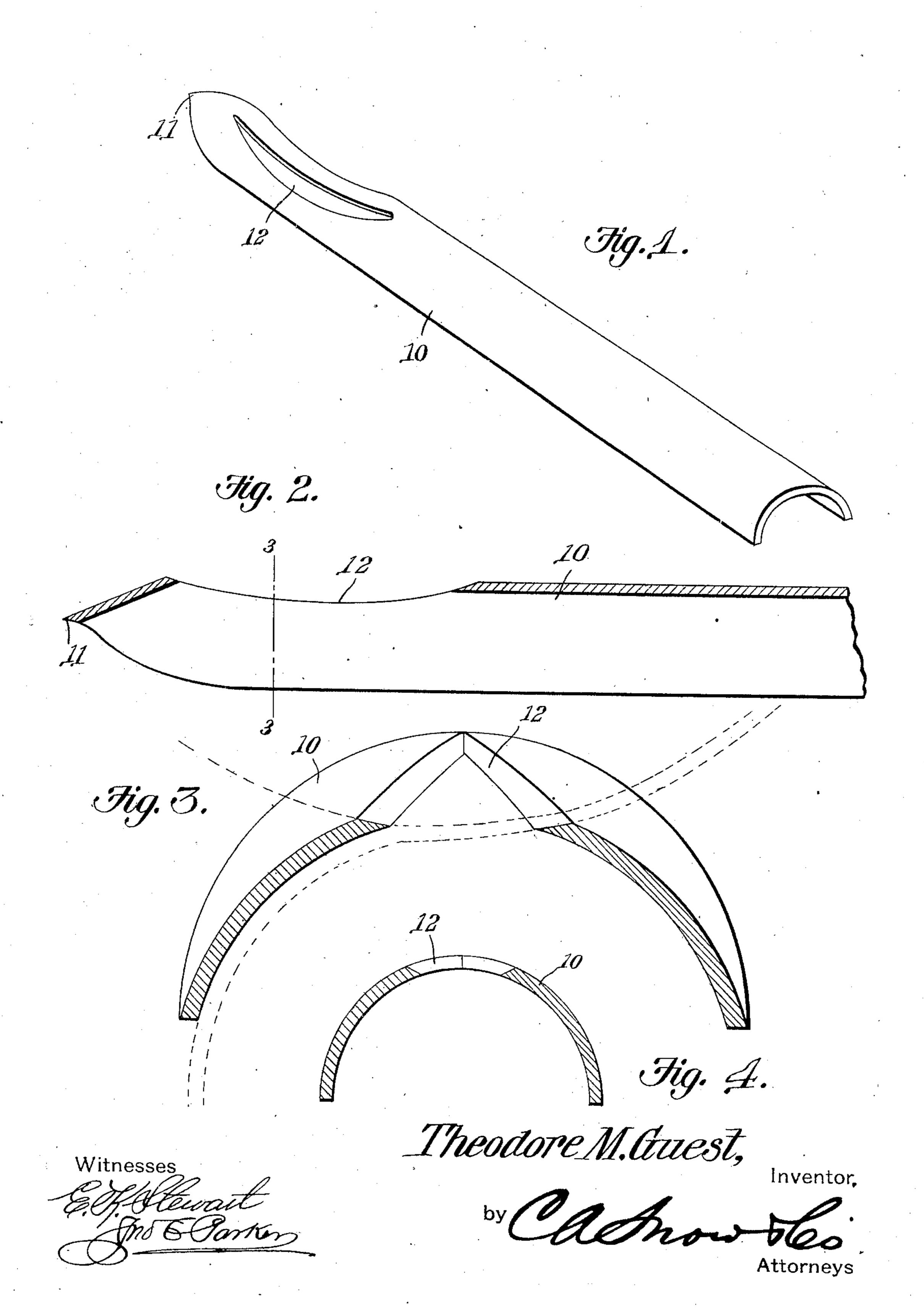
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE M. GUEST, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

PARER.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Theodore M. Guest, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Parer, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices for paring fruits and vegetables, and has for its principal object to provide a paring device of cheap and simple construction by which a thin paring may be rapidly removed from the article.

A further object of the invention is to construct a device of this type in which the cutting edge is curved to conform to some extent to the contour of the fruit or vegetable, so that a very wide paring may be removed.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a paring device formed of sheet metal so shaped that a pointed end is formed for the removal of eyes or the decayed portions of the article.

With these and other objects in view, as will more fully hereinafter appear, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a paring device constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view of the paring device on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2 drawn to an enlarged scale. Fig. 4 is a sectional view illustrating a slight modification of the device.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

The paring-tool forming the subject of the present invention is formed of a strip of sheet metal, preferably steel, that is stamped to form a shank portion 10, that is approximately semicircular in cross-section and may be of sufficient length to form a handle, or it may be provided with a separate handle of any desired character. The outer end of the shank is tapered to a point 11, which may be utilized for taking out the eyes of potatoes or the removal of decayed portions of the fruit or vegetable.

At a point in advance of the end of the shank the arch is concaved slightly, so that the cross-sectional contour will be somewhat

different from the cross-section of the shank proper, as shown, for instance, in Fig. 1. and the metal at this concaved portion is cut away, forming an opening 12, the walls of 60 which are approximately parallel for the greater portion of their length and then gradually approach each other and converge at the opposite end at the top of the arch of the shank proper.

The opening may be formed, in part, during the forming operation, and the tool may then be held against a revoluble abradingtool-such as a grindstone or emery-wheel of proper shape—in order to form a cutting 70 edge or edges at the walls of the opening, or the opening may be formed by merely placing the die-shaped blank against the abrading-tool. In the finished article both walls of the opening are tapered to thin edges, either 75 of which may be used as cutters during the paring operation, while the other forms a guard to control the depth of cut. The device may thus be used by either the right or the left hand, while the cost of production is 80 no greater than if a single cutting edge only were formed.

In the modified construction shown in Fig. 4 the cutting edges are formed merely by grinding away the top of the arch of the 85 shank without previously forming the concave; but the latter is preferred, inasmuch as it to some extent permits the formation of a curved cutting edge that will follow the contour of the fruit or vegetable, and thus perpoint the removal of a very wide paring.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. In a tool of the class described, a strip of metal curved in cross-section and pro- 95 vided near one end with a concaved portion, the metal at such concave being removed to form an elongated opening or slot, the walls of which are arranged on curved lines, one of the walls being sharpened to form a cut- 100 ting edge.

2. In a paring-tool, a strip of metal curved in cross-section, the arched portion of the metal being partly concaved, and the metal being cut away to form an elongated slot, the ros opposite walls of which are reduced to form cutting edges, the walls of said opening or slot being approximately parallel with each other for the greater portion of their length, and being curved with respect to the longitudinal plane of the strip.

3. A paring - tool comprising a strip of

metal curved in cross-section and provided with a pointed end, the metal near the end of the strip being slightly concaved and being provided with a slot or opening, the walls of which are reduced to form cutting edges, said walls being parallel for the greater portion of their length and converging at their opposite ends, substantially as described.

4. A paring - tool comprising a strip of metal curved in cross-section, the curved strip being concaved in the direction of the

length of the strip, the concaved portion having an opening, one wall of which is reduced to form a cutting edge.

In testimony that I claim theforegoing as 15 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

THEODORE M. GUEST.

Witnesses:

J. Orris Winslow, John L. Seager.