

**J. JONES.**

## Machine for Making Candles.

**No. 21,882.**

Patented Oct. 26, 1858.

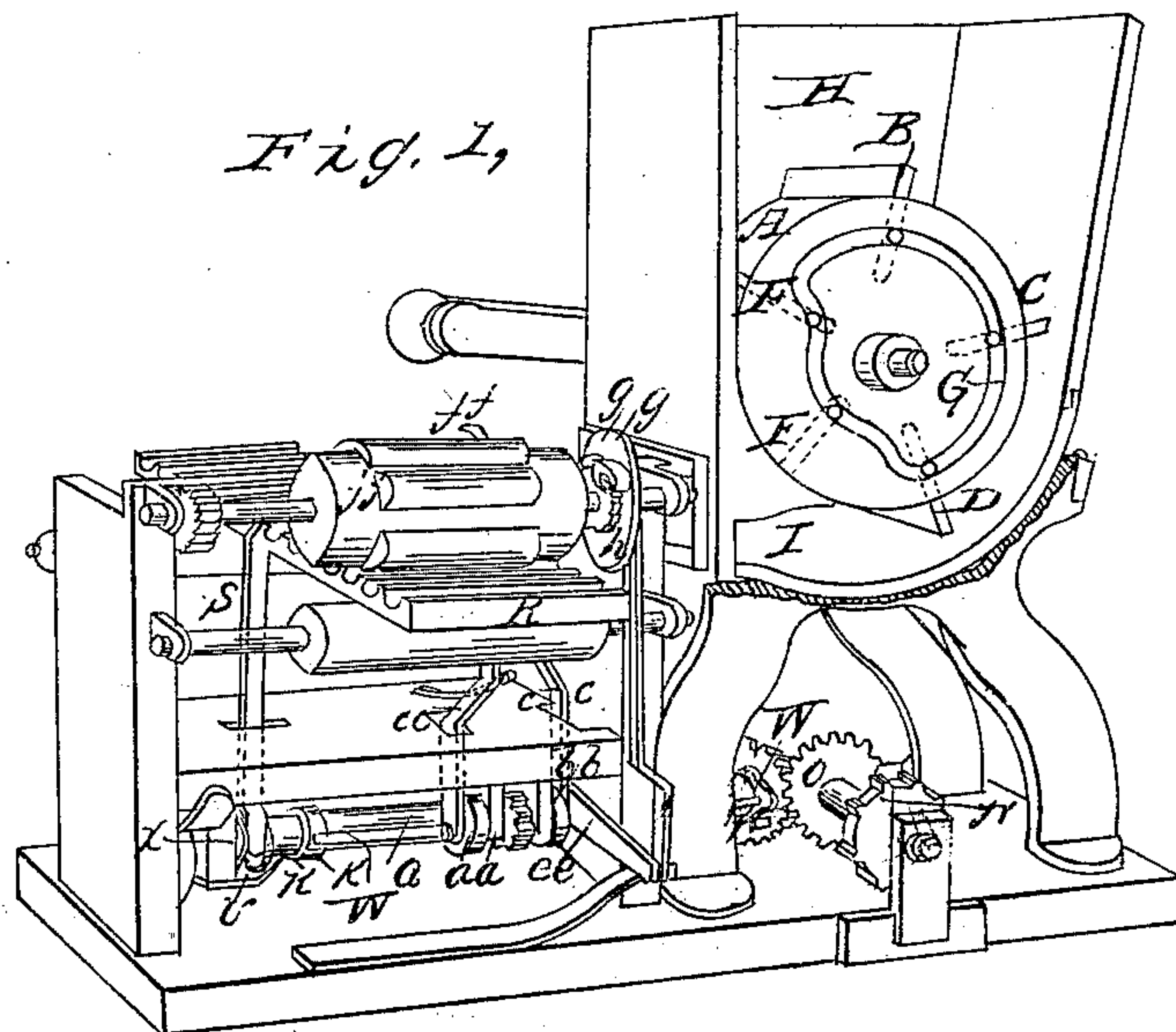
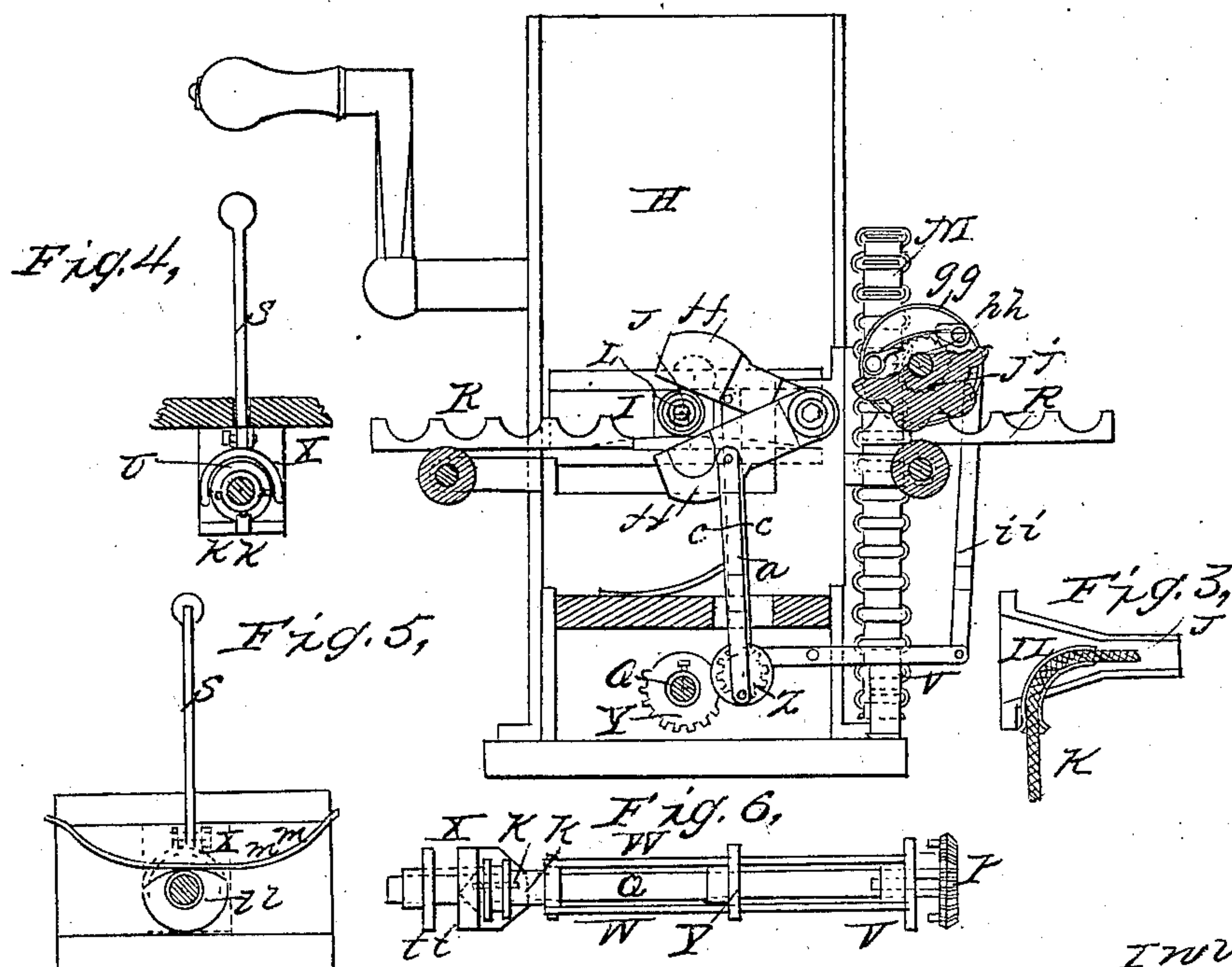


Fig. 2,



Inventor  
John Jones



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN JONES, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## MACHINE FOR MAKING CANDLES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 21,882, dated October 26, 1858.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN JONES, of Baltimore city, State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Machine for Making Candles, &c.; and I do hereby declare 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, with the candle cutting and clearing apparatus attached.

The machine is represented as having a portion of the side removed for the better explanation of the construction of the feeding and packing roller A.

A is a hollow cylinder having slots in both ends, through which move the journal ends of the steel bars attached to the backs of the knives B, C, D, E, F. These knives move in and out of the roller A as shown in Fig. 1 by the cam G (which is attached to or is part of both sides of the machine) and in which the journals attached to the several knives are guided. By the cam G the knives F, B, are thrown up and take in the material which is in the hopper H Figs. 1 and 2, carry it down and press it forward by means of the knives C, D, into the chamber I and thence through the mold J Figs. 2 and 3. As soon as the knives have performed this duty they are drawn by the cam G within the roller A and escape the sides of the vessel as shown at E. The candle wick K is fed up and through the tube L Figs. 2 and 3.

The cutting and clearing arrangements as shown by perspective in Fig. 1 and in sections by Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, receives its motion from the pulley and chain-band M Fig. 2, and the pulley N Figs. 1 and 2, or by any other means in connection with the pulley N. The revolution of the pulley N gives the same motion to the bevel wheel O which is attached to its (N's) axle, and through O to the bevel wheel P which turns free of the shaft Q upon which it revolves. When the candle material is forced through the mold J it carries with it the wick K Fig. 3 and the candle is delivered on the grooved board R Figs. 1 and 2. When the candle has at-

tained a sufficient length it moves back the lever S Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5, whose fulcrum is at T Fig. 4. This moves forward the wheel U which moves the dog V Figs. 1 and 6 by means of the connecting wire W. When the dog V comes in contact with the pins in the bevel wheel P it revolves, carrying around with it the shaft Q. The first portion of the shaft's revolution forces the pin in the back of the wheel U Fig. 6 (a longitudinal section) up an inclined plane in the plate X which clears the lever S from the candle and also forces the dog V to a firmer hold on the pins in P. The wheel Y Figs. 2 and 6 revolves with the shaft Q and gives motion to the cog-wheel Z Figs. 1 and 2. The face plates *a a* and *b b* are attached to the axle of and revolve with the cog-wheel Z. On the opposite diameters of each of the face plates *a a* and *b b* is a pin which gives motion to the rods *c, c, c, c*. The pin on the plate *b b* also gives motion to the lever *e e*. The first half of the revolution of the cog-wheel Z cuts the candle by closing the shears *f f* by means of the bars *c, c, c, c*. The same half revolution of the plate *b b* moves the wheel and dog *g g* (free of the axle on which it revolves) a given distance around the ratchet wheel *h h* by means of the levers *e e* and *i i*. The second half of the revolution of the cog-wheel *z* opens the shears, draws back the wheel and dog *g g* turning with it the ratchet wheel *h h* and the roller *j j*. This motion of the roller *j j* moves the board R forward one groove ready to receive another candle. When the shaft Q and the wheel Y have imparted the above motion to the cog-wheel, they escape free of the cog-wheel (Z) and the dog V is thrown out of gear by the pin in the front of the wheel U, coming in contact with the cam *k k* Figs. 1 and 6 assisted by the eccentric wheel *l l* and the spring *m m* Fig. 5.

I do not claim the supplying of the wick as described at Fig. 3; nor the cutting of the candle by bringing two knife-edges together. But

I claim—

1. The feeding and packing roller A, with blades moving alternately in and out by the cam G as shown in the drawing, or by an

eccentric or any other device, for the purpose of feeding and working tallow, wax, or any other plastic material.

2. I also claim the combination of one or more feeding and packing rollers A with the various molds for the different purposes to which it is applicable.

3. I also claim the entire combination of

the machinery for the purpose of cutting and removing the candles as herein described, 10  
Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

JOHN JONES.

Witnesses:

WM. H. FLINT,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Jr.