(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. & W. DEISSLER.

MEAT CUTTER.

No. 383,713. Patented May 29, 1888.

Fig. 1.

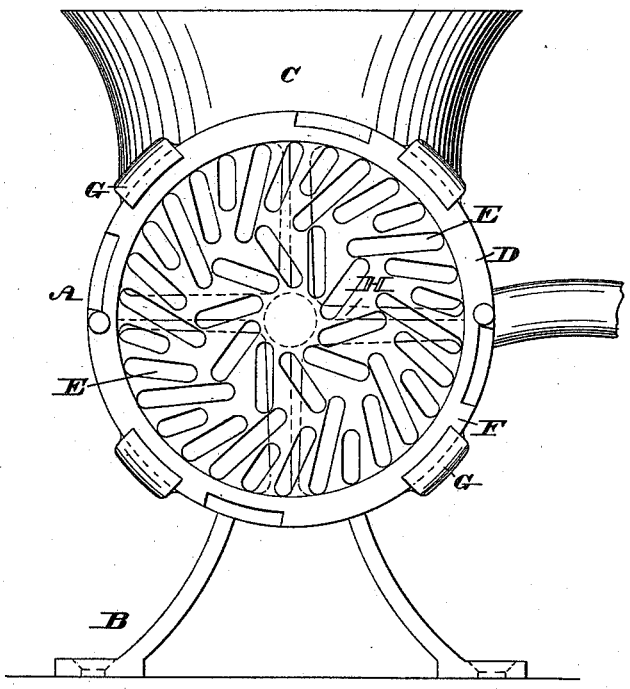
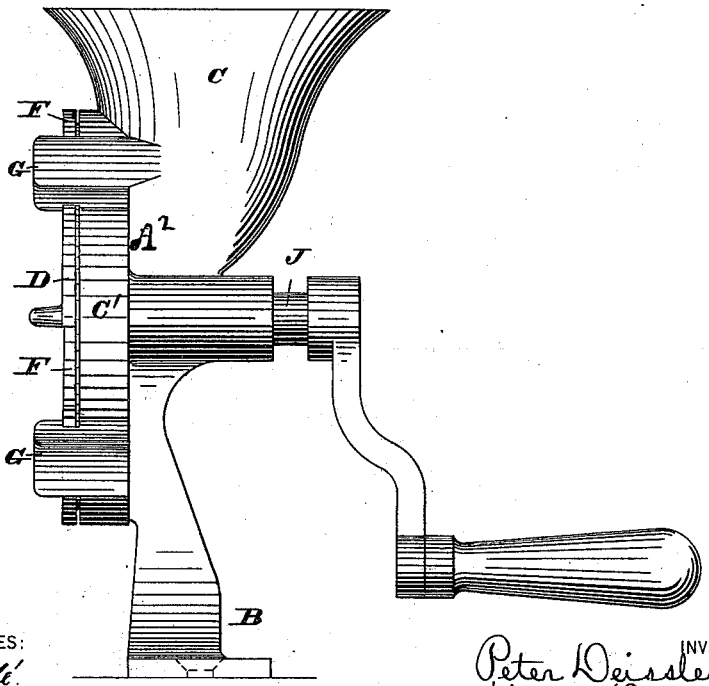


Fig. 2.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 4.

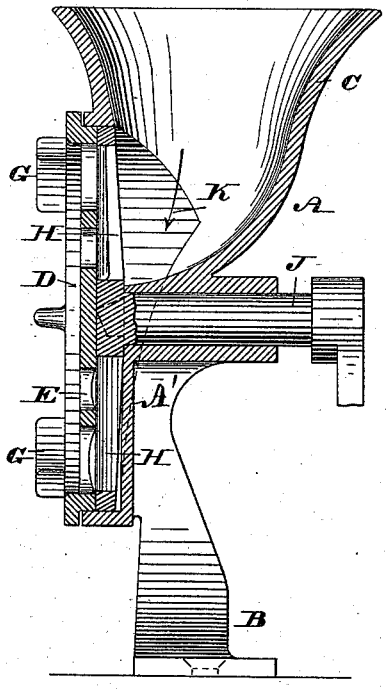


Fig. 3.

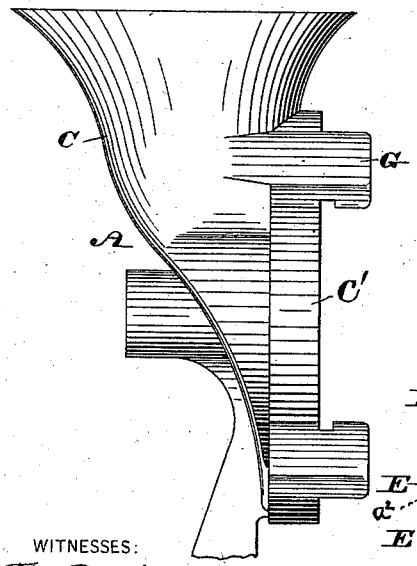


Fig. 5

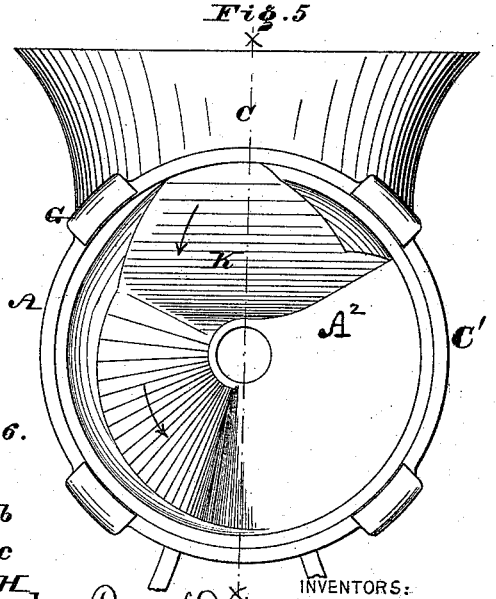
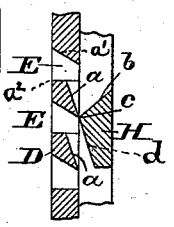


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER DEISSLER AND WILLIAM DEISSLER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

MEAT-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,713, dated May 29, 1888.

Application filed April 26, 1887. Serial No. 236,146. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PETER DEISSLER and WILLIAM DEISSLER, citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Meat-Cutters, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates to improvements in meat-cutters; and it consists of a casing having on its back a spiral throat and a stationary bed, said throat and bed formed integral with said back and provided with a circumferential rim having lugs for holding a slotted discharge-plate, a rotary cutter being within said casing adjacent to said discharge-plate.

It also consists in providing the same with a discharge-plate having slots, one wall of which is oblique and the opposite wall at right angles to the plate, and the inner face of said wall having a pocket adjacent to the rotary cutting-blade.

It also consists in providing, in connection with a slotted discharge-plate, a rotary cutter having an advance oblique face and a rear oblique face, with a cutting-edge between the said faces.

It also consists of the combination and arrangement of parts, as herein set forth and claimed.

Figure 1 is an end elevation of a meat-cutter embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the meat-cutter shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation with the slotted plate removed. Fig. 4 represents a vertical section thereof. Fig. 5 represents a view of the interior of the casing. Fig. 6 represents a section of a detached portion on line *x x*, Fig. 5, on an enlarged scale.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Referring now to the drawings, A represents the casing, which is supported on a suitable base, B, and provided with a hopper, C. At the side of the casing is an opening, in which is fitted the discharge-plate D, which is formed with numerous slots, E, and has on its periphery wedge-shaped flanges F, which engage with hook-shaped lugs G on the walls of said opening, it being noticed that when the plate is located in position and rotated its flanges engage with the lugs and are firmly wedged in the same, so that the plate is firmly connected with the casing. Within the casing is located the rotary cutter, which consists of a number of blades, H, radiating from a hub, and connected with a peripheral rim fitting closely within the circumferential flange portion C′ of the casing, said cutter being secured to a shaft, J, whose bearing is on the casing A, it being evident that by the operation of said shaft rotation may be imparted to the cutter, which, as will be seen, is in contact with the inner face of the slotted discharge-plate D. One side, A′, of the casing is formed with a vertically-extending spiral throat, K, which at top joins the hopper C, and decreases in width as it descends to the bottom of the casing, where it gradually vanishes. The shaft J is mounted on said side or back A′ of the casing, it being noticed that the wall of the throat is an integral part of said back. The part A^2 of the inner face of said side not occupied by the throat K constitutes the stationary bed for the rotary cutter, the blades of the latter gradually coming in contact with said bed or part A^2 after leaving the termination of said throat. The slots E of the plate D extend tangentially and have one wall thereof oblique, as at a', and the opposite wall at a right angle to the side of the plate, as at a^2. The inner faces of the walls a^2 are depressed, forming pockets a, into which the meat is forced from the throat K primarily to the cutting and grinding action of the blades H on the slotted plate D. The sides of the blades H which are in the advance when in operation have broad faces b, which extend from the slotted discharge-plate of the cutter obliquely to the plane of the axis of said blades, leaving the cutting-edges c, which are in contact with the slotted plate D. In the rear of each of the cutting-edges c of the blades H is an oblique side, d, extending from said edge c to the back of the blade, said edge c thus being at the points of junction of said sides b and d.

It will be seen that when meat is placed in the hopper and the shaft J operated the meat descends the throat K, in which it is gradually

compressed, and is thus directed to the blades H, where the faces *b* bear against the meat and carry it around the casing. Owing to the obliquity of said faces *b*, the meat is pressed laterally toward the slotted plate D, and thus fed to the edges of the slots of said plate, and directed into the pockets *a*, where the edges *c* of the blades press the meat, thus in a measure grinding the same, the cutting action of said edges being also exerted on the meat, whereby it is minced or cut in an effective manner. The meat, as minced, escapes through the slots E. Owing to the tangential arrangement of the slots of the plate D, the action of the edges of the blades H on those of the walls of the slots E is that of a draw cut, whereby the meat is minced in a rapid and easy manner. It will also be seen that the device is of simple, inexpensive, and compact construction.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A meat cutter consisting of a casing, a rotary blade, and a stationary slotted discharge-plate, the casing having on the inner face of its back a spiral throat and a stationary bed for the rotary blade, said throat and bed being integral portions of said back, and having a circumferential rim which is provided with lugs for holding the discharge-plate in position, said parts being combined and operating substantially as described.

2. A meat-cutter having a discharge-plate with slots E, one wall thereof being oblique, as at *a'*, and the opposite wall, a^2, at right angles to the side of the plate, and the inner face of said wall a^2 having a pocket, *a*, and a rotary cutter, with mechanism, substantially as described, connected therewith for rotating the same, substantially as described.

3. A meat-cutter having a slotted discharge-plate and a rotary cutter with a cutting-blade, H, having the advance oblique face, *b*, and rear oblique face, *d*, with the cutting-edge *c* at junction of said faces *b* and *d*, said discharge-plate and rotary cutter being so secured within the casing of said meat-cutter as to be in contact, substantially as described.

4. In a meat-cutter, the combination of a casing, a rotary cutter with a blade having the oblique faces *b* and *d* and cutting-edge *c*, with a discharge-plate having tangential slots, one wall of each of the said slots being oblique, as at *a'*, and the opposite at a right angle to the side of the plate, as at a^2, and, depressed, forming the pocket *a*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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