

No. 694,704.

Patented Mar. 4, 1902.

H. G. VOIGHT.
MEAT CUTTER.

(Application filed Jan. 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

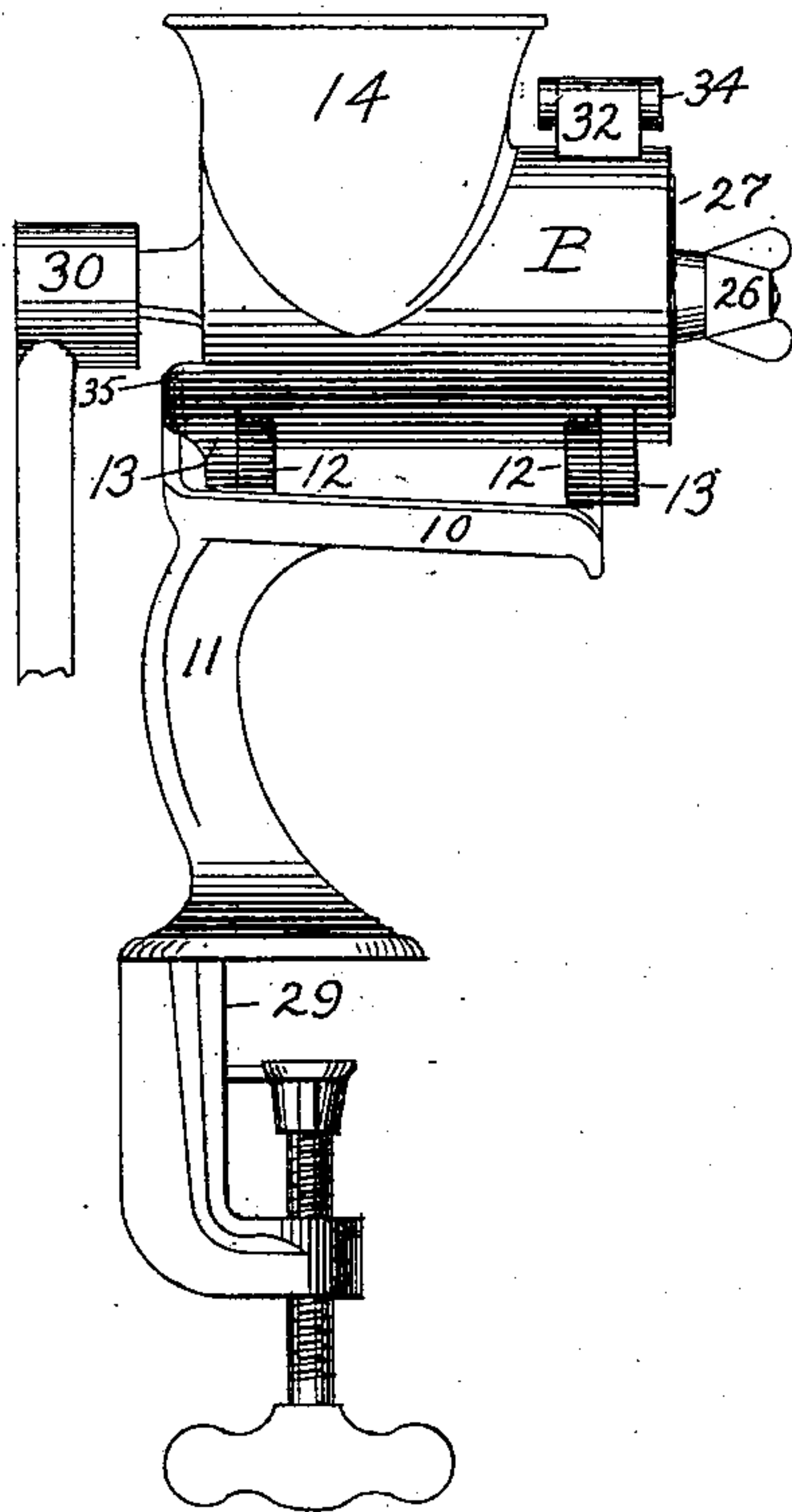


Fig. 2.

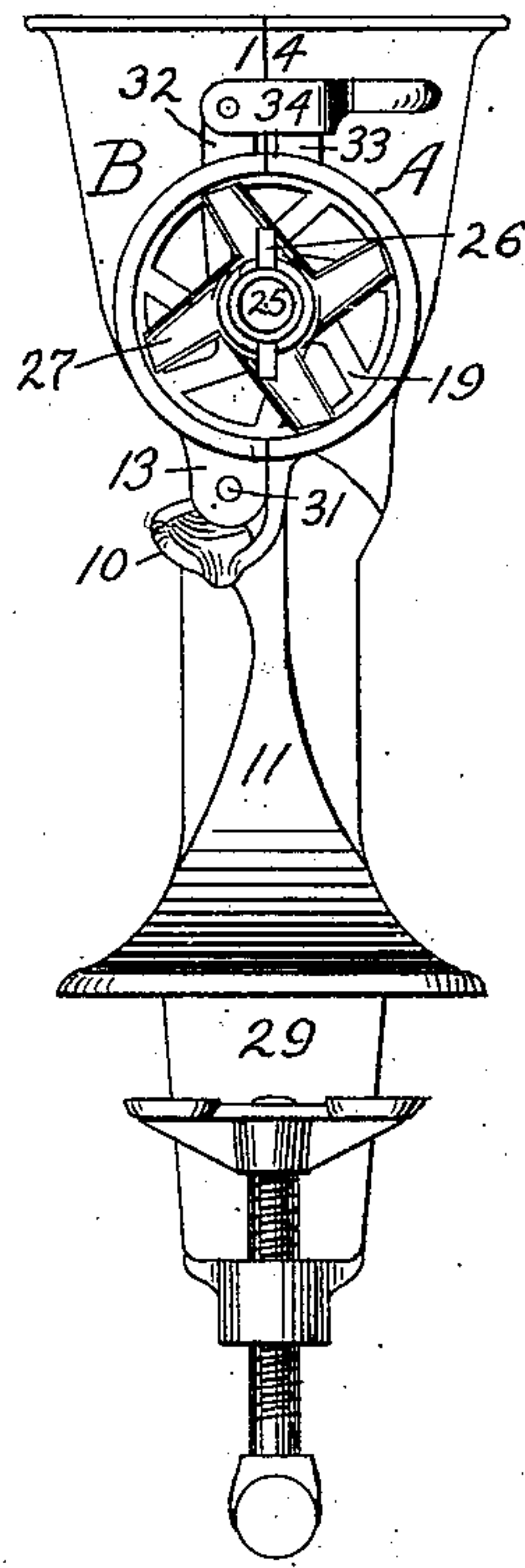
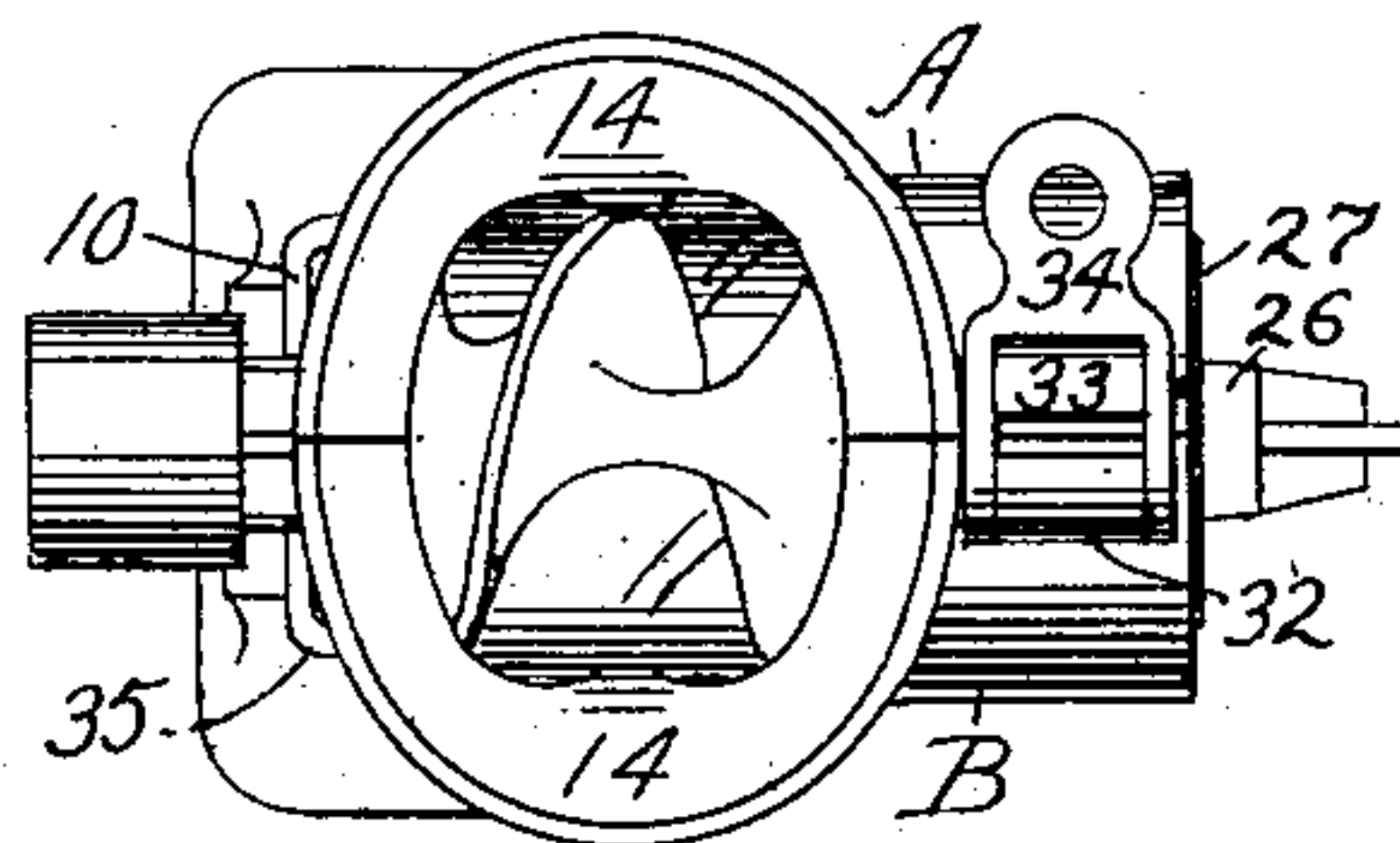


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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Fig. 4.

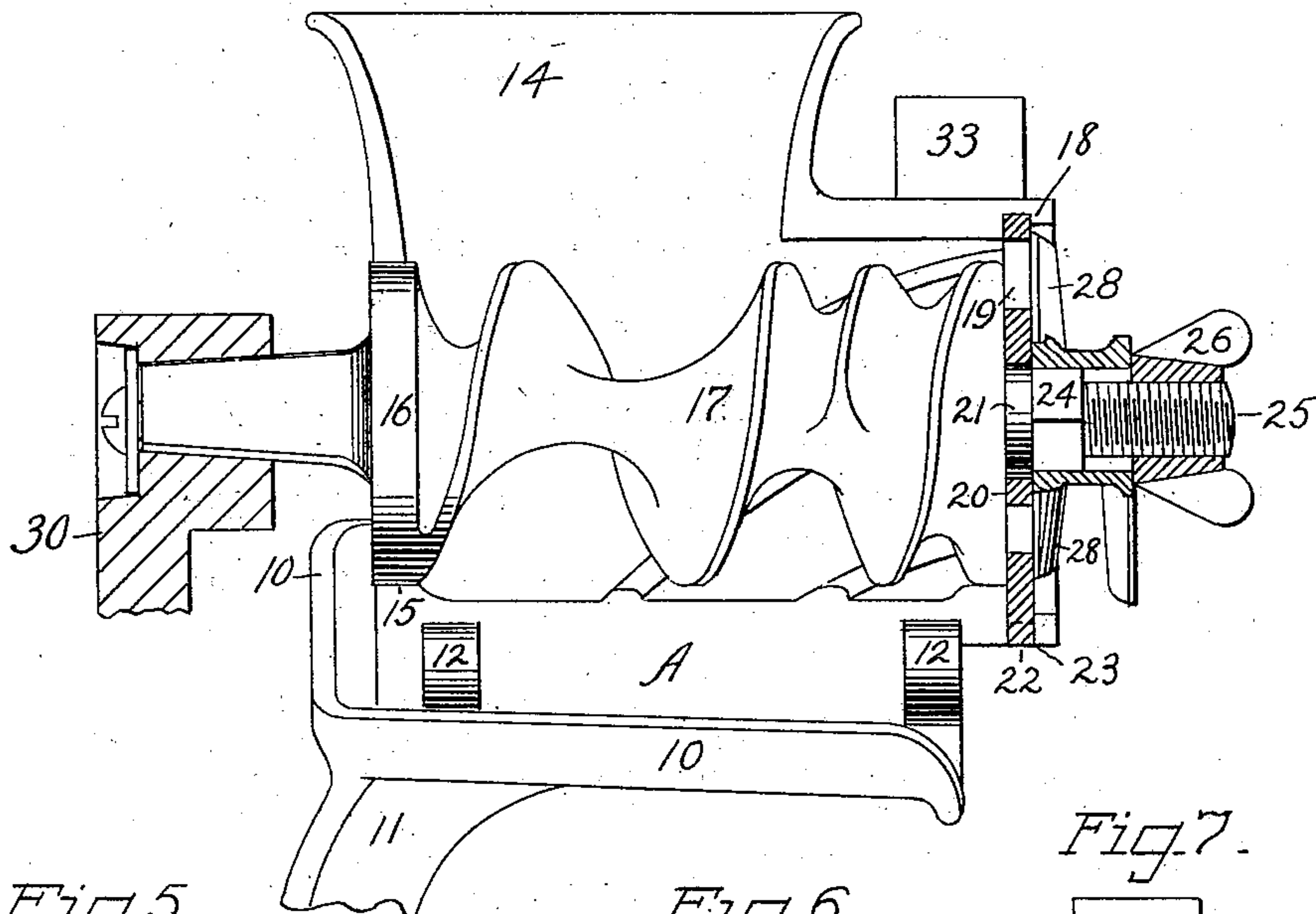


Fig. 5.

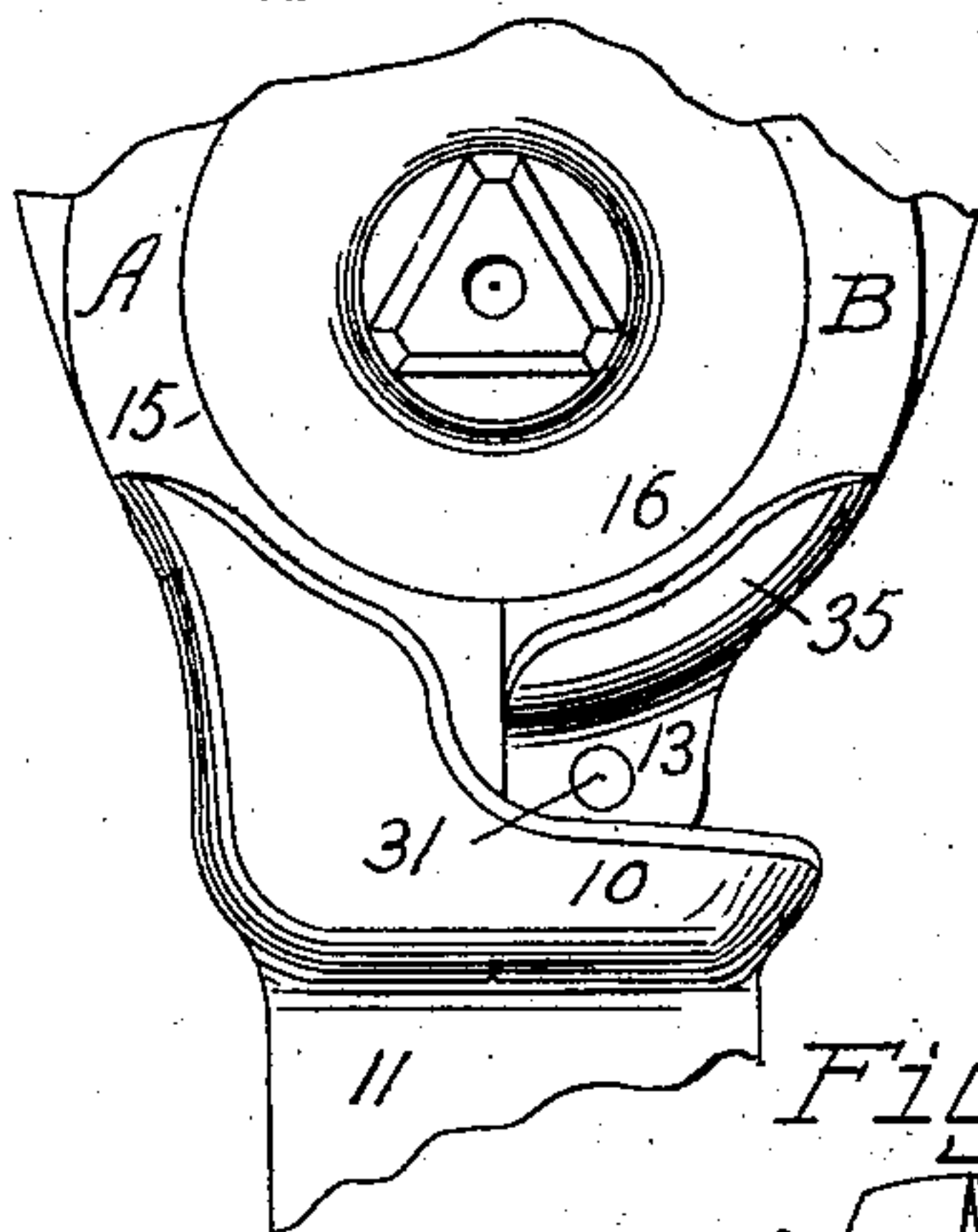


Fig. 6.

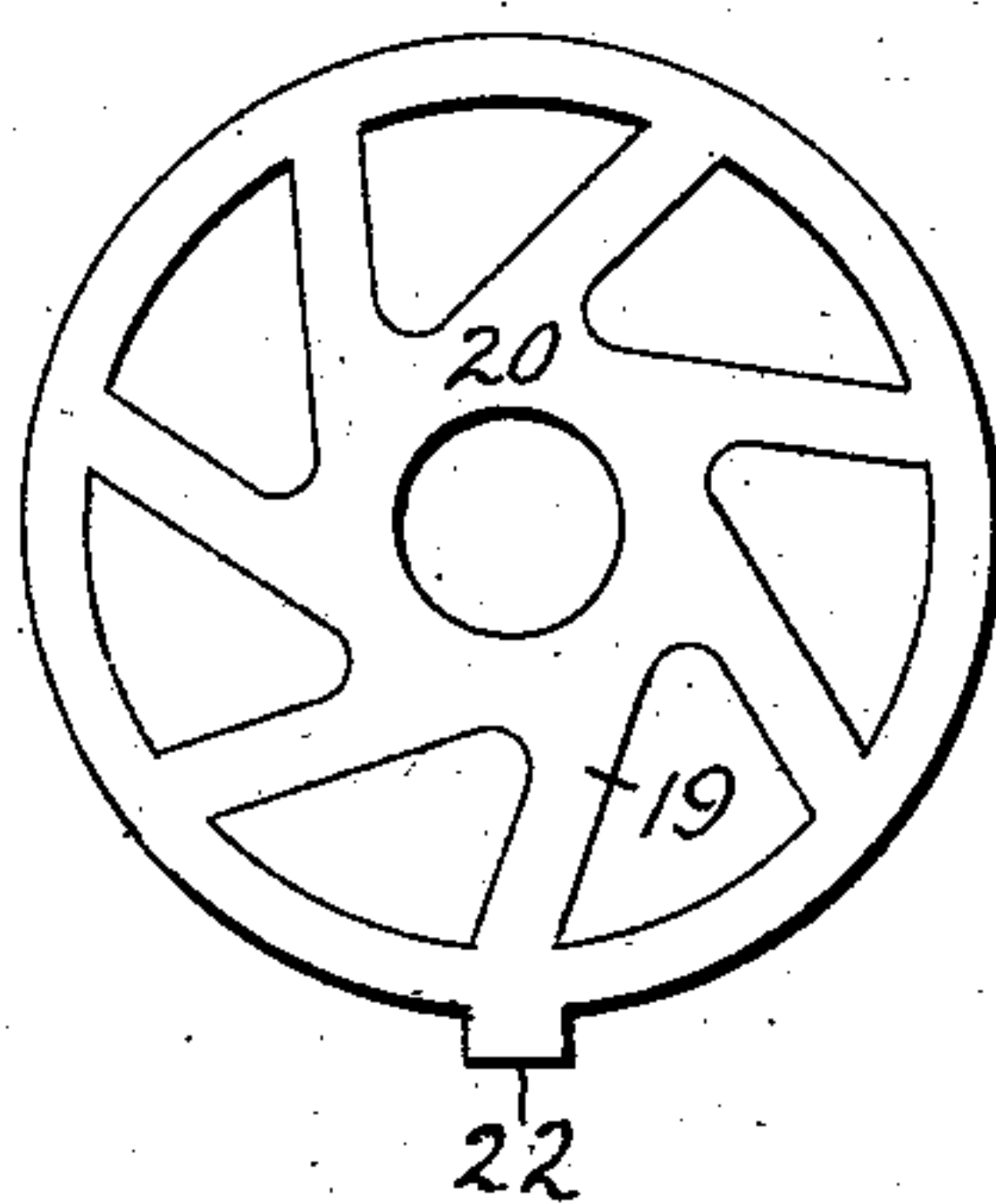


Fig. 7.

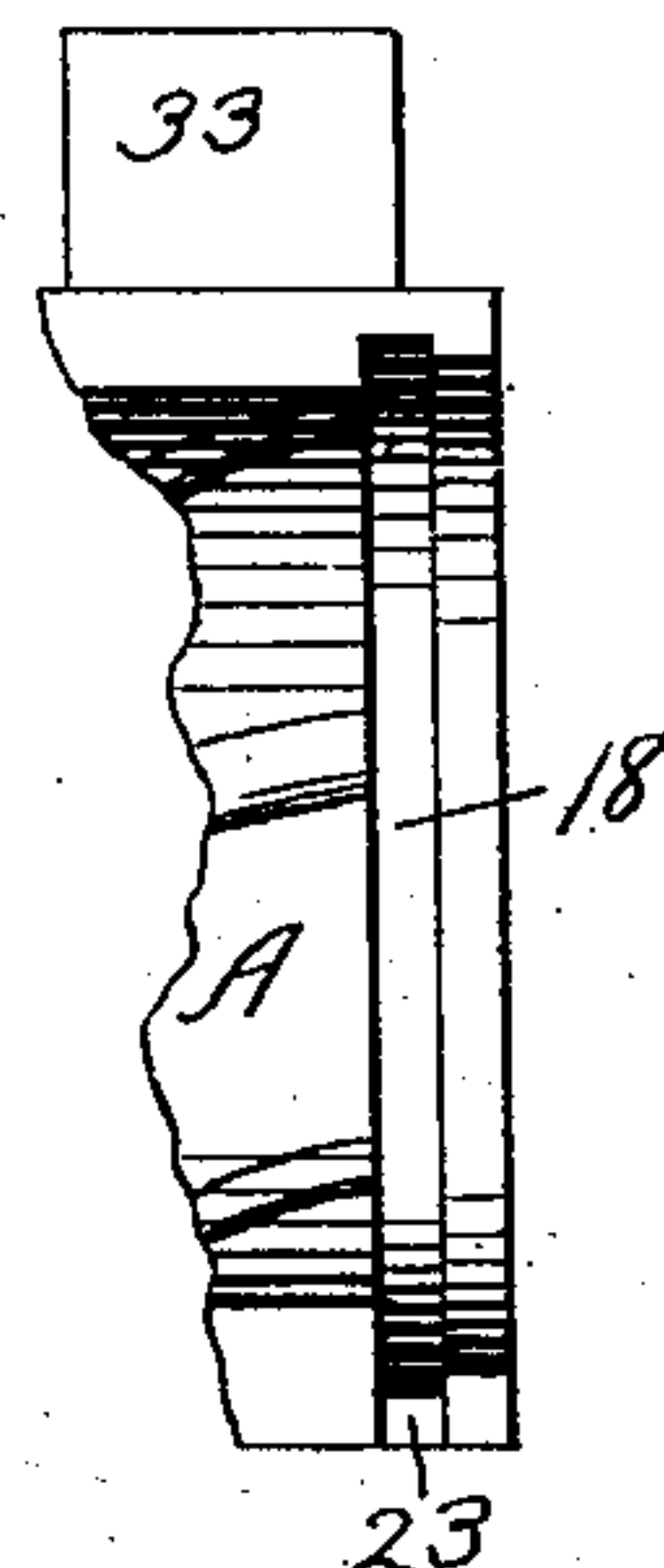


Fig. 8.

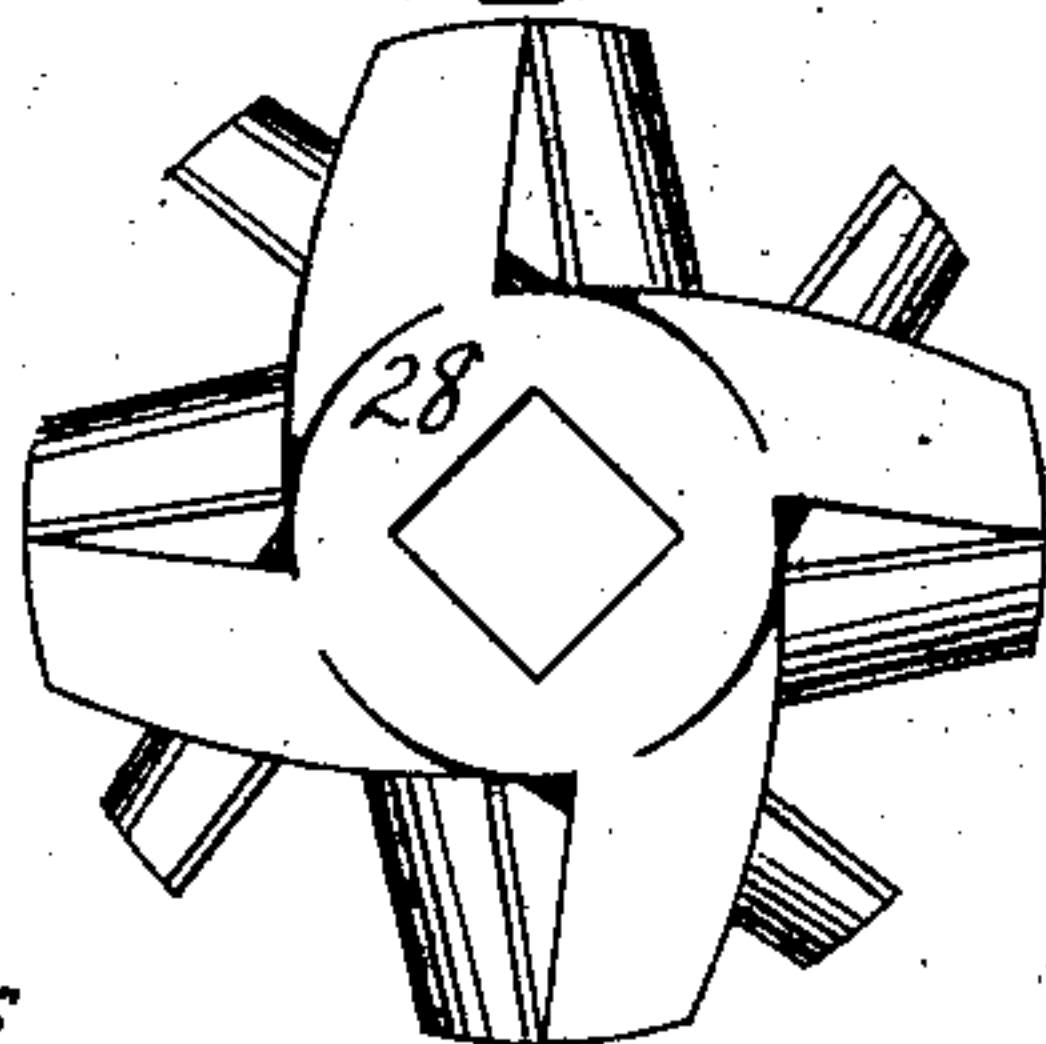
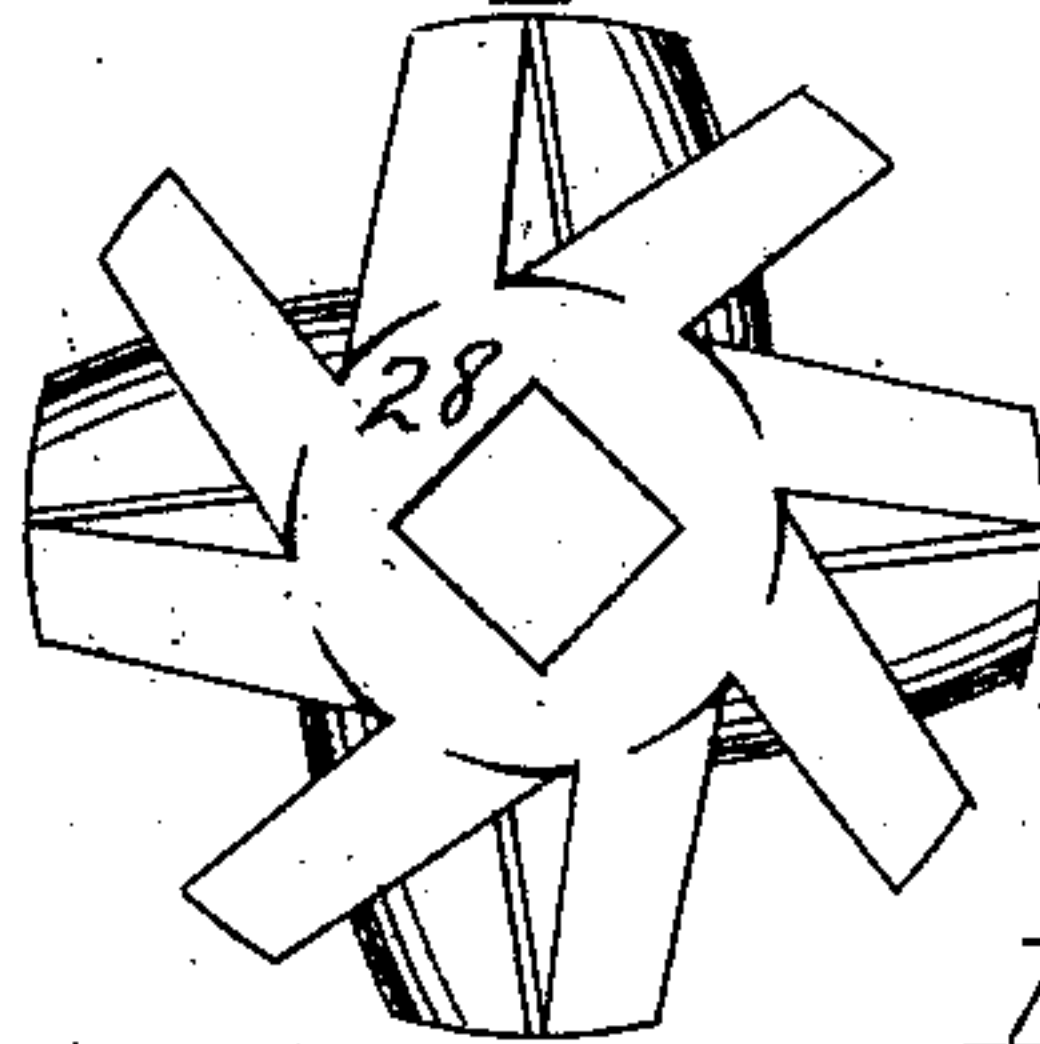


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY G. VOIGHT, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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MEAT-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 694,704, dated March 4, 1902.

Application filed January 21, 1901. Serial No. 44,003. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY G. VOIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Meat-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in meat-cutters; and the general objects of my improvement are simplicity and economy in construction and convenience and efficiency in use, while I make special provision for the drip that is liable to flow from the case.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of my meat-cutter. Fig. 2 is an end elevation thereof, showing the delivery end. Fig. 3 is a plan view. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional elevation, one half of the case being removed and a double-faced reversible knife being substituted for the non-reversible single-faced knife shown in the preceding views. Fig. 5 is a partial end elevation showing the crank end. Fig. 6 is a detached face elevation of the fixed cutter. Fig. 7 is an elevation showing the inner face of a portion of the delivery end of one half of the case. Figs. 8 and 9 are front and rear face views of the double-faced reversible cutters, showing the respective faces.

The case A B is divided longitudinally and vertically into halves, of which A is the one side or part, having formed integral therewith the drip-trough 10, standard 11, and the two hinge-lugs 12, while B is the other half, which is also provided with integral hinge-lugs 13. The two parts or halves together constitute a case which in general is of the ordinary cylindrical form with a hopper 14 at one end. It may be provided with any ordinary form of internal feeding-ribs and with a bearing 15 at its crank end for receiving the journal 16 of the screw or forcer 17. I prefer to make the bearing 15 quite large, so that the journal 16 may be of the full diameter of the forcer. The case as formed by the halves A B is open for its full inner diameter at its delivery end and is provided with the recess 18 for receiving and holding the stationary cutter 19. This cutter is preferably formed of a thin disk-like plate having a central bearing-hub

20 for the journal 21 of the forcer and divergent cutting-arms extending outwardly from the said bearing-hub with spaces between for the passage of meat or other material being cut. I also prefer to prevent the rotation of the said stationary cutter by means of the integral lug 22, that enters notches 23, formed in the plane of the recess 18 at the meeting edges of the halves A B at the lower part of the case, whereby the said lug 22, when the cutter 19 is in place and the case closed, lies partly in the half A and partly in the half B. The outer end of the forcer 17 is provided with an angular driving portion 24 for receiving the hub of a rotary cutter and also with a threaded portion 25 to receive the nut 26, by which the rotary cutter is held in place in the ordinary manner of similar cutters. The rotary cutter may be the single-faced cutter 27, (shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3,) which, as shown, has four cutting-arms, or the double-faced reversible cutter 28, (shown in Figs. 4, 8, and 9,) which has four cutting-arms on one face and eight cutting-arms on its other face, either of which faces may be placed against the stationary cutter for coacting therewith for cutting either coarse or fine.

The standard may be provided with any desired form of clamp 29 and the forcer with any desired form of crank 30, of which I have only illustrated the hub end, the remainder being broken off. The halves A B of the case are hinged together by means of the hinge-lugs 12 and 13 and suitable pintles 31, and they are locked together by the two upwardly-projecting locking-lugs 32 and 33 and the strap-lever 34, which is pivoted on the lug 32, and when turned down for locking receives the lug 33, as shown. The halves may be unlocked for opening the case to take out and put in the forcer by merely turning up the strap-lever, so as to release it from the lug 33. The hinge-lugs are on the under side and over the drip-trough, where they are out of the way, and by reason of this location the seam between the halves A B is over the drip-trough, so that the latter will receive all the drip that there may be through the seam between the halves on the under side of the case. In cutting some material—as, for example,

fresh beef—the blood and juices of the meat are forced through the shaft-bearing at the crank end of the case, so that a cutter the case of which is not divided is liable to have
 5 an objectionable dripping from the crank end. I overcome this objection by extending the drip-trough 10 across the crank end of the half A and providing the crank end of the half B with a drip-flange 35, that leads
 10 down to the middle of the case, so as to direct the drip into the trough 10, that leads from the crank end to the delivery end of the case, where it may run into the same dish that catches the meat being delivered from the
 15 cutter. It is common to form the delivery end of the forcer so that the said end may have a cutting action on the confronting stationary cutter or cutters and to sometimes form said end without any special adaptation
 20 for cutting. My forcer may have its delivery end in either ordinary form.

The feeding and cutting action of my machine is in general the same as that of other known machines.

25 In order to clean the parts after use, one may remove the nut 26 and the rotary cutter, then withdraw the forcer endwise out of the case through the crank end thereof, then unlock the halves A B by lifting the strap-lever
 30 34, and open the case to remove the stationary cutter 19, or they may first unlock and open the halves A B and then bodily remove the forcer with the crank and all the cutters thereon, after which they may remove the nut 26
 35 to slip off the cutters and they may or may not remove the crank, as convenience may require. The parts may be conversely placed in working position again.

The parts are cheaply constructed, easily

fitted and put together, and are readily accessible for cleaning, while the objectionable drip of prior machines is given free passage to the delivery end of the case, where it may be caught with the other material running through the machine. 40

By dividing the hinged case vertically instead of horizontally I am enabled to provide for the drip by means of only a single trough at the bottom of the case. I also bring the hinge-lugs underneath the case, where they
 45 are out of the way, while the locking mechanism comes at the top, where it does not project in the way and where it is partially protected by the hopper. It is also believed that the case is more conveniently opened. 55

It is apparent that some changes from the specific construction herein disclosed may be made, and therefore I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the precise form of construction shown and described, 60 but desire the liberty to make such changes in working my invention as may fairly come within the spirit and scope of the same.

I claim as my invention—

1. A meat-cutter case having a drip-trough 65 at its crank end leading to the delivery end of the case, substantially as described.

2. A meat-cutter case divided longitudinally and vertically into halves and provided with a drip-trough extending from the crank
 70 end longitudinally along the under part of one half to the delivery end, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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