

No. 641,706.

Patented Jan. 23, 1900.

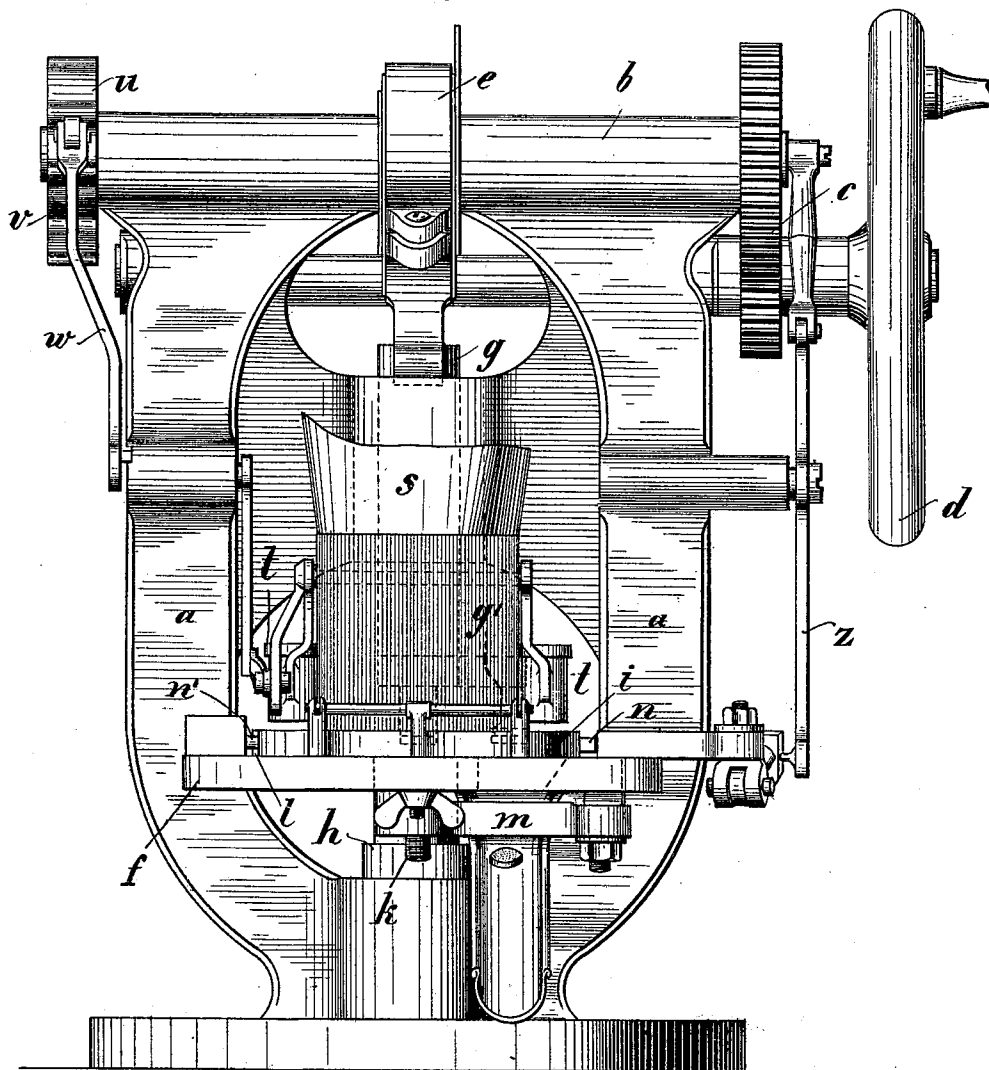
W. KRAEMER.
PASTIL PRESS.

(Application filed Feb. 27, 1899.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1



Witnesses:

Ella L. Giles

Edmund

Inventor:

Wilhelm Kraemer

by Richard R. Attorneys:

No. 641,706.

Patented Jan. 23, 1900.

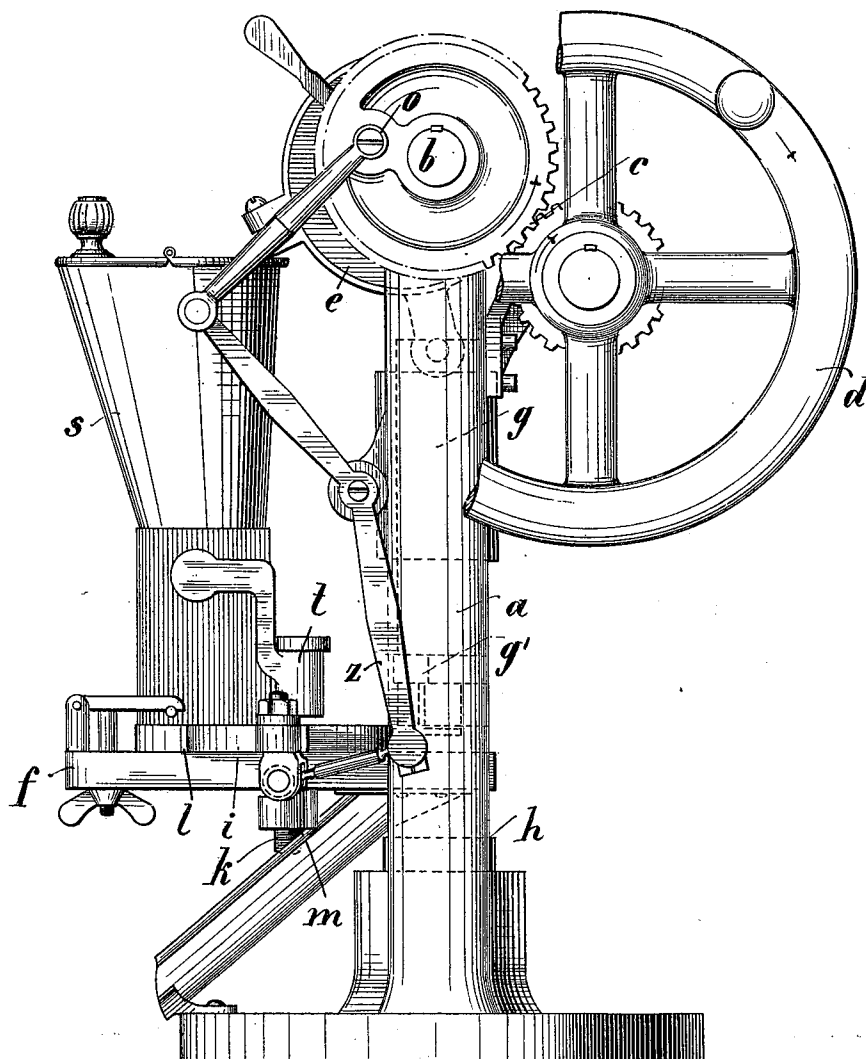
W. KRAEMER.
PASTIL PRESS.

(Application filed Feb. 27, 1899.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 2



Witnesses:
Ella L. Giles
Odum

Inventor:
Wilhelm Kraemer
by: Richard R.
Attorneys:

No. 641,706.

Patented Jan. 23, 1900.

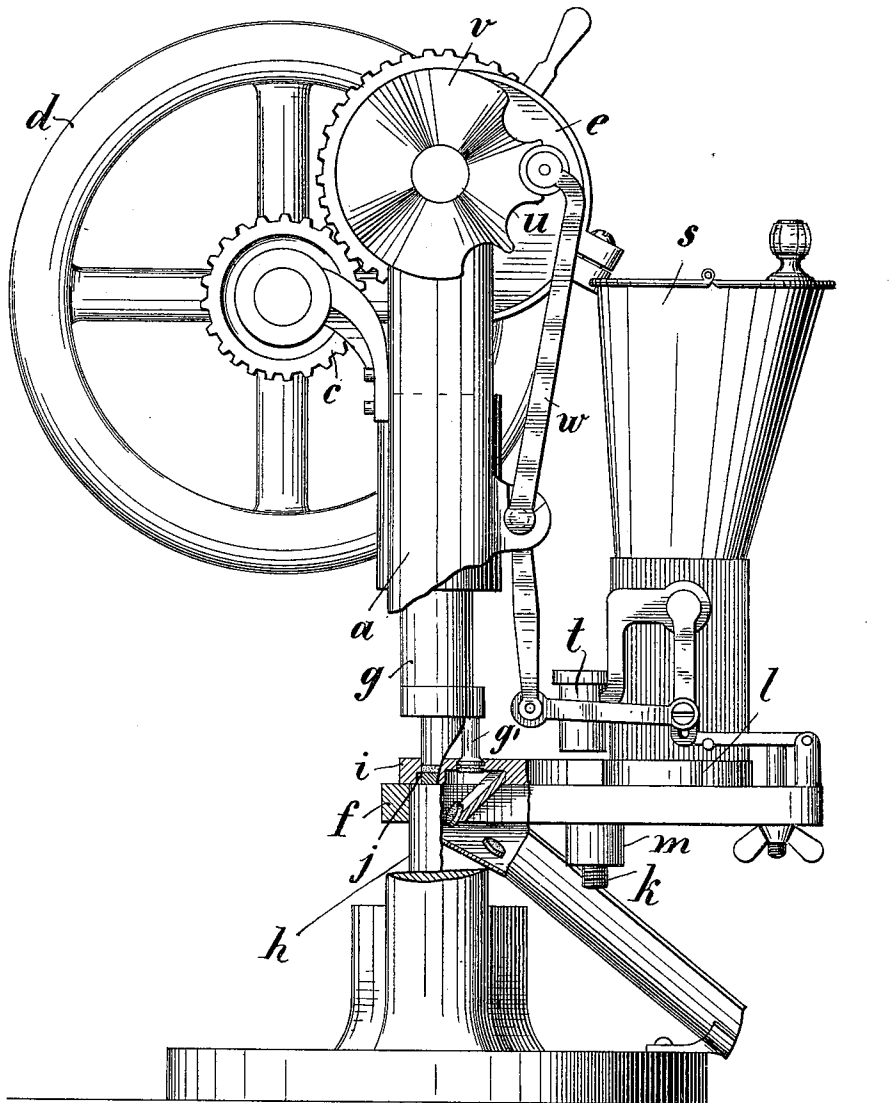
W. KRAEMER.
PASTIL PRESS.

(Application filed Feb. 27, 1899.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 3

Fig. 3



Witnesses:
Ella L. Gilet
O. L. Gilet

Inventor:
Wilhelm Kraemer
by: Richard R. Kraemer
Attorneys

No. 641,706.

Patented Jan. 23, 1900.

W. KRAEMER.
PASTIL PRESS.

(Application filed Feb. 27, 1899.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

Fig. 4

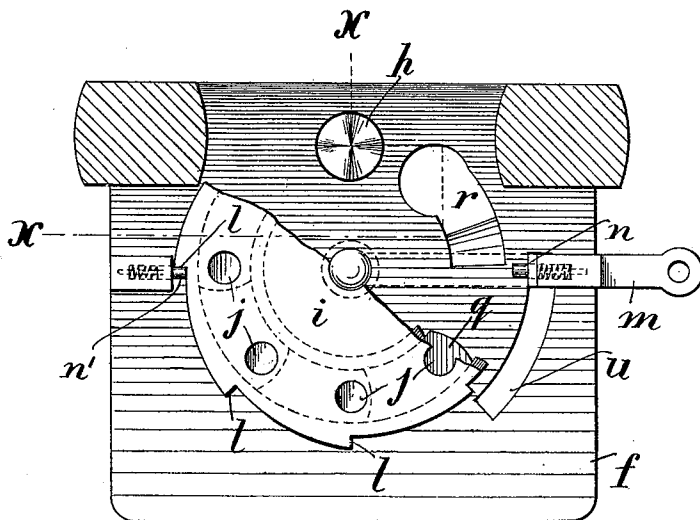


Fig. 5

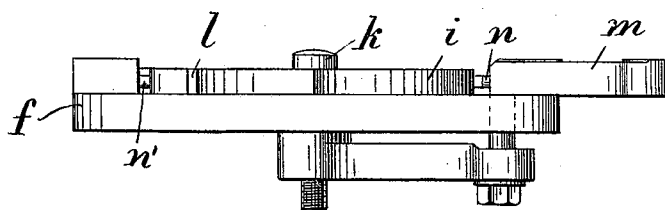
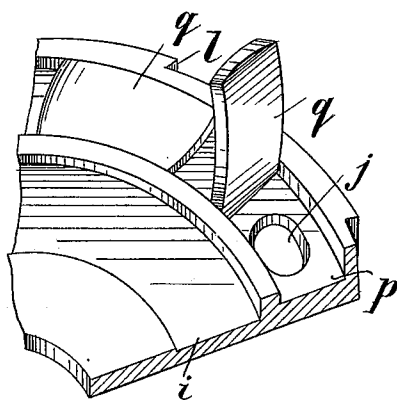


Fig. 6



Witnesses
Ella L. Giles
Admunk

Inventor:
Wilhelm Kraemer
by: Richardson
Attorneys:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILHELM KRAEMER, OF CHARLOTTENBURG, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO E.
GOETZE & CO., OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

PASTIL-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 641,706, dated January 23, 1900.

Application filed February 27, 1899. Serial No. 707,020. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILHELM KRAEMER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Charlottenburg, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pastil-Presses, (for which I filed a patent in Germany December 6, 1898,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is a machine for pressing powdered material into the form of pastils, &c., which offers at the same time a means for coating said pastils, &c., at their upper and lower sides with any other suitable material—as, for example, with powdered sugar, chocolate, &c.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the new machine. Fig. 2 shows same as seen from the right-hand side, the fly-wheel being partially broken away. Fig. 3 represents the machine as seen from the left-hand side, part of the uprights and of the working table, &c., broken away. Fig. 4 shows the working table as seen from above, part of the circular plate broken away. Fig. 5 represents the working table with the rotating plate as seen from the front. Fig. 6 is a part of the rotating table as seen from below.

In a frame *a* is journaled an axle *b*, which may be rotated by means of proper gearings *c* and a fly-wheel *d*, provided with a winch-handle. An eccentric sheave *e* on said axle *b* imparts a to-and-fro movement to a press-bar *g*, guided in the frame *a*. A plate *f*, cast in one with the frame *a*, forms the working table. Just below the press-bar the latter is provided with a perforation. Into the same is inserted from below a short steel cylinder *h*, forming the anvil for the press-bar. Said cylinder rests with its lower part on the frame *a*. On this working table rests a rotary circular plate *i*. The same is provided with a number of circular perforations *j*, corresponding in diameter exactly with the diameter of the press-bar *g*. They are arranged at such a distance from the center of the circular plate that they pass exactly between the press-bar *g* and the anvil *h*.

The circumference of the circular plate *i* is provided with as many teeth *l* as there are

perforations *j*. To the central pivot *k* of the circular plate *i* is articulated a bent lever-arm *m*, the bent part of which passes through a slot *u* in the working table *f*. The upper part of the lever contains a spring-pressed bolt *n*, which acts as a ratchet if a to-and-fro motion is imparted to the arm *m*. A second spring-pressed bolt *n'*, arranged in front, allows the moving of the working table in one direction only.

The to-and-fro movement is imparted to the lever *m* from an eccentrically-arranged pin *o* on axis *b* by means of connecting-rods and bent levers *z*.

The circular plate *i* has on its under side a circular groove *p*, arranged exactly below the perforations *j*. In the same rest flaps *q*, articulated to the circular plate, the surface of which is exactly flush with the under side of the plate when resting in the groove.

At one place the working table *f* has a perforation *r* of such size as to allow the flaps to freely open. Just above it is arranged an ejector *g'*, which receives its motion from the press-bar *g*.

On the front side of the working table is arranged a funnel-shaped hopper *s*, the open under side of which is pressed on the surface of the circular plate *i*. On either side of said hopper is arranged a powder-box *t*, both being mounted on a common axis. They are violently shaken during the period in which the circular table rests without motion. This is derived from a sheave *v* on axis *b*, having on part of its circumference a number of teeth, and transferred to the powder-boxes by means of bent levers and a connecting-rod *w*.

The machine works as follows: The opening in the circular table coming under the first powder-box is filled with a certain quantity of the powder contained in the same. Then it is shifted below the hopper and filled by gravity with the material contained in the same. In shifting again the material is strickled flush with the surface of the circular table. Under the second powder-box the material is covered with a layer of the material contained in the same. Then the opening thus filled is shifted under the press-bar and compressed, and after a second shifting the ejector ejects the pastil formed in the described way.

It is obvious that the machine when built sufficiently big and strong may also be employed for pressing bricks, briquets, and soon.

What I claim is—

- 5 In an apparatus for pressing pastil or the like from powdered masses, a working table having a perforation therein, a press-bar receiving an up-and-down movement from a fly-wheel, an anvil projecting through an aperture in the working table, a circular rotating
10 plate provided with apertures, and a groove in the under side thereof, flaps which rest or-

dinarily in the groove of said plate, a ratchet mechanism for intermittently revolving the plate, a hopper fixed to the working table and 15 pressed with its lower side against the plate, and two powder-boxes and means for shaking them, substantially as described.

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

WILHELM KRAEMER.

Witnesses:

WOLDEMAR HAUPT,
HENRY HASPER.