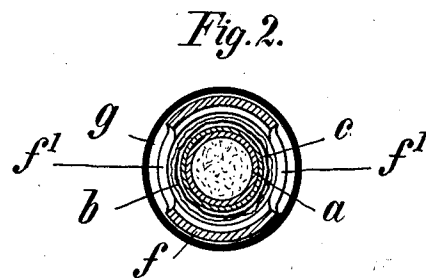
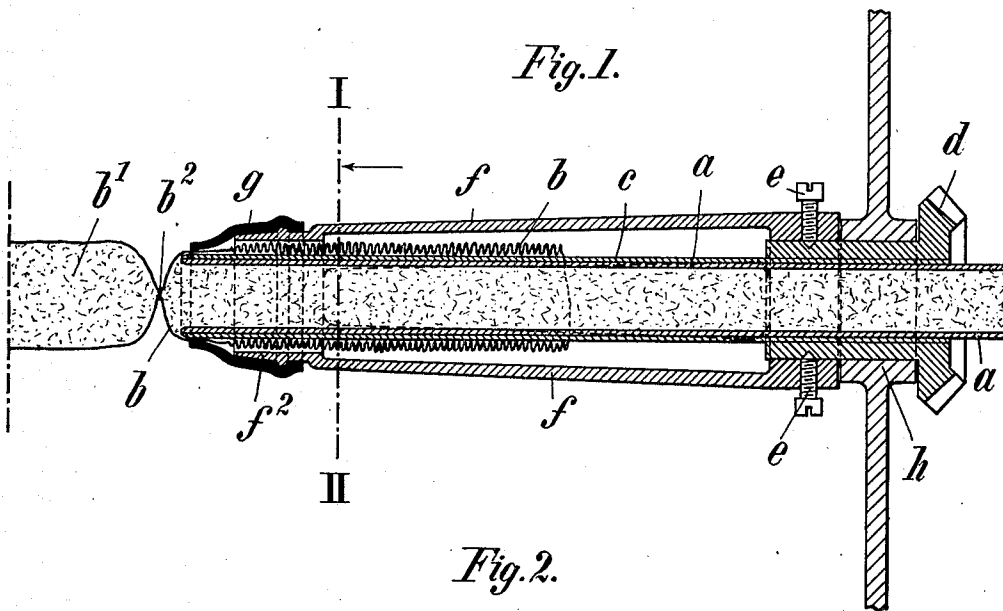


No. 872,294.

PATENTED NOV. 26, 1907.

H. F. HAMBRUCH.
SAUSAGE STUFFER.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 8, 1906.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEINRICH F. HAMBRUCH, OF HAMBURG, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR OF THREE-FOURTHS TO THE FIRM OF BIBERFELD & CO., OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

SAUSAGE-STUFFER.

No. 872,294.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 26, 1907.

Application filed December 8, 1906. Serial No. 346,900.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HEINRICH F. HAMBRUCH, a citizen and resident of Hamburg, in the German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sausage-Stuffers, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in sausage-stuffers of that class in which at certain intervals during the filling operation of a gut the still empty portion of the latter carried by a rotatable gut carrier tube mounted on the spout tube proper is rotated by revolving the gut carrier tube, so as to produce by these rotations each time a few turns in the gut which turns divide the whole sausage in sections of a certain length and close at the same time such sausage-sections at their ends in a simple and reliable manner.

The mechanism for filling the spout tube and for turning the gut carrier tube forms no part of the present invention such mechanism is however shown described and claimed in a co-pending application filed by me August 27, 1906, Serial Number 332,223.

The improvements more particularly refer to means for holding the gut to be filled on the said gut carrier tube, which means permits the gut to be readily drawn off in longitudinal direction from its carrier tube during the stuffing operation, but reliably prevents the gut from sliding in circumferential direction on the gut carrier tube when the latter is rotated.

With this end in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims, with reference to the accompanying sheet of drawing, in which I have shown only as much of a sausage stuffer made in accordance with my invention as is necessary for a clear understanding of the invention.

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of the spout-tube, the rotatable gut carrier tube and the improved holding means for the gut; and Fig. 2 a cross section.

Similar letters of reference refer to like parts.

On the stationary spout-tube *a* which is of ordinary construction, is mounted in well known manner a gut carrier tube *c*, adapted to be rotated a few times, each time the gut *b* placed on the said carrier tube has been

drawn off therefrom and filled with sausage-meat for a length of a sausage-section *b*¹. The intermittent rotation of the gut carrier tube may be effected by means of a bevel gear *d* firmly connected with the gut carrier tube and set in motion by suitable driving means (not shown). The hub of the bevel gear *d* is journaled in a suitable bearing *h*.

To the hub of the bevel gear *d* is attached by means of set screws *e* or the like a socket or sleeve *f* preferably provided in its middle part with longitudinal slots *f*¹ and having at its front end a mouth piece *f*². This mouth piece is some distance away from the tube *c*, so that between these two elements an annular passage is formed for passing the gut *b* upon its carrier tube *c*. Upon the mouth piece *f*² is placed an indiarubber socket or cuff *g*, the front end of which fits snugly upon the gut carrier tube *c* so as to press the gut tightly and firmly with yielding pressure against the outer surface of the tube *c*.

In the ordinary stuffing operation when filling a sausage section with sausage meat, the gut *b* is drawn off from the tube *c* and from under the rubber cuff *g* in the same ratio as the gut is filled, because the sliding friction of the gut between the tube *c* and the elastic cuff *g* in longitudinal direction is only a proportionately slight one. When after the completion of a sausage section the stuffing operation ceases and the gut carrier tube *c* with the empty gut *b* clamped thereon by the rubber cuff *g* is rotated for making a few turns in the gut, the latter tends to slide in circumferential direction between its clamping members *c* and *g*. But as in this direction the sliding friction between the gut and the cuff *g* is considerable, any displacement of the gut on the tube *c* in circumferential direction will impart to the front edge of the cuff *g* a distortion or twist whereby the front part of the cuff is caused to exert a still greater clamping action and thus prevent the gut from sliding in circumferential direction on the tube *c*. The gut being thus clamped must therefore participate at all events in the rotations of the gut carrier tube.

The means hitherto known or in use for holding the gut on the rotatable gut carrier tube do not prove successful, as they do not clamp the gut on the carrier tube while rotating in a sufficiently reliable manner and as they damage and scratch the gut at the clamping place very often, thereby causing

trouble in many respects. These drawbacks are fully obviated by the construction shown and the application and use of the improved india rubber cuff as a yielding holding means
5 for the gut.

I claim:

1. The combination with a stationary spout and a gut-carrying tube rotatable thereon, of a rigid sleeve surrounding the
10 gut-carrying tube forming an annular space for the storage of the gut, and an elastic cuff mounted on and projecting beyond the sleeve and engaging the entire periphery of the gut on the tube.
- 15 2. The combination with a stationary filling-spout and a gut-carrying tube rotatable

thereon, of a longitudinally slotted rigid sleeve shorter than the tube and surrounding the same to form an annular space for the storage of the gut, means connecting the
20 tube and sleeve, and a soft rubber cuff mounted on the sleeve having one end projecting beyond the latter, the inner periphery of said projecting end adapted to press the gut against the entire outer periphery of
25 the projecting portion of the gut-carrying tube.

HEINRICH F. HAMBRUCH.

Witnesses:

MAX A. G. LEMCKE,
OTTO W. HELLMRICH.