C. Sheafer,

9524X

Cider Mill.

Patented Mar. 19, 1836.

Fig: 1.

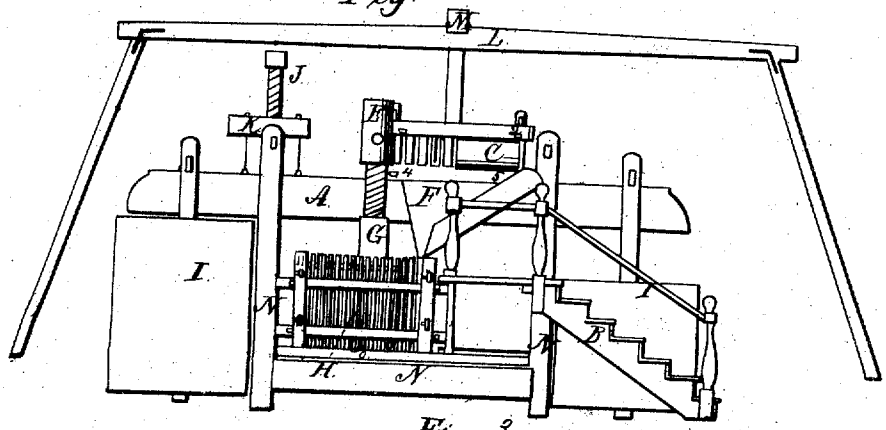
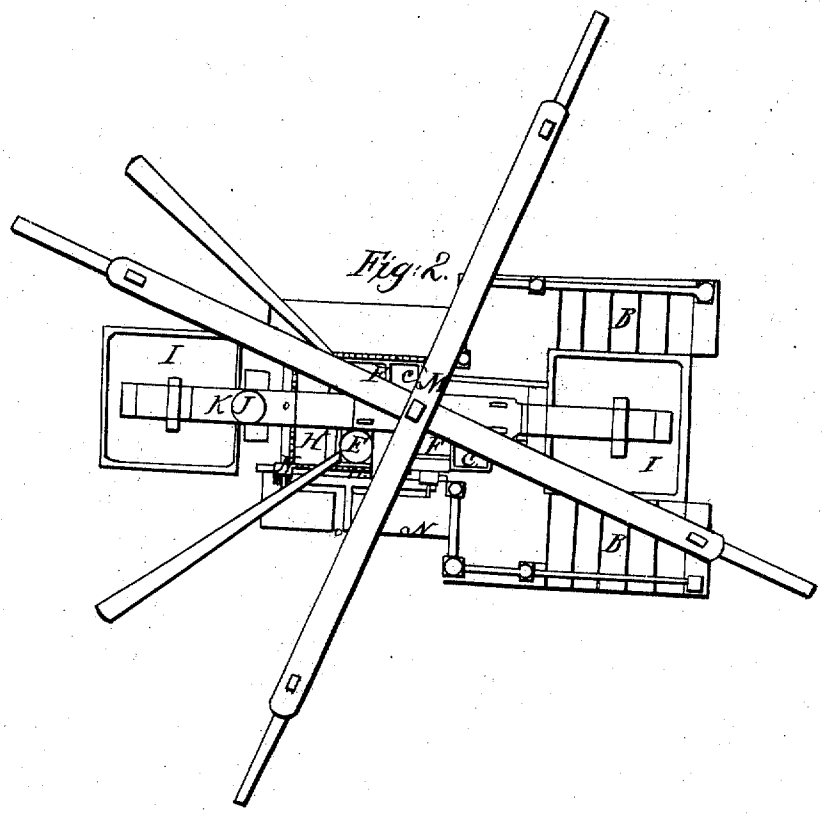


Fig: 3



Fig: 2.



Christian Sheaffer

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a discription in the words of the said Christian Sheaffer himself of his improvement in the machine for making Cider. — To all to whom these presents shall come, — Be it known that I Christian Sheaffer of the Township of Lebanon, in the County of Lebanon and State of Pennsylvania have invented a new and very useful improvement in the machine for making cider usually called, Cider-press, the following being a full and exact discription of the construction and operation of the said machine as invented or improved by me. The machine consists of two pair of Posts, a screw and apple mill made of three cog Wheels, cage or receiver, a press beam, two main levers, one Abbitant lever (with mill) two weight boxes &c &c. A is the press beam B is a pair of Posts of which there are two viz one to correspond with it on the other side of the press beam. C is a hopper or right angled box wherein the apples are thrown of which there are two, viz one The other side of the mill and placed at the contrary corner, (a pair of the Posts and one of the hoppers or right angled boxes are seen in the drawing accompanying this Specification Fig II). D is the mill and consists as before said of three cog Wheels, pair of the one (and the Whole of another of which are seen in the drawing Fig III, being hid by the hopper or right angled box C — E is one of the main levers of which there are two, viz one to correspond with it on the other side of the press beam. F is a screw or conductor G is a [illegible] piece of timber, in length the inside of the cage or receiver, and is made from dynamo or nearly so. H are the two weight boxes which are filled with stone, sand &c. they are hung on the press beam by straps made of timber. one piece on each side of the press beam and one on top (at each top) the side pieces extend thro the boxes and are fastened at the bottom. I is an abbitant screw. K is a piece of plank which has a hole fitted to the screw and may be called a nut, to correspond to the abbitant screw, it is made from by two strong pieces of boards as seen in the drawing L, 2, 3 & 4 are Keys to regulate the mill & cause of friction. L is a piece of timber with two end pieces attached to it, at each of which a screw is attached, at M is another piece of timber

with and fixed to it at right angles with the other and answering with it. The said pieces attached to the named timber, are not quite as long as those before named) and are intended for the guiding of the knives. The former pieces A.A.N. have each of them one to correspond with it on the other side of the press beam. The machinery in different parts is strengthened with iron to prevent disorder in case of friction, wear &c. I omitted to say that one of the main beams is seen in the drawing Fig II. that there are two spouts or conductors like F. fig one on the other side of the mill seen in the drawing Fig II and facing the main beam on that side, and under the hopper or right-angled box in fact— also omitted to say that the weight to set the stone always rests on the ground— The operation is as follows. the apples are carried up the stairs on either side, thrown into either of the hoppers or right angled boxes fig. on either side of the press beam, the knives are then drawn round which set the mill going and crushes the apples, the apples then tumble into the cage or receiver, when the cage or receiver is about one eighth part of inches) apples a layer of straw must then be put in (as to alternately until the cage or receiver is full. the top of the cage or receiver which is in fact, at this part in A beam is then laid across in the platform of the stairs and the other end on the cage. This is done on both sides of the machinery. One man now stands on each of them and another man stands on the other. By this by means of that pulley lighter the main screw, which at first pushes first the timber C and next with their ends on the top of the cage or receiver, next long fold are put into the holes of the main screw. and screws are turned by means of the top part of the machinery viz. that part to which the handles belong, but finally the main screw will cause the press beam and the weight box near the abutment beam to rise, to prevent too much weight being on the main screws. the abutment screws are turned, which like the screw part of the machine. The first going through will cause the juice of the apples, or the cider to run out of the cage or receiver which is to be conducted to drive the cider down into a tub or something else at O. The machinery described by me

may be variously modified and arranged, whilst the same general principles or modes of action as those upon which my improvement are dependant may be substantially retained. In claiming certain things as my invention therefore it is to be understood that I do not intend to limit myself to the precise modes and forms by me set forth but to vary the same in any way I may deem proper, whilst the same results are attained by analogous means. I claim as my invention the whole of the machinery, excepting what I have named the cage, or receiving the bed or base belonging to the cage or receiver, and the manner of mixing the straw with the ground asphalt, or rather the moistened asphalt

Christian Shaffer.

Geo Gleim
Henry Dehuff Witnesses

1155 to 85

Drawing

1.15

Rec'd