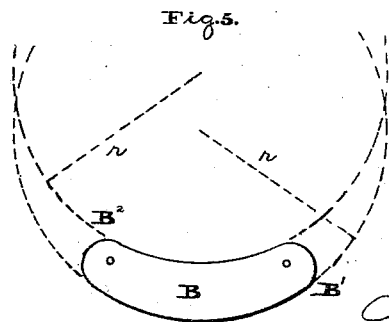
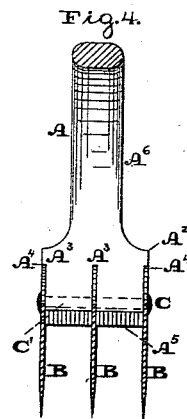
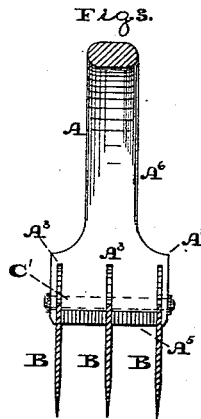
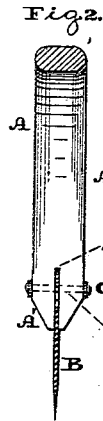
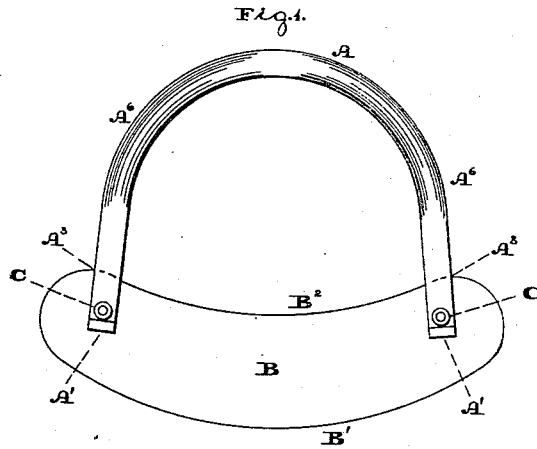


I. W. HEYSINGER.
Meat and Vegetable Cutter.

No. 212,142.

Patented Feb. 11, 1879.



Witnesses:

W. H. Karcher
John Dederheim

Inventor:

I. W. Heysinger

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC W. HEYSINGER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN MEAT AND VEGETABLE CUTTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 212,142, dated February 11, 1879; application filed October 19, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC W. HEYSINGER, of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Meat and Vegetable Cutters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a meat and vegetable cutter especially adapted for hand use, which shall be cheaper to manufacture, more convenient for holding in various positions for use, and lighter and stronger in construction than those ordinarily made.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the implement in position for use. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of a single-bladed cutter. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar views of a multiple-bladed one. Fig. 5 shows the method of shaping the blade from the metal.

The lettering throughout is uniform.

The blades B B, which are made of steel, may be forged out, but are preferably stamped from the sheet by means of punch and die, and are so shaped (see Fig. 5) that the edges B¹ and B² are described with equal radii from centers distant from each other the width of the blade, whereby waste of metal is almost entirely avoided, and the blade is also made broader and stiffer in the middle part, where the greatest strength is required. The edge B¹ is sharpened, the corners being removed, and the whole blade is made substantially of the general form shown, the curvature being greater or less, as may be required.

The handle A, Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, is formed from a single piece of bent wood, substantially of the form exhibited, the fiber of the wood being continuous from end to end, forming a true arch to resist downward thrust. The handle is preferably made flat, with rounded edges; but it may be, in cross-section, of any shape desired. It is formed in the straight piece, and afterward steamed and bent hot over a mandrel in the ordinary way of forming bent wood articles—such as the crooks of umbrella-handles, canes, &c.

The extremities of the handle A³ A³ are sawed into, or slotted in a vertical direction, Figs. 2, 3, 4, for the reception of the blades B B, which

may be single or multiple, as desired, as many as six or more being sometimes used when a slicer for potatoes or other similar articles is required.

When a single blade is employed (see Fig. 2) the ends of the handle, as at A¹, are beveled off, so as to present inclined surfaces to the sides of the blade, and the same feature, somewhat modified, is shown in Fig. 3 at A¹.

When more than one blade is employed, however, the space between the blades A⁵ shows the handle beveled from the opposite sides, so as to present a sharp edge of wood between the blades. The object, of course, is to interpose as small a resistance as possible to the action of the blades when in use.

Near each extremity of the blade is punched a hole, and the handle is bored to correspond thereto, so that when the ends of the handle are drawn together, and the blades are inserted, a simple cross-bolt, C, at each end, will bind the whole firmly in place, the sides of the slotted handle being drawn against the blades with great force, while the upper edges of the same rest against the solid wood at the head of the slots. By using a screw bolt and nut, one or more blades may be inserted or withdrawn, as desired, and all may be readily removed for sharpening or other purposes.

The outer blades may be attached in either of the methods shown in Figs. 3 and 4. As shown in Fig. 3, a little more wood being left outside the blades would permit another pair to be bolted on, as shown in Fig. 4, thus making a five-bladed cutter; or the middle blade of either may be left out, and a double blade only be employed.

What greatly assists in rendering this handle firm is the elasticity of the same, as it is drawn together strongly when the bolt is inserted, and, as it springs outward in the manner of a bow, constantly holds the blade upon a stretch, which thus may, in like manner, be compared to a bow-string.

This device, while being the strongest and lightest, probably, which can be made, has another important advantage. Being grasped by the hand at the top part of the handle, it is used in the ordinary manner to give a plunging blow; or two hands may be used, one upon each side of the arch, at A⁶ A⁶; but

the hand may also be shifted around to A⁶, and the implement be used in the manner of a butcher's chopper, one being used in each hand, if desired.

Another advantage of the continuous handle is that it may be used as a rocking cutter, the hand upon the top by its weight lending effectiveness to the tool, and, at the same time, causing it to vibrate to and fro.

It will also be observed that the broad surfaces of the handle afford a large grasp, and the elasticity derived from the arched form of the handle assists in cutting, and likewise relieves the arm from shock when delivering a blow.

The bent wood handle may be made of any ordinary wood, one of the best of which, for

the purpose, is maple. When made in quantities, the cost of producing this handle, all complete, is very small, and no skilled labor is required for putting the articles together, which is done very rapidly and without the possibility of error.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the bent wooden handle A with one or more curved knives, B, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

ISAAC W. HEYSINGER.

Witnesses:

P. O'DONNELL,
F. L. ROEPKE.