(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. STREICHER, V. HOEHL & B. HOLZ.

MEAT CUTTER.

No. 264,114. Patented Sept. 12, 1882.

Fig. 1.

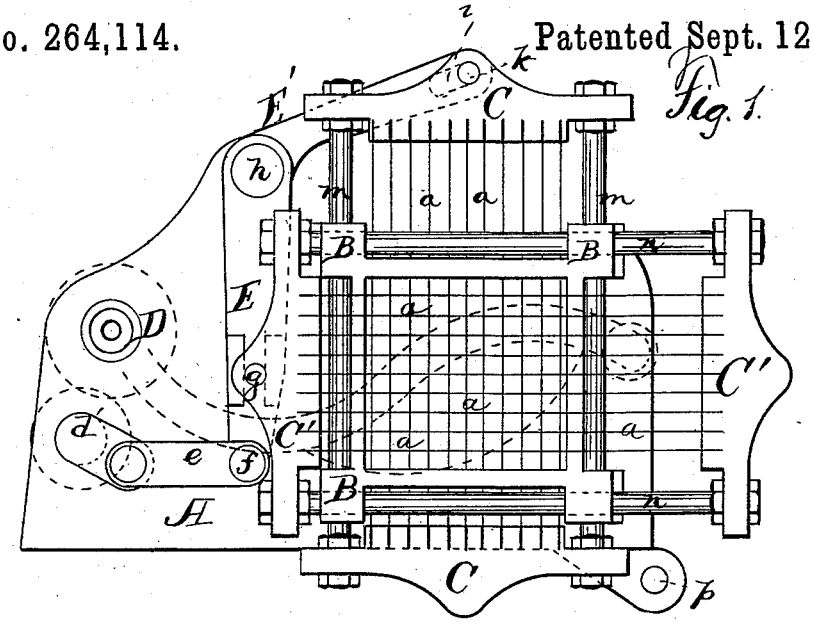
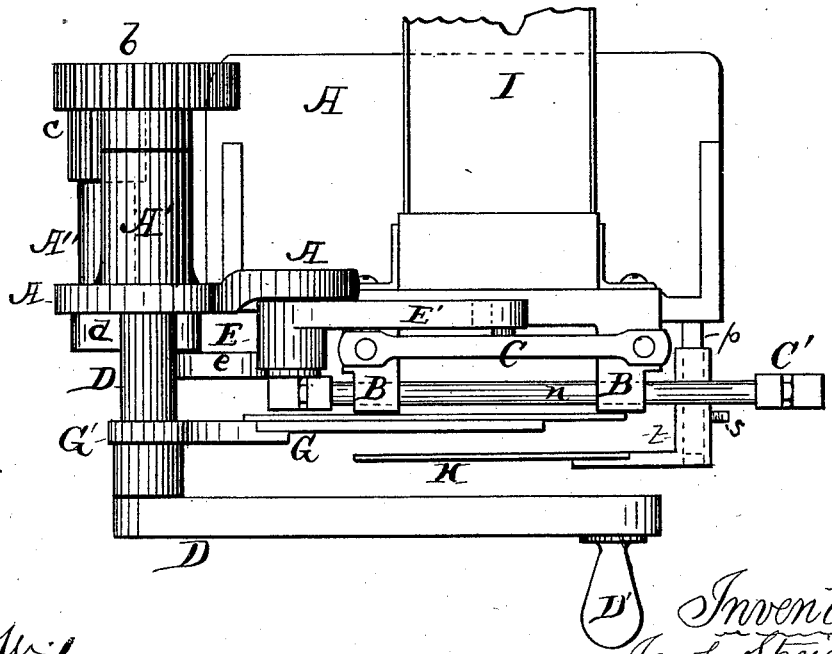


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
T. K. Parsons.
J. R. Drake.

Inventors:
Jacob Streicher
Valentine Hoehl,
Bernard Holz,
by J. R. Drake. Atty.

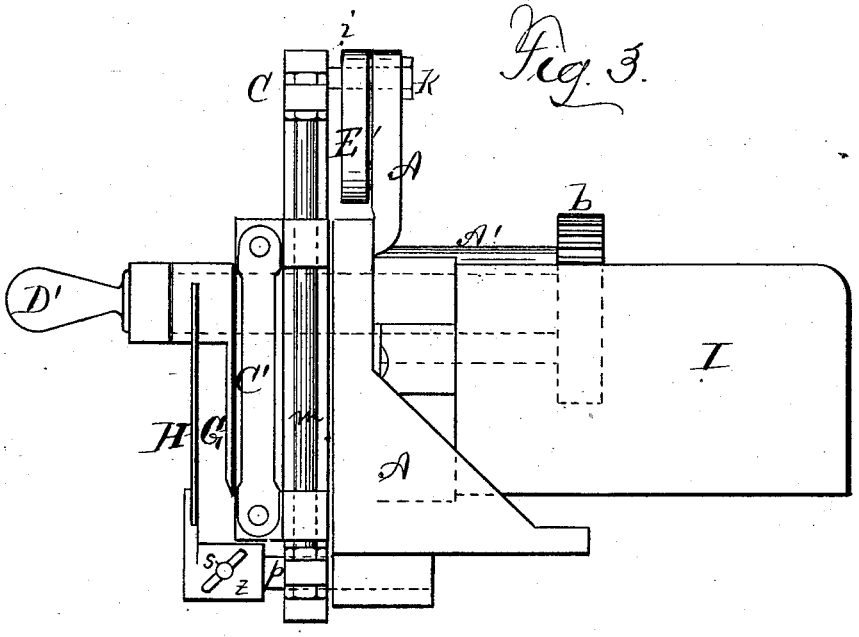
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. STREICHER, V. HOEHL & B. HOLZ.

MEAT CUTTER.

No. 264,114. Patented Sept. 12, 1882.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
T. W. Parsons.
J. R. Drake.

Jacob Streicher,
Valentine Hoehl,
Bernard Holz,
Inventors,
by J. R. Drake,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB STREICHER, VALENTINE HOEHL, AND BERNARD HOLZ, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK; SAID HOLZ ASSIGNOR TO SAID STREICHER AND HOEHL.

MEAT-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,114, dated September 12, 1882.

Application filed June 12, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JACOB STREICHER, VALENTINE HOEHL, and BERNARD HOLZ, the two first citizens of the United States, and the latter, BERNARD HOLZ, a subject of Germany, all residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Meat-Cutters, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to machines for cutting fats, pork, &c., into cubes or rectangular pieces for use in sausages, &c., and for other purposes; and the invention consists in its construction, by which two frames holding a series of knives are made to cut across each other, one set of knives having a vertical movement and the other set a longitudinal movement in close proximity to each other, by which four cuttings are made at each revolution of the working handle and shaft, and which also carries a single knife that cuts off the cubes as they come through the interstices of the series of knives.

It also consists in an outside adjustable gage-plate for regulating the length of the pieces of fat, all as fully hereinafter explained.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation, showing the frame and the two sets of knives, the large cutting-off knife in dotted lines; Fig. 2, a top plan, and Fig. 3 side view or elevation.

A A represent the main frame, usually cast in one piece and carrying the working parts, and which will be clamped or screwed to a table.

B is a supplementary frame attached to main frame A, and in which the knife-frames C and C′ work, which carry each a series of parallel knives, *a a a a*, which are long thin blades confined in said frames, and merely represented in the drawings by straight lines, the knife-frame C moving vertically up and down and frame C′ horizontally across the front of C. There is nothing new in a series of parallel knives. A double action is got from each set of knives by the connections of their frames with the operating-shaft, as follows:

D is the main shaft, revolved by the crank-handle D′, and which goes through frame A and through an attached sleeved journal A′, forming part of frame A. On the end of this shaft D is set a cog-wheel, *b*, meshing into a cog-wheel, *c*, just beneath it, and which is one-half the size of *b*, and which is set on a shaft, *d*, which also runs in frame A, and also in an attached sleeved journal, A″, forming part of frame A. (See Fig. 1.) The crank *d′* on the end of shaft *d* is connected to a short link or strap, *e*, pivoted to it. The other end of said link is pivoted by a pin, *f*, to an upright lever or operating-arm, E, and which is itself pivoted to the horizontal knife-frame C′ at *g*, (see Fig. 1,) and which it pulls back and forth. At its upper end it is again pivoted at *h* to frame A, and there bends over forming-arm E′, its end provided with a slot, *i*, (shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1,) in which sets a pin, *k*, which is attached to top of knife-frame C, and by this means said frame is pulled up and down. The frame C has side vertical guides, *m m*, and frame C′ horizontal guides *n n*, which all run through proper bearings in the frame B to keep the movement steady. By these simple devices the knife-frames (and knives) are operated and the cutting of the fats, &c., into rectangular pieces is accomplished. In addition, a large flat and curved knife, G, (dotted in Fig. 1, and the back shown in Fig. 2,) is rigidly fastened by its sleeve G′ onto main shaft D outside of frame A, which is operated by the crank-handle D′, and every time it revolves the edge, coming close to the frame C′, cuts off the fat pieces, as they emerge from the interstices of the knives *a a a*, into the required lengths, the length being regulated by a flat piece of metal, H, set in front of frame C′ this side of knife G, (see Figs. 2 and 3,) and which forms a gage. This is set on a rod, *p*, at one corner of the main frame A, (or other convenient place,) and by means of a set-screw, *s*, through the sleeve *t* of the gage H regulates the length of all the rectangular pieces, and which are instantly cut off by the constant revolution of knife G, the fat pieces striking against the gage and the knife G, cutting all off close to the frame (and knives) C, as before stated.

The whole operation is the fat in lumps,

&c., is fed into an attached trough, I, by the left hand of the operator, who pushes it through the knives *a a a a* as they work both ways, he turning the crank-handle D′ at the same time with his right hand, which operates the knives *a a a a* and their frames C and C′, the large knife G making one cut to every two cuts of each of the frame-knives *a a a a*.

The whole machine is simple and very effective. It is small and, as compared with others, quite inexpensive. It can be set on any table, the fat cubes falling into any receptacle below. It can be run by power, if desired, by merely putting a pulley on main shaft D instead of by the crank-handle.

We make no claim to the knives, but only to the means whereby we operate them and get a double movement from each set.

We claim—

In a device for cutting fat or other substances into cubes or rectangular pieces, the combination of the frames A and B with the knife-frames C and C′, with their parallel knives *a a a*, and the operating devices consisting of shafts D and *d*, cog-wheels *b c*, crank *d′*, link *e*, upright lever and arm E E′, the former pivoted to knife-frame C′ at *g* and to frame A at *h* and to knife-frame C at *k* by slot *i*, and with the revolving cutting-knife G, rigidly fastened to shaft D by sleeve G′, all arranged and operating substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB STREICHER.
VALENTINE HOEHL.
B. HOLZ.

Witnesses:
C. H. KELLOGG,
J. R. DRAKE.