2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. QUIGG.

Implement for Cutting Bread, Meat, &c.

No. 201,046. Patented March 5, 1878.

Fig 1.

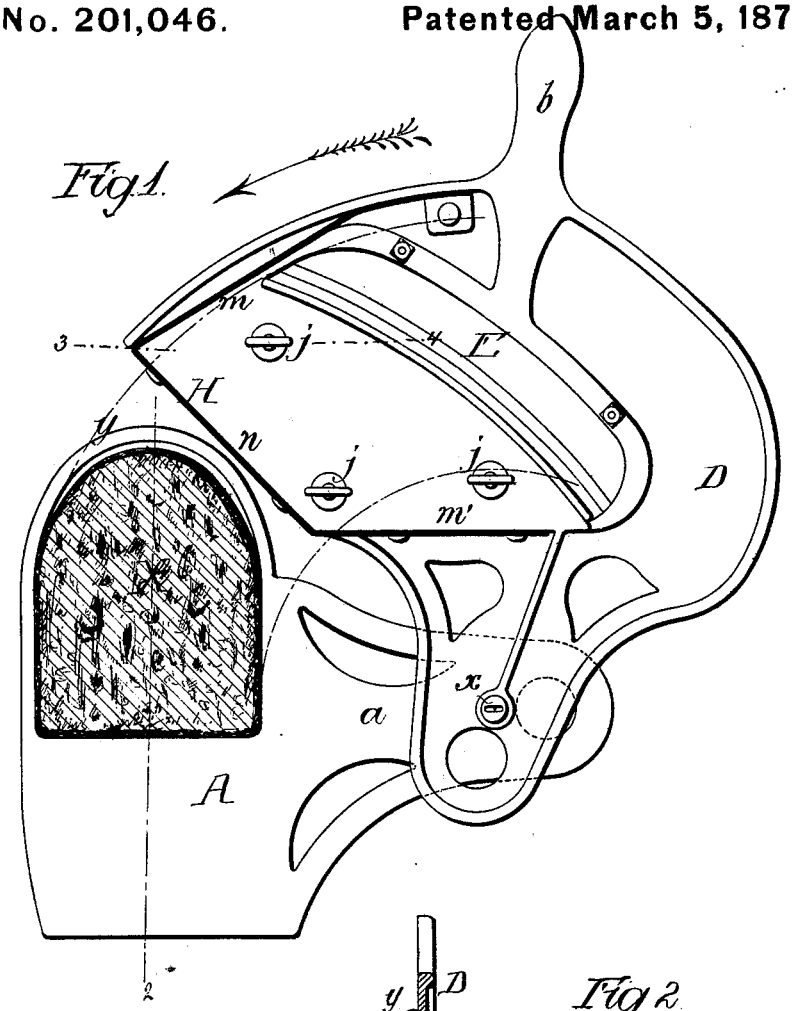
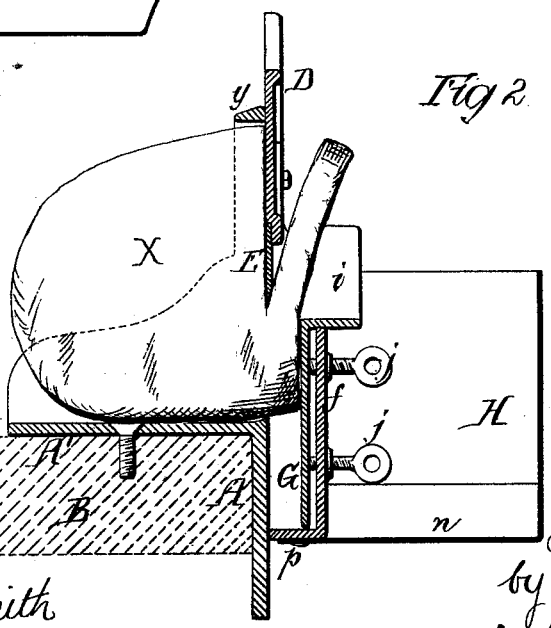


Fig 2.



Witnesses
Harry Smith
John R. Deemer

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Lewis Quigg
by his Attorneys
Howson & Howson

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

L. QUIGG.

Implement for Cutting Bread, Meat, &c.

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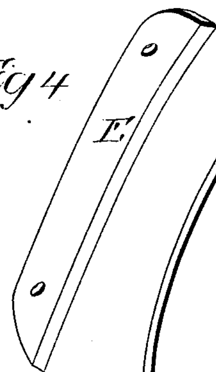
Fig 4



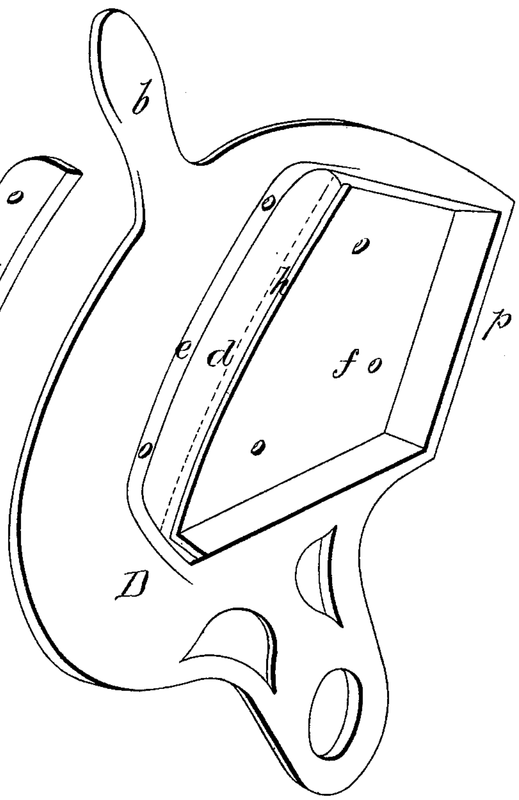


Fig 3

Fig 6

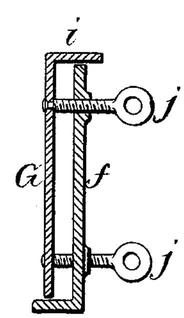
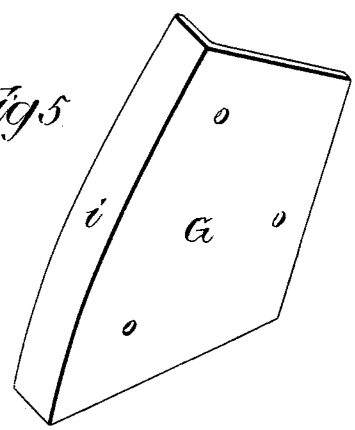


Fig 5



Witnesses
Harry Smith
John M. Wiemer

Inventor
Lewis Quigg
by his Attorneys
Howson and Son

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS QUIGG, OF SPRING CITY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO OLIVER B. KEELY, OF SAME PLACE, AND ENOS S. SHANTZ, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN IMPLEMENTS FOR CUTTING BREAD, MEAT, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **201,046**, dated March 5, 1878; application filed December 8, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS QUIGG, of Spring City, Chester county, Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Implements for Cutting Bread, Meat, &c., of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to an implement for slicing bread, meat, vegetables, &c., the said implement being so constructed that it can be readily attached to a table, that it can be adjusted to cut slices of different thicknesses, can be used to collect the slices as they are cut, and to discharge them into any suitable receptacle, and so that the slicing-knife shall be self-sharpening.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, Sheet 1, is a front view of the implement, with the slicing-lever elevated and the receiving-box in section; Fig. 2, a section on the line 1 2, Fig. 1, with the slicing-lever partly depressed and operating on a loaf of bread; Fig. 3, Sheet 2, a rear view of the slicing-lever without the knife and adjustable plate; Fig. 4, a detached view of the knife; Fig. 5, a detached view of the adjustable plate, and Fig. 6 a section of Fig. 1 on the line 3 4.

The frame of the machine consists of a vertical plate, A, and horizontal plate A′, preferably cast in one piece, and constructed for attachment to a table or bench, B, as shown in Fig. 2. On the vertical portion A of the frame, and forming part thereof, is a projection, *a*, to which the slicing-lever D is hinged by a pin or set-screw, *x*.

The peculiar construction of the slicing-lever will be best understood by reference to the detached parts shown on Sheet 2. The lever, deprived of its adjuncts, consists of a plate, D, provided with an operating-handle, *b*, and in the plate is a segmental opening, *d*. Looking at the rear face of the lever—that is, the face shown in Fig. 3—it will be seen that there is a segmental opening, *d*, on one edge of which is a recess, *e*, for receiving part of the knife E, which is secured in the said recess by set-screws, the cutting-edge of the knife projecting slightly beyond the rear face of the lever.

The lever is recessed from the back at *f* for the reception of the adjustable plate G, which, as will be seen hereinafter, determines the thickness of the slice cut by the knife, a flange, *i*, on one edge of this plate overlapping the edge *h* of the recessed portion *f* of the slicing-lever.

When the knife has been secured to the slicing-lever, and the adjustable plate fitted to its place in the same, there is a narrow space between the cutting-edge of the knife (indicated by the dotted line in Fig. 3) and the flange *i* of the said adjustable plate.

The threaded stems of three set-screws, *j*, pass through threaded holes in the recessed portion *f* of the lever, and the ends of these screws are so connected to the adjustable plate that they can turn freely therein, but cannot be moved in any other direction independently of the same, so that on turning the screws in one direction the adjustable plate will be moved in the recess nearer to the rear face of the lever, and consequently nearer to the cutting-edge of the knife, and on turning them in a contrary direction the adjustable plate will be moved farther away from the said cutting-edge.

To the front of the slicing-lever is secured a receiver, H, the shape of which is defined in Fig. 1 by the thick lines *m m′*, representing the opposite sides, and the line *n*, representing the bottom of the said receiver, which projects to about the extent shown in Fig. 2 from the front face of the slicing-lever.

In using the implement the slicing-lever is elevated, as shown in Fig. 1, and the object to be sliced—a loaf, X, of bread in the present instance—is placed on the horizontal portion A′ of the frame, and thrust through an opening in the vertical portion A of the same, after which the slicing-lever is turned down in the direction of the arrow, the loaf meanwhile being pressed against the back of the said lever. As the latter descends the knife will cut from the loaf, as shown in Fig. 2, a slice, the thickness of the slice depending upon the distance of the adjustable plate G from the cutting-edge of the knife.

When the slice has been severed from the loaf it will drop into the receiver H, and when the latter has been filled with slices by re-

peated vibrations of the lever, the latter may be turned back in a direction contrary to that pointed out by the arrow to such an extent that the slices may be tilted into any adjacent receptacle.

The lower edge *p* of the slicing-lever may, if desired, be cut away, so that there will be nothing for the end of the loaf to bear against, excepting the adjusting-plate, so that an uniform thickness of each slice may be assured; but if the loaf be properly pressed against the back of the slicing-lever when the cutting takes place, this ledge *p* will not interfere with the proper operation of the knife.

An arched piece, *y*, Fig. 1, beneath which the loaf or other object to be sliced is introduced, forms part of the frame, a section of this arched piece being shown in Fig. 2. The slicing-lever is so hung to the frame, and the knife so connected to the lever, and bears such relation to the arched piece *y*, that the back of the knife, when the lever is operated, must always come into frictional contact with the said arched piece, the hard skin of the latter thus serving to sharpen the knife.

The opening in the frame for the admission of the objects to be sliced bears such a relation to the pivot-pin *x* and to the adjustable plate that on depressing the lever the said plate, or some portion of the same, will always extend across the opening; hence it must always serve to determine the thickness of the slice. This arrangement will be best understood by referring to the dotted arcs of circles of which the pivot *x* is the center, these lines showing that the entire surface of the section of the loaf is within the range of the adjustable plate.

It will be understood that, although I have referred to a loaf as being operated on by the implement, the latter is applicable to the slicing of meat, vegetables, and other articles.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the frame A with the pivoted lever D, having a recessed portion, *f*, set-screws *j*, and plate G, all substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the frame A with a slicing-lever, having a knife, E, and carrying the receptacle for the slices, all substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the slicing-lever with the receiver H, shaped as shown, and secured to the lever, so that by operating the latter the contents of the receiver may be discharged in the manner described.

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

LEWIS QUIGG.

Witnesses:
D. H. LESLIE,
W. P. SNYDER.