No. 730,656. PATENTED JUNE 9, 1903.

W. HORROCKS.

SLICING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 22, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

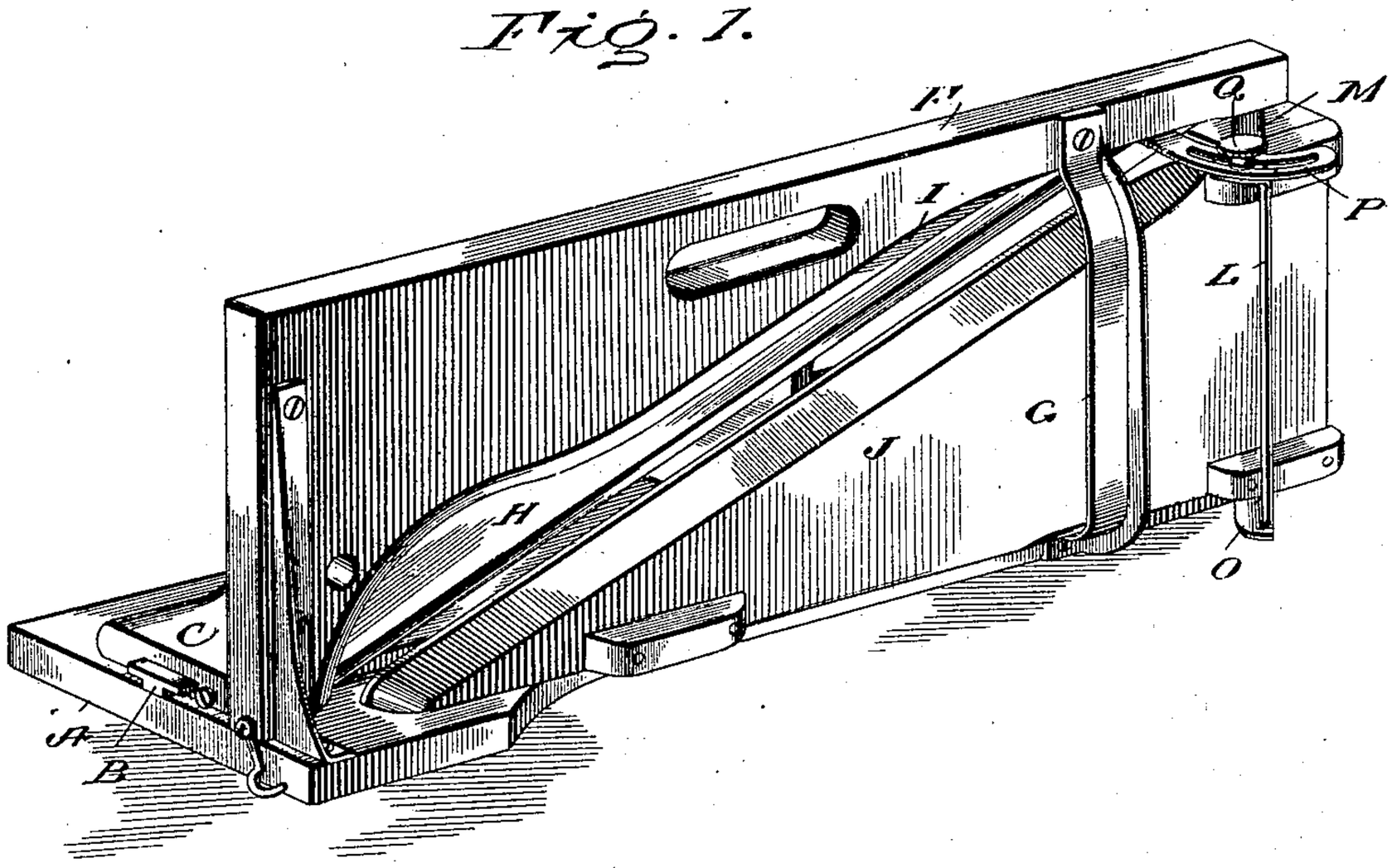

Fig. 2.

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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

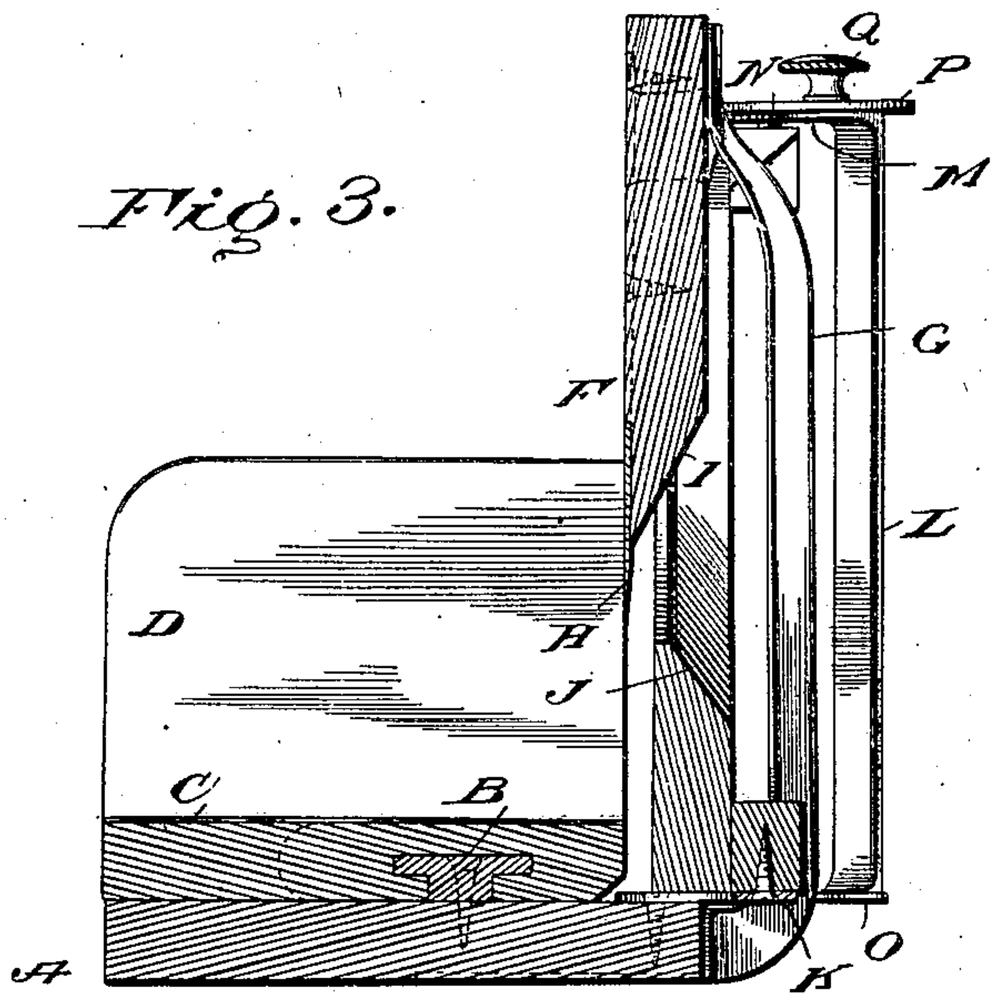

Fig. 4.

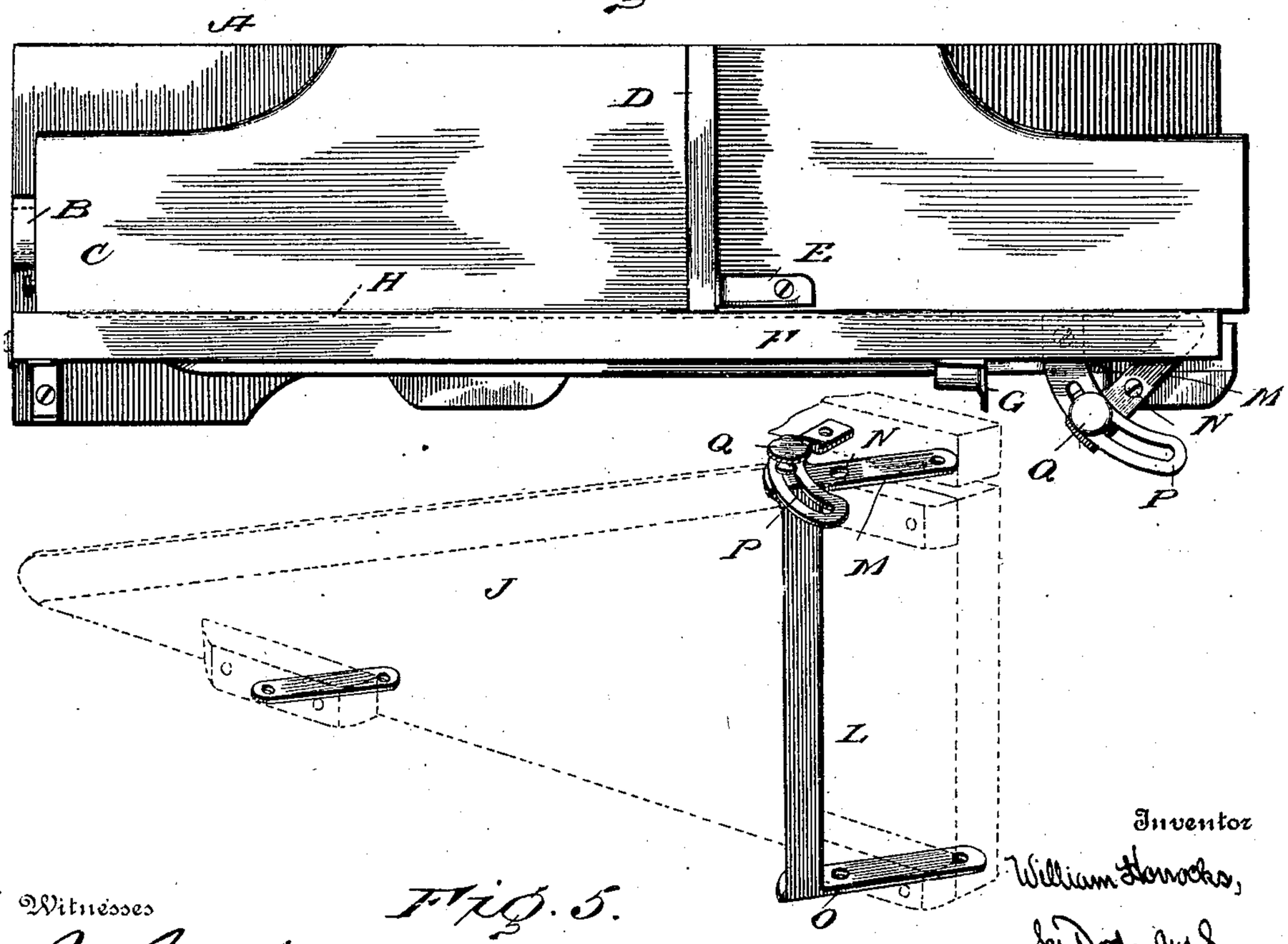

Fig. 5.

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No. 730,656. Patented June 9, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HORROCKS, OF HERKIMER, NEW YORK.

SLICING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 730,656, dated June 9, 1903.

Application filed January 22, 1902. Serial No. 90,820. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HORROCKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Herkimer, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Slicing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention pertains to improvements in slicing-machines, the construction and advantages of which will be hereinafter set forth, reference being had to the annexed drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine as a whole; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same; Fig. 3, a transverse sectional view on the line 2 2 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a top plan view, and Fig. 5 a perspective view, illustrating certain details of the invention.

The object of the invention is to provide a superior slicing-machine wherein the blade remains a fixture at all times, the thickness of the slice being determined by the lateral movement of the gage board or member which lies in a plane parallel to the working edge of the knife.

With the present invention the stock being sliced is moved toward and against the fixed knife, the knife being inclined lengthwise, with the bevel-face thereof away from the stock, so there is no tendency whatsoever of the stock to move away from the knife.

The invention will be best understood upon reference to the accompanying drawings, in which A designates the base, upon which is secured a track or guideway B. A slide or carrier C is mounted on said track and is provided with an upright member or abutment D, which is preferably held in its secured position by a bracket or similar device E.

Extending up from the base in line with the side or edge of the slide and its abutment is a knife-supporting member F, which, as shown, is directly secured to the base A at its forward end, while its rear end is sustained by an arm G, which extends upwardly from the edge of the base to which it is secured. The body or major portion of said arm is offset from its ends for a purpose which will presently appear.

The knife H is attached to the supporting member F and, as shown, inclines downwardly to the base, with its bevel arranged away from the carrier. The edge or face of the supporting member F contiguous to the knife will be beveled or cut away, as at I, in order to facilitate the exit of the severed slice of stock.

J denotes the gage board or member, the upper beveled edge of which takes the same general angle of inclination as the working edge of the blade, or, in other words, the knife and edge are in parallelism.

A link K, pivotally connected to base A, is similarly connected to the forward end of the gage-board and serves to support and, acting in conjunction with a frame or bar L and its attendant parts, to properly position the gage-board.

An arm M extends inwardly from bar L and is pivotally connected at its inner end to the under face of the knife-sustaining member F, said arm being likewise connected at N to the gage-board or a block secured thereto.

An arm O extends inwardly from the lower end of bar L and is pivotally connected to the base A and likewise to the lower edge of the gage-board or a block carried thereby.

Extending outwardly from knife-supporting member F in line with the upper end of bar L is a curved arm P, having a slot formed therein. A thumb-screw Q extends through the slot and enters the outer end of arm M, so that the frame, composed of bar L and arms M and O, may be secured at any desired point in its adjustment. As will be readily understood, movement of the frame in or out will move the gage-board, bringing it closer to or farther from the knife, thereby decreasing or increasing the thickness of the slice cut.

The curvature of supporting-arm G permits the outward movement of the gage-board.

The stock to be cut is of course placed on the carrier in front of and bearing against the abutment or follower D and should be of such height that when the carrier is drawn back to its limit the stock will pass under the knife and up against the gage-board. A complete forward movement will then cleanly sever a slice. As above noted, the action of the knife is such as to hold the stock properly to its place on the carrier and to sever a slice of an even thickness throughout. Upon the return movement of the carrier the stock will be pushed over against the gage-board by the attendant preparatory to mak-

ing another forward stroke to sever another slice.

In operating the slicer the left hand of the operator is free to handle the sliced material. This is important especially in slicing bread, which must be packed in the original or loaf form to keep it from drying out before using.

When the machine is not in operation, the carrier may be locked in a medial position by a hook P, which engages a screw Q, secured to the carrier.

The arms M and O may be employed independently of the connecting-bar L, if so desired. In other words, the bar L may be omitted, though it forms a ready means by which the gage-board may be moved in and out.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

In a machine of the character described, the combination of a suitable base; a carrier mounted thereon and movable lengthwise thereof; a knife-supporting member secured to the forward end of the base and extending upwardly therefrom; a curved arm G secured to one side of the base and serving to support the rear end of said knife-carrying member; a knife carried by said member and inclining upwardly from the forward end of the base; a gage-board arranged to one side of the knife and having its upper edge inclined to correspond with the inclination of the knife; a link K pivotally connected to the base and similarly connected to the forward end of the gage-board; a frame comprising a bar L and arms N and O; pivotal connections between said arms, the gage-board, the base and the knife-carrier, substantially as described; a slotted curved arm P extending out from a fixed portion of the machine; and means for securing the frame to said arm, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM HORROCKS.

Witnesses:
B. MAINON,
MICHAEL DINNEEN.