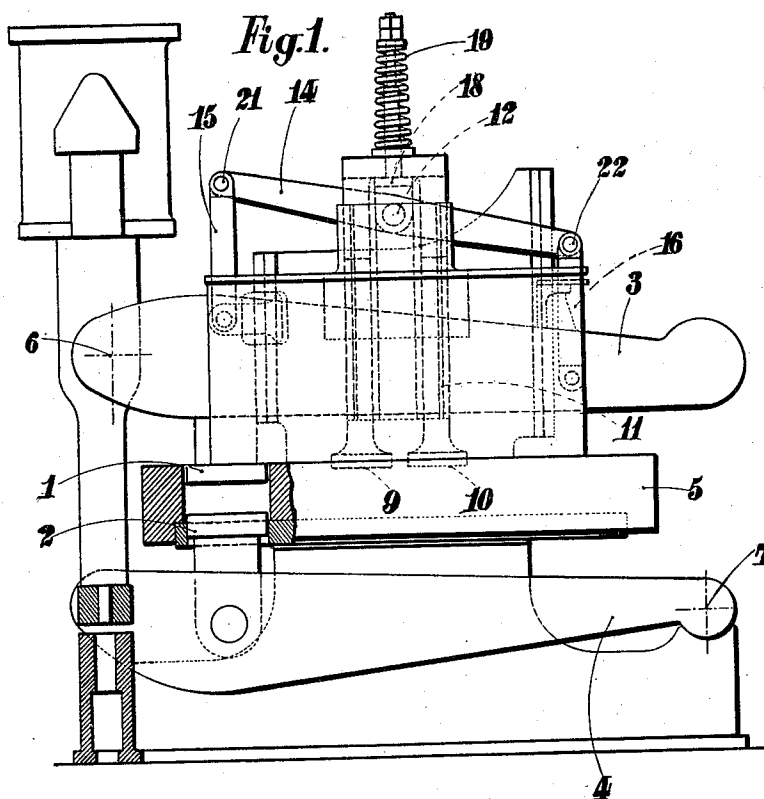


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 MEANS FOR FILLING THE MOLDS OF BRIQUETING PRESSES.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 11, 1910.

1,000,824.

Patented Aug. 15, 1911.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

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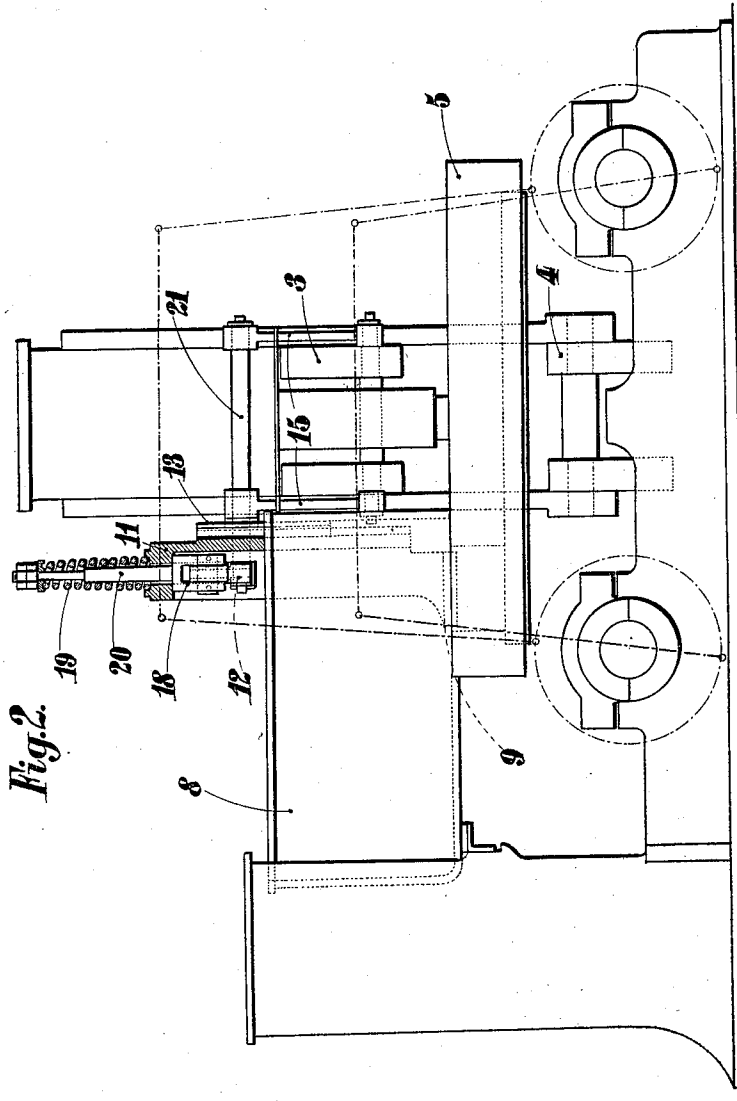


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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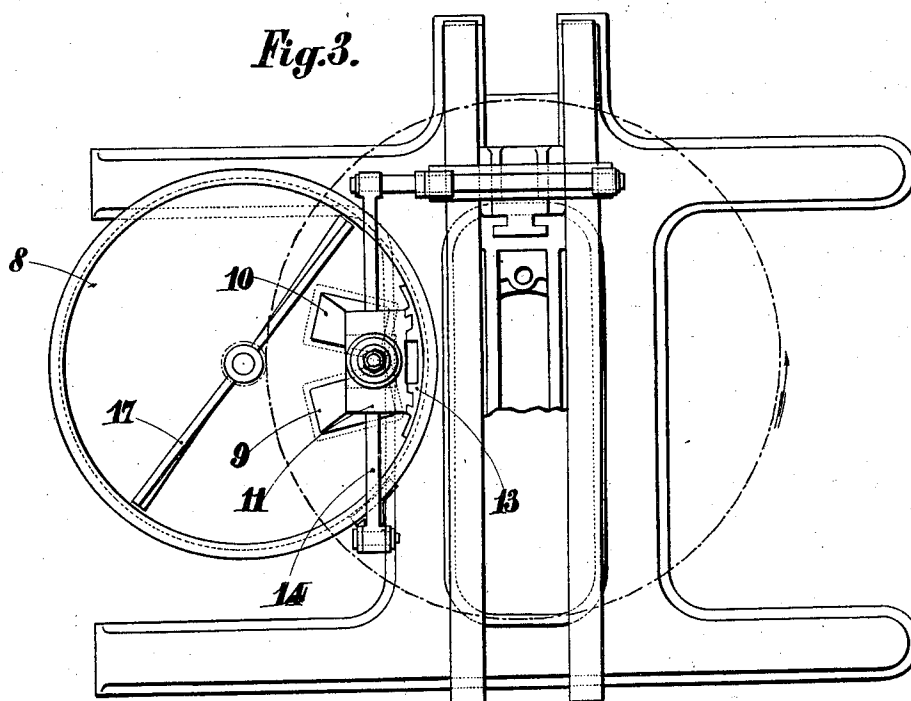
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3 SHEETS-SHEET 3.



Witnesses:

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Joseph Leflaive

By

[Signature]

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH LEFLAIVE, OF ST.-ÉTIENNE, LOIRE, FRANCE.

MEANS FOR FILLING THE MOLDS OF BRIQUETING-PRESSES.

1,000,824.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 15, 1911.

Application filed March 11, 1910. Serial No. 548,669.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH LEFLAIVE, citizen of the French Republic, residing at St.-Étienne, Department of the Loire, in France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Filling the Molds of Briqueting-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to double compression agglomerating presses of the Couffinhal type, such as is described for instance in the U. S. Patent No. 323,856 of August 4, 1885, and used for the manufacture of briquets, and the invention has for its object to provide a device for ramming the material to be briqueted at the time when it is introduced into the molds. This device increases the quantity of material introduced in each mold. Consequently, for a predetermined maximum pressure, the thickness of the briquets is augmented and a better yield in weight is obtained.

In the annexed drawings: Figure 1 is an elevation view of a briqueting press conforming with the invention. Fig. 2 is a side view. Fig. 3 is a plan view.

The machine comprises two opposing plungers 1 and 2 pivoted to beams 3 and 4 oscillating on axes 6 and 7 respectively. These beams are operated by the driving engine through any suitable transmission mechanism.

The molds are located in a table 5 which receives from a suitable device an intermittent rotary movement and come into position successively in front of the plungers 1 and 2 which in approaching one another produce the agglomeration of the material, and form it into briquets.

The material to be briqueted is supplied to the table from a vat 8, beneath which all the molds come successively into position and are filled by the action of a blade or scraper 17 which receives from the driving mechanism a continuous rotary movement. In the vat 8 are located two rammers 9 and 10 which are adapted to produce a preliminary ramming of the material. These rammers are fixed to a slide 11 which can be displaced longitudinally on a guide 13. The slide 11 rests upon a fork 18 pivoted to a cross-bar 14 which is operatively connected at 12 to one of the oscillating beams above mentioned and said slide is maintained in contact with this fork by a spring 19 surrounding the rod 20 which projects up-

wardly from said fork 18. The cross-bar 14 is connected with the upper beam by means of shafts 21, 22 and links 15 and 16. When the beam 3 is lowered it moves by the intermediary of links 15 and 16, the cross-bar 14 and the fork 18, the spring 19 acts upon the slide 11 carrying the rammers which are thereby caused to descend into two molds in the table. The material to be briqueted is thus subjected to two successive rammings before being submitted to the double compression produced by the plungers 1 and 2. If for instance, the table 5 turns in the direction of the arrow of Fig. 3, the material received by a mold is submitted to the action of the rammer 10. A subsiding is thus produced and a new quantity of material is introduced in the mold by the blade 17. The mold being brought under the rammer 9, this latter produces a second ramming. Thus when the material comes in front of the plungers it is sufficiently tight.

If this device is used on a briqueting press of the Couffinhal type, the maximum pressure remaining the same, the thickness of the briquets is increased and consequently the machine has a better yield in weight.

I claim:

1. The combination with a briqueting press embodying an oscillatory beam, a molding plunger carried and operated thereby, a molding table mounted for rotation and provided with a series of openings in which the said plunger successively operates, of a means for charging the molding table with material to be formed into briquets, the means comprising a vat located over the table, a pair of rammers disposed in the vat and working in unison, the rammers being arranged to simultaneously force material into any two adjacent openings of the table, a slide carrying the rammers, a rocking bar for causing raising and lowering movements of the slide, means for suitably associating the slide and the central portion of the bar, and links connecting the opposite ends of the bar and the said beam.

2. The combination with a briqueting press embodying an oscillatory beam, a molding plunger carried and operated thereby, a molding table mounted for rotation and provided with a series of openings in which the said plunger successively operates, of a means for charging the molding table with material to be formed into briquets, the means comprising a vat located over the

- table, a pair of rammers disposed in the vat and working in unison, the rammers being arranged to simultaneously force material into any two adjacent openings of the table, 5 a slide carrying the rammers, a rocking bar for causing raising and lowering movements of the slide, a fork pivoted at the center of the rocking bar and upon which the slide rests, the fork having a stem which projects 10 through the slide, an expansive coil spring surrounding the stem and bearing against the slide to hold the latter against the fork, and links connecting the opposite ends of the bar and said beam.
- 15 3. The combination with a briqueting press embodying an oscillatory beam, a molding plunger carried and operated thereby, a molding table mounted for rotation and provided with a series of openings in which 20 the said plunger successively operates, of a means for charging the molding table with material to be formed into briquets, the means comprising a vat located over the table, a rammer disposed in the vat and being vertically reciprocatory to successively 25 charge the openings in the table with the material in the vat, a slide carrying the rammer and means for operating the rammer comprising a rocking bar which has its central portion pivotally associated with the 30 slide, and links connecting the opposite ends of the bar and said beam.
- In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH LEFLAIVE.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH BERNARD,
EDMOND A. BURRILL.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."