W. TILLSON.

SOAP POWDERING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 14, 1907.

900,967. Patented Oct. 13, 1908.

Fig. 1.

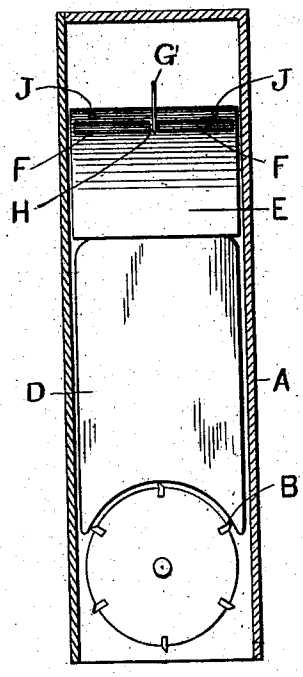


Fig. 2.

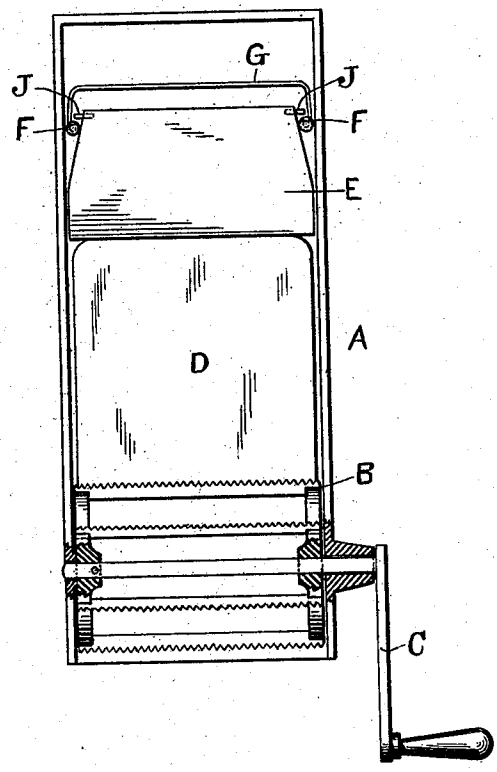
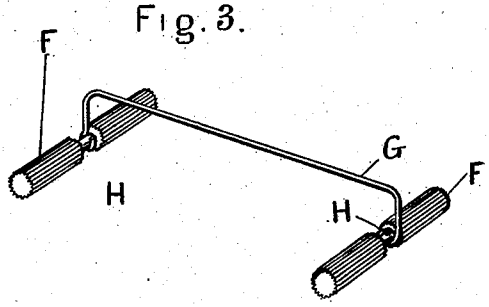


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
F. Stimson
A. Bray

Wallace Tillson
Inventor

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALLACE TILLSON, OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO WEST DISINFECTING COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

SOAP-POWDERING MACHINE.

No. 900,967. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 13, 1908.

Application filed May 14, 1907. Serial No. 373,560.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALLACE TILLSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in Quincy, Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Soap-Powdering Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My improvement is intended to make it practical to use weights in pressing down soap against a soap powdering device and the principal advantage and object of my invention is to prevent chattering and rattling of the soap, so as to get a uniform product and smoothly working machine.

Figure 1 shows a section of a soap powdering machine seen from the side, Fig. 2 shows the same with the cover off seen from the front and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the rollers and lifter.

At the bottom of an upright casing A, I place the powdering means B, which can be of any well known kind and is moved by the handle C. The cake of soap D rests on the powdering device and upon this cake rests the pressing weight E. This weight is wedge shaped or tapered near the top, or elsewhere if desired, so as to leave a tapering cavity on each side, and in each of these tapering cavities I place a corrugated roller F whose weight continually wedges it down into the cavity in question.

It is immaterial to the scope of this invention whether the roughness relied upon to produce the gripping action within the wedge-shaped space be principally upon the surface of the rollers or on the parts with which they make contact, and indeed the degree of roughness of all these parts is immaterial so long as they act as follows—As the weight descends there is no opposition to the movement, but whenever there is any tendency to lift the weight, the rollers are instantly jammed in the wedge-shaped cavities and the weight is locked. To pull up both rollers F, I use a wire bail G which embraces cut out portions H in the rollers, and over the rollers are pins J fixed to the weight E. When one lifts on the bail, the rollers are freed at once and bear upward on the pins J to lift the weight.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a soap powdering machine, a casing and a weight inside of it having a wedge-shaped space between them and a wedging device lying in the wedge-shaped space.

2. In a soap powdering machine, a casing and a weight inside of it having wedge-shaped spaces between them, and rollers lying in said spaces, all arranged so that the surfaces of contact between the rollers and the weight and casing are sufficiently rough to cause the rollers to lock the weight against movement upward.

3. In a soap powdering machine, a casing, a tapering weight inside it and a corrugated roller between the weight and casing.

4. In a soap powdering machine, a casing and an interior weight separated by wedge-shaped spaces, rollers in the spaces and a bail attached to the rollers for lifting them, all arranged so that the surfaces of contact between the rollers and the weight and casing are sufficiently rough to lock the weight against movement upward.

5. In a soap powdering machine, a casing and an interior weight separated by wedge-shaped spaces, pins on the weight over the spaces, rough rollers under the pins and means for lifting the rollers up against the pins.

WALLACE TILLSON.

Witnesses:
A. BRAY,
EDWARD MILL.