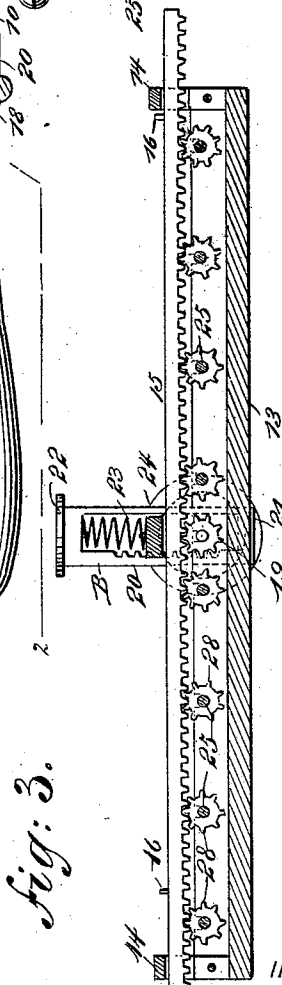
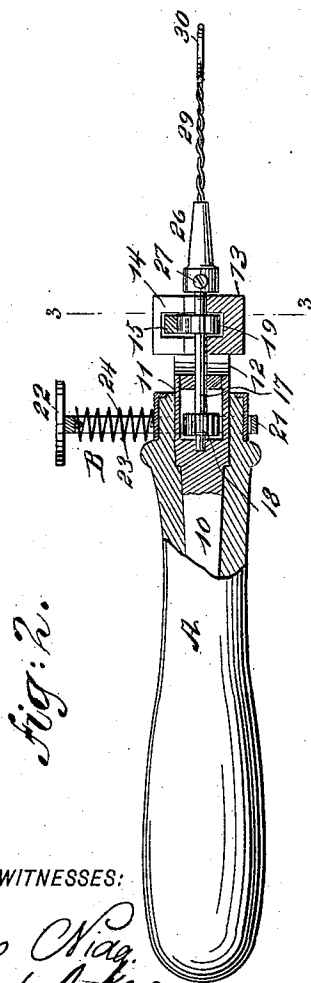
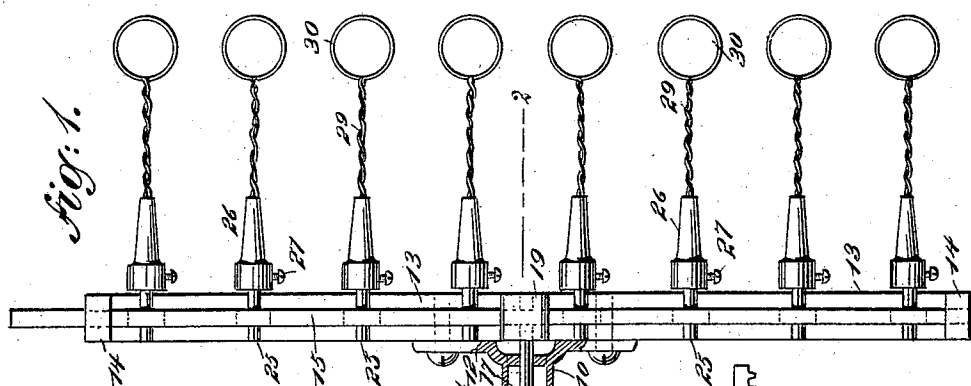


(No Model.)

L. HIRSCHFELD.
FORK FOR DIPPING BONBONS, &c.

No. 543,734.

Patented July 30, 1895.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Wieg.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEO HIRSCHFELD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JULIUS STERN AND JACOB SAALBERG, OF SAME PLACE.

FORK FOR DIPPING BONBONS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,734, dated July 30, 1895.

Application filed December 3, 1894. Serial No. 530,667. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEO HIRSCHFELD, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Forks for Dipping Bonbons, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a device for dipping bonbons or other confectionery; and it
10 has for its object to provide a fork or similar machine so arranged that it may be made to receive any desired number of bonbons or other confectionery to be dipped, and whereby,
15 further, the bonbons may be expeditiously, conveniently, and simultaneously dropped from the fork into the molds or wherever they are to be deposited.

Another object of the invention is to provide such a machine constructed in a simple,
20 durable, and economic manner.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

25 Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

30 Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved fork, a portion of the handle being in section. Fig. 2 is a section taken substantially on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a section taken substantially on the line 3 3 of
35 Fig. 2.

In carrying out the invention a socket 10 is secured in a handle A through the medium of an attached shank 11, the said socket being provided at its outer end with a bracket
40 12. A head 13 is attached to this bracket in such manner that it extends at a right angle to the handle, projecting beyond both sides of the same, and at each end of this head an upwardly-extending apertured guide-post 14
45 is formed, and these guide-posts are adapted to receive a rack 15, the teeth being on the under side, and the rack is of greater length than the head. The movement of the rack

15 is limited by means of stops 16 that engage with the inner face of the said posts 14. 50

A short shaft 17 is journaled in the socket 10 and extends outward from said head over and into the central portion of the head 13. This shaft is provided at its inner end with a pinion 18, located within the socket, and at
55 its outer end a second pinion 19 is secured, located within the head and engaging with the teeth of the rack 15. Through the medium of this shaft 17 the rack 15 is given end
60 movement. The shaft 17 is operated through the medium of a trigger B, and this trigger consists primarily of a bar held to slide in a suitable opening prepared for it in the handle, and the said bar is provided with teeth
65 upon its inner face, forming a rack-surface for engagement with the inner pinion 18 on the shaft 17. The upward movement of this rod is limited by a stirrup 21 formed at its lower end and extending beneath the handle.

At the upper end of the rack-bar 20 a thumb-
70 piece 22 is formed, and a spring 23 has bearing against the under side of this thumb-piece and against the upper surface of the handle, the spring serving to normally hold the rack-bar 20 in an upper position. In the
75 drawings I have illustrated a guide-rod 24 as forming a portion of the trigger and extending downward parallel with the rack-bar; but this guide rod or bar may be omitted, if desired. 80

A series of short spindles 25 are journaled transversely in the head 13, and each spindle is provided at its forward end with a chuck or sleeve 26, which may constitute an integral
85 portion of the spindle or be attached thereto, and each sleeve or chuck is provided with a set-screw 27. Each spindle is provided with a pinion 28 firmly secured thereon, all of these pinions being engaged with the teeth of the rack 15, whereby when the rack is moved the
90 pinions will be turned and the shafts or spindles 25 upon which they are located revolved.

An arm 29, constructed of any desired material, is adapted to be received in each chuck or sleeve 26 and held firmly in engagement
95 therewith by the set-screw 27 of the sleeve.

These arms 29 constitute the tines of the fork and may be of any desired length, being made to terminate in a receiving-section 30, which may be in the form of a cup or a ring, as illustrated, or the receiver of the tine may be given any desired shape necessary to receive and hold the confectionery to be dipped.

In the operation of this machine, the parts being in the normal position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the bonbons or other articles are received by the receivers 30 and dipped into the sirup or other compound adapted to coat or to cover them. When they are removed from the sirup and are to be deposited into molds, or upon any other support, the machine need not be turned, but the trigger B is simply pressed downward, whereupon the rack 15 will be given end movement sufficiently to turn all of the pinions 28 connected with the tines a sufficient distance to reverse the receivers 30, and therefore deposit the articles carried thereby upon the said support, and the moment the trigger is released it will be drawn upward by its spring 24 and the various parts of the machine will be returned to their normal position.

I desire it to be understood that I do not confine myself to the specific mechanism shown and described for reversing the tines or receiving-sections of the fork.

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

1. In a fork for dipping bon-bons, the combination of the handled head, the tines mounted to turn thereon and constructed with receivers to hold bon-bons, and means for turning the tines, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a fork for dipping bon-bons, the combination of the handled head, the tines mounted to turn thereon and constructed with receivers to hold bon-bons, and an operative

connection between the tines to cause them to move in unison and simultaneously turn the receivers, substantially as described.

3. A fork for dipping bon-bons and other confectionery, the same consisting of a handle, a head carried thereby, a rack having sliding movement in the head, a trigger controlling the movement of the rack, and a series of receivers mounted in the head and given rotary movement by the said rack, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a fork for dipping bon-bons or other confectionery, a handle, a head carried thereby, a rack having movement in the head, a trigger, an actuating connection between the trigger and the rack, a series of rotating chucks journaled in the head and provided with pinions engaging with the said rack, and tines provided with receivers and movably located in the said chucks, as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a fork for dipping bon-bons and other confectionery, the combination, with a handle, a channeled head carried thereby, a rack having sliding movement in the head, a spring-controlled trigger operated from the handle, and a rack and pinion connection between the said trigger and the rack of the head, of a series of chucks journaled transversely in the head, each being provided with a pinion located in the head and engaging with the main rack carried thereby, and a series of removable tines, each provided with a receiver at its outer extremity, removably secured in the said chucks, whereby the tines may be turned without turning the body of the machine, as and for the purpose specified.

LEO HIRSCHFELD.

Witnesses:

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