W. M. GRISCOM.

APPLE PARER AND CORER.

No. 191,670. Patented June 5, 1877.

Fig. 1

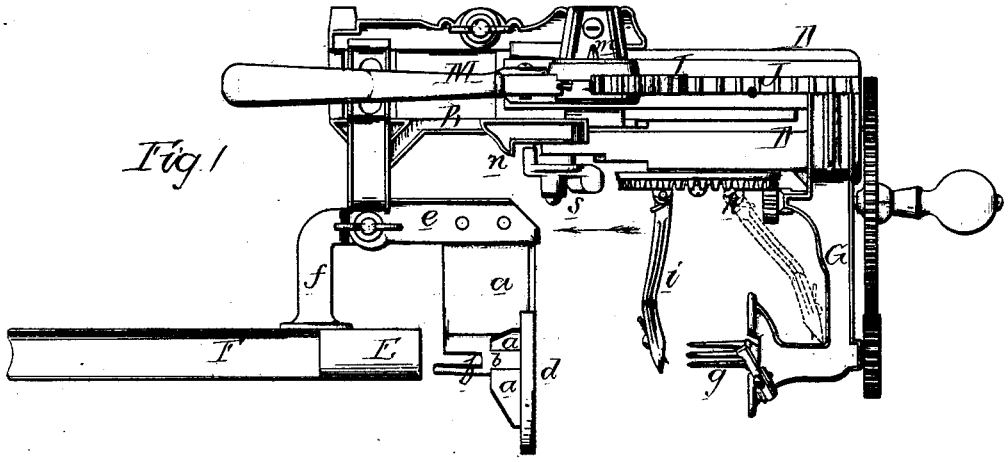


Fig. 2.

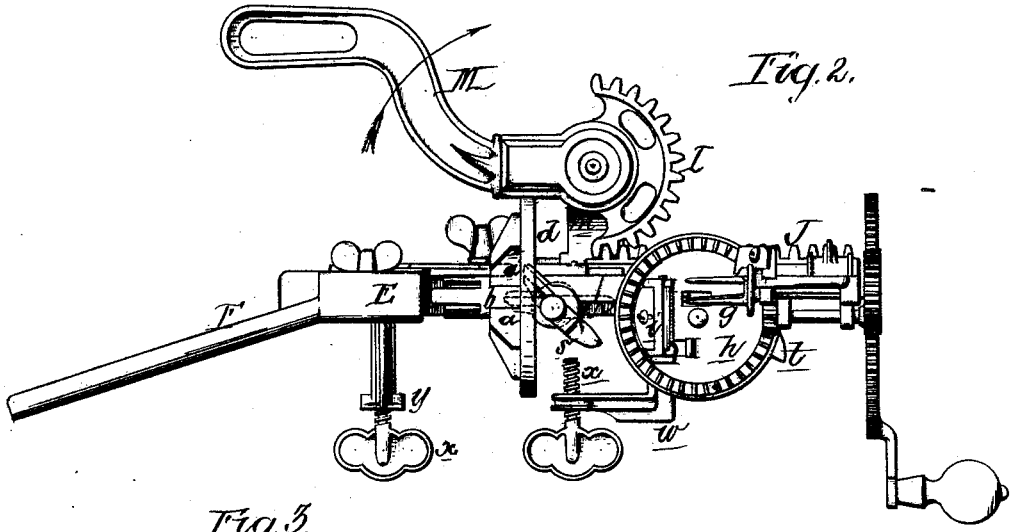
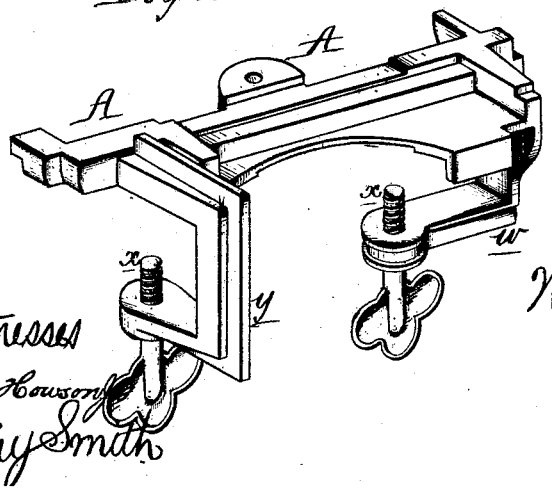


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Henry Howson
Harry Smith

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. GRISCOM, OF READING, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN APPLE PARERS AND CORERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **191,670**, dated June 5, 1877; application filed April 4, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. GRISCOM, of Reading, Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Paring, Coring, and Slicing Apples, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to so construct a machine for paring, coring, and slicing apples that the paring devices and the corer and slicer will be prevented from approaching each other except when in the proper position, and so that the machine will be more firmly held on the table than usual. These objects I attain in the manner hereinafter described, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved machine for paring, coring, and slicing apples; Fig. 2, a front view of the same, and Fig. 3 a perspective view of the clamping-frame.

The frame of the machine consists of three main parts, namely, the clamping-frame A, the fixed frame B secured to the frame A and carrying the coring and slicing device, and the sliding frame D adapted to guides on the frame B and carrying the paring devices.

The coring and slicing device consists of a series of radial knives, *a*, connected at their inner ends to a central tube, *b*, and confined at the outer ends by a segmental strip, *d*. One of the knives *a* is attached at its outer end to an arm, *e*, secured to or forming part of the frame B, and to this arm *e* is also attached, so as to be readily removable therefrom, a plate, *f*, carrying at its outer end a tube, E, the front end of which terminates at a point adjacent to the rear end of the central tube *b* of the paring device, while from its rear end projects an inclined chute, F.

The paring devices are similar to those in general use, consisting of a frame, G, a rotating fork, *g*, for carrying the apple, a rotating table, *h*, carrying the paring-knife, and suitable gearing for operating the same in a manner which will be readily understood.

The movement of the paring devices toward the coring and slicing device is effected by means of a toothed segment, I, which is adapted to a rack, J, on the frame D, and forms part of a lever, M, hung to a post, *m*, on the frame B.

When the apple has been pared this lever M is moved in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 2, and the frame D thereby operated, and the paring devices caused to approach the coring and slicing device, the tube *b* of which receives the core of the apple, while the arms *a* cut the body of the same into a number of pieces.

The core passes from the tube *b* into the tube E, and from thence along the chute F into any convenient receptacle.

It is important, however, that the movement of the paring devices toward the coring and slicing device should be prevented while the arm *i*, carrying the paring-knife, is in the way, such movement only being permissible when the said arm is behind the fork *g*, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1.

In order to effect this I form on the frame B a lip or projection, *n*, and provide the frame D with a weighted lever, *s*, the normal position of which is as shown in Figs. 1 and 2—that is, with its upper end directly in line with the projection *n*, so that it will prevent any movement of the frame D in the direction of the arrow.

On the rim of the table *h*, however, is a cam, *t*, so arranged in respect to the knife-arm *i*, that when the latter is in the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1 the cam will have so acted upon the lower end of the lever *s* as to cause the same to assume a horizontal or nearly horizontal position. (See dotted lines, Fig. 2.) When in this position the upper end of the lever is depressed to a position beneath the projection *n*, so that the movement of the frame D shall not be interfered with.

A slight additional rotation of the table *h*, however, releases the lever *s* from the control of the cam *t*, said lever then resuming its former position, which it retains until again operated by the cam.

The machine above described is of such a size, and its movements are such, that it requires to be more firmly attached to the table than ordinary machines. For this reason I construct the clamping-frame with two jaws, *w* and *y*, arranged at right angles, or thereabout, to each other, and each provided with a clamping-screw, *x*. The frame can then be adapted to the corner of a table, one jaw em-

bracing one edge and the other jaw the other edge of the same, in such a manner that all lateral or twisting movement of the frame shall be prevented and a solid bearing for the machine insured.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the fixed frame B and its projection *n* with the sliding frame D, its lever *s*, and rotating table *h*, with cam *t*, as specified.

2. The combination of the coring-tube *b* with the tube E and its inclined chute F, for carrying off the cores, as set forth.

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

WILLIAM M. GRISCOM.

Witnesses:

HERMANN MOESSNER,

HARRY SMITH.