

(No Model.)

S. M. CLARK.
DOUGH MIXING MACHINE.

No. 377,064.

Patented Jan. 31, 1888.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

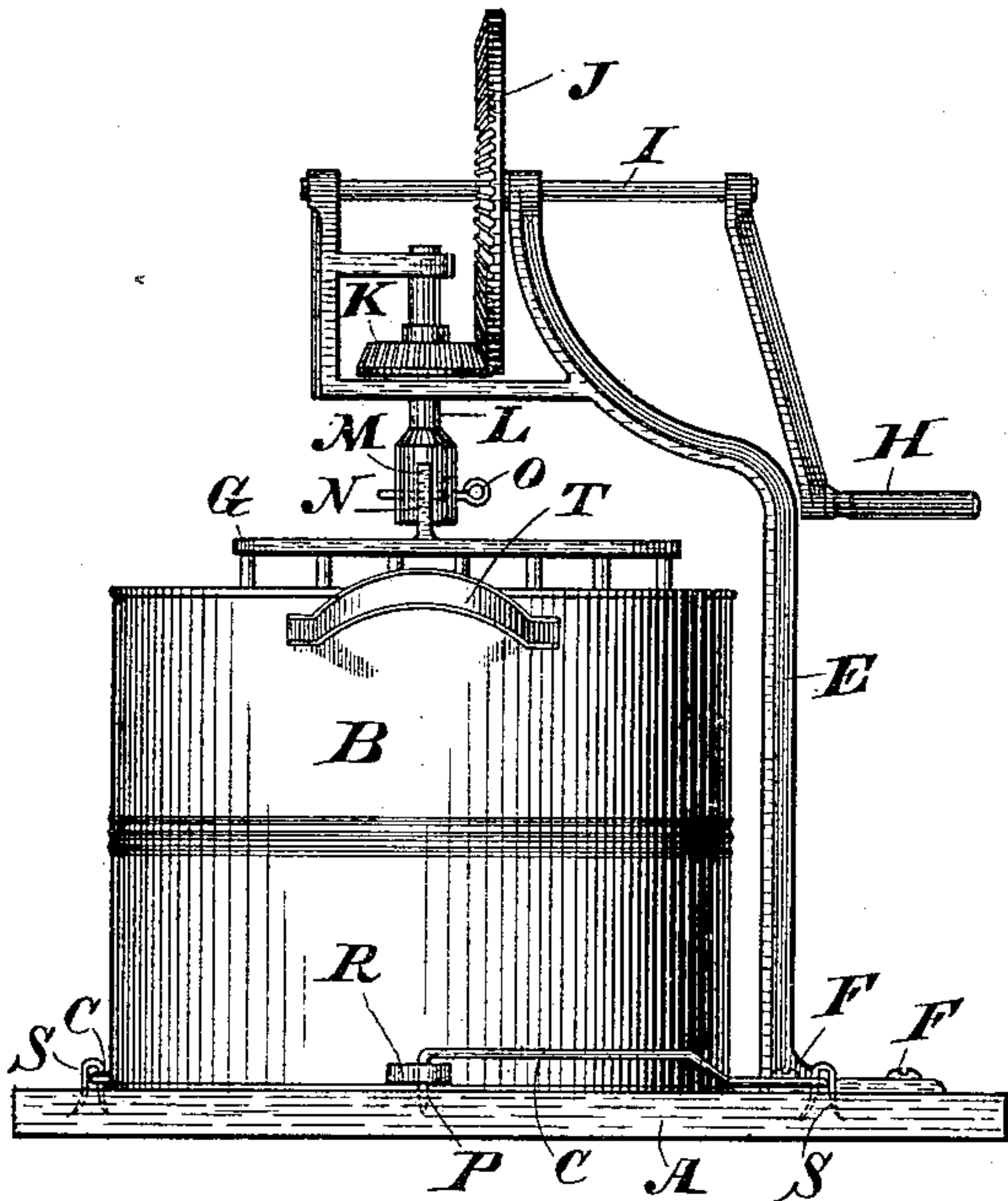


Fig. 3.

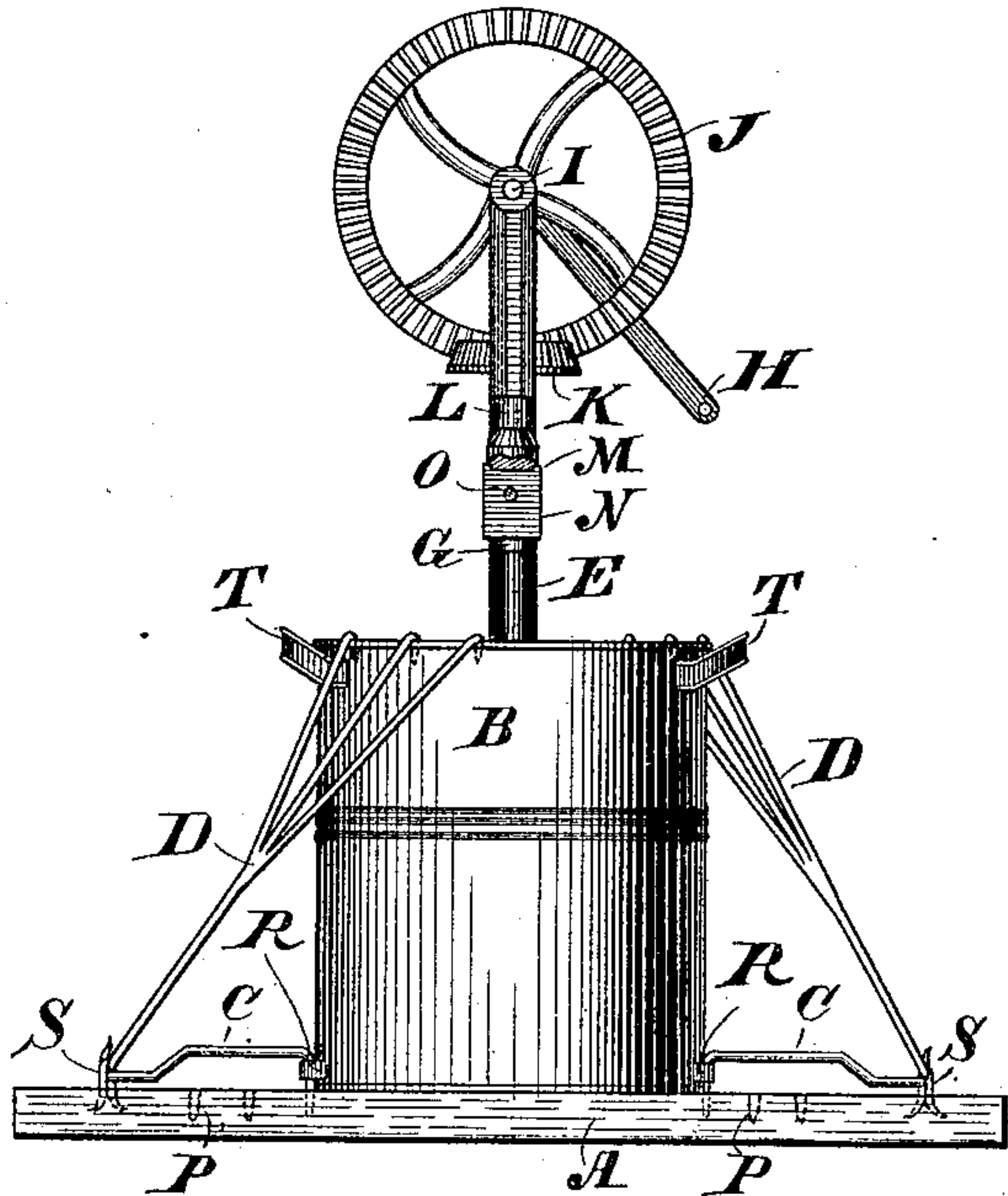
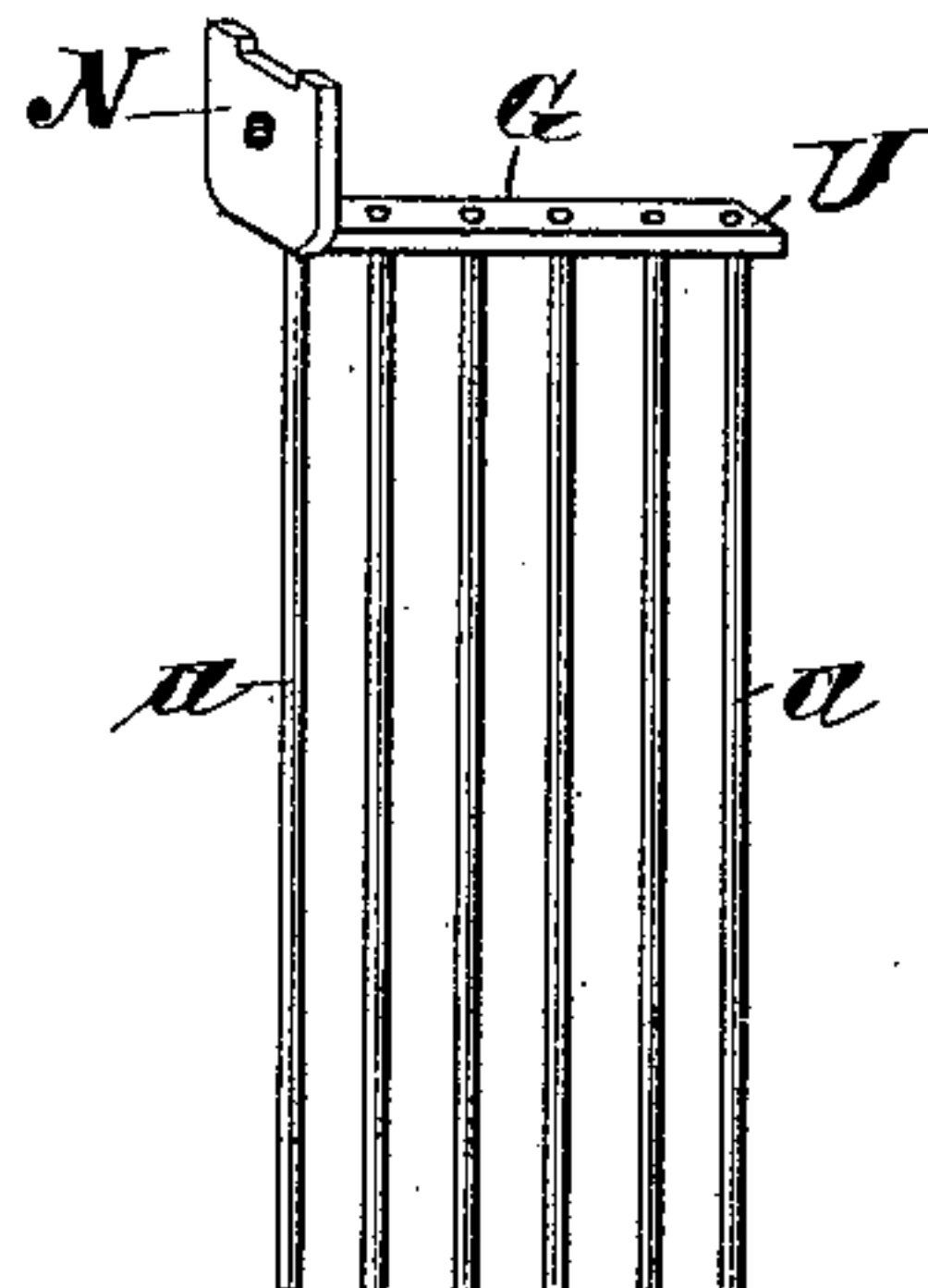
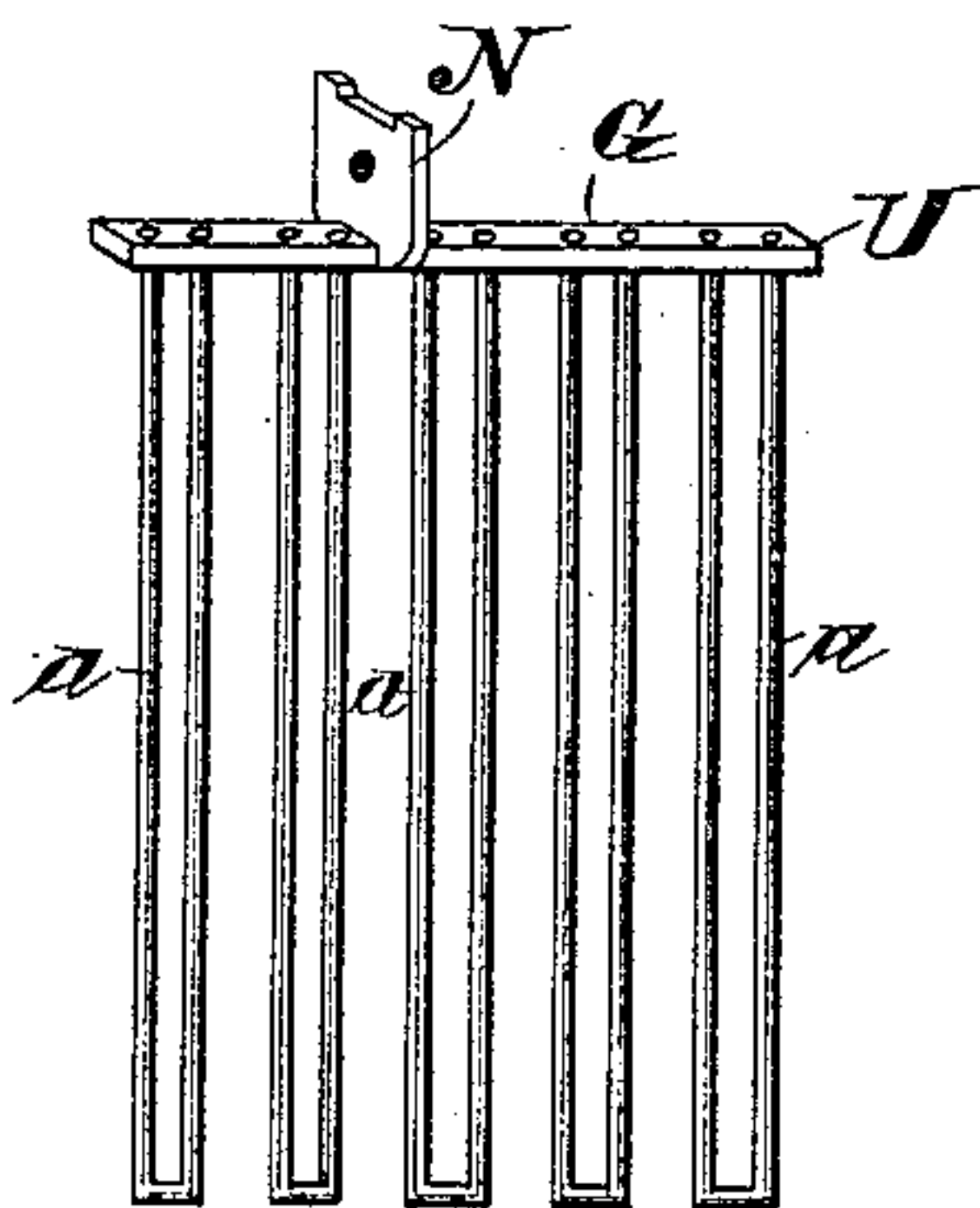


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SARAH M. CLARK, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

DOUGH-MIXING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,064, dated January 31, 1888.

Application filed August 5, 1887. Serial No. 246,235. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SARAH M. CLARK, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Dough-Mixing Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of said invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in dough-mixers.

The object of my invention is to provide a device for stirring and mixing flour and other ingredients used in making cake, bread, &c.; and it pertains to the peculiar combination and arrangement of the mixing-fork, the gears for increasing the movement of the mixing-fork, the gear-supporting bracket, and the mechanism for fastening dough-receptacles of different sizes to a supporting-base.

The construction of my invention is explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of the mixer and dough-receptacle in position for use. Fig. 2 represents a front view of the device drawn at right angles to that shown in Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are details.

Like parts are represented by the same reference-letters throughout the several views.

A is the supporting-base, to which the dough-receptacle B is rigidly attached by the retaining-hooks C and D, and also to which the gear-supporting bracket E is rigidly secured by bolts F F.

G is the mixing-forks, by which the ingredients to be used are mixed together. Motion is communicated to the mixing-fork from the handle H through the shaft I, beveled gears J and K, and shaft L. The lower end of the shaft L is enlarged and provided with a slot, M, for the reception of the shank N of the mixing-fork. When the shank N is inserted in the slot M, it is secured in place by the pin O. The supporting-base A is provided upon its respective sides with a series of apertures, P P, for the reception of the lower end of the retaining-hooks C C. In fastening the receptacle B the ends of the hooks C are first

inserted through the keepers R R upon opposite sides of the receptacle, and from thence into one of the apertures P. The opposite ends of the hooks C are secured to the base A by staples S S. Thus it will be seen that when the hooks C are inserted through the keepers R and into the apertures P they are held firmly in place at both of their ends, whereby the receptacle B is held firmly in place. The number of apertures P used corresponds with the different sizes of receptacles B used. When a large receptacle like that shown in Fig. 1 is used, the hooks C pass through the keepers R into two outer apertures. When a smaller receptacle is used, as shown in Fig. 2, the same hooks C are inclined centrally inward and engage in the two inner apertures, P, as shown in Fig. 2, whereby it is obvious that the same hooks C, though secured at fixed points at their outer ends by the staples S, may be inclined inward and outward to conform to the various sizes of receptacles used. In addition to the hook C, when a thick dough is being mixed, I preferably use the hooks D D, which are also secured to the base A by said hook-retaining staples S, while they engage at their upper ends upon the upper edge of the receptacle B against the sides of the handles T, whereby the mixing-cans are held more firmly in place and prevented from turning with the mixing-fork. The tines *a* of the mixing-fork G are preferably formed of heavy wire or light iron rods bent in a U shape, as shown in Fig. 3, having central U-shaped portion of the tines *a* downward, and the two upper ends of the tines rigidly secured to the cross-head U of the mixing-fork, whereby the respective sides of said U-shaped tines mutually strengthen and support each other, and the fork is thereby capable of greater resistance than it would otherwise be were the tines made single instead of double, as shown in Fig. 4. The mixing-fork shown in Fig. 4 is a modified form, having mixing-tines upon one side of its center only. This form of fork is adapted to be used in a large receptacle, as the circle described by its rotary movement conforms to that of the inner wall of the receptacle, and it is obvious that the entire contents of the large receptacle may by its use be stirred, while the resistance of such mixing-fork is much less than that of the larger

fork which conforms in width to the diameter of the larger receptacle.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters

5 Patent, is—

1. In a dough-mixing machine, the combination of the base A, provided with series of apertures P P; receptacle B, provided with keepers R R, retaining-hooks C, secured at one
10 end to said base A by staples S, and their opposite ends being adapted to be inserted through the keepers R and into one of theseveral apertures P, and brace-hooks D, secured at their lower ends to said base A by said staples S,
15 and adapted to engage at their upper ends upon the upper edge of said receptacle B, whereby said receptacle is held firmly in place upon said base A, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

20 2. In a dough-mixing machine, the combi-

nation of the receptacle-supporting base A, provided with series of apertures P P, receptacle B, provided with keepers R R, retaining-hooks C C, secured at one end to said platform or base A, and adapted to be inserted through
25 said keepers R and into one of the several apertures P, gear-supporting bracket E, rigidly affixed at its lower end to said base A, and adapted to support the mixing-fork and fork-rotating mechanism centrally above said re-
30 ceptacle B, mixing-fork G, and the fork-rotating mechanism, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SARAH M. CLARK.

Witnesses:

JAS. B. ERWIN,
C. H. KEENEY.