

W. E. WILLIAMS.
METHOD OF MARKING ARTICLES OF THE SHREDDED CEREAL BISCUIT TYPE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1918.

1,263,009.

Patented Apr. 16, 1918.

Fig. 1.

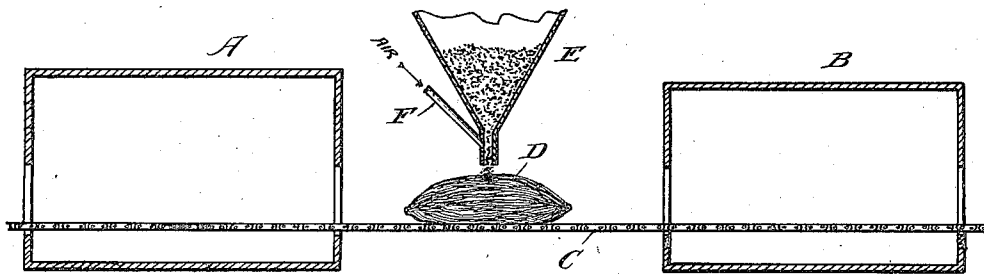


Fig. 2.

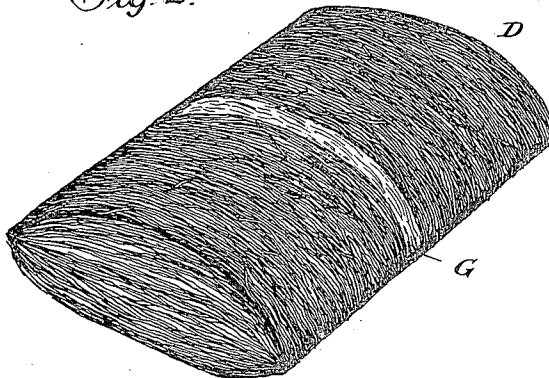
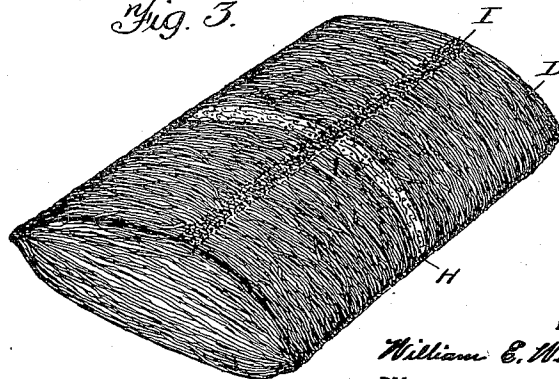


Fig. 3.



WITNESS
A. J. Sauer,

INVENTOR.
William E. Williams
BY
Wm. E. Sauer,
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ERASTUS WILLIAMS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

METHOD OF MARKING ARTICLES OF THE SHREDDED-CEREAL-BISCUIT TYPE.

1,263,009.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 16, 1918.

Application filed February 21, 1918. Serial No. 218,482.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Marking Articles of the Shredded-Cereal-Biscuit Type, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

Heretofore it has been usual to mark articles of the shredded cereal type by inclosing them in wrappings bearing desired indicia, but when served such articles have been without distinguishing marks. It is common to mark small cakes, crackers and the like by imprinting marks directly upon the material, but practically this method is not available for shredded articles, especially since it is undesirable to disturb the shreds greatly either before or after baking.

The object of this invention is to provide a method of applying to articles of this type indicia which no one will remove or wish to remove before eating the product. This object is reached by treating the shreds lying within a well defined area of the article's surface with or by an agent which will cause them to contrast with the adjacent area, either the treated or the non-treated shreds serving as the mark. This agent may vary in character. A blast of hot air imparts to shreds upon which it is directed a toast-brown color; heat from a branding implement brought into proximity to the article will produce the same change; an air blast, hot or otherwise, may carry any suitable coating or staining matter; such matter may be applied without the aid of an air blast; or the shreds may be slightly crinkled or otherwise mechanically changed in appearance to form a mark.

In the accompanying drawings, apparatus by which the method may be carried out is shown diagrammatically, and the articles formed and marked are also shown, both apparatus and articles being illustrative of the many possible forms which may result from the use of the method.

In the drawings,

Figure 1 is a vertical section of apparatus which may be used.

Fig. 2 shows in perspective an article marked by the use of such apparatus.

Fig. 3 is a similar view suggesting a slightly different marking.

In these figures, A represents a baking chamber, B a drying chamber, C a carrier passing through both chambers, D a shredded biscuit resting on the carrier between the two chambers, E a hopper which may contain any suitable coating or staining agent such as will not interfere with edibility, and F a tube for delivering a blast of hot or cold air downwardly through the hopper's discharge opening. If the biscuit be slowly advanced directly below the discharge opening while coating or coloring or color changing matter is being delivered by the blast, it will be provided with a band differing in color or shade from the shreds of the surrounding surface. If the amount of material discharged be small and be a powder which will adhere to the hot shreds, the shreds will become of a more or less grayish shade varying with the powder used, as shown at H. If the blast be hot and if nothing be placed in the hopper, the shreds passing under the discharge opening will be made more or less deeply brown, as suggested at I.

The direction of the mark will obviously depend upon the position of the article upon the conveyer.

It is also evident that the biscuit may be at rest while the mark is being applied or may move with the applying device. In the latter case the mark will have the contour of the nozzle or applying device, whether that be the contour of a letter of the alphabet or otherwise but when the article and the applying device do not move relatively during the application of the mark, the marking action should be intermittent or should continue, for any given area to be changed, only during a very brief interval so as to form a spot-like change in appearance rather than a long band. It is also plain that marking heat may be applied by means other than an air blast, and also obvious that the bands shown may be areas made conspicuous by changing the appearance of the shreds outside the limits of the bands instead of within those limits.

What I claim is:

1. The method of causing articles of the shredded cereal type to bear distinguishing indicia which consists in treating the shreds

in a part of the article's surface area by an agent causing the shreds in such area to contrast with those of adjacent parts of the surface area.

- 5 2. The method of marking articles of the shredded cereal type which consists in treating the surface shreds of a part of the article's surface with a blast adapted to cause the treated shreds to contrast in appearance
10 with the non-treated shreds.

3. The method of marking shredded ce-

real biscuits which consists in blowing upon the shreds of a part of the article's surface adherent matter changing their appearance.

4. The method of marking shredded 15 wheat biscuits which consists in changing the appearance of the shreds of a portion of the surface, without disturbing the shreds, while leaving adjacent portions unchanged.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my 20 signature.

WILLIAM ERASTUS WILLIAMS.