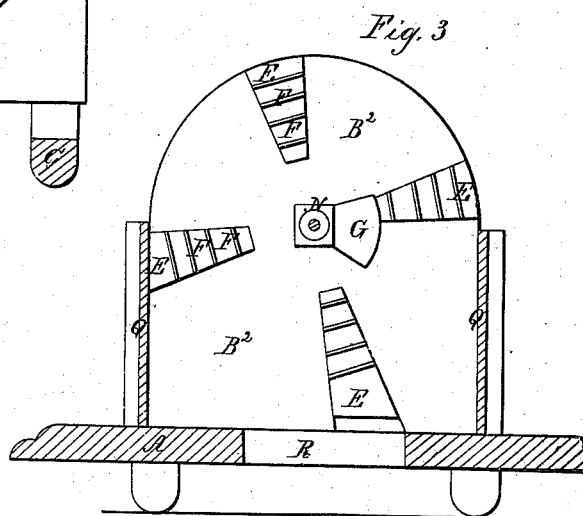
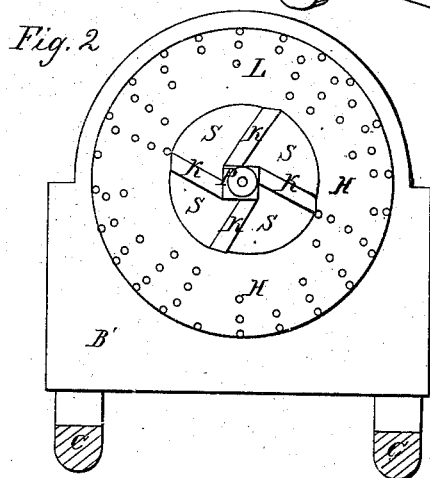
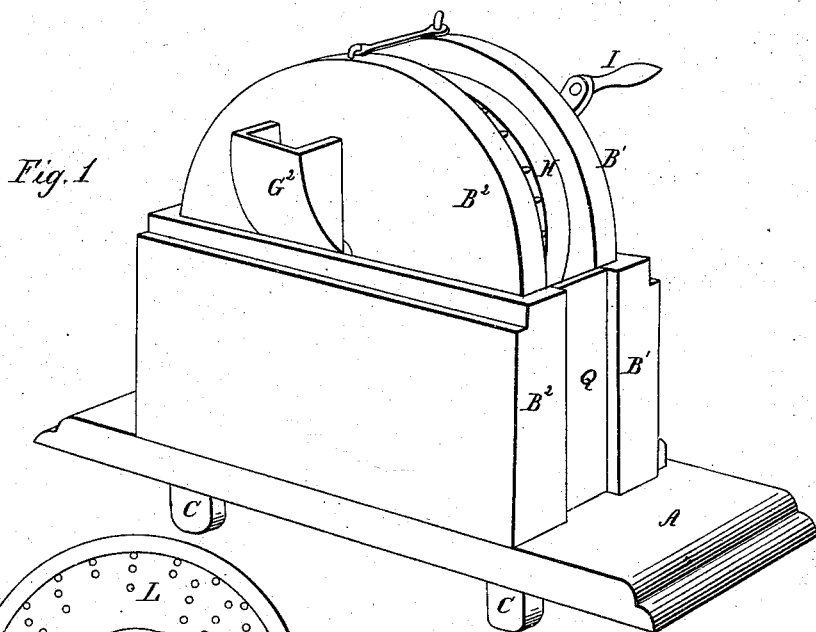


No. 2,815.

PATENTED OCT. 12, 1842.

J. H. POTTS.
SAUSAGE MACHINE.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. POTTS, OF FAYETTE, MISSOURI.

SAUSAGE-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 2,815, dated October 12, 1842.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. POTTS, of Fayette, in the county of Howard and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful
5 Machine for Cutting Sausage-Meat and for other Purposes, which is described as follows, reference being had to the annexed drawings of the same, making part of this specification.

10 Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a view of the revolving circular disk with its cutters, pins, and shaft and one of the cheeks B' between which it revolves. Fig. 3 is a vertical section showing
15 the inner face of the opposite cheek B² feeding hopper or opening therein, dovetailed slides and parallel knives and bed piece or foundation and ends of the box in which the disk revolves and the discharging
20 aperture in the bed.

The foundation or bed piece A is made of any convenient length, breadth and thickness having four mortises therein near its
25 four corners to receive the four tenons on the lower edges of the cheeks B' B² grooves to admit the ends Q and an oblong mortise R in the center through which the article cut is discharged.

30 The cheeks B' B² are in width about two thirds the length of the bed A—in thickness about equal to one third the width of the bed and of any convenient height and rounded or semicircular on the upper ends having a
35 stout tenon near each lower corner passing through its corresponding mortise in the bed.

The cheek lettered B² is provided with a fixed metallic box N in the center having a
40 circular cavity in the center in which the inner end of the axle P of the disk H revolves. Likewise with an inclined opening G near the center covered with a hopper G² on the outside through which the machine
45 is fed with the article to be cut. Also with four sets of parallel triangular knives set in four dovetailed slides inserted into dovetailed mortises radiating from the center of the cheek to the circumference of a circle in-
50 scribed around the aforesaid center. The aforesaid dovetailed slides widen gradually from their inner to their outer ends and the knives inserted therein are made to correspond therewith by being increased in length
55 as they leave the center. These knives are to perform part of the cutting. Vertical parallel grooves are made in this cheek near

the outer edges thereof into which the end pieces Q are inserted forming the ends of the box which are made a little wider than the thickness of the disk and half the height
60 of the cheeks.

The cheek B' is made plain and smooth on both sides. Its tenons are notched on the sides next the disk so that when inserted in the mortises and the cheek is moved up
65 against the vertical edges of the ends Q the shoulders on the tenons will come under the bed A leaving a space in the mortise behind the tenons into which wedges are inserted for securing the aforesaid cheek B' firmly
70 against the ends Q forming the box.

The space between the cheeks constituting the box and in which the disk H revolves is a little wider than the thickness of the disk. The cheek B² is perforated in the center with
75 a round aperture on a horizontal line with the aforesaid box N of the opposite cheek to receive the axle of the disk which projects beyond the outside of said cheek far enough to receive a crank by which it is turned.
80 Fig. 2 represents the disk placed against the inner face of the smooth cheek.

The disk D is slightly convex on its side next the cheek B' and concave on the side
85 next the armed side of the cheek B² on which concave side it is furnished with knives and pins. Its diameter is less than the diameter of the curved parts of the cheeks. Around its center and within a
90 small concentric circle are formed four wedge shaped projections S having rhomboidal knives K fastened on the thickest parts of the aforesaid projections. The cutting edge of each knife extends from the corner of the square part of the shaft at an
95 angle of about 50 degrees therewith. These knives are for cutting the meat around the center and as it enters the box from the hopper. In the space between these knives and the circumference of the disk are ar-
100 ranged four or more concentric circles of pins or projections for carrying around the pieces of the meat or other article to be cut amongst the parallel triangular knives F and bringing it in contact therewith being so
105 arranged as to pass between the said knives without touching them.

The meat in pieces is fed through the hopper G² and inclined aperture G in the cheek B² where it is met by the oblique or rhom-
110 boidal knives which pass over the opening G of the hopper and by them cut into smaller

pieces which are carried around by the concentric rows of conveying pins of the revolving disk amongst the parallel triangular stationary knives F of the cheek B² by
5 which the pieces of meat are cut up to the required degree of fineness. It then descends through the discharging aperture R in the foundation A to a receiver placed below it.

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

The combination of the rhomboidal knives K fixed on the upper or outer edges of the

wedge shaped projections S at the center of the concave revolving disk H for cutting the
15 meat into small pieces as it enters the machine from the hopper G in combination with the several series of fixed triangular knives F arranged in the dovetailed slides L
20 of the cheek B² for cutting the meat into finer particles in the manner herein set forth.

JOHN H. POTTS.

Witnesses:

J. M. A. TALBOT,
R. T. PREWITT.