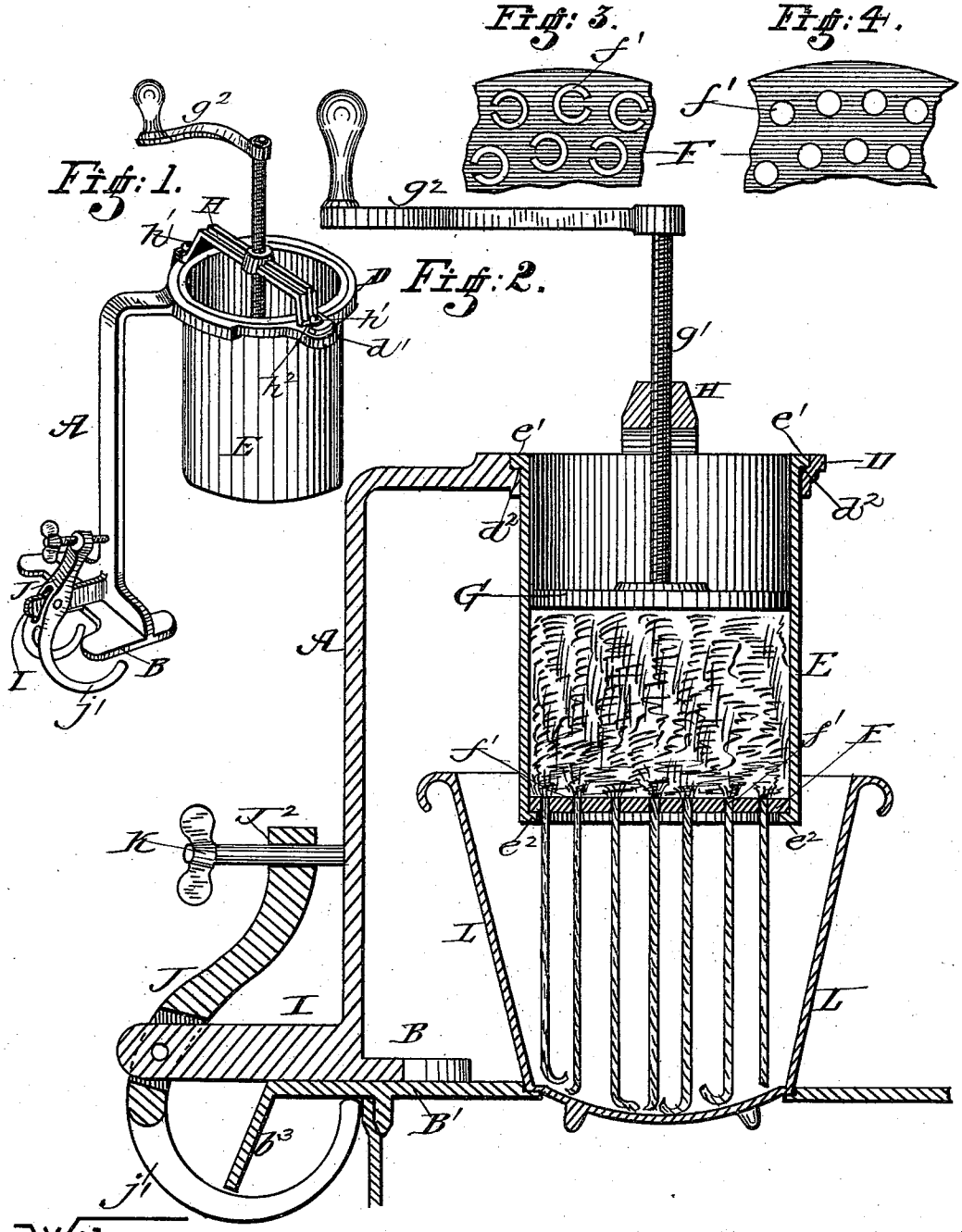
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. HELD.

MACHINE FOR MAKING MACARONI AND NOODLES.

No. 396,567. Patented Jan. 22, 1889.



Witnesses:
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Ernest L. Ropkey

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 5.

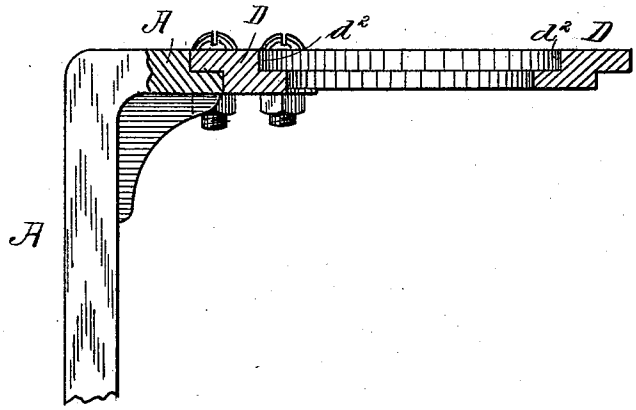
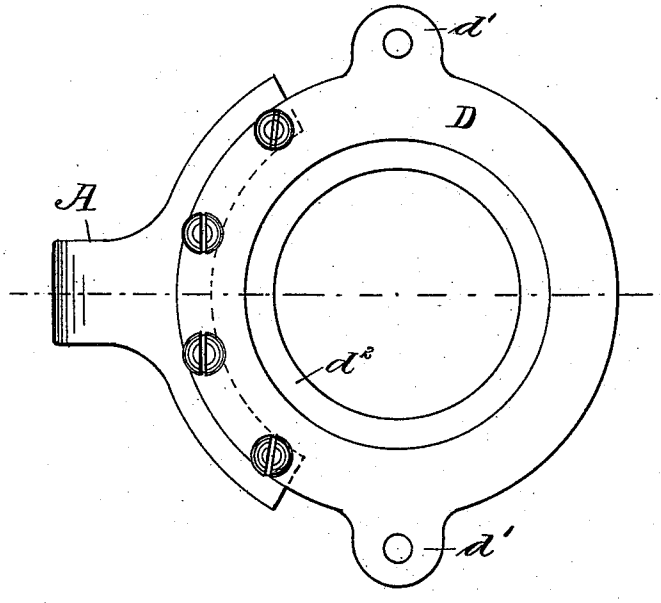


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN HELD, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

MACHINE FOR MAKING MACARONI AND NOODLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,567, dated January 22, 1889.

Application filed April 30, 1888. Serial No. 272,370. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN HELD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Making Macaroni and Noodles; 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.

My invention relates to improvements in machines for making macaroni, vermicelli, &c., the object of the invention being to produce a simple, durable, and effective machine adapted to the use of private families and so constructed as to be capable of ready attachment to cook-stoves of common form and to be quickly and readily detached therefrom; also to so construct and arrange the parts of the machine that the dies which give shape and form to the product of the machine are interchangeable, whereby either macaroni or vermicelli of various sizes may be made by changing the die-plate; and another object of the invention is to provide the machine with a simple mechanism for feeding the material and forcing it through the die-plate.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved machine as it appears when removed from the stove; Fig. 2, a central vertical section of the same as in position upon the stove, a portion only of the stove being shown; Figs. 3 and 4, enlarged details of the dies, a portion only being shown; and Figs. 5 and 6, enlarged details in vertical section and plan view, respectively, of the standard and the receptacle-supporting ring, said ring being shown as removably secured to the standard and slightly different in shape from that ilustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the drawings, A represents a vertical standard, preferably constructed of cast metal, having a suitable base, B, at its lower end, which is adapted to rest upon the stove B′, where the base and standard are secured by an adjustable clamping device, C, which will be hereinafter fully described.

At the upper end of the standard A, and projecting forward at right angles thereto, is a metallic ring, D, which may be attached to the standard by bolts or be cast integral therewith, and which has formed thereon two projecting ears, d', the function of which will be hereinafter explained. This ring D is rabbeted at its inner edge, as shown at d^2, to form a shoulder to support the tube or cylindrical receptacle E, which tube is flanged externally at its upper edge, as at e', which flange fits the rabbet d^2 in the ring D, and is supported thereby, as shown in the drawings, Fig. 2. This receptacle E, which is preferably cylindrical in form, and which may be constructed of cast metal, copper, or brass tubing, has an internal annular flange, e^2, at its lower end, which flange forms a support for the die-plate F. This die-plate, which conforms to the internal shape of the receptacle E, will preferably be formed of cast-iron, with a series of die-openings, f', formed through it, which openings may be of various shapes and sizes, as shown in details Figs. 3 and 4.

The die-plate F will be a fraction smaller in diameter than the internal diameter of the receptacle E, so as to permit its ready removal when it is desired to substitute a die-plate with die-openings of different configuration.

G is a piston-head, which is made to travel up and down within the receptacle E by a screw-threaded rod, g', which is loosely connected to the piston-head at its lower end and has a screw-threaded bearing in a removable cross-bar, H, as clearly shown in the drawings, Figs. 1 and 2, and which screw-threaded rod g' has a crank, g^2, at its upper end, through the medium of which it is turned to move the piston-head up and down to force the dough or material contained in the receptacle E out through the die-openings f' in the die-plate F.

The cross-bar H is removably secured to the ring D at its ends, it resting upon the projecting ears d', to which it is secured by screw-bolts h', which screw-bolts extend through open slots h^2, formed transversely in ends of the cross-bar H, and enter a screw-threaded hole in the ears d', as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

Projecting outward from the lower end of the standard A, in a direction opposite to the direction of the ring D, is a bar, I, to the outer end of which is pivoted a hook-shaped clamp, J, which clamp will preferably have a curved

bifurcated lower end, j', to extend under the stove-flange b^3 and press against the top plate of said stove, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

The upper end of the hook-shaped clamp J is projected inward and has a screw-threaded hole, j^2, therein, through which is extended horizontally the screw-threaded shank of a thumb-screw, K, the end of which abuts against the standard A and acts to press the upper end of the clamp J outward to throw the lower bifurcated end upward in close contact with the top plate of the stove and securely hold the standard and apparatus in place.

The standard A will be of such shape that the receptacle E connected therewith will project so as to be central with relation to the stove-hole in which the kettle L is placed, as shown in Fig. 2, the receptacle being projected or entered a short distance into the kettle, so that the material when pressed through the die-openings will enter and be cooked in the kettle.

The ring D, as before stated, will preferably be separate from the standard A and be secured to the upper end of said standard by screws or otherwise, whereby the said ring may be removed, should it be accidentally broken, and replaced without the necessity of substituting a new standard, as would be the case should the ring be cast as a part with said standard.

As is well known, the under face of the top plates of stoves near the rim often have downwardly-projecting lugs or bosses to receive the attaching-screws; therefore to clamp anything to the top of the stove near the rim it is necessary to provide for the irregularity of the under face; and, as will be noticed by reference to the drawings, the clamp J, which secures my machine to the stove-top, has at its forward end two upwardly-curved fingers, j', which are remote from each other, the object of so constructing the forward clamping end of the clamp J being to allow the fingers to extend under the flange b^3 of the stove and straddle any projection upon the under face of the stove-top, thus rendering it possible to secure a firm hold in a horizontal position.

I claim—

In a machine for making macaroni, &c., the vertical standard A, having the outwardly-projected upper end, the horizontally-extended base B, and the rearwardly-projected bar I at the lower end, the ring D, removably secured to the upper end of the standard A, the cylinder E, (or receptacle,) having mechanism for forming macaroni or noodles, removably secured to the ring D, and the clamp J, pivoted to the bar I of the standard and having two upwardly-curved fingers at its forward end remote from each other, adapted to encircle the rim of the stove and press against the under side of the stove-top, and the adjusting-screw K, extended through the upper end of the clamp and pressing against the standard to force the bifurcated or fingered end of the clamp closely in contact with the stove-top, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

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

CHRISTIAN HELD.

Witnesses:
JOSEPH A. MINTURN,
N. E. C. WHITNEY.