(No Model.)

W. VICKERS.

EGG BEATER.

No. 350,708. Patented Oct. 12, 1886.

Fig. 1.

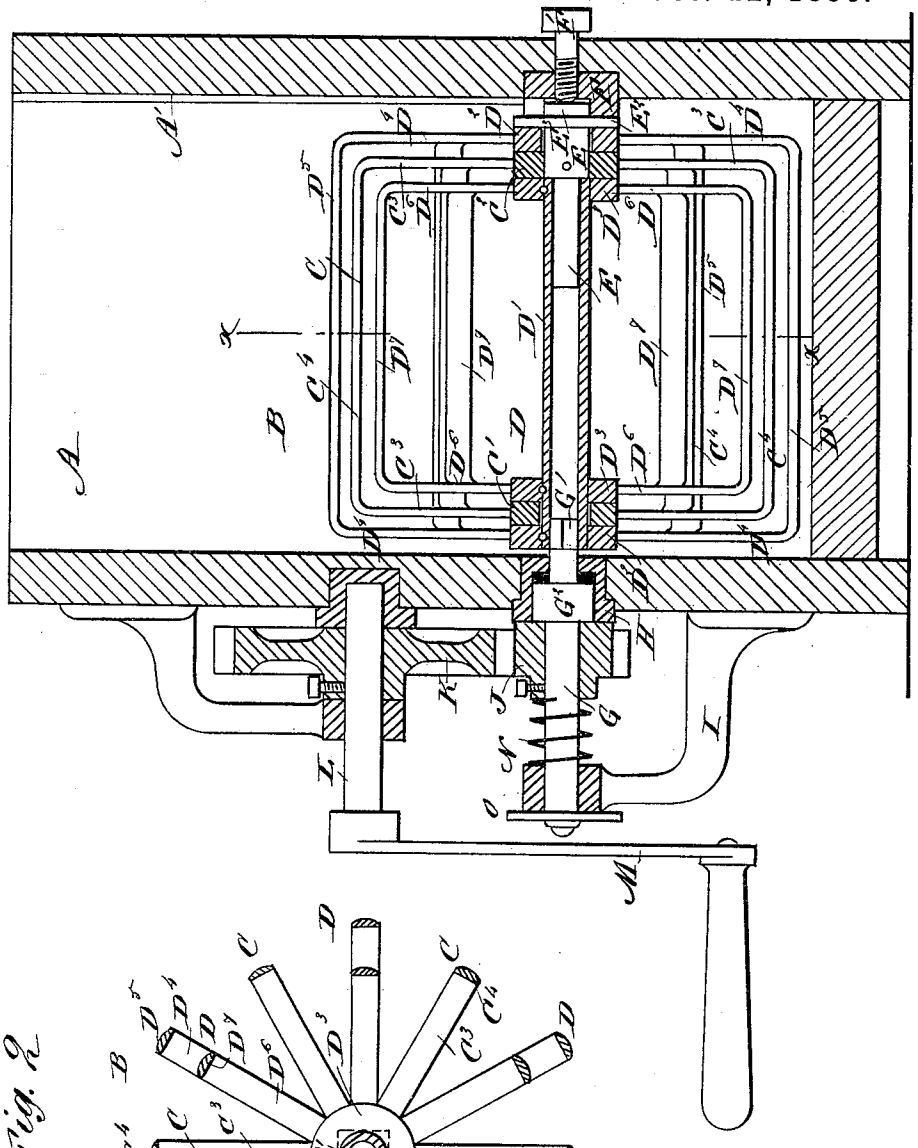
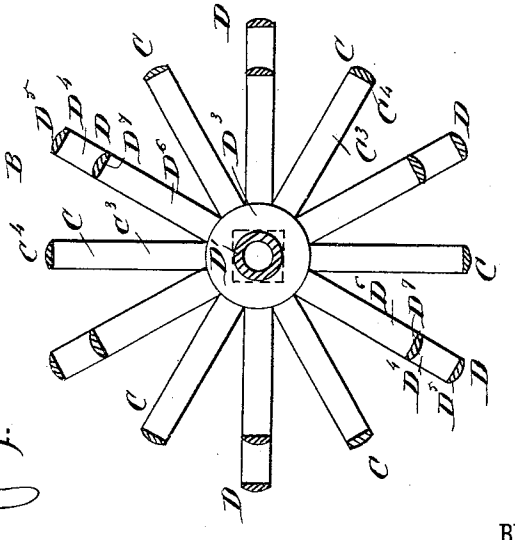


Fig. 2.



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WILLIAM VICKERS, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

EGG-BEATER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 350,708, dated October 12, 1886.

Application filed March 11, 1886. Serial No. 194,919. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM VICKERS, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Egg-Beater, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved egg beater, which will beat the eggs thoroughly and quickly, is simple in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

The invention consists of a double beating-frame revolving around a stationary beating-frame, of means for revolving the said double beating-frame, and of a device for holding the stationary beating-frame in place.

The invention also consists in various parts and details, and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a central sectional elevation of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the beater on the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

The receptacle A in which the eggs are beaten is provided near its bottom with the beater B, consisting of a stationary frame, C, and a revolving frame, D. The stationary frame C consists of two hubs, C′ and C^2, provided with spokes C^3, which are united at their outer ends by the cross-bars C^4. The revolving frame D consists of a hollow spindle, D′, provided on each end with two hubs, D^2 and D^3, of which the hubs D^2 are provided with spokes D^4, united at their outer ends with cross-bars D^5, which extend a short distance beyond the cross-bars C^4 of the stationary frame C. The inner hubs, D^3, are provided with spokes D^6, united at their outer ends by the cross-bars D^7, which are within the cross-bars C^4 of the stationary frame C. The hubs C′ and C^2 of the stationary frame C are placed loosely between the hubs D^2 and D^3 at each end of the spindle D′, and the hub C′ has its bearing on the shaft D′, while the hub C^2 is attached to a spindle, E, having the pin E′, which projects into and forms a bearing for one end of the hollow spindle D′. The spindle E is provided with a collar, E^2, placed against the outer face of the hub D^2, and with a square offset, E^3, fitted into a corresponding keeper, F, secured to the inner side of the receptacle A. The keeper F is open at its upper end, and from it extends upward a recess, A′, formed in one side of the receptacle A, and terminating at the upper edge of the said side. A pointed set-screw, F′, is screwed against the end of the spindle E to hold the same in place on the keeper F. The other end of the shaft D′ is square in cross section, and into it fits the square end G′ of the shaft G, provided with a collar, G^2, having its bearing in a box, H, secured to the outside of the receptacle A. The outer part of the shaft G has its bearing in the bracket I, attached to the receptacle A, and a pinion, J, is mounted on the said shaft and meshes into a cog-wheel, K, fastened to a shaft, L, placed in suitable bearings in the receptacle A, and provided on its outer end with a crank-arm, M. A spring, N, is coiled on the shaft G, and placed between the pinion J and the bearing of the bracket I, so as to hold the pinion J in gear with the cog-wheel K. The outer end of the shaft G is provided with a plate or button, O, which when pulled outward disengages the pinion J and its cog-wheel K, and withdraws the square end G′ from the hollow shaft D′, so that the beater B can be lifted out of the receptacle A for cleaning or other purposes.

The operation is as follows: It will be seen that when the handle M is turned, the cog-wheel K will impart a rotary motion to the pinion J, which in turn rotates the shaft G and the hollow shaft D′, carrying the revolving frame D, of which the outer spokes, D^4, and arms D^5 pass outside of the stationary frame C, while the inner spokes, D^6, and cross-bars D^7 pass to the inside of the stationary frame C, which is held on the spindle E, placed in the keeper F, and prevented from slipping upward by the set-screw F′.

I am aware that churn-dashers have been provided with pivots at one end to enter bearings on the inside of the churn-bodies, and with sockets at their other ends to receive short shafts projecting through the said churn-bodies and capable of being moved endwise, so as to be disengaged from the sockets of the dashers when it is desired to remove the said dashers, and I therefore do not claim such invention. By my construction the beaters can

be more easily removed, and the several parts are simpler and not so liable to become disarranged.

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

1. In an egg-beater, the combination of a stationary frame, a spindle supporting the said frame, and a keeper on which rests the square outer end of the said spindle with a revolving double frame, and a shaft which supports the said double frame on one end, the other end being supported by the said spindle, substantially as shown and described.

2. In an egg-beater, the combination of a stationary frame, a spindle supporting the said frame, a keeper on which rests the outer end of the said spindle, and a revolving double frame supported on one end by the square end of the driving-shaft, and on the other end by the said spindle, with a driving shaft provided with a pinion meshing into a cog-wheel mounted on a shaft provided with a crank-arm, a spring coiled on the driving-shaft, and a plate or button attached to the outer end of the driving-shaft, substantially as shown and described.

WILLIAM VICKERS.

Witnesses:
EUGENE SUTHERLAND,
JAMES FORREST.