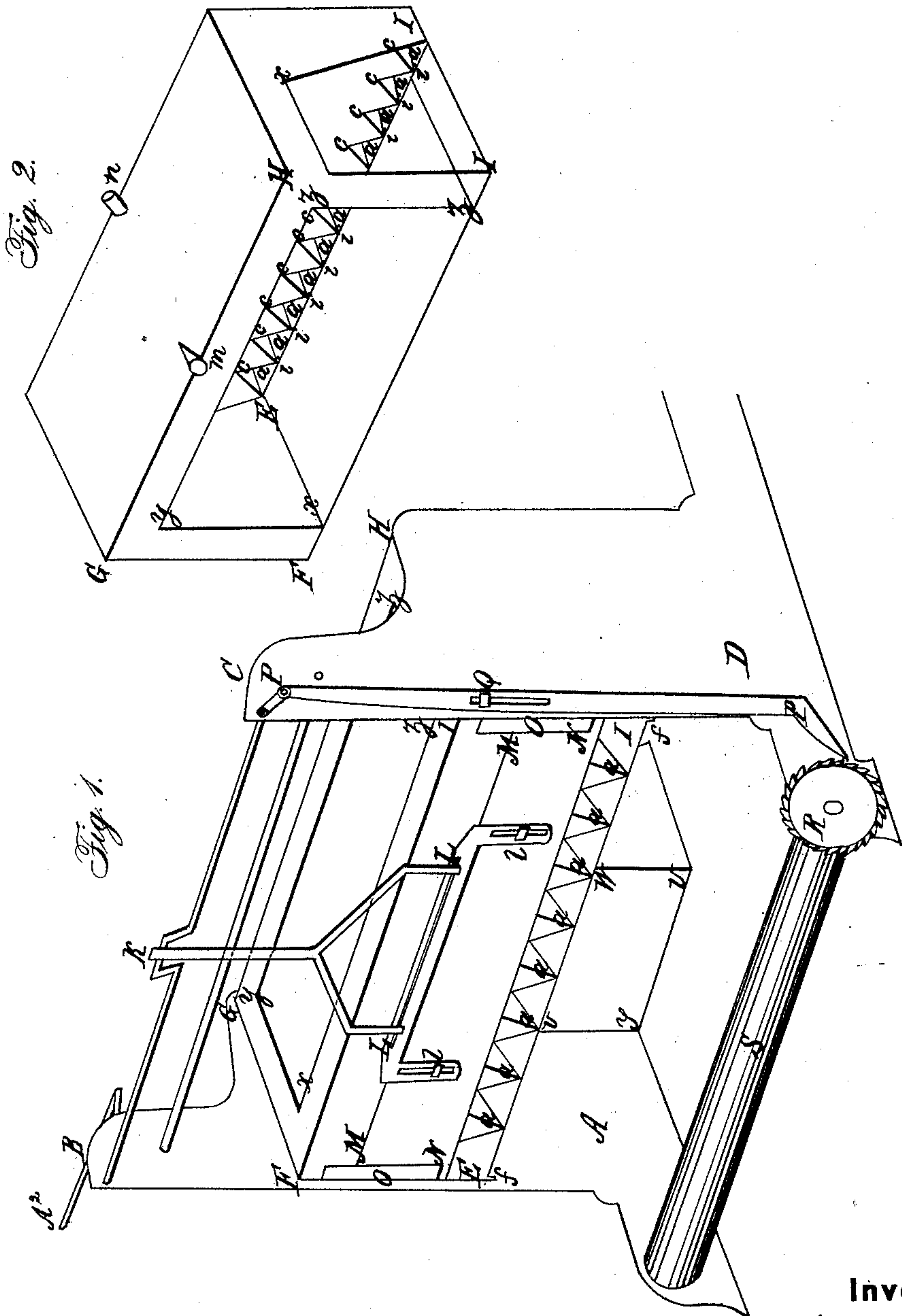


G. K. FARRINGTON & S. BROWN, Jr.

Making Confectionery.

No. 20,240.

Patented May 11, 1858.



Witnesses:

C. H. Sexton.
P. L. Macdonell.

Inventor:

Geo. K. Farrington
S. Samuel Brown Jr.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEO. K. FARRINGTON AND SAM'L. BROWN, JR., OF XENIA, OHIO, ASSIGNORS
TO THEMSELVES AND DAVID B. TIFFANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANDY-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 20,240, dated May 11, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE K. FARRINGTON and SAMUEL BROWN, Jr., both of the town of Xenia, county of Greene, in the State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement on a Peppermint-Dropper; and we do declare hereby that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine; Fig. 2, a representation of the sugar-kettle, showing a transverse section of the end of the same, representing the face or front of the kettle (as it is fixed in its natural position in the machine) turned down and the top appearing in front.

We construct the frame of our machine of sheet iron, brass, or copper about thirty inches high, B A or C D, Fig. 1, the end pieces, A and D, about one foot wide, with feet extending a convenient distance front and rear, so as to give it a steady foundation. The sugar-kettle E F G H I J, Fig. 1, is about twenty inches in length, F I or E J, Fig. 1, fixed in between the ends A and D and supported at the bottom by small cleats attached to the inside of the end pieces, A and D, at *ff*, Fig. 1. The sugar-kettle is furnished with any convenient number of spouts of triangular form—say sixteen, as seen at *a a a*, &c., Fig. 1—their faces or fronts on the same plane with the front of the kettle opening up into the bottom of the kettle. A knife, M M N N, Fig. 1, is adjusted in front of the kettle of sufficient length and breadth to cover all the spouts, pressed closely to the front of the kettle by cleats O and O, Fig. 1, fastened in a vertical position at each end of the kettle, so as to admit the knife to slide up and down between the cleats and front of the kettle. We fix a shaft or axle at the top of the frame at B and C, having a crank in the middle at K, Fig. 1, to which is attached the adjustable pitman K L L, fastened to the knife by screws at *ll*. In the lower ends of the pitman-frames are long slots, through which the screws pass at *ll* into the knife, the screw-heads binding tight on the frame at the sides of the slots. By slackening the screws the knife can be slipped up or

down, so as to regulate the space opened in the spouts by the working of the machine. On one end of the shaft is another crank at P, on which works the long pitman P P. In this pitman (nearer the top than bottom) is a long slot or mortise at Q, through which a screw with a broad head passes into the frame, the head of the screw being wider than the slot, so as to clutch the pitman and hold it in its proper place, but not so tight as to prevent the pitman from freely sliding up and down when the crank is worked. A roller, S, working in the front feet of the frame-work A and D, has a notched wheel, R, fastened to the outer end of the pivot at the end where the long pitman P P works. At the lower end of the pitman P P is a hook or catch, which, as this pitman is raised, catches in a notch of the wheel R and revolves it and the roller S a certain distance each time the pitman P P is raised. When this pitman descends, the catch is some distance from the notched wheel, so that it passes down without touching the wheel. Another roller is fixed at the rear of the machine, working parallel with the roller S. An endless apron is passed over and around these two rollers, passing under the sugar-kettle, so that when the roller S is revolved by the means above described the upper side of the endless apron is drawn out from under the sugar-kettle. A box or apartment, T U V W, Fig. 1, is attached under the lower side of the sugar-kettle opening at the rear, in which is placed a fluid-lamp for the purpose of keeping the melted sugar in the kettle at a proper heat.

X Y Z Z, Fig. 1, represent the lid of the kettle, which covers that part which contains melted sugar.

The kettle is constructed of copper, brass, or any other suitable metal, and consists of an inner and outward apartment, leaving a space at each end, back, and bottom between the part containing sugar and the outer shell, which space is to be filled with water and heat by the lamp, (or other apparatus, as steam may be introduced to heat the water,) so as to keep the sugar at the proper temperature for manufacture.

Fig. 2 represents the sugar-kettle with the front side down, the top in front with the lid

off, and one end of the kettle out. The width of the entire kettle is about ten inches, and entire height or depth about one foot, the space between the outer shell and inner apartment at each end and back, as from F to X or from G to Y, is about two and one-half inches, and the space between the two bottoms is about two and one-half inches at the front side and five and one-half inches at back, so that the inner bottom is lower in front than back, and dips toward the front, as seen at X J, so as to cause the melted sugar to run to the spouts, Fig. 2. The openings of the spouts into the bottom of the sugar-kettle are seen at *i c i i c i i c i*, &c., Fig. 2. The lines *i a i a i a*, &c., Fig. 2, each show one side of a spout on the front of the kettle where the knife passes up and down to cut off the drops. There is a hole at *m* to fill the space between the inner kettle and outer shell with water and for the escape of steam, and another hole at *n* to discharge the water, Fig. 2.

The kettle being adjusted in its proper place and filled with melted sugar, the handle or winch at A², Fig. 1, is turned forward, which moves the pitman K L L, to which the knife M M' N N is attached, downward, and when the knife begins to descend the long pitman P P commences ascending, the hook at the lower end catches the wheel R, and as the pitman P P ascends the roller S is revolved, and the endless apron is drawn out a sufficient distance to remove the last row of "mint-drops" cut off from under the succeeding drop.

By this time the knife has descended so as to cut off another row of drops, which falls in the place from which the preceding row of drops was removed, and so on at each succeeding turn of the crank. With this machine one hand can manufacture from six to eight hundred pounds of "peppermint-drops" per day, while by the ordinary methods now in use a hand cannot manufacture more than eighty pounds.

We disclaim the construction of the steam or water box and the means described for keeping the melted sugar at the proper degree of heat, as that was patented by Alex. Keiller in 1853, No. 1,308, as appears by the English specification of patents.

We do not claim the endless apron, although we do not know of its ever being used in the manner herein described.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The construction of the machine, the construction of the sugar-kettle and spouts, as herein described.

2. The method herein described of cutting off all the drops with one stroke of the knife working vertically in connection with the adjustable pitman, or any other means substantially the same producing the same effect.

GEO. K. FARRINGTON.
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Witnesses:

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