

(No Model.)

M. SIERSDORFER.
APPLE CORER AND SLICER.

No. 419,722.

Patented Jan. 21, 1890.

Fig. 1.

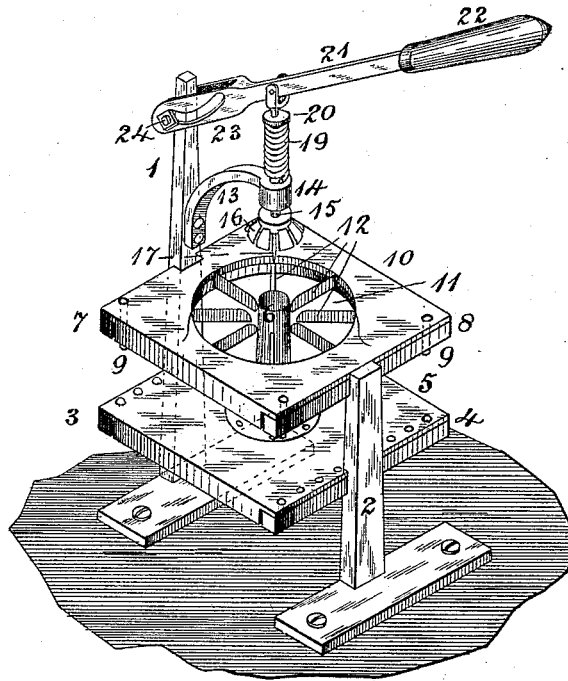


Fig. 5.

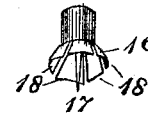


Fig. 3.

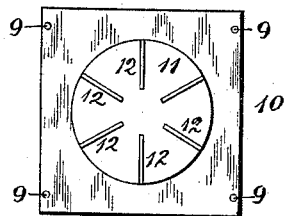


Fig. 4.

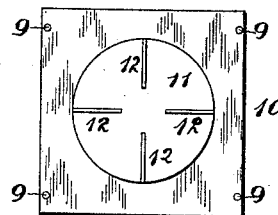
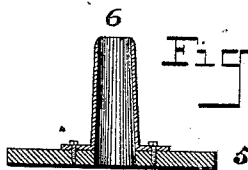


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
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MICHAEL SIERSDORFER, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

APPLE CORER AND SLICER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,722, dated January 21, 1890.

Application filed April 15, 1889. Serial No. 307,260. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL SIERSDORFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Apple Corer and Slicer, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a device which simultaneously scoops out a cylindrical central piece which includes the core, the stalk, and the calyx, and cuts the remainder into any desired number of equal "quarters" or segments.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an apple corer and slicer embodying my invention, the same being adapted for cutting eight sections. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the corer. Figs. 3 and 4 show slicing-plates adapted for operation on smaller apples, and containing respectively six and four blades. Fig. 5 represents a six-section plunger.

1 2 are standards, cross-bars 3 4 of which support a floor 5, which has a central orifice that corresponds to the interior of the cylindrical gouge 6, which is fastened to and extends upward from the said floor. Said gouge is sharpened at its upper rim and flares slightly downward. Like cross-bars 7 8 of the said standards have holes to receive the dowels 9 from a slicing-plate 10, whose central opening 11 is somewhat larger than the largest apple.

12 are blades that project radially inward nearly in contact with and a little below the top of the gouge. These blades are equidistant and of any desired number—as, for example, there may be eight blades, as in Fig. 1, six blades, as in Fig. 3, or four blades, as in Fig. 4.

The machine is easily changed from an eight to a six or four bladed arrangement by simply lifting off one slicing-plate and putting another slicing-plate in its place, and, where necessary, substituting the six-section plunger shown in Fig. 5 for the eight-section plunger shown in Fig. 1.

The standard 1 rises above the slicing-plate and carries a bracket 13, which terminates in a guide-eye 14 for the stem 15 of a follower or plunger 16, having a central point 17 and side spurs 18 to grasp and force down past the gouge and cutters an apple placed upon them. The said side spurs are so arranged as to pass down between the slicing-blades.

A spiral spring 19, which rests upon the guide-eye and bears upward against a collar 20 on the stem 15, operates to normally retract the plunger. The plunger-stem is pivoted at top to a lever 21, having a handle 22 at one end and a slotted yoke 23 at its other end, which engages over a pin 24 on the standard 1.

Having thus described my invention, the following is what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

In an apple corer and slicer, the combination, with the down-flaring fixed gouge 6, the self-retracting radially-notched plunger 16, and the cross-bars 7 8, of the interchangeable slicing-plates, having unlike numbers of blades and each blade having dowels 9, that occupy sockets in the said cross-bars, as and for the purposes set forth.

MICHAEL SIERSDORFER.

Witnesses:

FRED STUCKY,

EMILE DUPAQUIER.