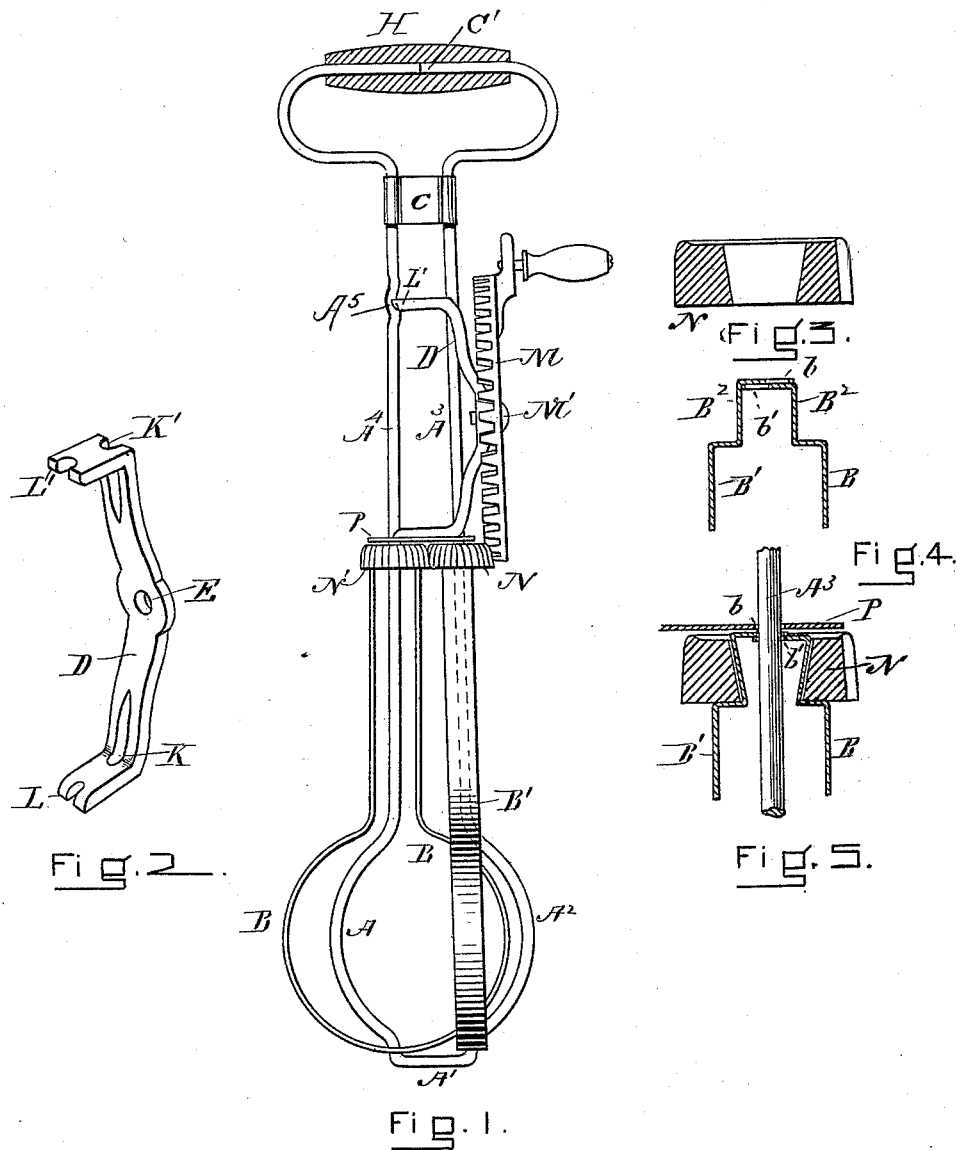


(No Model.)

T. W. BROWN.
EGG BEATER.

No. 419,631.

Patented Jan. 21, 1890.



WITNESSES.

Frank H. Parker
Matthew M. Blunt.

INVENTOR.

Thomas W. Brown

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. BROWN, OF BELMONT, MASSACHUSETTS.

EGG-BEATER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,631, dated January 21, 1890.

Application filed April 29, 1889. Serial No. 309,110. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. BROWN, of Belmont, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Egg-Beaters, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

The object of my invention is to so improve the construction of that class of egg-beaters which have two revolving beaters that they may be made very light and cheap as well as durable. This object I attain by the mechanism shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved egg-beater. Fig. 2 shows one of the principal details in perspective; and Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are enlarged views of details.

By my improved method of construction I am enabled to make the frame of the egg-beater of wire, using a small stiffening-piece of cast-iron in connection with it.

The frame of my egg-beater is made of bent wire $A^1 A^2 A^3 A^4$. This bent wire forms a loop at $A^1 A^2$, the part A^1 serving as a foot to rest against the bottom of the vessel in which the substance to be beaten is placed, and the parts $A^2 A^3$ form the uprights to which the wheel-bracket D is connected. This wheel-bracket D serves as a firm support for the center pivot M' , about which the driving gear-wheel M revolves, and also as a brace and support for the upright $A^3 A^4$ of the wire frame. The wire frame and handle $A^1 A^2 A^3 A^4$ is made of one piece, the ends meeting at a point within the handle H , Fig. 1. The wheel-bracket D is made as shown in Fig. 2, having openings $K K'$ cast in it to admit of the passage of the wire A^3 . It also has recesses $L L'$, Fig. 2, for securing the wire A^4 . (See Fig. 1.) The wires $A^3 A^4$ also pass through a plate P , Figs. 1 and 5, which holds them firmly and in position to act as axes for

the pinions $N N'$ to rotate upon. The ends of the wire which form the frame are secured in place at C' , Fig. 1, and are also firmly connected by means of the clasp-piece C .

My method of connecting the beaters proper $B B'$ is illustrated in Figs. 3, 4, and 5. The openings in the pinions $N N'$ are widest at the top, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5. The upper ends of the beaters are bent to form shoulders or offsets $B^2 B^2$, (see Figs. 4 and 5,) and are spread apart when inserted, so as to form a dovetail joint with the pinion. These parts of the beater that form the dovetail have holes $b b'$, (see Figs. 3 and 4,) the holes being large enough to receive the wire A , that forms the frame and handle of the machine, and are so located in relation to each part that when the wire is inserted the dovetail lock becomes complete and the beaters are strongly affixed to the pinions $N N'$, as shown in Fig. 5.

To insert the upper ends of the beaters' blades into the pinions they are sprung together, as shown in Fig. 4.

I claim—

1. In an egg-beater, the combination of the beaters $B B'$ and wire-formed frame-handle having clasp-piece C with the wheel-bracket D , having openings $K K'$, receivers $L L'$, and pivot M' , pinions $N N'$, and wheel M , substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In an egg-beater, the combination of a beater-blade provided with offsets $B^2 B^2$ at its upper end, bent outward so as to fill the dovetail opening in its pinion, and having holes which register with each other, with its pinion having a dovetail opening, as described, and the upright A^2 , substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

THOMAS W. BROWN.

Witnesses:

F. O. MUNROE,
W. EDSON.