

F. NISHWITZ.

Sugar Mold.

No. 55,887.

Patented June 26, 1866.

Fig: 2.

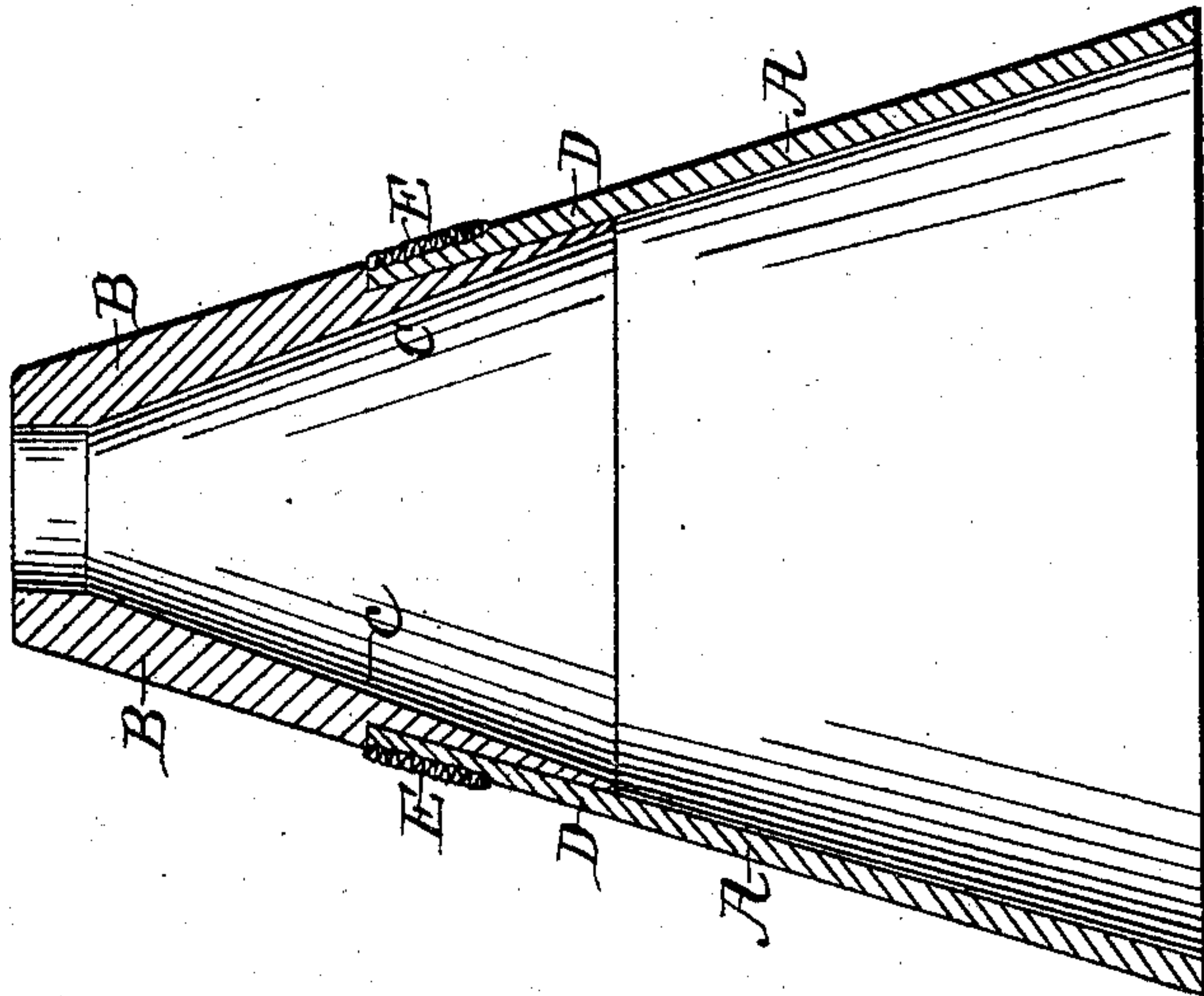
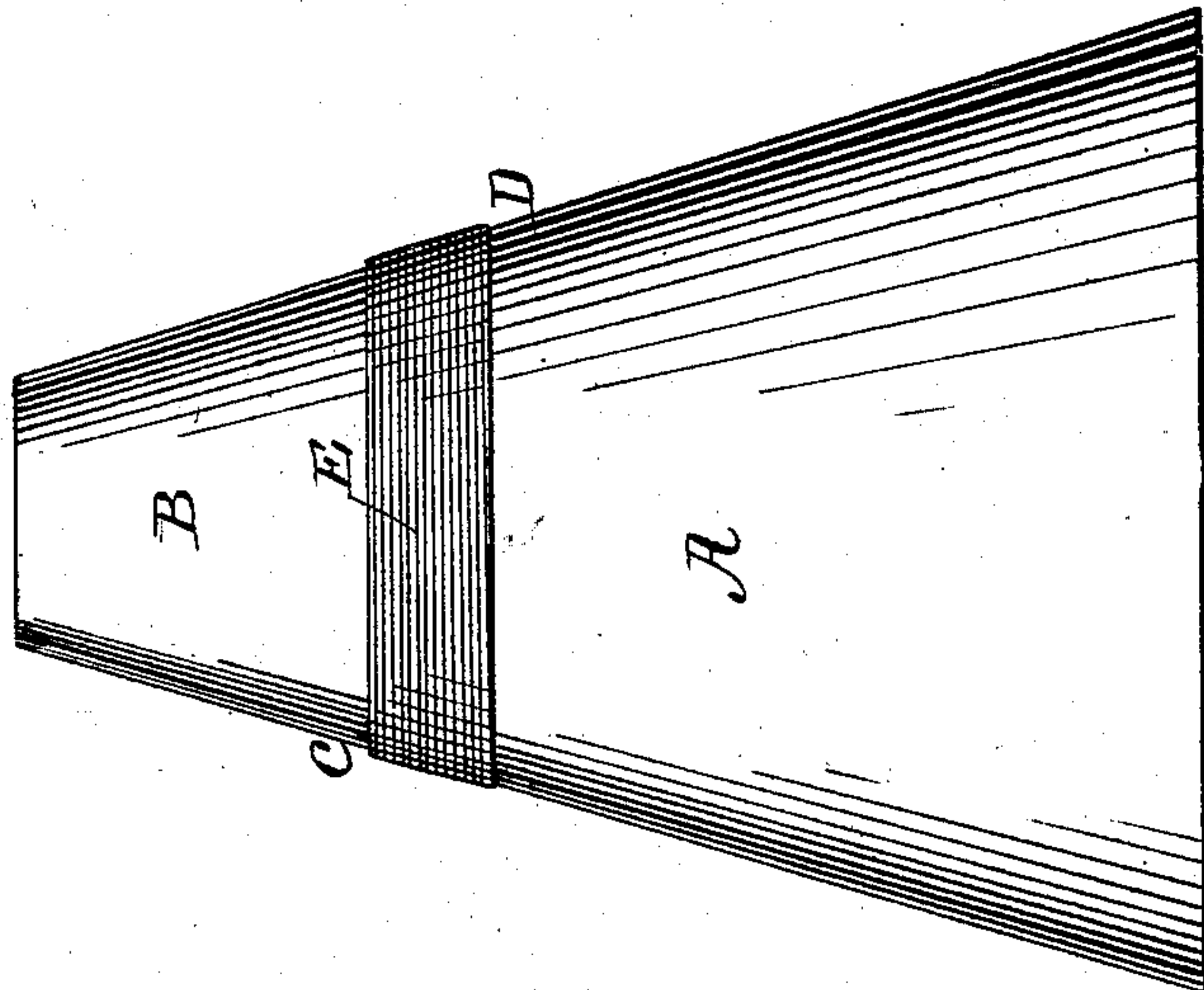


Fig: 1.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK NISHWITZ, OF WILLIAMSBURG, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SUGAR-MOLDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 55,887, dated June 26, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK NISHWITZ, of Williamsburg, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sugar-Molds; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view, in elevation, of my improved sugar-mold, and Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the middle of Fig. 1.

All sugar-molds hitherto made, whether of glass, porcelain, metal, or papier-maché, are in some particulars objectionable. The great number of these molds required (sometimes as many as twenty thousand, and even more, being used at one time in a single refinery) renders necessary a large investment of capital in this one item; and hence, while glass or porcelain molds are the best, yet their fragility involves such great expense that they have been superseded by iron or copper. Molds made of iron are varnished or enameled on the interior, and those made of copper are tinned, both expensive finishes, not only in their original cost, but also in the repairs which are constantly necessary with these linings, and which it is difficult to make.

The papier-maché mold is perhaps the most economical and liable to the fewest objections of any hitherto made; but the lacquering, japanning, or enameling of the interior of these molds is also expensive, and it is difficult to repair them when the surface cracks or becomes roughened by use. In short, the processes of imparting to and maintaining in any sugar-molds the high finish required throughout the entire inner surface are all expensive and difficult, in the first instance, from the fact that the molds taper from one end to the other, and afterward from the fact that a defect in any part of the interior renders it necessary to renew the entire surface throughout.

It is the object of my invention not only to diminish the original cost of sugar-molds, but also to lessen the cost and difficulty of repairing them; and, further, to make a mold which will not need to be relined throughout by

reason of a crack or defect in a portion only of its interior surface; and to this end my invention consists in combining a tip of hard material with a body of papier-maché or other equivalent material, and so connecting these parts and holding them firmly in place that they form a perfect continuous interior surface, and yet may be detached easily one from the other, without destroying either, and the injured or worn-out part repaired or renewed and replaced without the necessity of renewing or replacing the entire surface.

The drawings show a sugar-mold consisting of a metallic tip and a papier-maché body, each finished on the inner surface in any manner preferred, and connected by a wrapping of wire laid on under tension, and afterward tinned or soldered into a solid band to hold it in place.

A represents the frustum of a cone, B the apex or tip, having a dovetailed flange, C, around its base, conforming to the taper of the mold, and into which the upper part or shoulder of the frustum A fits neatly, forming with it a continuous surface on the interior. The wrapping of wire E is then tightly wound around the shoulder of the frustum A, compressing it firmly under and against the flange C, the ends of the wire being, in this instance, clinched in small holes made in the apex for that purpose. The exterior surface, D, may be painted or finished in any of the ordinary ways.

It is obvious that by merely unsoldering the band E and unwrapping the wire the two parts may be separated and repaired, or either one replaced, with comparatively little trouble and expense, and without losing the whole mold by reason of a partial defect. The body of the mold may be made of any other equivalent material, but I prefer papier-maché, while the tip might be made of wood instead of iron. It is, of course, not indispensable that the wire wrapping should be soldered, as it is only necessary so to secure it that it will keep in place, and even twine would answer as a wrapping, though it would be far less durable than wire.

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

1. Combining a sugar-mold tip with a body

of papier-maché or other equivalent material, the two parts being constructed and arranged substantially as described.

2. Clamping the body of the mold to the tip and holding the two parts in place by means of a wrapping of wire, substantially as described.

3. Combining with the dovetailed flange on the tip the shoulder on the body of the mold,

when the latter acts as a stop to prevent the wrapping from slipping off the cone, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

F. NISHWITZ.

Witnesses:

HENRY A. LEE,
JACOB WIRTZ.