

No. 654,496.

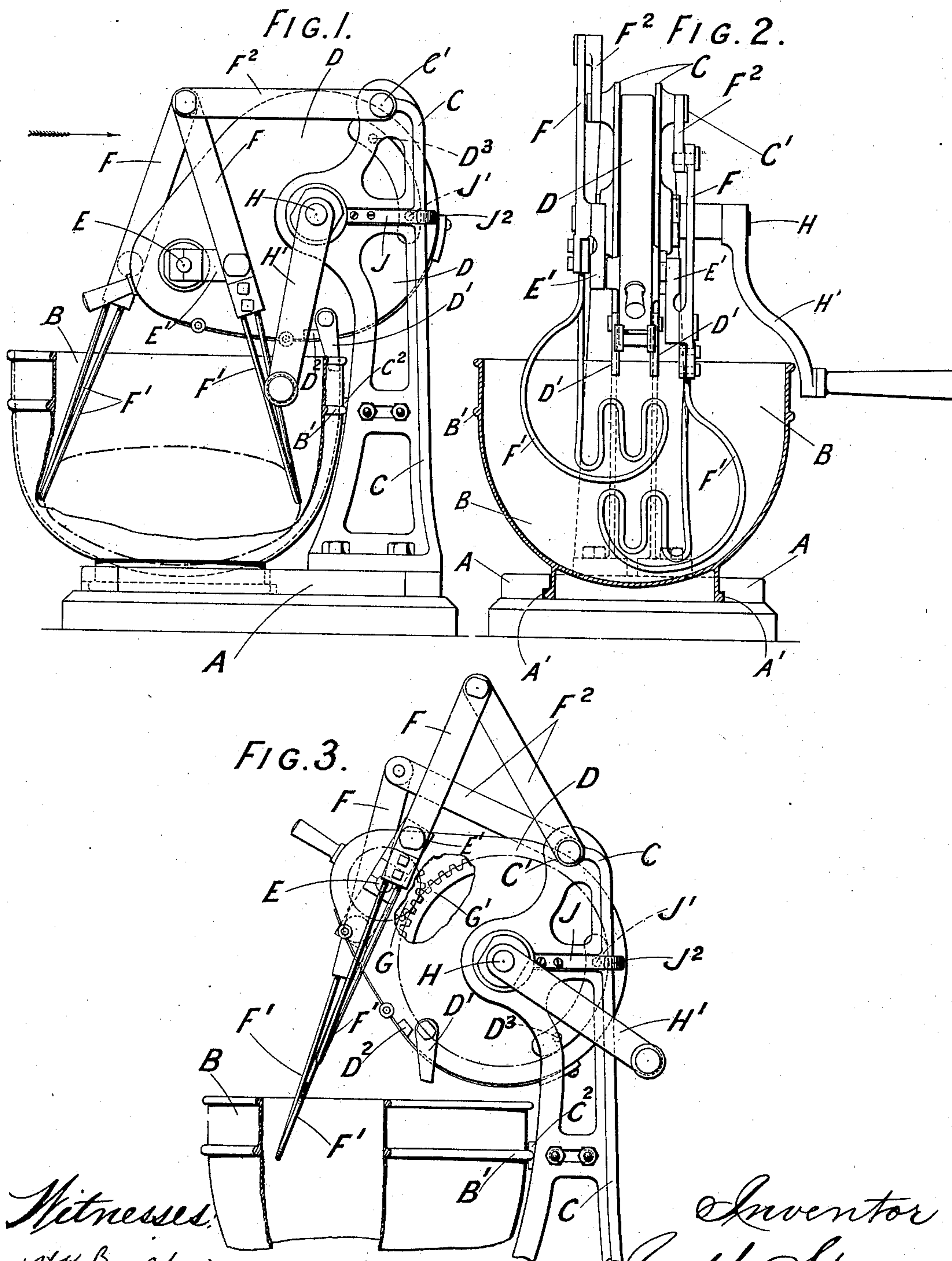
Patented July 24, 1900.

J. STOREY.

WHISKING OR BEATING MACHINE.

(Application filed Nov. 21, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

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JOSEPH STOREY, OF BRADFORD, ENGLAND.

WHISKING OR BEATING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 654,496, dated July 24, 1900.

Application filed November 21, 1899. Serial No. 737,814. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH STOREY, a subject of the Queen of England, residing at Manningham, Bradford, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Whisking or Beating Machines, (for which application for Letters Patent has been made in Great Britain, No. 8,591, dated April 25, 1899,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in whisking or beating machines, and has special reference to that type of machine which is used by confectioners.

In carrying out this invention a support is provided on which a frame or casing is pivoted. A shaft capable of rotation is journaled in the pivoted frame and is operatively connected to whisking arms or levers. The upper ends of these whisking-levers are constrained to move endwise by suitable guides or constraining devices—say, for example, links pivoted to the levers and to a portion of the frame or support. This arrangement causes the lower extremities of the whisking-levers to move in an approximately-elliptical path, and consequently the material to be whisked or beaten, which is placed in a vessel under the whisking-arms, is thoroughly traversed by those arms. By lifting up the pivoted frame or casing the whisking-levers are raised, so that the vessel may be readily removed, and means are provided so that the frame may be fixed in its raised or lowered position.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of one construction of machine according to this invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation looking in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 1, the machine being, however, in a different position. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a portion of the machine, showing the whisking-levers raised to allow of the removal of the vessel.

Like letters indicate like parts throughout the drawings.

A is the base of the machine, shaped, as at A', to receive and retain the bottom of a vessel B, in which the material to be whisked or beaten is placed. Upon the base A are standards C, supporting a pivoted frame D, in which is journaled a shaft E, provided with two cranks E', one on each side of the

frame D. Each of these cranks E' is connected to a whisking-lever F at a point approximately midway of the length of the lever. The lower ends of the whisking-levers F are formed of stout wire bent, as at F', and the upper extremities of the levers F are joined by pivoted links F² to studs C' upon the standards C. The links F² form guides or constraining devices, whereby the upper ends of the whisking-levers F are constrained to move endwise when the shaft E is rotated. The crank-shaft E is rotated by means of gear-wheels G and G', Fig. 3, the latter being fixed upon a shaft H, provided with a handle H'. This shaft H in the construction illustrated forms the pivot upon which the frame D turns.

The path traversed by the lowest point of the whisking-levers F is shown in chain-lines in Fig. 1, and it will be seen by referring to that figure and to Fig. 2 that the arrangement insures that the contents of the vessel B shall be thoroughly whisked or beaten.

As already mentioned, the flanged bottom of the vessel B is embraced by the base at A'. In addition to this the vessel is further held in position by a grooved block C², adjustably attached to the standards C. The groove in the block C² accommodates a bead B' upon the outside of the vessel B, and lugs D', pivoted to the frame D, extend a slight distance within the vessel and hold it against the block C² when the frame D is in its lower position, the lugs D' being prevented from moving away from the side of the vessel B by fixed projections D² upon the frame D.

The frame D may be raised—i. e., turned about its pivot—when it is desired to remove the vessel B. In order that the frame D may be fixed in either its upper or lower position, it is provided with two holes D³, one of which is engaged by a pin J' when the frame D is in either of its extreme positions. The pin J' is carried by a spring J, attached to one of the standards C, the spring being provided with a hook, as at J², in order that the pin J' may be readily withdrawn from engagement with the hole D³.

Fig. 3 shows the whisking-machine with the frame D raised in order that the vessel B may be removed. It will be noticed that the lower ends of the whisking-levers F are still above

the vessel B, so that they can drain into the latter before its removal.

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

5 1. In a whisking or beating machine the combination of a support, a frame pivoted on the support, a shaft journaled in the frame, whisking-levers operatively connected to the shaft, guides or constraining devices whereby
10 the upper ends of the whisking-levers are constrained to move endwise when the shaft is rotated, a second shaft forming the pivot about which the frame turns, and gear-wheels operatively connecting said shaft with the
15 shaft which operates the whisking-levers substantially as set forth.

2. In a whisking or beating machine the combination of a support, a frame pivoted on the support, means for fixing the frame rela-

tively to the support, a shaft journaled in the 20 frame, cranks upon the shaft, whisking-levers connected approximately midway of their length to the cranks, links connecting the upper ends of the levers to the standard, a second shaft forming the pivot about which 25 the frame turns, gear-wheels operatively connecting said shaft with the shaft which operates the whisking-levers, a removable vessel in which the whisking-levers work, and means for holding said vessel in position substan- 30 tially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH STOREY.

Witnesses:

CECIL A. S. BAXTER,
GEO. H. NEWTON.