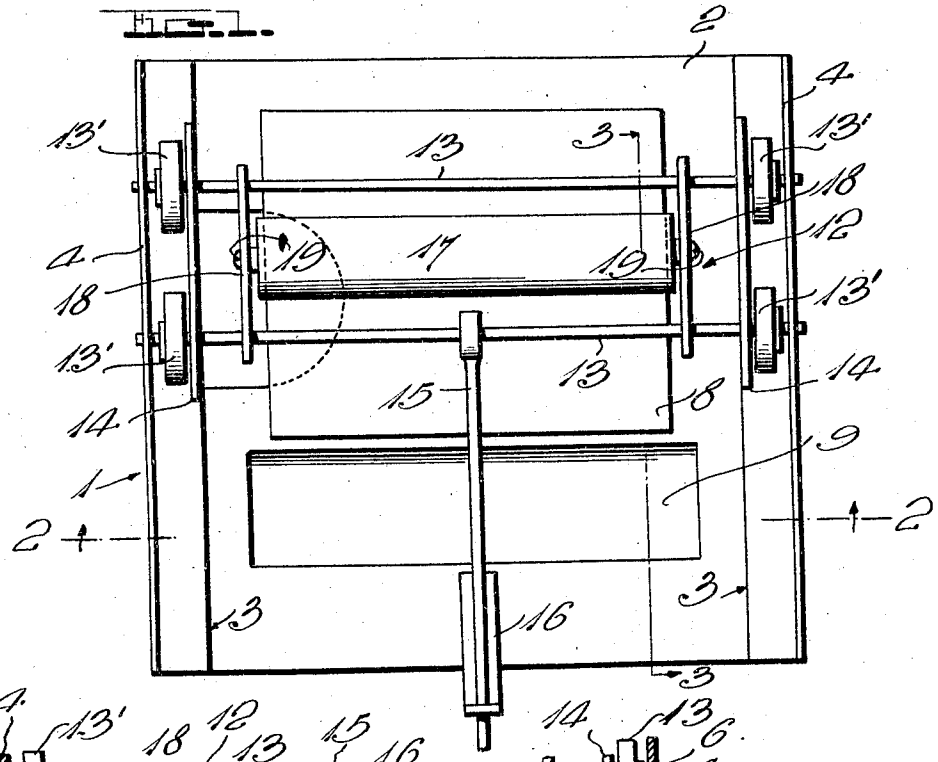
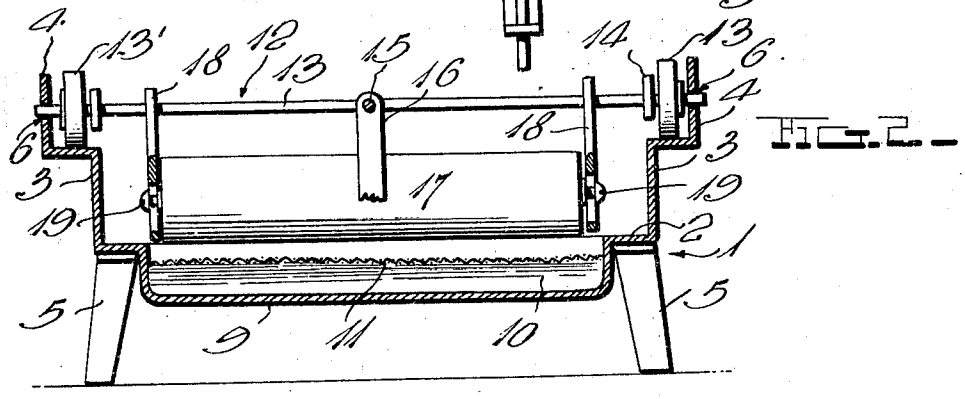
Aug. 3, 1926. 1,594,678

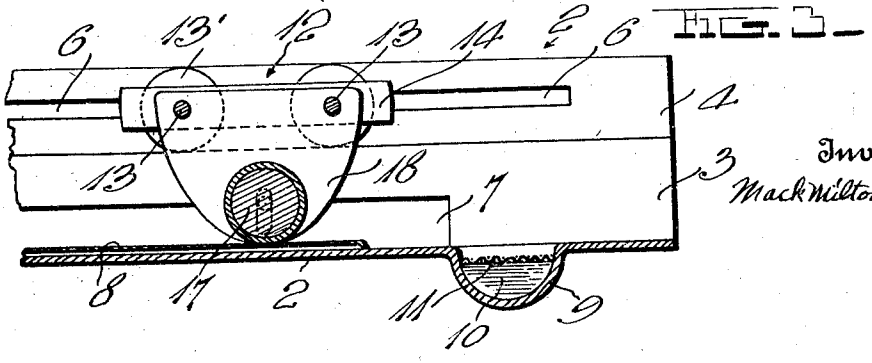
M. M. LUDLOW

PAN GREASING DEVICE

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Inventor
Mack Milton Ludlow

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MACK MILTON LUDLOW, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

PAN-GREASING DEVICE.

Application filed October 5, 1925. Serial No. 60,483.

This invention relates to a novel device adapted to be used in a bakery or similar establishment for greasing pans and the like.

Briefly, the invention has reference to a structure including a table having upstanding tracks at opposite sides, these being fashioned to accommodate a sliding roller supported carriage which is moved back and forth by a reciprocatory rod. Mounted on this carriage is a grease applicator constructed to move vertically. The bottom of the table is provided with a grease receptacle for reception of this applicator, and the latter drops into it, takes up a small amount of grease and applies it to the pan which is placed on the table.

My object is to generally improve upon devices of this kind by providing one of comparative simplicity and durability which is such in construction as to render it practical, easy to manipulate and inexpensive to both the manufacturer and the user.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description and drawings.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this application and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a device constructed in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 2 is a section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary sectional and elevational view of certain of the details.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the reference character 1 designates, generally, the table. This comprises a bottom 2, and opposed upstanding sides 3. The upper portions of the side walls are offset as shown to form a pair of spaced parallel tracks 4. Suitable supporting legs 5 are provided for supporting the table at the desired elevation. Also, from Fig. 3, it will be seen that the vertical portions of the tracks are formed with longitudinal slots 6, and one or both of these walls are further provided with openings 7 of appropriate design to permit insertion and removal of the pan 8. The approximate normal position of the pan may be observed in Fig. 1. It will be also noticed that the bottom 2 is formed with a depression 9 adjacent one end and this forms the grease receptacle. The grease, indicated at 10 in Fig. 3, is preferably in a fluid state, and a strip of suitable fabric 11 is placed upon the surface of the grease.

The carriage is indicated as a whole by the reference character 12. By preference, it is made up of a pair of spaced rods 13 connected together by elongated tie plates 14. The outer ends of the rods extend slidably thru the aforesaid slots 6. Mounted for free rotation on the rods between the plates 14 and the side walls 3 are small rollers which permit the carriage to roll back and forth on the tracks. To accomplish this end, an operating rod 15 is connected with the central portion of the carriage and this extends slidably thru the vertical guide 16 at the front of the table. The rod may be actuated by hand or otherwise.

The grease applicator is represented by the numeral 17, the same being shown in the form of a cylinder with a desirable fabric covering thereon. It is suspended from the carriage rods by a pair of substantially triangular hanger plates 18. By referring to Fig. 3, it will be seen that these plates 18 are formed with elongated openings. Moreover, screws 19 are connected to the ends of the applicator and pass slidably thru these openings. This allows the covered applicator to drop down into the grease pit of receptacle 9.

In practice, the pan is placed upon the table as shown. Then the operating rod 15 is actuated to move the carriage over the grease pit, at which time the applicator gravitates into the latter. The fabric prevents the applicator from taking up too much grease. In fact, the cylinder does not drop into the pit to any great depth. Now, the carriage is returned and the grease is applied, in an even manner to the bottom of the pan, after which the latter is removed and used.

It is believed that by considering the foregoing description in connection with the drawing, persons familiar with devices of this kind will be able to obtain a clear understanding of the same. Therefore, a more lengthy description of the invention is thought unnecessary.

While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been shown and described, it is to be understood that minor changes is shape, size, and arrangement of parts, coming within the scope of the adjoining claims, may be resorted to if desired.

I claim:

1. In a pan greasing device of the class described, a table provided with spaced parallel tracks, a carriage having rollers mounted for movement on the tracks, an operating member for the carriage, hangers depending from the carriage, a grease applicator suspended from said hangers and mounted for vertical movement thereon, and a grease pit formed upon the table, said applicator being adapted to drop down into the pit when said carriage is over the latter to take up a quantity of grease.

2. In a pan greasing device of the class described, a table having a bottom and opposed vertical side walls, the latter being formulated to provide a pair of opposed guide tracks, a carriage embodying a pair of rods and supporting rollers therefor, said rollers being disposed upon the tracks, a pair of hanger plates suspended from the rods, said plates having vertically elongated openings formed therein, a covered applicator cylinder disposed between the plates, fastening members on the ends of the cylinder passing slidably thru said openings, a guide on the table, an operating rod connected to the carriage and passing thru the guide, and a grease pit on said table for the applicator.

MACK MILTON LUDLOW.