No. 772,964. PATENTED OCT. 25, 1904.

G. R. SACKETT.

MEAT TENDERER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 26, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

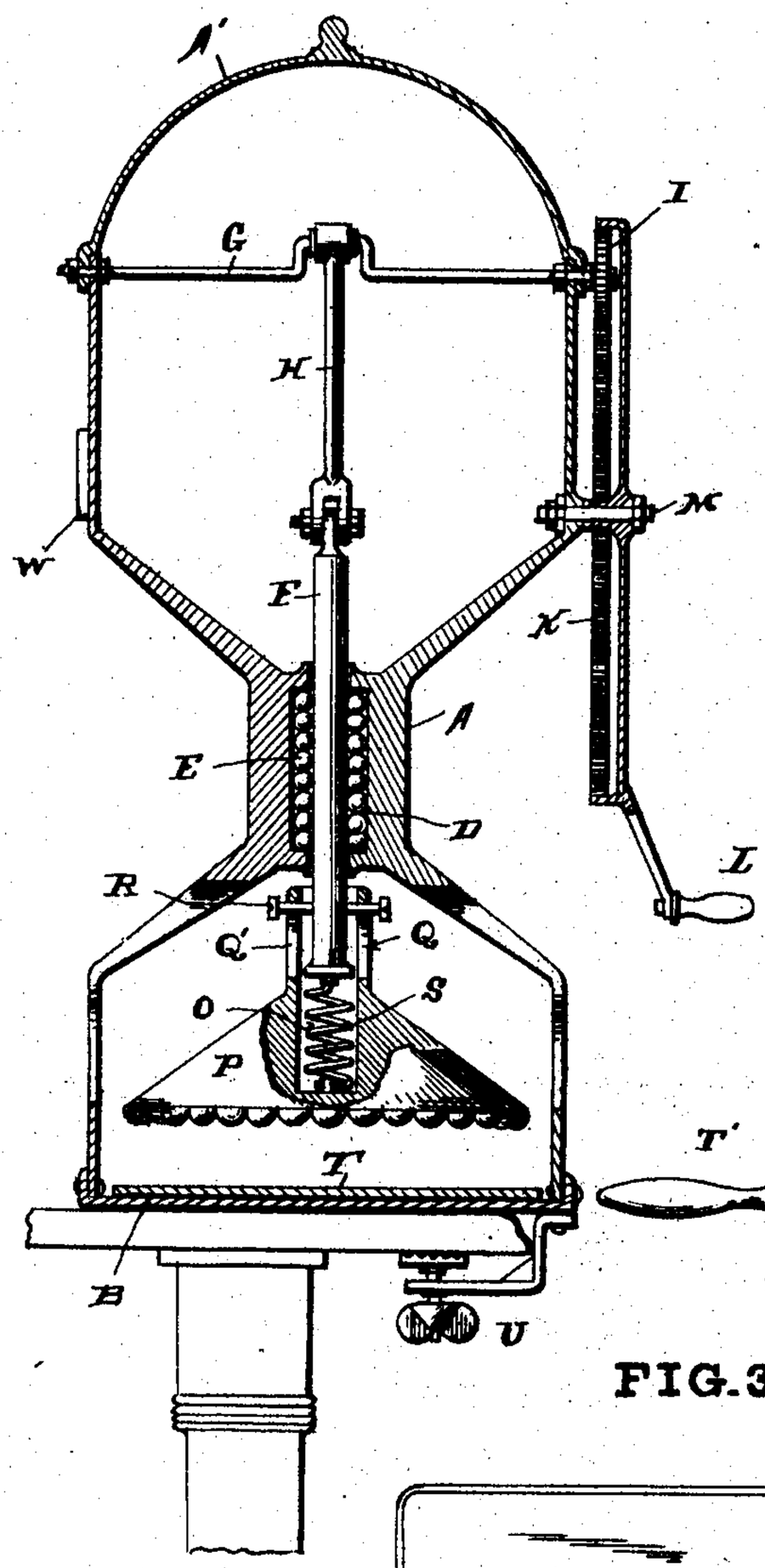


FIG. 2.

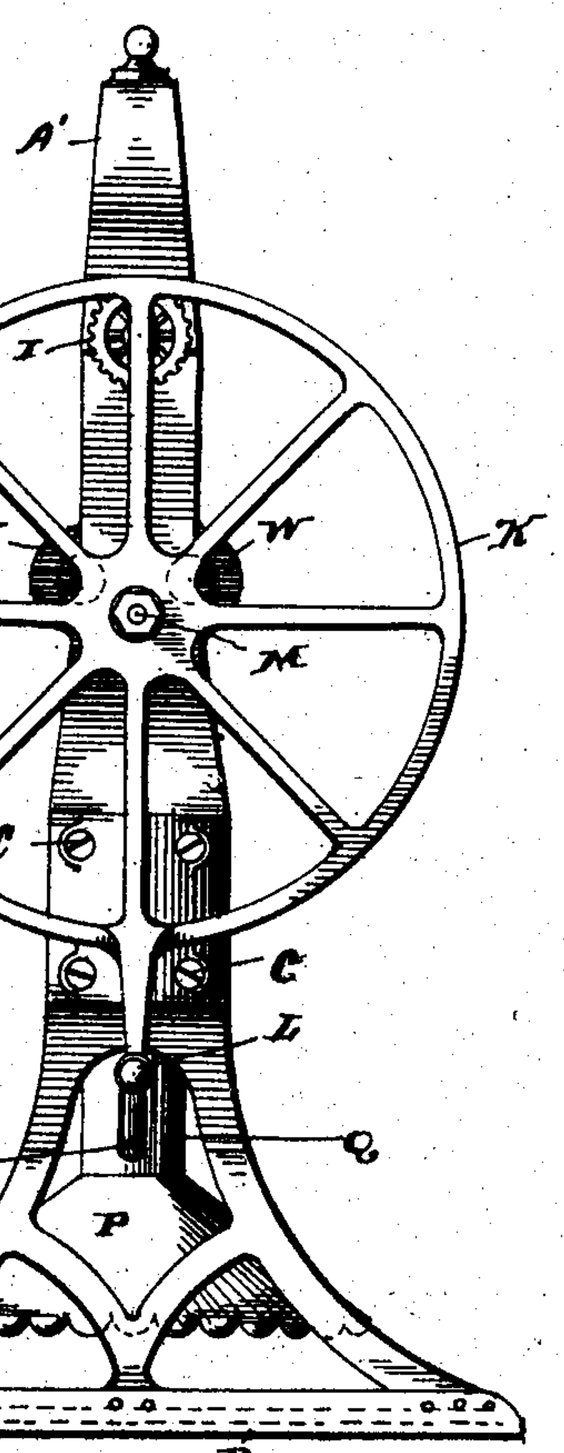
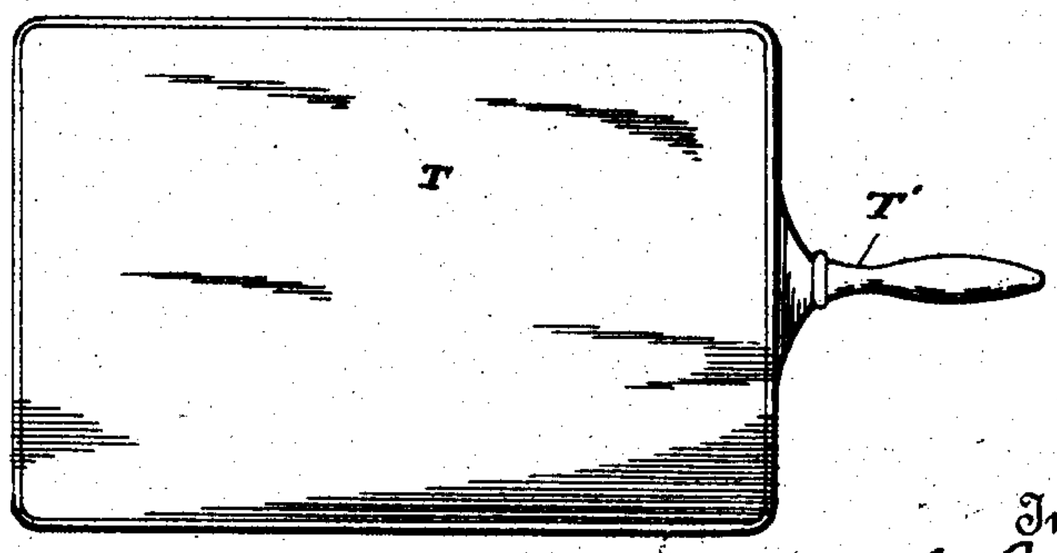


FIG. 3.



Witnesses
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M. E. Brown

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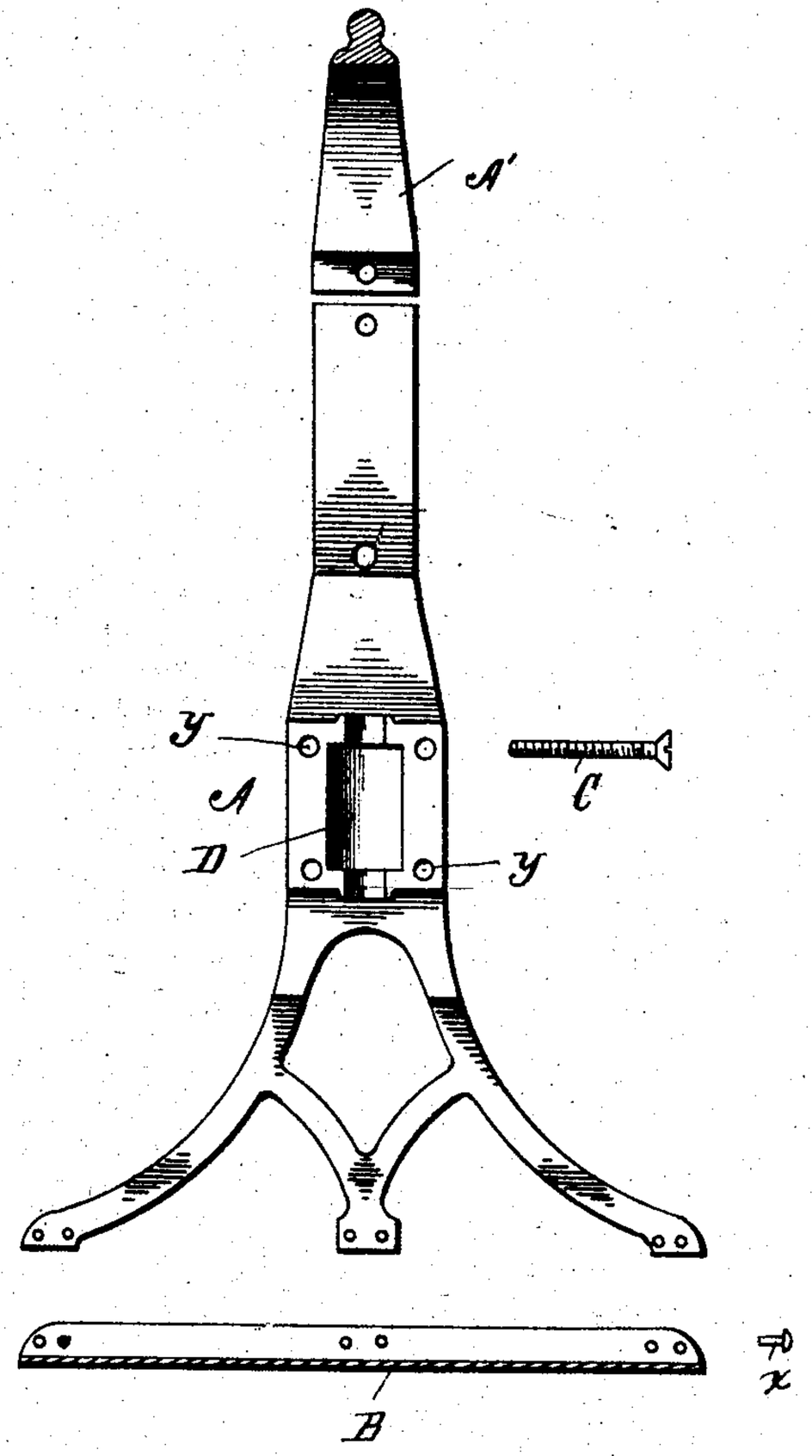
APPLICATION FILED MAY 26, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE RICHARD SACKETT, OF FENELON, NEVADA.

MEAT-TENDERER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 772,964, dated October 25, 1904.

Application filed May 26, 1902. Serial No. 109,063. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE RICHARD SACKETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fenelon, in the county of Elko and State of Nevada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Meat-Tenderers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to machines known as "meat-tenderers" or "steak-pounders."

The object of the invention is to produce a meat-tenderer which shall operate with ease and rapidity, which shall have a striker so supported as to yield when it strikes a bone or similar obstruction, and which will support the meat on a platform which can be readily removed and cleaned.

The invention consists in certain constructions and combinations of elements, substantially as hereinafter claimed.

Figure 1 is a vertical central section of the machine on line 1 1, Fig. 2, showing the striker partly in elevation. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the machine. Fig. 3 is a plan of the meat-support. Fig. 4 is an inside elevation of the frame sides, showing base and arch in section detached and a screw and rivet, such as are used to secure the parts of the frame together.

A indicates the frame of the machine. This frame is preferably a sectional casing, the sections being divided in vertical direction attached to a base B by rivets, as *x*, passing through holes in the base and frame in usual manner. The two side pieces of the frame are held together by screws C or other suitable holding devices entering holes *y* in the frame-pieces. The side pieces of the frame may be duplicates, and the top arch A′ is attached in any suitable manner, but preferably as hereinafter explained. Between the side sections of the frame there is a recess D, in which a number of bearing-balls E are inclosed. The balls E are arranged in vertical rows or columns, as shown, and these balls support and guide the plunger F, so that the same moves easily in vertical direction. Any suitable number of balls may be used in as many columns as desirable. The frame has bearings for a crank-shaft G, which passes across the widened upper part of the frame. A pitman H connects the crank to plunger F, so that as the crank-shaft turns the plunger reciprocates. The arch A′ is rigid and, as shown, the lower ends of this arch overlap the upper ends of the upright bars of frame A and are held to the sides of the frame by the journals of the crank-shaft, which journals have bearings in the uprights of the frame and in the arch A, as in Fig. 1. The sections constituting the frame A are drawn in at the central part around recess D and are held together by screws C. Above and below this central part the side bars extend outwardly and then upwardly and downwardly, substantially as shown.

Outside the frame A there is a pinion I, fixed firmly on the crank-shaft, and this pinion is engaged by the gear on the internally-geared driving-wheel K. A handle L on the driving-wheel gives a means for driving the machine. The geared driving-wheel is mounted on a suitable journal or axle M. An internal gear on the driving-wheel is preferred as being less liable to obstruction. As will be seen, the turning of the wheel K causes the plunger F to reciprocate in vertical direction.

At the lower end of plunger F there is a striker or pounder P. The striking-face of this pounder is corrugated or roughened in any usual or suitable manner. Segments of spheres are shown on the face in Figs. 1 and 2. The upper part of the striker has a stem Q, in which there is a chamber O, within which a spring S is located, said spring being interposed between the bottom of the plunger and the solid face portion of the striker. The stem Q is slotted and pins R pass through the slots in the stem and are secured to the plunger. The downward movement of the plunger carries the striker with it and delivers the blow on the meat, which is placed below the striker. The spring S is stiff enough to deliver a blow of sufficient force to "tender" meat of ordinary toughness. Should there be a bone in the meat, however, the spring will yield and the plunger F will move down in its guideway and will telescope into the chamber O in the stem Q of the striker and the crank will be permitted to rotate, while the

machine will not be broken. Pins R slide in the slots Q′ in the striker-stem when the plunger telescopes into the striker.

On top of the base-piece B there is placed a shift-board T, which is of such size as to pass between the side pieces of the frame and as long as may be desirable to receive on its surface a beefsteak or cutlet of the largest size for which the machine is used. This shift-board has a handle T′, by means of which the shift-board is moved forward or backward when the meat is considered to have been sufficiently pounded in a place which has been acted on by the striker.

The machine is usually provided with a screw-clamp U at its base, by means of which clamp the machine may be secured to a table or bench. It also has brackets W at one or both sides of the frame, and by means of such brackets the machine may be secured to any suitable upright beam or standard by screws or other holding devices. For large machines it is desirable that they be supported both at the base and at the side to give stability when driven at high speed.

By reason of the broad base, reduced central portion, and widened upper portion of the frame the machine stands firmly on its base, the reciprocating plunger is held about centrally of the machine, and bearings are afforded for the driving-shaft at such distance from the vertical center as to give strength and stability to the machine.

What I claim is—

In a meat-tenderer, the combination of the frame-sections having central portion of small diameter, side bars above and below said central portion extending in generally vertical direction, these vertical bars connected to the central portion of the frame by oblique extensions, a reciprocating plunger passing vertically through the reduced central portion of the frame, a crank-shaft extending across and having bearings in the wide upper portion of the frame, and a pitman connecting said shaft and plunger.

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

GEORGE RICHARD SACKETT.

Witnesses:

Mrs. H. H. Coryell,

B. L. Hohn.