No. 723,103. PATENTED MAR. 17, 1903.

E. F. W. WIEDA.

CANDY DRIPPING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 15, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

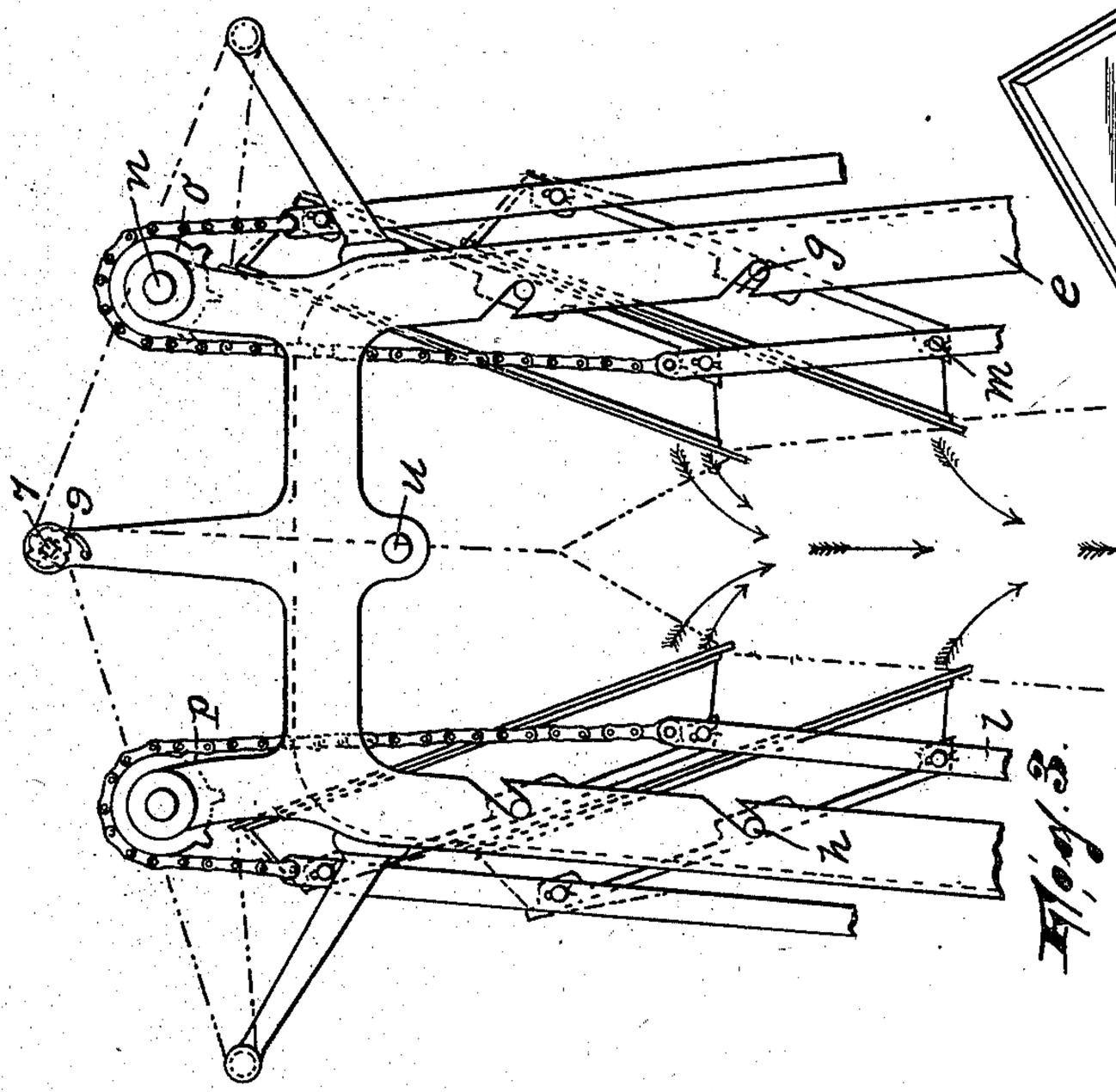

Fig. 3.

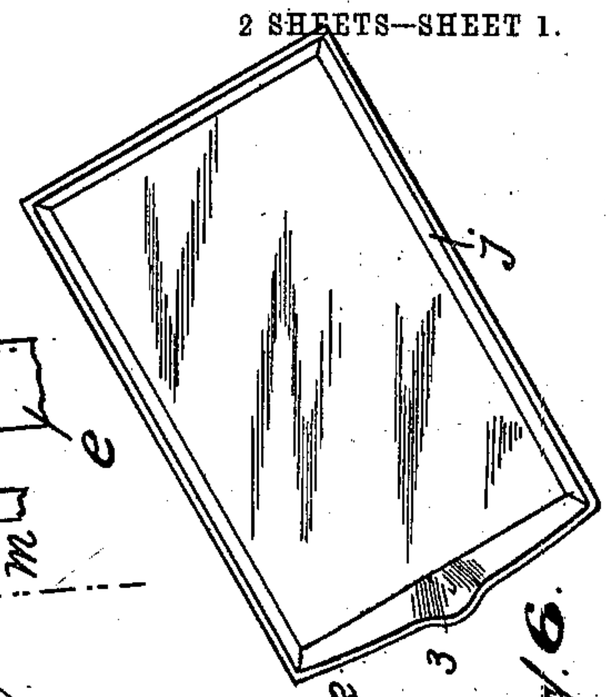

Fig. 6.

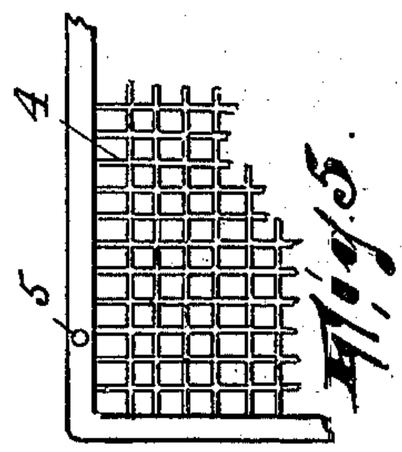

Fig. 5.

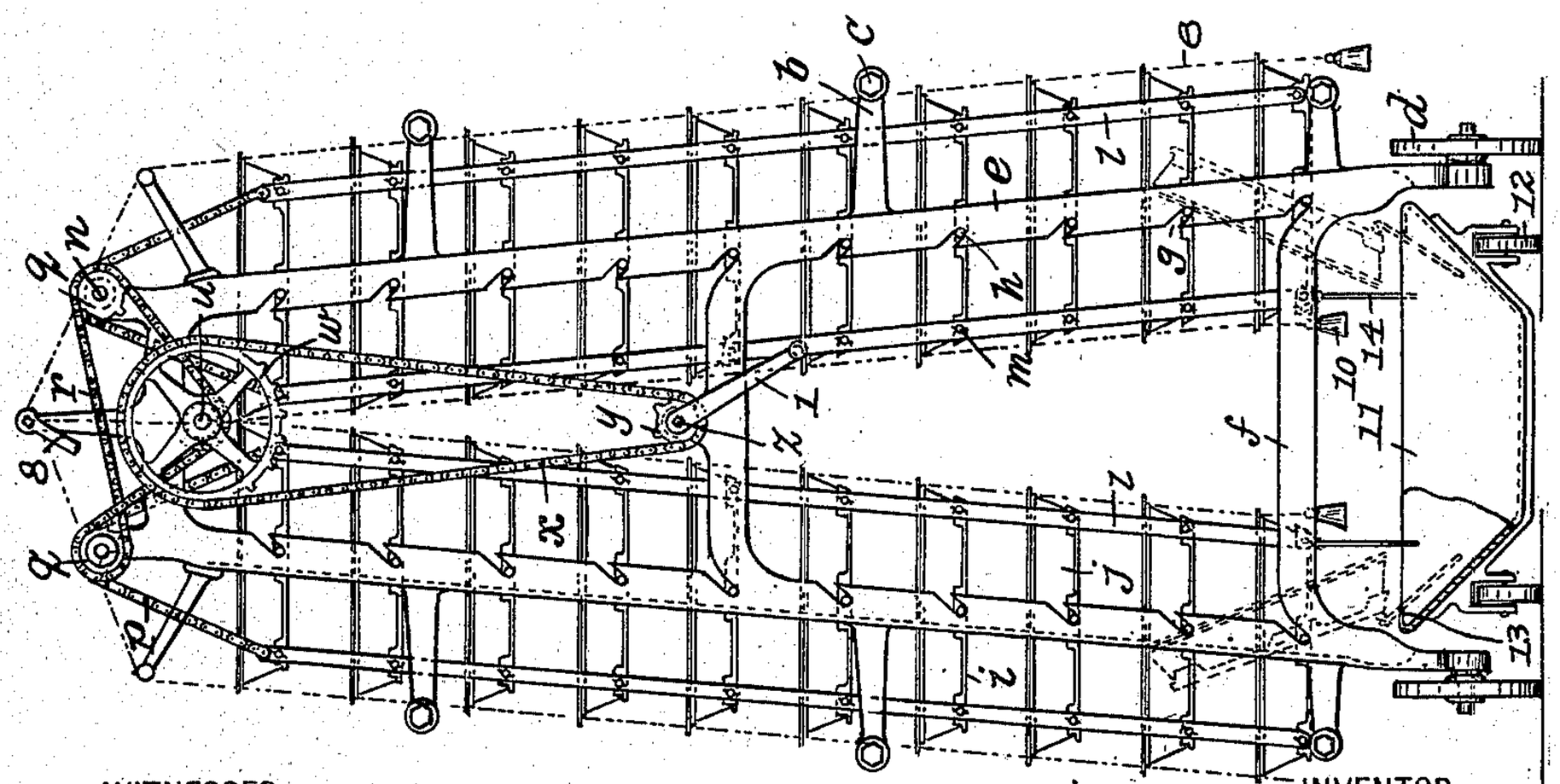

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

Wm. D. Bell.

Robert J. Pollitt.

INVENTOR,

Ernst F. W. Wieda,

BY

Gartner & Steward,

ATTORNEYS.

No. 723,103. PATENTED MAR. 17, 1903.

E. F. W. WIEDA.

CANDY DRIPPING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 15, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

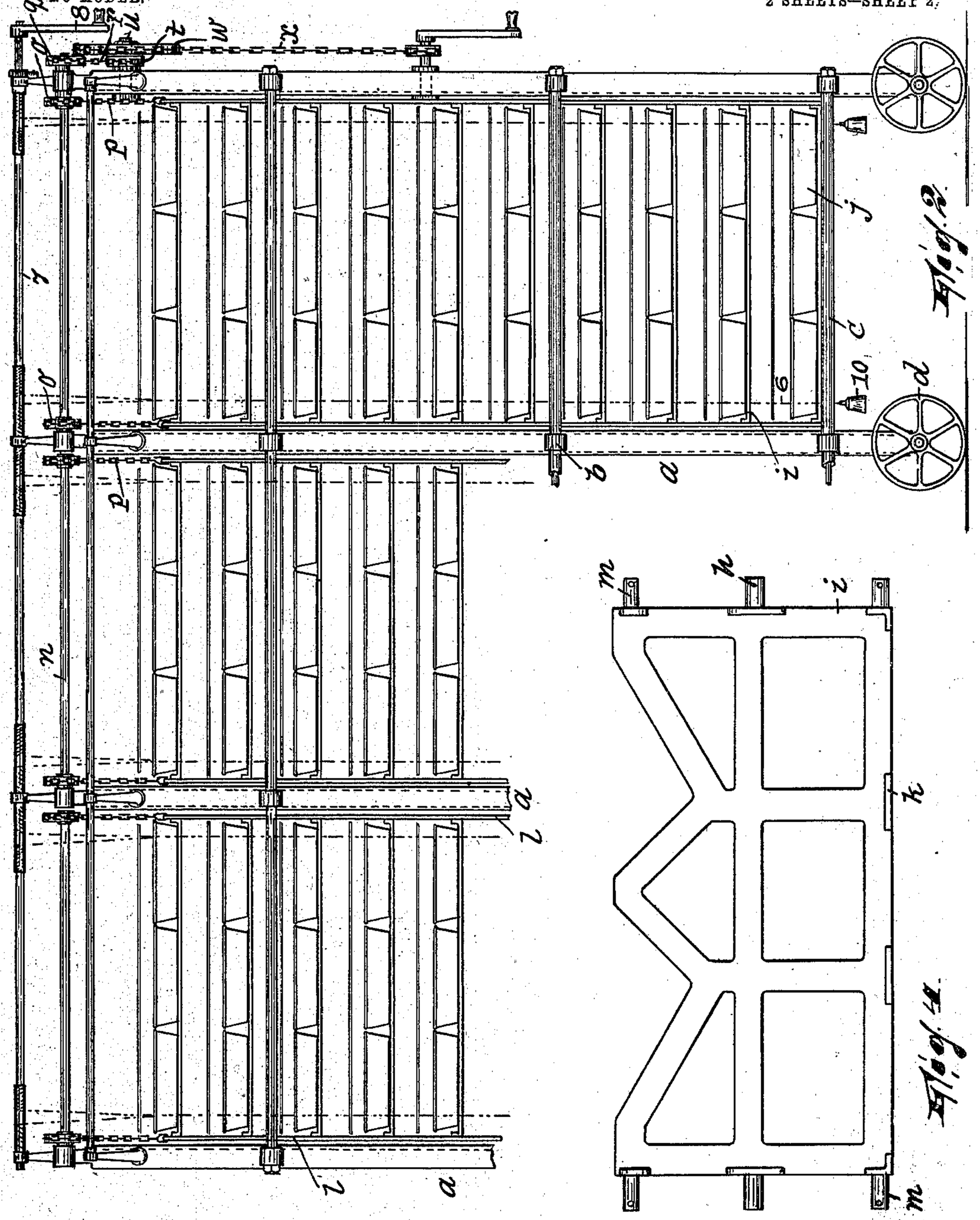

Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

Wm. D. Bell.

Robert J. Pollitt

INVENTOR,

Ernst F. W. Wieda,

BY

Gartner Stewart,

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNST F. W. WIEDA, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

CANDY-DRIPPING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 723,103, dated March 17, 1903.

Application filed May 15, 1902. Serial No. 107,430. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNST F. W. WIEDA, a citizen of the United States, residing in Paterson, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Candy-Dripping Machines; and I do hereby 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 characters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to candy-making apparatus; and it has reference particularly to and consists in an apparatus of this nature, constructed substantially as will be hereinafter described and finally embodied in the clauses of the claim, which is designed to reduce to the minimum the expenditure of labor and time ordinarily required to drain off from the candy, (particularly those varieties thereof which are provided with crystalline coatings,) after it has been shaped and set aside in the crystallizing material to be thus subjected to the crystallizing effects thereof, that portion of the crystallizing material which remains liquid.

My present invention is an improvement on that for which I made application for United States Letters Patent on February 20, 1902, under the serial number 94,858. In this previous construction the pans in which the candy material is placed have their pivots of tilting disposed near one side. According to my present construction the pivotal portions of the pans are substantially coincident with their longitudinal axes. There is a material advantage in favor of the latter arrangement in that it requires less power to tilt the pans. Besides this advantage over my previous construction, by changing the arrangement of the various parts somewhat I not only increase the capacity of the apparatus considerably, but add to its usefulness in various other particulars.

My invention will be found fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is an end view of the apparatus. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation of said apparatus, a portion thereof being removed. Fig. 3 is an enlarged end view of the upper portion of the apparatus, and Figs. 4, 5, and 6 illustrate details of the invention.

The support of the apparatus consists of a series of standards *a*, having outwardly-projecting arms *b*, which are connected together by a series of braces *c*. For convenience in moving the apparatus about some or all of the standards may be mounted on wheels or rollers *d*. Each standard comprises upwardly-converging uprights *e*, which are preferably connected by integral braces *f*. The inner edges of these uprights are formed with opposed inclined notches or sockets *g*. In the sockets *g* rest the trunnions *h* of frames *i*, consisting of skeleton plates, affording supports for the pans *j*. The trunnions *h* are, it should be remarked, approximately coincidental with the longitudinal central axis of each frame. Since when the dripping operation is being carried out the frames are adapted to assume the position illustrated in Fig. 3 in order to prevent the pans slipping off the frames, the latter are provided at their front edges with upwardly-extending lugs *k*. Said lugs may also be arranged, if desired, at the side edges of the frames. Since there are several of the standards *a*, there is of course a tier of these frames between each pair of standards. In order that the several frames in each tier may therefore be made to tilt simultaneously, a pair of rods *l*, serving as links, pivotally connect the back and front portions of said frames, receiving pins *m*, which project laterally from the frames. The several frames are adapted to normally rest horizontally by virtue of the fact that one of them, preferably the lowest one in each tier, rests on the adjacent brace *c*.

The tops of the standards *a* form bearings for shafts *n*, carrying sprocket-wheels *o*, with which engage chains *p*, which extend over the sprockets and have their ends preferably secured to the upper ends of the rods *l*. The two shafts *n* carry other sprocket-wheels *q*, which are connected together by a crossed chain *r*. This chain engages another sprocket-wheel *t* on a stub-shaft *u*, projecting outwardly from the adjoining standard. *w* is a larger sprocket-wheel carried by shaft *u* and connected by another chain *x* with a sprocket-wheel *y* on a crank-shaft *z*, carry-

ing a crank 1, said crank-shaft being journaled in the middle one of the braces *f*. Upon operating crank 1 it will be seen that the various shafts will be rotated and that the rotation of the shafts *n* will, on account of the crossing of chain *r*, be in opposite directions. This will cause the several frames *i* to turn on their trunnions as fulcrums.

The frames *i* each carry several pans, preferably three, and these pans have their front or inner walls 2 disposed so that they form with the bottom of the pans angles which are more obtuse than those between the other walls and the bottoms of said pans. Furthermore, this wall 2 has a very slight outward curvature, as at 3, near the center. By virtue of this construction the liquid which is drained out of the pans can not only flow in the maximum size of stream, but its point of passing out is fixed and the danger of the liquid slopping over when the pans are tilted is materially reduced. As covers for the pans I provide screen-like guards 4. Through openings 5 in the framework of these screens pass cords, chains, or wires 6, there being four of these devices for each tier of covers. It should be remarked that it is preferable that one cover be used for all the pans on each frame. The upper ends of these cords or the like are adapted to be wound on a rotary shaft 7, having an operating-crank 8 and having a pawl-and-ratchet connection 9 with one of the standards, so that the shaft may be secured in such manner as to hold all the covers elevated, if desired.

10 represents weights secured to the lower ends of the cords or the like 6 and designed to hold the covers down on the pans during the draining operation.

It will be observed that by virtue of the upward convergence of the uprights *e* of the standards the inner edge of each pan is brought slightly farther inwardly than the corresponding edge of its next subjacent neighbor. Thus the drippings from each pan will clear those below it.

11 is a receptacle for the material drained off, it being preferably mounted on rollers 12, so that it can be run in under the apparatus in convenient position for receiving the drainings. This receptacle is of substantially trough-like shape, and has its side edges extended and turned over inwardly to form lips 13. Furthermore, at the inner edge of each plate *i* is suspended a pivoted guard or fender 14, which rests against said lip. Since when the pans are first tilted the material discharged therefrom is likely to fall in considerable volume and tends to rise up, in wave-like effect, the side walls of the receptacle 11, the devices 13 and 14 are designed to prevent the material overflowing the receptacle.

The combined effects of the weights 10 and the weight of the several covers, together with the fact that the flexible connections 6 are kept rather taut, are very valuable factors in the maintaining of said covers tightly down on the receptacles *j* when the latter are tilted. They also tend to keep the covers from sliding off the receptacles.

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

1. In a candy-dripping apparatus, the combination of a support, and a series of superposed receptacles pivotally supported in said support, the discharge portions of said receptacles being on the same side throughout the series and the discharge portion of each receptacle projecting beyond that of the next subjacent receptacle, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a support, of a series of superposed receptacles pivotally arranged in said support, and means for simultaneously depressing the corresponding portions of said receptacles throughout the series so as to discharge their contents, said series of receptacles being inclined so as to bring the discharge portion of each receptacle in advance of that of the next subjacent receptacle, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a support, of two vertical series of receptacles pivotally arranged in said support, the adjacent portions of the receptacles in the two series being adapted to be depressed so as to discharge the contents of said receptacles, common actuating means for said series of receptacles, and operative connecting means between said series of receptacles and said actuating means, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with a support, of a plurality of series of superposed receptacles, means for simultaneously tilting said receptacles in the support, covers for said receptacles, and means for raising and lowering said covers simultaneously, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with a suitable support, of a series of superposed frames each pivotally sustained in said support substantially centrally of said frames, links pivotally connecting said frames and arranged both sides of the pivots of said frames in the support, a chain connecting the ends of said links, a sprocket engaging said chain, and means for rotating said sprocket, substantially as described.

6. In a candy-dripping apparatus, the combination of a support, receptacles arranged in said support and having their adjacent portions depressible to discharge their contents, another receptacle adapted to receive the contents of said first-named receptacles, and pivotally-suspended fenders or guards movable with the depressible portions of said first-named receptacles and adapted to project down into the other receptacle, substantially as described.

7. In a candy-dripping apparatus, the combination of a pivoted frame, means for supporting said frame, a series of receptacles ar-

ranged on said frame, a common cover for said receptacles, and means for raising and lowering said cover, substantially as described.

8. The combination of a suitable support, a series of superposed pivotally-arranged receptacles mounted in said support, covers for said receptacles, the flexible connections connecting the several covers throughout the series and adapted to engage said receptacles, substantially as described.

9. The combination, with a support, of two series of receptacles pivotally arranged in said support, said series of receptacles being upwardly convergent so as to bring the adjacent portions of contiguous receptacles in the two series closer together than the subjacent receptacles, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of May, 1902.

ERNST F. W. WIEDA.

Witnesses:
JOHN W. STEWARD,
ROBERT J. POLLETT.