No. 844,911. PATENTED FEB. 19, 1907.

A. M. BAROODY.

STARCH MOLD.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 14, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

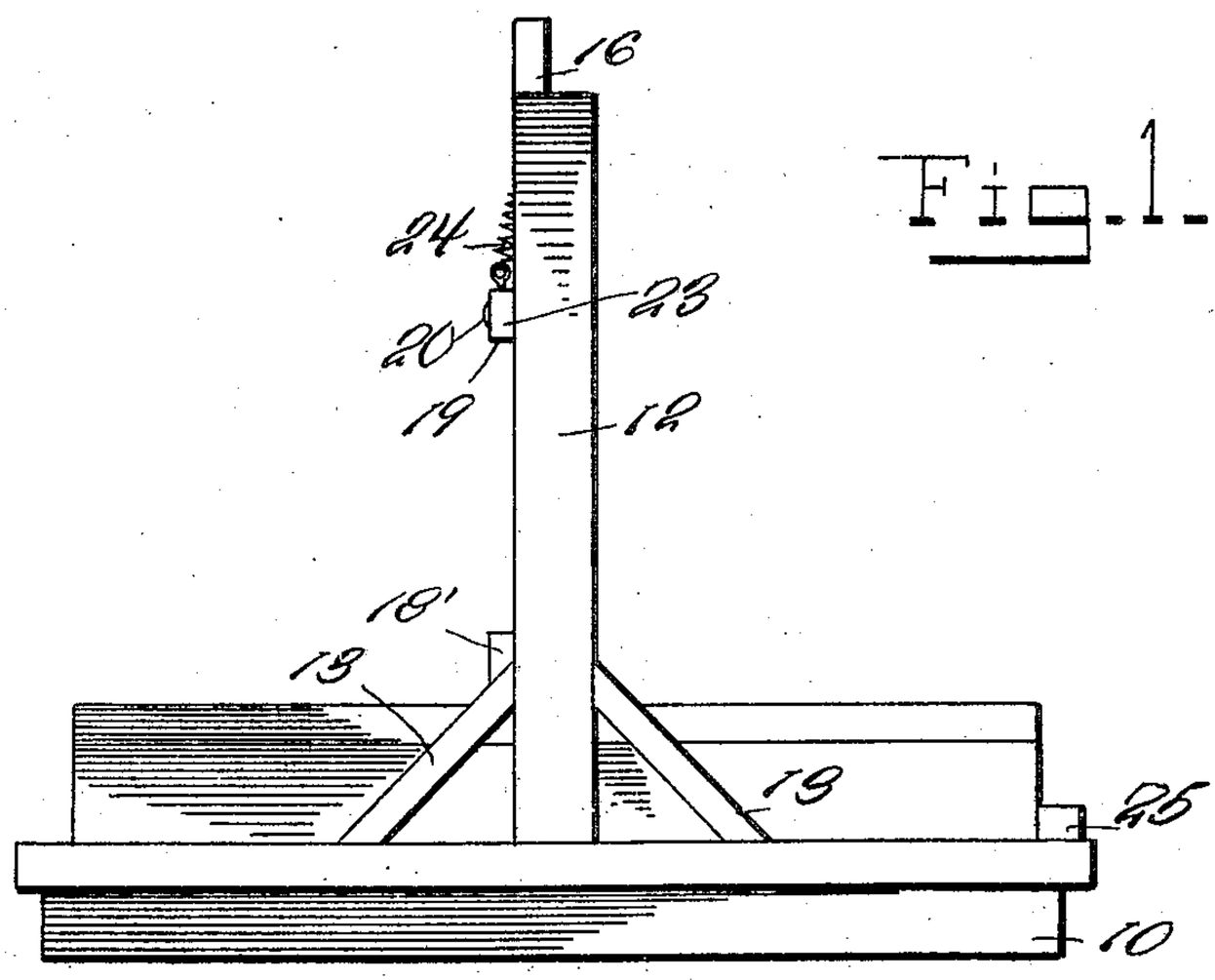
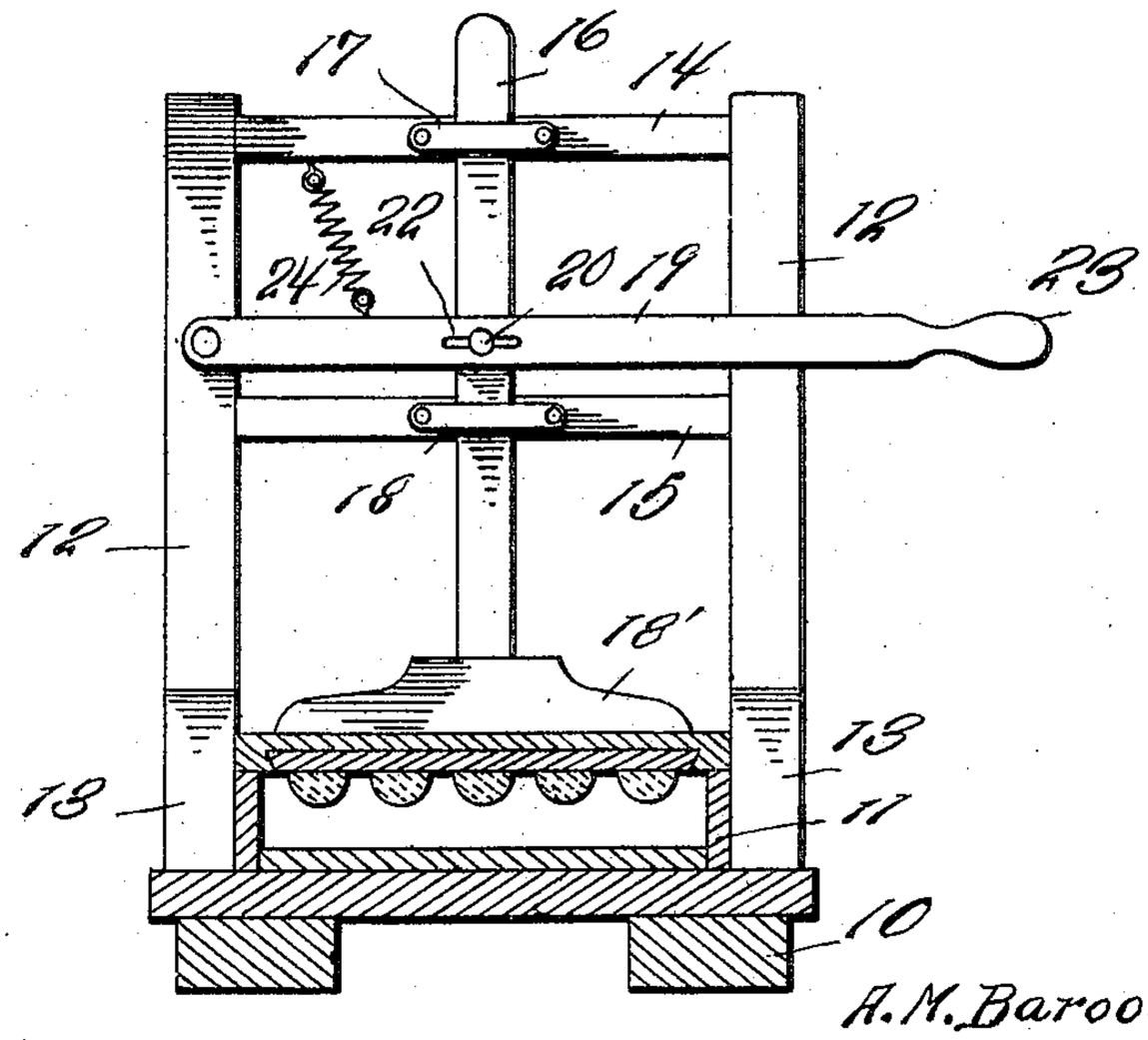



Fig. 2.




Witnesses

G. R. Thomas

H. B. MacNat.

Inventor

A. M. Baroody

By Brandeis Brandeis

Attorney

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

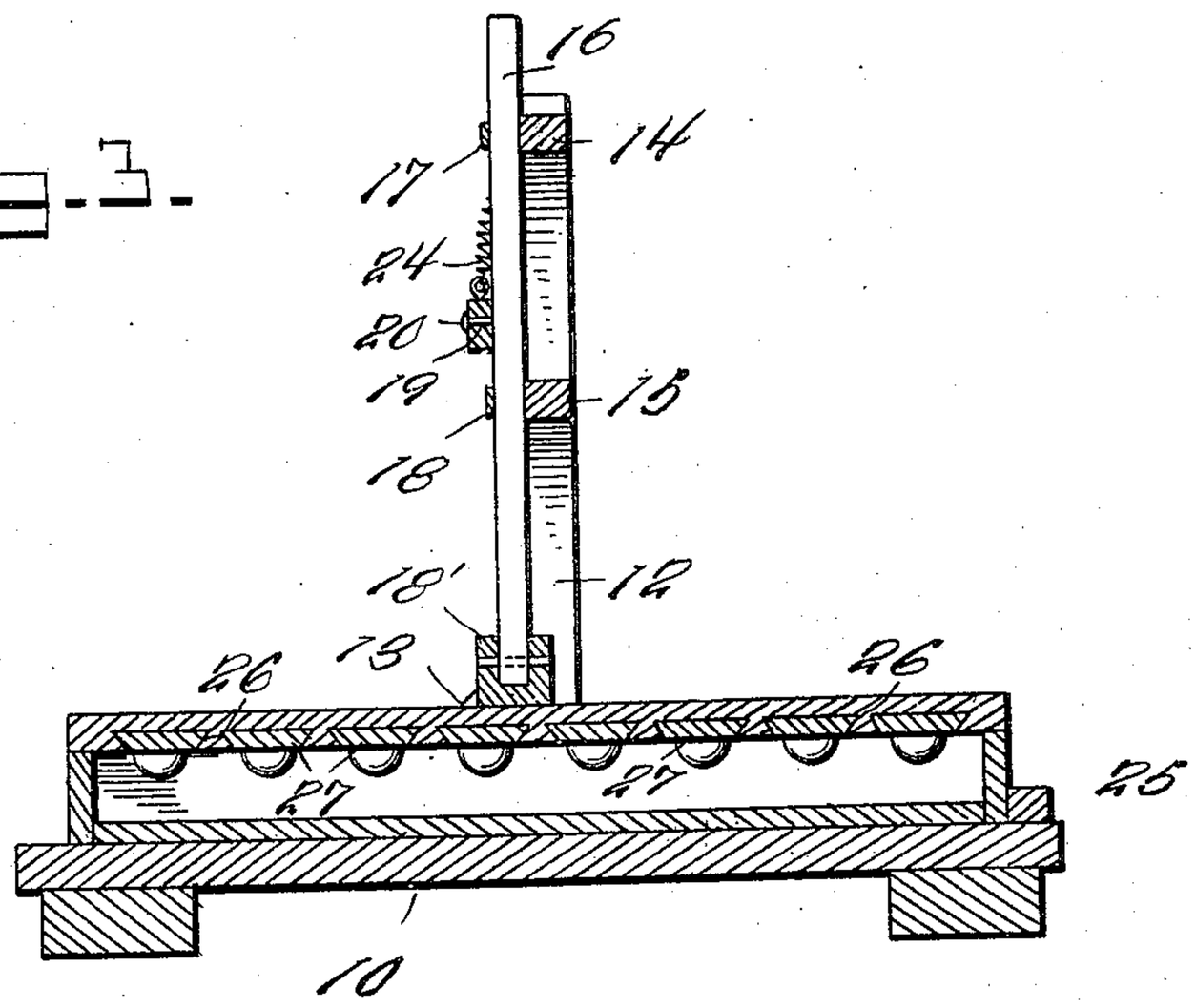
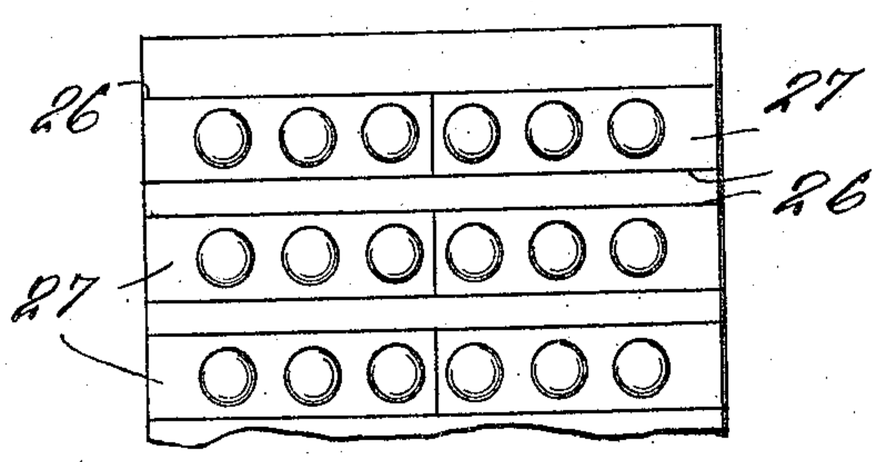



Fig. 4.




Witnesses

G. R. Thomas

F. B. MacNab.

Inventor

A. M. Baroody

By Chandlee & Chandlee

Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASSAD M. BAROODY, OF DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

## STARCH-MOLD.

No. 844,911. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

Application filed May 14, 1906. Serial No. 316,763.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ASSAD M. BAROODY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Danville, in the county of Pittsylvania, State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Starch-Molds; 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.

This invention has relation to hand-operative machines for making matrices for manufacturing candy.

It is the chief purpose of this improved machine to prepare molds in starch or its equivalent for the casting or molding of confections in accordance with the said molds.

It is the object of my invention to provide a machine that shall be simple in construction, easily operated, and that shall be entirely efficient and durable, besides being at all times under the control of the operator, so that it may be actuated to suit circumstances and produce better molds than machines operated by power.

The nature of the invention is to be ascertained from the annexed drawings, forming a part of this specification.

Of the said drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine. Fig. 2 is a transverse section at one side of the uprights. Fig. 3 is a section at right angles to Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the upper moldboard, illustrating a modification.

Similar figures of reference designate similar parts or features, as the case may be.

In the drawings, 10 designates the bed of the machine, supporting the starch-tray 11 and all of the operative parts of the machine. The tray is kept in position laterally by the uprights 12 on each side thereof and divergent braces 13, inclined from the uprights front and rearward and also bearing against the side of the tray. The uprights 12 have two cross-bars 14 and 15 bolted to them at their ends and notched in their forward edges to receive the vertically-movable bar 16 and form bearings by which it may be guided in its operations. Metallic slats 17 and 18 are secured at their ends to the cross-bars 14 and 15 in front of bar 16 and in this way keep the said bar in its bearings, so that it shall move the plate 17′ squarely up and down. The vertically-movable bar aforesaid is bolted to a cross-head 18′, connected to the upper side of the plate, to the under surface of which are connected the forms by which the matrices are made in the starch in the starch box or tray 11.

A lever 19, pivoted in a suitable manner to the front side of one of the uprights 12, has the shank of a headed pin 20 passed through a slot 22, formed in it, and the said headed pin is screwed into the front side of the vertically-operative bar 16, and the lever is provided with a handle 23 on its outer end by which it can be moved up and down and operate the platen accordingly. A strong spring 24 is attached at one end to the lever and at the other to the upper cross-bar, whereby the lever is made to hold the platen up after once being depressed to form the molds, so as not to injure the starch-molds inside or out.

The tray, when all things are in readiness, is withdrawn endwise from between the braces 13 and the uprights 12. A new starch-tray 11 is put in place by movements the opposite of that by which the former tray was removed. The tray is stopped in proper position by the slat 25, secured to the rear end of the bed transversely thereof.

My improved machine in all of its parts is always under the control of the operator, so that the instant that anything should be discovered as going wrong or needing attention in any respect it can be stopped and the matter corrected. Moreover, everything about the machine being under the attendant's control can be manipulated so as to keep the parts clean, which is not a small consideration in this class of work. The operator having hold of the lever constantly while the molds are forming a matrix in the starch-tray can control the impression to suit circumstances and slightly jar the bed through the medium of the lever so as to release the molds from the matrix without in any way breaking or injuring the latter. The spring 24, which operates with a tendency to raise the lever and plate, acts to steady the movements of the operator's hand on the lever, and hence give him a more perfect control of the machine's movements. Where a machine of this kind is operated by power, it is impossible to control all of its movements to suit circumstances, and hence various imperfections in its work occur that will not happen with my improvements.

It is proposed in some cases to form a groove in the bottom of the plate extending from side to side and hang its edges under-

cut, as indicated at 26, so that the mold-boards of the plate may be rendered replaceable or interchangeable, each board being equipped with a different form of molds. These boards 27 it is proposed to divide transversely in the center and be put in and taken out from each end of the plate. This construction is desirable and useful, besides providing for a change of the molds, in that if anything concerning the molds should get out of order or require repair the mold-board or the part out of repair can be taken out and replaced by another while repairs are going on. The plate when it reaches the lower extent of its movements engages the divergent braces, as well as the uprights, which guide it with certainty to its true position on the molds in the tray.

What is claimed as the invention is—

In a machine for making molds for the manufacture of confections consisting of a bed, a pair of uprights centrally disposed on the edges of the bed, cross-bars between the upper part of the cross-bars, and divergent braces at the lower ends of the uprights stepped on the base, a matrix-tray guided and maintained at the sides in proper position by the braces and uprights, a stop-strip on the rear end of the base, combined with the plate movable up and down between the uprights and upper portions of the braces, a cross-head secured centrally to the upper surface of the plate, an upright bar connected at its lower end to the cross-head and having bearings in the cross-bars between the standards, a lever pivoted on an upright and to the upright bar and having a handle for moving the plate up and down with respect to the matrix-tray, and a spring connected with the lever and operating with a tendency to raise the same.

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

ASSAD M. BAROODY.

Witnesses:
JNO. G. RAGLAND,
P. H. LYON.