(No Model.)

S. H. JONES.

BUTTER MOLD.

No. 486,043. Patented Nov. 8, 1892.

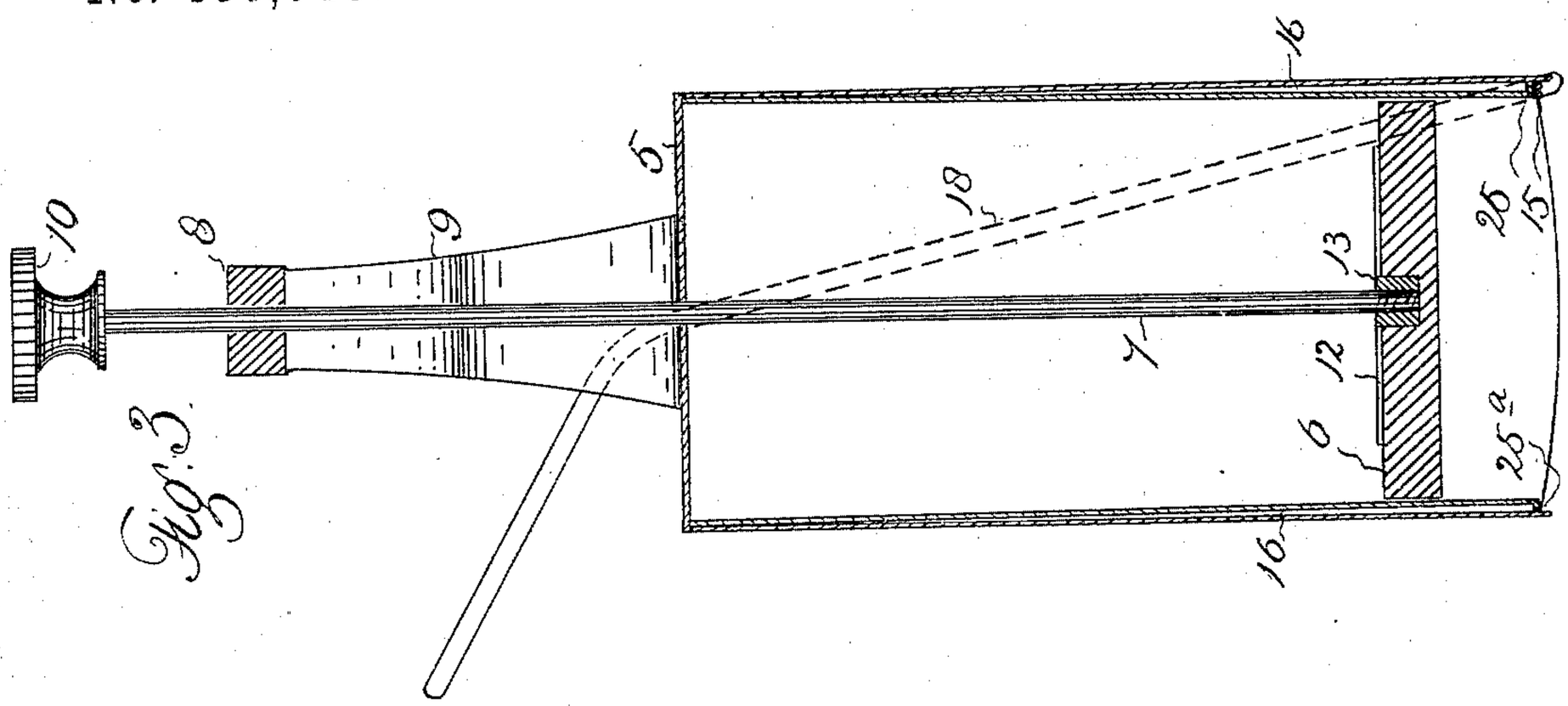

Fig. 3.

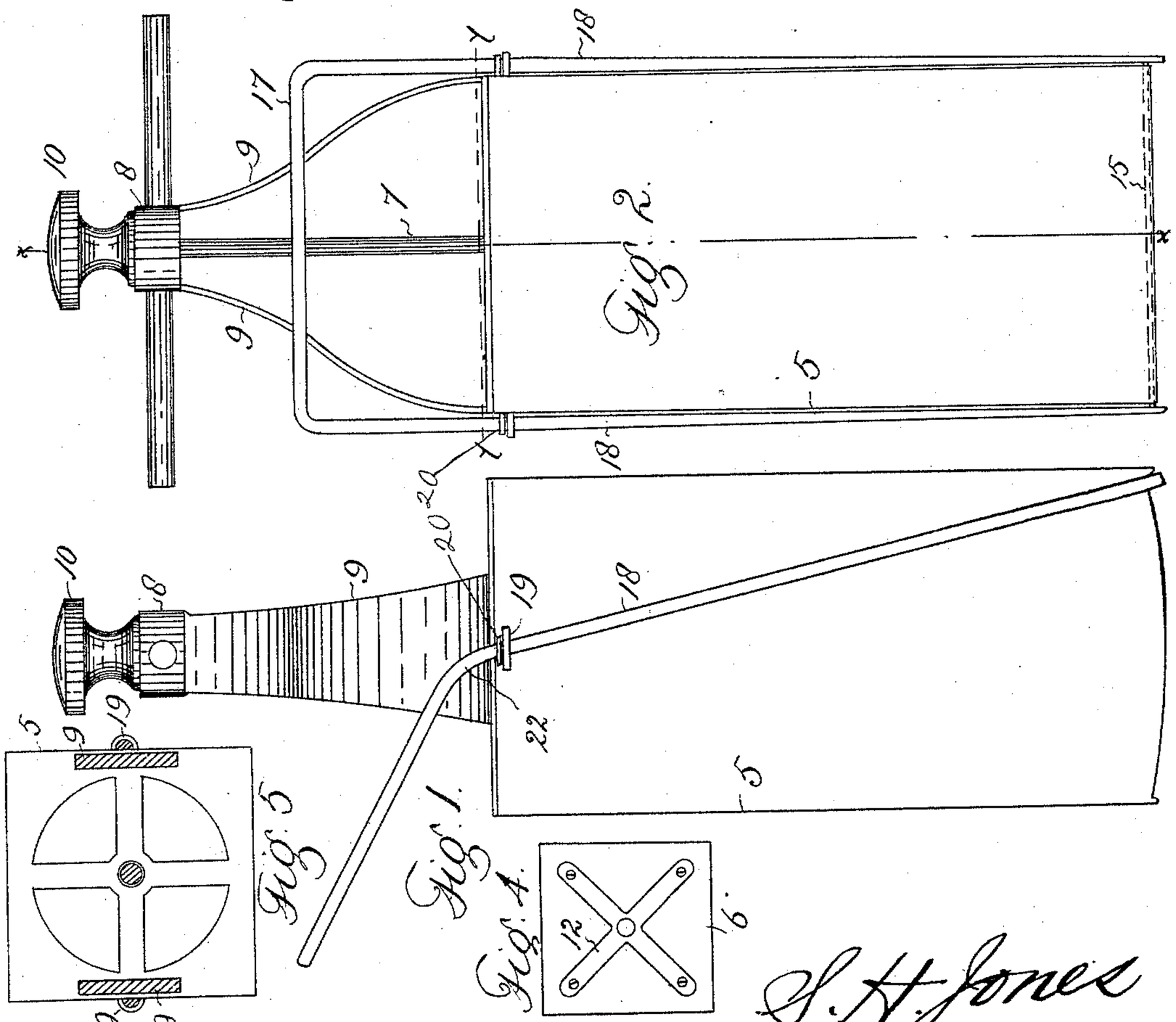

Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SYLVANUS H. JONES, OF DENVER, COLORADO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO BENJAMIN F. MAUL, OF SAME PLACE.

BUTTER-MOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 486,043, dated November 8, 1892.

Application filed October 26, 1891. Serial No. 409,920. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SYLVANUS H. JONES, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Butter-Molds; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in butter-molds; and the object of the invention is to provide a device of the class stated which shall be adapted for removing butter or other similar articles of merchandise from the crock, jar, firkin, or keg in cakes containing any desired quantity, whereby the packed article shipped in wholesale quantities is put in convenient shape for the retail trade.

A further object of the invention is to provide a mold which shall be of simple and economical construction, easily operated, reliable, durable, and efficient in use.

To these ends the invention consists of the features hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings is illustrated an embodiment of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device. Fig. 2 is a similar view of another side of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section taken through the center of the mold. Fig. 4 is a top view of the piston or follower. Fig. 5 is a section on line *y y*, Fig. 2.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts or elements of the mechanism.

Let the numeral 5 designate a receptacle open at the bottom and partially closed at the top. In this receptacle is located the piston or follower 6, secured to the rod 7, which passes through a suitable opening in the top of the receptacle and up through another opening in the guide-plate supported upon a suitable bracket or other support 9, secured to the top of receptacle 5. The upper extremity of this rod is threaded and provided with a top 10, having a correspondingly-threaded socket for its reception. The piston or follower consists, preferably, of hard wood, provided on its top with a spider-shaped piece of metal 12, having a central depending lug 13, in which is formed a threaded socket open at the top and fashioned to receive the correspondingly-threaded lower extremity of the rod 7. Lug 13 is received within a suitable recess formed in the center of the follower. This rod is preferably of such length that when the piston is in the bottom of its receptacle or chamber the top 10 rests upon plate 8. As the open end of the mold is thrust into the butter and the mold pressed downward the follower moves upward. The rod 7 should be marked or graduated to indicate any desired part or fraction in weight of the entire contents of the mold. Hence when receptacle 5 contains the desired amount, as indicated, a cutter 15 is moved across the bottom for the purpose of separating the contents of the mold from the contents of the crock. This cutter normally lies to one side of the mold-chamber and is concealed within a suitable recess 25 below the edge of one of the side walls 16, which is formed double for the purpose, as shown in Fig. 3. The opposite wall of the mold is also of similar construction, being provided with a recess 25ª at its lower extremity, into which the cutter passes after having moved across the bottom of the mold for the purpose stated. These sides 16 are each formed of two plates of metal soldered close together at the top, but slightly separated at the bottom by moving the inner plates farther inward and then turning the edge of the metal outward to engage the outer plate, thus making the mold-chamber smallest at the bottom. Hence the cake formed in this chamber will be of the same size as the bottom of the chamber and slightly smaller than the upper part thereof, allowing the cake to be easily removed or ejected. These inner plates also make the sides of the mold-chamber yielding or give them a certain degree of elasticity, permitting the use of a close-fitting piston or follower without subjecting said walls to undue wear, thus enhancing the utility and general efficiency of the mold. The outer plate in the formation of sides 16 is allowed to extend

slightly below the inner plate, and thus form a stop for the cutter.

The cutter is actuated by means of a handpiece 17, provided with rods 18, which extend downward therefrom through eyes 19, secured to the outer surface of the receptacle near its top. The lower extremities of rods 18 are made fast to the extremities of the transverse cutter. The eyes 19 are large enough to allow rods 18 sufficient movement therein to carry the cutter 15 across the bottom of the mold by moving the handpiece 17 in a direction opposite to that in which the cutter moves. The rods 18 thus form in effect a lever of the first class, fulcrumed at the eyes 19, through which they pass. The rods 18 are provided with stops 20, located above the eyes to prevent the rods from slipping through too far. Rods 18 are preferably bent outward from a point 22, just above the fulcrum, in order to allow the handpiece sufficient movement toward the bracket-support 9 to actuate the cutter, which normally occupies the position shown in Fig. 1—that is, in recess 25 at the right of the mold-chamber.

The size of the molds may of course be regulated as desired. In forming cakes of a size equal to the contents of the mold it is only necessary to force the device downward into the butter until the follower is forced to the top. The cutter is then employed, the device removed, and the cake ejected.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

In a butter-mold, the combination of the mold-chamber having two of its opposite sides each composed of two plates of sheet metal secured closely together at the top, the bottom of the inner plate being moved into the chamber, causing it to decrease slightly from the top downward, the lower extremity of the inner plate being outwardly flanged to engage the outer plate, to which it is secured, the outer plate projecting slightly below the inner plate and forming a stop for the cutter, a piston or follower having a stem extending through the top of the chamber, a transverse cutter located at the bottom, and an actuating-lever therefor consisting of two branches connected above the chamber and extending downward on two opposite sides thereof, whereby they are secured to the extremities of the cutter, these branches being suitably fulcrumed to the outside of the mold, substantially as described.

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

SYLVANUS H. JONES.

Witnesses:
WM. MCCONNELL,
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