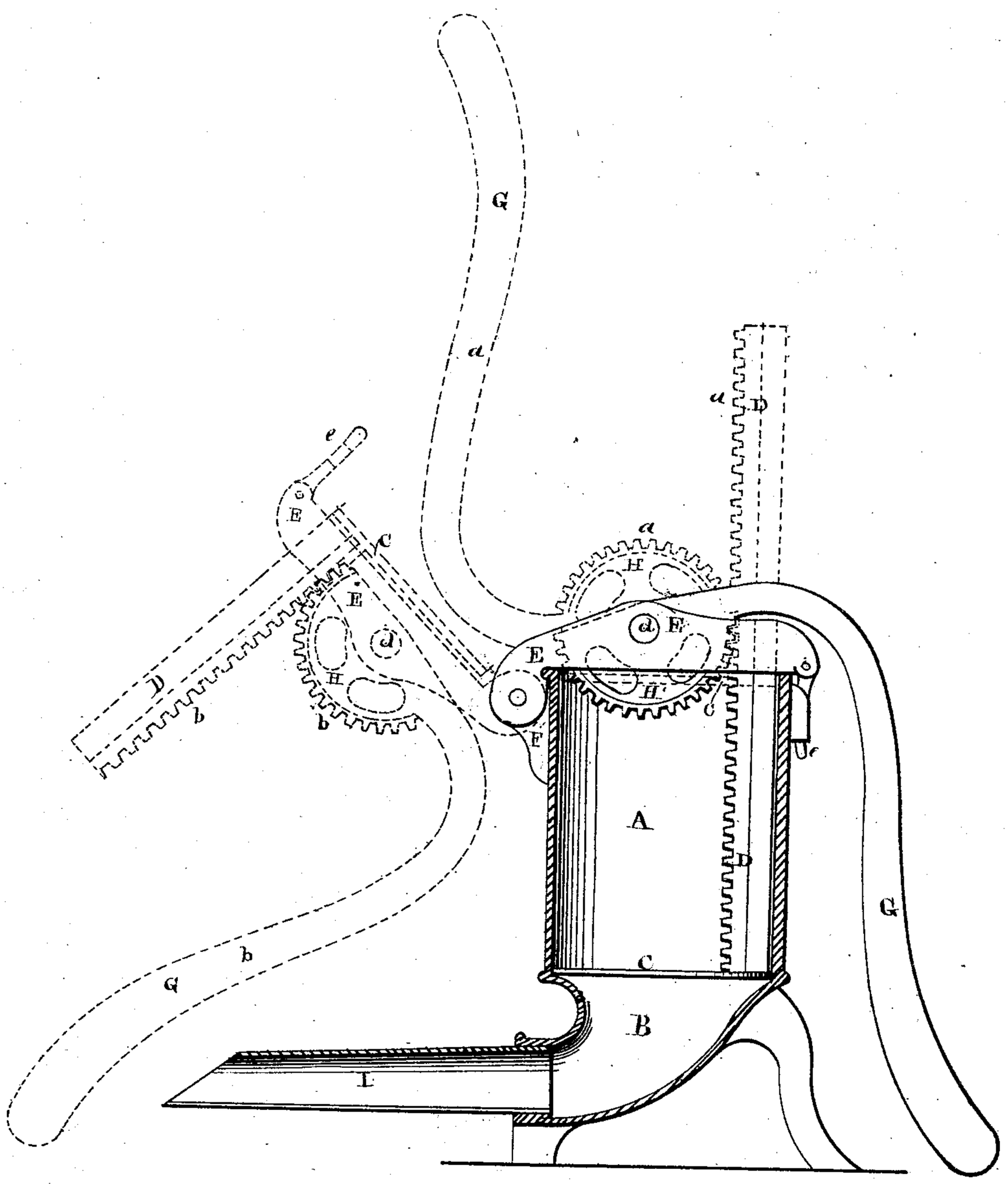
J. G. PERRY.

Sausage-Machines.

No. 151,796. Patented June 9, 1874.



Witnesses

John E. Perry

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JOHN G. PERRY, OF KINGSTON, RHODE ISLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAUSAGE-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **151,796**, dated June 9, 1874; application filed July 18, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN G. PERRY, of Kingston, Rhode Island, have invented a new Sausage-Filler, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of this invention is to simplify the machinery and to relieve the power and labor required for filling sausages by a curving discharge end or nozzle for the meat to pass through; in applying the lever-power direct to a straight cylinder for discharging the meat, as shown in the accompanying drawing, representing a vertical cross-section of the device with the piston down, the dotted lines *a a* representing it drawn up to the top, and *b b* turned over in front.

The construction is as follows: A is the cylinder, and B is the curved end; C, the piston-head; D, the piston-rack, attached to the top of the piston-head; E, a cross-piece; and F, a projection, to which the cross-piece is hinged, for opening the cylinder to fill it with the meat, &c., as at dotted lines *b b;* G, the lever; H, a segment-gear, attached to the lever with pivots *d* pivoted in bearings in the cross-piece. The teeth of the piston-gear mesh into the teeth of the lever-gear, and the piston-gear is held up against the lever-gear by a flange on the former running in a recess in the cross-piece. I is a tin nozzle, inserted in the curved end through the cylinder to hold the cases to be filled.

The operation is as follows: By lifting the lever the piston is drawn up to the top or cross-piece by the lever and piston-gear, (see dotted lines *a a,*) when, by moving the lever farther, it is with the top turned over in the position shown by the dotted lines *b b*, leaving the cylinder open for filling in the meat, which being done, the lever is moved back, bringing the piston over the meat in the cylinder, and the cross-piece or top is fastened down by the clasp *e*, pivoted to the back end of the cross-piece, and catching over a projection on the cylinder. The lever is then turned over toward the back of the cylinder, moving the piston by the gear, and pressing the meat down in the cylinder and out through the curved end and nozzle into the cases, and discharging them from the nozzle to the receiver.

It will be seen that the meat can be pressed down through a straight cylinder with a direct pressure easier than it can through an oblique or curved cylinder with an indirect pressure, and that it can be turned in the small curved end for discharging it at right angles from the cylinder easier than this could be done in a large or main oblique or curved cylinder with the ordinary tapering or cone end, or in a straight cylinder with the nozzle at right angles, and it is much more convenient than that class of machines which have the nozzle on a line with the cylinder, and must be turned up and down every time it is filled with meat. It also works much faster, and with less effort and motion, than those having a screw movement, all of which, as I am well aware, have been made and tried before.

It will be seen, also, that this plan for working the lever and piston in straight cylinders gives a leverage of seven to one, and requires only a part of a revolution of the lever to perform the entire work, makes a very simple, cheap, and compact machine, and is claimed to be a decided advantage.

The main cylinder may be lined with porcelain or any suitable material, or it may consist of a simple cast frame to hold the parts together with open sides to be filled with a tin or any suitable barrel, and the curved end and nozzle may all be made in one piece of cast metal with the main cylinder; or the nozzle may be made of tin, or any suitable material, separate from the cylinder, in any desired form, with a requisite aperture through the side or bottom of the cylinder for it; and a screw or any other device may be used for a piston-rod in connection with the piston-head D, instead of the piston rod or rack D.

It will be perceived that curved lines, though preferable to straight lines and angles, are not absolutely essential in the discharge part of the stuffer.

I claim—

A sausage-filler, consisting of the main cylinder A, a piston, C, and a delivery-spout, B, tapering and curving or turning from the terminus or bottom of the main cylinder to a line at right angles or nearly so to the line of the said main cylinder, substantially as set forth and shown.

JOHN G. PERRY.

Witnesses:
J. E. PERRY,
S. E. PERRY.