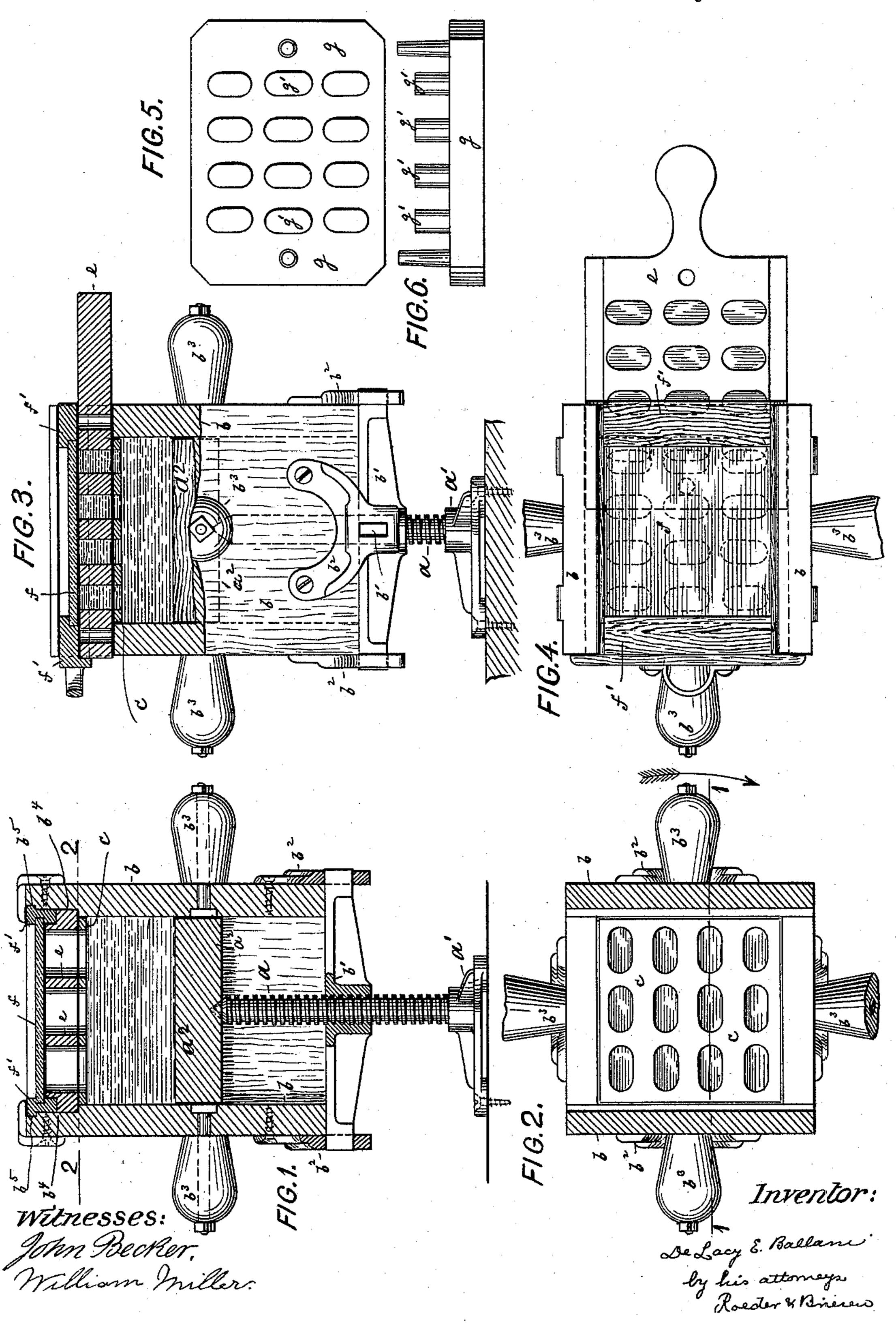
DE LACY E. BALLAM.

BUTTER MOLD.

No. 585,811.

Patented July 6, 1897.



United States Patent Office.

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BUTTER-MOLD.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DE LACY E. BALLAM, of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented an Improved Butter-Mold, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an apparatus for molding butter and other plastic substances, which is of simple construction and can be

easily manipulated.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved butter-mold on line 1 1, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on line 2 2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a side elevation, partly in section, taken at right angles to Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a plan showing the mold-plate partly withdrawn; Fig. 5, a plan of the expeller, and Fig. 6 a side view thereof.

The letter a' represents a foot from which projects upwardly a fixed threaded standard a. This standard engages the tapped central perforation of a bottom piece or spider b', secured to a vessel b by means of brackets b' or otherwise. The vessel b is provided with laterally-projecting handles b''s, by which it may be revolved, so as to be screwed up or down along standard a. Upon the conical top of standard a is supported a plate a''s, which snugly fits the vessel b and which constitutes a piston-head, while the vessel b constitutes a cylinder which on being revolved will carry the piston-head with it without, however, displacing it vertically.

The butter or other substance to be molded is placed in bulk upon the head a^2 and is then covered by a perforated plate c, through the openings of which the butter is driven to be

shaped.

The upper portion of the vessel b is grooved at opposite sides, as at b^4 , to form the ways 40 for a sliding mold-plate e, the openings of which correspond in shape and size to those of plate c. Above the mold-plate e there is guided in rabbets b^5 of vessel b the frame f' of a glass slide f. This slide constitutes the transparent top of mold e, through which the molding operation may be freely observed and controlled.

In use the butter is placed in bulk upon

head a^2 , is covered by plate c, and the slides ef are inserted. The cylinder b is revolved 50 to descend upon its support a and to thus drive the butter through the perforated plate c into the mold e. When the mold is filled, it is slid out to sever its charge from the bulk within the cylinder. The pats of butter may 55 be finally ejected from mold e by means of an ejector e, having a number of fingers e, adapted to fit the openings of the mold-plate.

The advantages connected with my machine are, among others, that by making the 60 cylinder revoluble upon a fixed standard I can manipulate the compressing mechanism in a very rapid and powerful manner and without the use of any gearing. The moldplate e by being slid out of cylinder b will 65 sever the molded pats from the bulk of the butter projecting through perforated plate c, and thus the cutter generally employed to disconnect the pats may be entirely dispensed with. Finally, the glass slide above the mold 70 permits a full inspection and consequently a thorough control of the machine.

What I claim is—

1. A butter-mold composed of a fixed screw-standard, a piston-head supported thereon, a 75 cylinder revoluble around the standard, and a mold connected to the cylinder above the piston-head, substantially as specified.

2. A butter-mold composed of a fixed screw-standard, a piston-head supported thereon, a 8c cylinder having guideways and revolubly supported by the standard, and a sliding mold-plate engaging said guideways, substantially

as specified.

3. A butter-mold composed of a fixed screw- 85 standard, a piston-head supported thereon, a cylinder having guideways and revolubly supported by the standard, a sliding mold-plate engaging the guideways, and a glass slide above the mold-plate, substantially as speci- 90 fied.

DE LACY E. BALLAM.

Witnesses:
F. v. Briesen,
WILLIAM SCHULZ.