

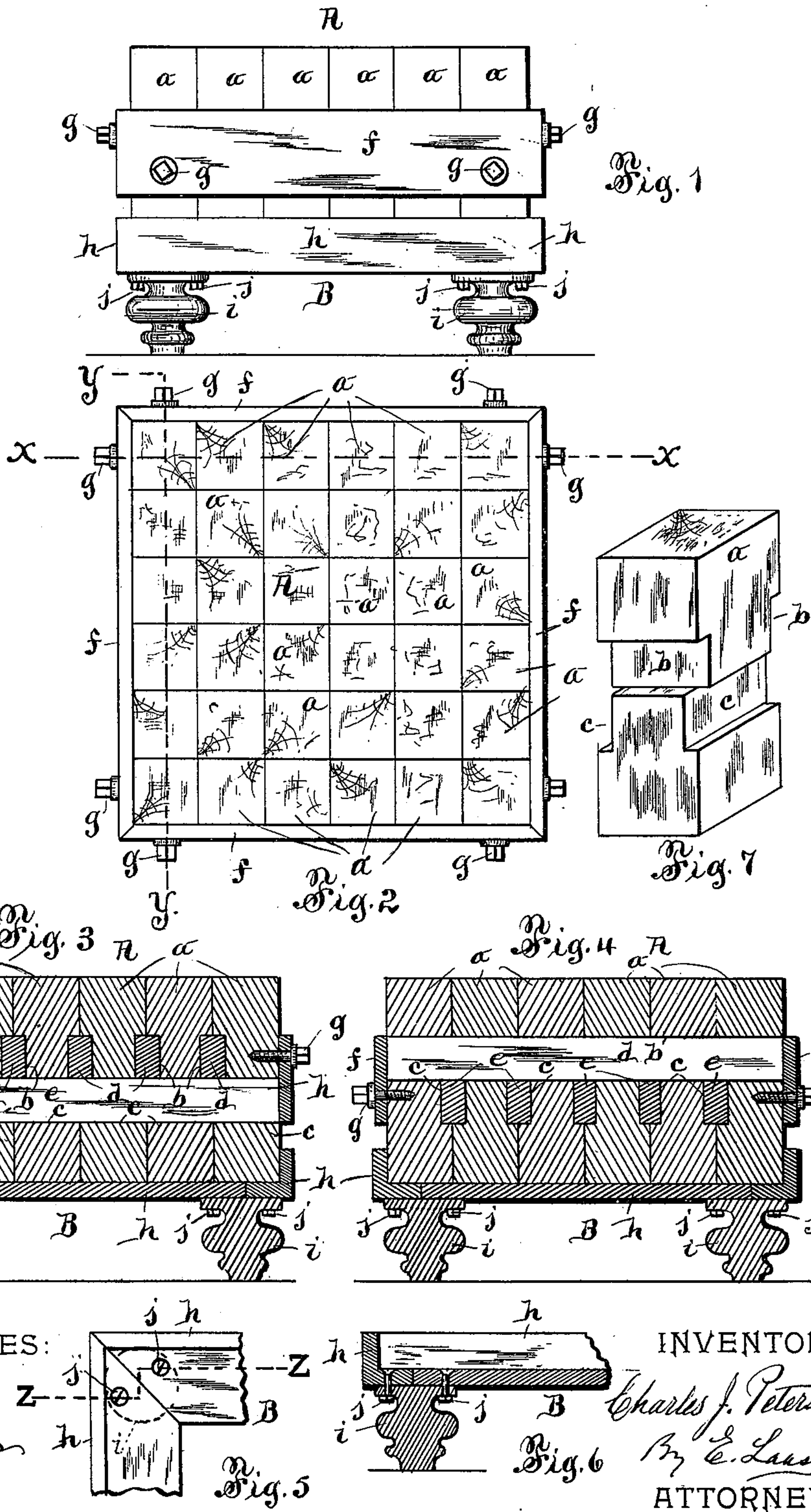
No. 675,291.

Patented May 28, 1901.

C. J. PETERS.
MEAT BLOCK.

(Application filed June 25, 1900.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. PETERS, OF LAFAYETTE, NEW YORK.

MEAT-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,291, dated May 28, 1901.

Application filed June 25, 1900. Serial No. 21,428. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. PETERS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lafayette, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Meat-Blocks, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

15 This invention relates to an improved construction of meat-blocks, and has reference to that class in which a series of sections of wood are employed and securely bound together.

20 The object of the present invention is to produce a meat-block which shall be simple, durable, and strong in construction and inexpensive in its manufacture and at the same time shall present a neat appearance.

25 Furthermore, the object of the invention is to form a meat-block which can readily be inverted, whereby the lower face thereof can be used in case the upper face becomes badly worn or in any way injured, thus prolonging the life of the block.

To these ends the invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter fully described, and set forth in the claim.

30 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my improved meat-block. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are vertical sections on lines X X and Y Y, respectively, in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a portion of the supporting-base of the block. Fig. 6 is a transverse section on line Z Z in Fig. 5, and Fig. 7 is an enlarged detail perspective view of one of the prismatic sections.

40 Referring to the drawings, A represents a meat-block which is composed of a series of prismatic sections of hard wood *a a*. Said sections are disposed contiguously side by side in straight rows and with their upper and lower faces in uniform horizontal planes, whereby either face of the block can be used, and the grain of the wood is preferably presented endwise at the tops and the bottoms of the sections. The sections of each row are formed in the central portions of their heights with transverse grooves *b b* and *c c*, arranged in different horizontal planes and at right angles

to each other, which grooves extend from end to end of the rows. In the two sets of coinciding grooves in the adjacent sides of the rows are disposed correspondingly-shaped bars *d d* and *e e*, respectively, which lock the sections together, and thus retain the same in parallel planes. The entire series of sections is surrounded by a tie *f*, which consists of a rectangular frame formed of boards contiguous to the sides of the block and mitered together at their meeting ends and secured to the block by means of screw-bolts *g g*, which enter the corner-sections *a a*. Said tie or frame projects from each side of the block, and thus facilitates the inversion of the block.

B represents the supporting-base of the block, which I prefer to construct of metal and form of separable sides *h h*. Said sides are L-shaped in cross-section and are mitered together at their meeting ends. At the corners of the base are disposed legs *i i*, which are secured to the base by means of bolts *j j* passing through said legs and sides, as clearly shown in Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings, whereby the said sides are united.

The block A is separable from the supporting-base B. Therefore in case the upper face of the block is badly worn or in any way injured the block can be readily inverted and the lower face thereof thereby brought into use, which is a very important feature.

It will be observed that in order to place the block in inverted position upon the base no bolts or screws are required to be removed or applied, and, furthermore, the block does not require cutting in any way to fit it to the base.

What I claim as my invention is—

The improved meat-block consisting of a rectangular supporting-base formed of separable sides L-shaped in cross-section and mitered together, legs disposed at the corners of said base and solely uniting said sides, the block proper seated separably and invertibly upon said base and composed of a series of prismatic sections of wood disposed contiguously side by side in straight rows and with their upper and lower faces in uniform horizontal planes, the sections of each row formed in the central portion of their height with transverse grooves arranged in different planes and at right angles to each other, bars disposed in the coinciding grooves in the ad-

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jacent sides of the rows and extending from
end to end and locking said sections together,
a tie surrounding the entire series of sections
and consisting of a rectangular frame formed
5 of separate sides mitered together at their
meeting ends and secured to the block by
means of screw-bolts which enter the corner-
sections, said frame being independent of the
supporting-base and concealing the ends of
the aforesaid sets of locking-bars and pro- 10
jecting from each side of the block to facili-
tate the inversion of the block substantially
as described.

CHARLES J. PETERS.

Witnesses:

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H. B. SMITH.