, 1899.

R. C. ELLRICH.
MEAT OR VEGETABLE CUTTER.

(Application filed Jan. 17, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT COSMOS ELLRICH, OF SOUTHTON, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
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MEAT OR VEGETABLE CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 622,844, dated April 11, 1899.

Application filed January 17, 1898. Serial No. 666,888. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT COSMOS ELLRICH, mechanic, of the town of Southington, in the county of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Meat or Vegetable Cutters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a cutter embodying said improvement. Fig. 2 is an end view of the delivery end of the same cutter. Fig. 3 is a side view with half of the cutter-case removed. Fig. 4 is an inside view of that half of the cutter-case which is shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an end view of the delivery end of the rotary screw-forcer.

The object of the improvement is the production of a meat and vegetable cutter adapted for domestic and similar uses, having features of construction and operation hereinafter described and elements of novelty hereinafter claimed.

In the accompanying drawings the letters a and a' denote the respective halves of the cutter-case, which may be provided with longitudinal ribs a'' at their meeting edges, held together by and in the embrace of inwardly-facing grooves in the top and bottom bars b' of the holder b , which are connected by a curved bracket b'' , through which projects a screw b^3 , bearing against one of said halves for the purpose of pressing them adjustably toward each other. In addition the body of said holder b is continued downward below its bracket and preferably carries a clamp (not shown) for engaging the edge of table or other support. The letter c designates a perforated plate inserted diaphragmwise in the cutter-case. Its periphery fits in a corresponding and cooperating annular groove formed for that purpose on the interior of the parts of the cutter-case. This perforated plate is held stationary against rotation by a pin c' , fast in one-half of the cutter-case and projecting into a mortise made for it in the periphery of the plate. This perforated plate may have perforations through it of any suitable number and shape, and of course the same machine may be furnished with a plu-

rality of plates differing in the number, size, and shape of their perforations. Obviously when the screw b^3 is tightened up this plate is firmly clamped within the halves of the cutter-case and the forcer hereinafter described is also bound frictionally more tightly therein.

The letter d denotes the main leaf of the rotary screw-forcer. The circular plate d' , appurtenant to and preferably integral with the screw-forcer, closes one end of the cutter-case and is journaled therein, the other end or shaft of the screw-forcer being journaled in and extending through the perforated plate already mentioned.

The letter e denotes a crank whereby to give rotation to the screw-forcer.

The letter d^2 denotes an additional screw-leaf of the rotary screw-forcer at the delivery end thereof.

The letter f denotes a cutter located on the shaft against the exterior face of the perforated plate. It is carried by and made to rotate with the shaft of the screw-forcer.

The letter g denotes a thumb-nut on the shaft of the screw-forcer, which holds the screw-forcer, the cutter f , and the perforated plate in their proper relations to each other when they are duly assembled.

Care should be taken that all edges of the leaves of the screw-forcer are equidistant from the axis—in other words, that the entire screw-forcer is of one diameter throughout.

It will be readily understood that the meat, vegetable, or other material to be operated on is fed into the mouth of the cutter-case. Coming in contact with the screw-forcer, it is forced along toward the delivery end of the cutter and through the perforated plate, there to be operated upon by the cutter f . There are, however, other features of construction and operation not indicated by this general statement just made. The main leaf d of the screw-forcer and the additional leaf d^2 are both extended without interrupting their pitch completely to and into contact with the inner side of said perforated plate, and they are there thickened on the edge, as seen (as regards the main leaf) in Fig. 3, such thickening and such extension serving the

purpose of excluding at the spaces thus filled the presence of cavities likely to act as retainers of radial or other material under operation in the machine. Furthermore, the 5 faces of the two screw-leaves are made less steep at the delivery end as compared with the main trend of the screw-forcer, with the resulting effect that the material under operation as it draws near the perforated plate 10 is forced forward with greater force than theretofore. Still further, the edges of the leaves of the screw-forcer thickened, as already described, at the delivery end are formed into cutting edges, and in exerting 15 this function they coöperate with the ribs c^2 , formed on the inside of the case. As these ribs just mentioned are longitudinal of the case, or at least approximately so, the cutting action of the two parts just mentioned is necessarily a shear cut, and thereby a very effective sort of cut for the purpose in hand. Still 20 further, the end of the screw-forcer having the additional leaf and constructed as already described, so as to extend to contact with the 25 interior face of said perforated plate, creates an end for the screw-forcer which is in some large part a solid end, and it is flat. Thereupon the working faces of the two leaves are made to terminate in recesses in the end of 30 the screw-forcer, as seen in Fig. 5, which by their shape tend to draw the material under operation toward the center of the perforated

plate and to a certain degree counteract the natural tendency of the screw-forcer to crowd the material toward the inner wall of the cutter-case. 35

I claim as my improvement—

1. In combination, the cutter-case, the perforated flat plate inserted diaphragmwise in said case, and the rotary screw-forcer having 40 an additional screw-leaf at the delivery end—with both leaves extended to contact with said perforated flat plate and terminating in recesses in the end of the screw-forcer adapted to draw the material under operation toward the center of said plate, all substantially as described and for the purposes set 45 forth.

2. In combination, the cutter-case, the perforated flat plate inserted diaphragmwise in 50 said case, the rotary cutter on the exterior face of said plate, and the rotary screw-forcer having an additional screw-leaf at the delivery end—with both leaves extended to contact 55 with said perforated flat plate and terminating in recesses in the end of the screw-forcer adapted to draw the material under operation toward the center of said plate, all substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

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