

(No Model.)

C. ANDERSON.
BAKING POWDER MIXER.

No. 345,204.

Patented July 6, 1886.

Fig. 1.

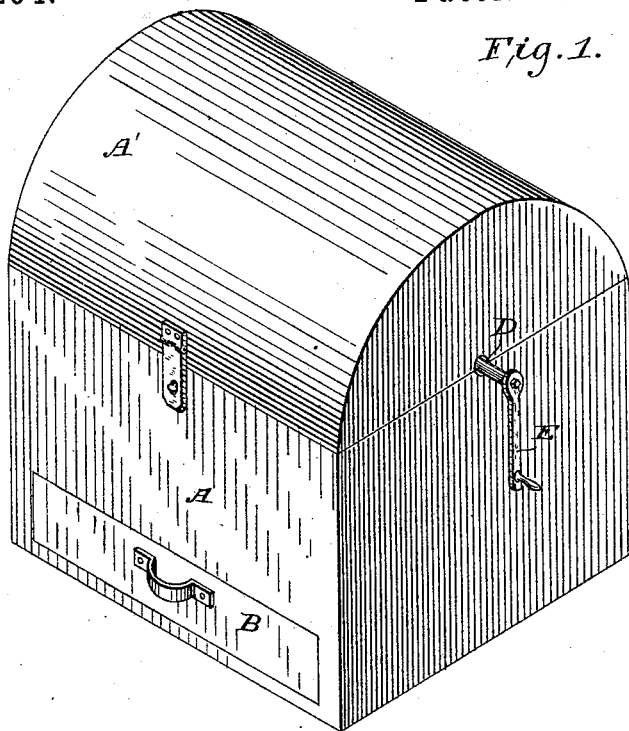


Fig. 3.

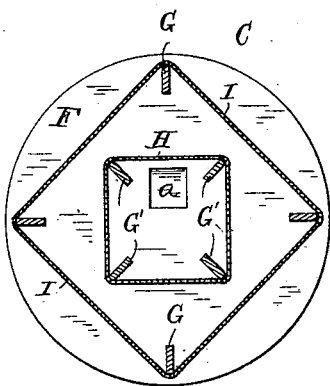
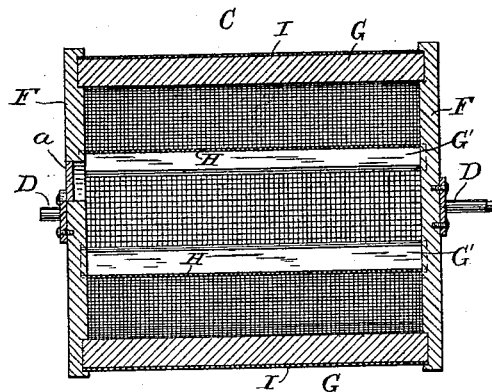


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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CLARK ANDERSON, OF HOLDEN, MISSOURI.

BAKING-POWDER MIXER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 345,204, dated July 6, 1886.

Application filed March 3, 1886. Serial No. 193,912. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARK ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Holden, in the county of Johnson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baking-Powder Mixers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is an external perspective view of my improved baking-powder mixer. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken in a central plane lengthwise through the mixer. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross section through the device.

This invention relates to an improved portable device, which is especially designed for disintegrating and mixing baking-powders, as will be fully understood from the following description, when taken in connection with the annexed drawings.

Referring to the drawings by letters, A designates a rectangular box, provided with an arched tightly-fitting cover, A', and suitable fastenings therefor; also with a sliding drawer, B, for receiving the finished baking-powder as it falls from a rotating mixing-drum, C. The journals D D of this drum have their bearings between the body of the mixing-chest and its cover, so that when the latter is lifted the drum can be readily removed for charging with the powders to be treated, and for other purposes. A crank-handle, E, is keyed on one of the journals of the mixing-drum, by which it can be conveniently rotated when inclosed in its chest.

F F designate two circular drum-heads of equal diameter. These heads are connected rigidly together by means of narrow flat ribs G G'. The inner series of ribs or beaters, G', are arranged equidistant from each other and equidistant from the circumferential edges of the heads F F, and they are also arranged with their broad flat sides radial to the axis of the drum-heads, as clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the annexed drawings. Surrounding the ribs or beaters G', and suitably secured thereto, is a wire screen, H, of a given size of meshes, through which the powders first pass. The outer series of ribs or beaters, G, are simi-

larly arranged to the series G', and are surrounded by a wire screen, I, having a finer grade of meshes than the screen H, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3.

It will be observed that there is a door, a, through one of the drum-heads, provided with a suitable cover, and designed as the feed-passage for supplying the powders within the inner screen, H.

When the drum C is charged and inclosed in its chest, it is rotated more or less rapidly, and the powders are beaten, screened, disintegrated, and intimately mixed, after which they fall in a merchantable condition into the drawer B.

I may employ in a single drum, C, more than two different grades of screens; but for all practical purposes I find two sufficient.

It will be observed that I employ rectangular or flat-sided screens having broad beating-blades arranged within them, which blades serve to rigidly secure the two circular heads together. They also serve as supports for the wire screens, and they serve as beaters for disintegrating the lumps and mixing the powders. By means of the arched cover A' no angles for the lodgment of the powders are afforded. Two screens having meshes of different sizes are used for the purpose of preventing balling of the powders, which would occur if only a single screen were used. The free powders in the first or inside screen are partially mixed therein and allowed to escape rapidly into the space between the two screens, where the mixing is completed, and the powders allowed to escape through the outer screen. The powders, which are more or less balled, are temporarily arrested in the inside screen until they are thoroughly disintegrated, after which they pass through the two screens.

Having described my invention, I claim—

A baking-powder mixer comprising two quadrangular screens arranged one within the other, the circular heads, the supporting, mixing, and beating blades secured to said heads, the short journals D D, and the portable chest provided with a movable arched cover and a drawer, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CLARK ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

FRED HEBERLING,
J. U. STRODE.