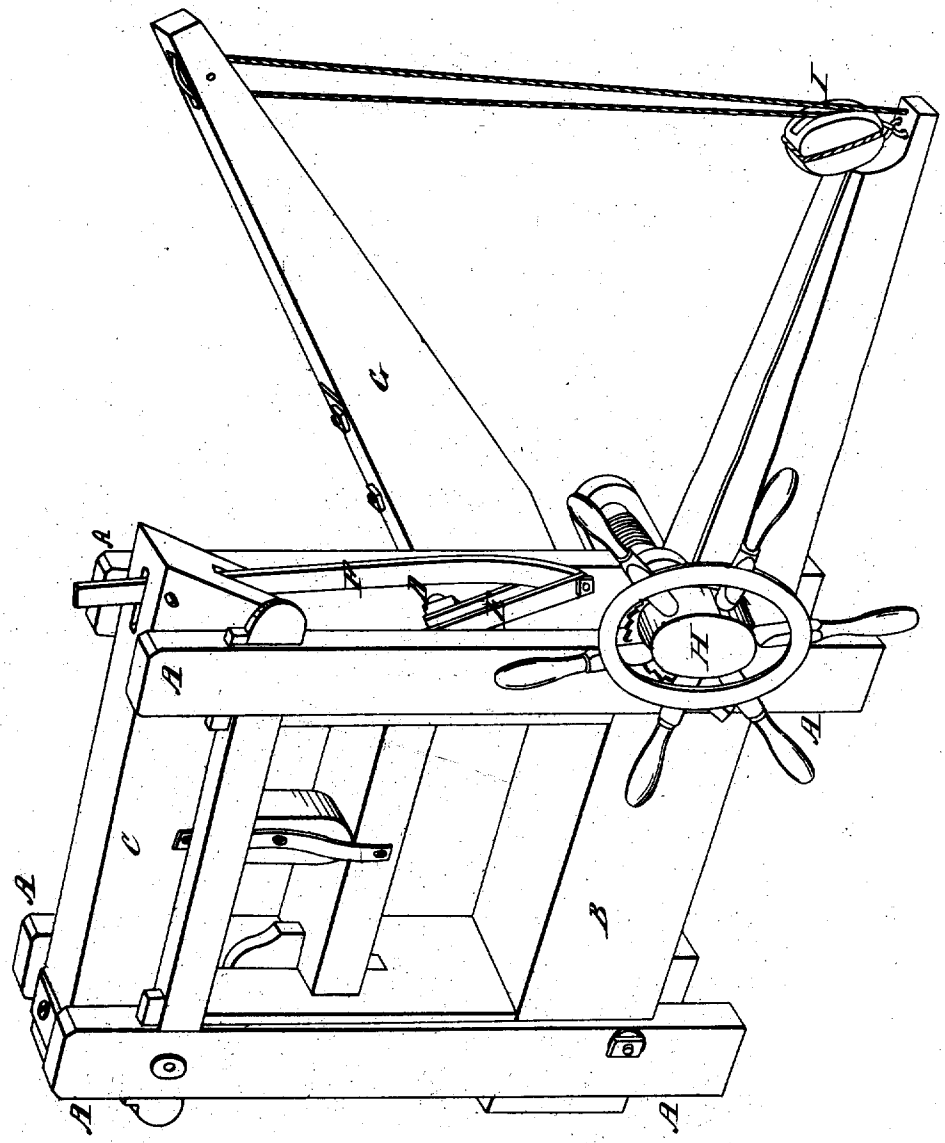
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8422X

E. S. Scripture,

Cotton Press.

Patented Sep. 26, 183



Dec 6 1832

Elisha Scripture
Letters Patent

The schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of Elisha S. Scripture himself of his improvement called the centrifetal Power Press.

To all to whom these presents shall come: Be it known that I Elisha S. Scripture of the town of Cazenovia in the County of Madison and State of New York have invented a new and useful improvement and principle of the kind called the centrifetal power press and the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of said machine.

A mandrel of some form or standard for large work and three for small is to be strongly attached (by means of gains and bolts or in any other way most convenient) to a bed piece of a convenient size and length at a distance from each other that will comport with the size for which the press may be intended and to support in the middle of the mandrel a power beam or lever of a convenient dimension to play between them one end of the beam is supported between two of the posts or standards through one post by means of a mortise a short time post only is used, and this secured by a strong arbor or bolt in such a manner as to admit the other end to play up and down at pleasure, between the other two posts is supported a tumbler or shaft from which projects an arm of a length suitable to the space required to perform the work for which the press may be constructed, on the end of the arm (or what I call the moving fulcrum) I again secure the one end of an iron bar formed or bended in the shape which must be such as a regard mine or case to admit the centre of its attachment to the moving fulcrum to turn under the mandrel or table which must range with a bolt that passes through the power beam and head of the press bar which is done through the beam by means of a gain. To one end of the tumbler outside of one of the posts I firmly attached a bar by means of rings on the shaft in such a manner as to admit the bar to play up and down at pleasure. This bar is

[illegible] the tumbler shaft on account of its passing through a mortise

in the operation of the press and when it is raised up at time with it the moving fulcrums which raises the end of the power beam to which the rope for end of the elliptic lever is attached and when the acting lever is again brought down it ascends in the power in proportion as the moving fulcrums approaches the line of the trunnels center consequently the power increases on the beam as the substance under it becomes more and more condensed with nearly a uniform force applied to the acting lever until it approach. as a position which shall bring the moving fulcrums under the line of the trunnels center and a position which shall range the two attachments of the elliptic lever under the line of the trunnels center whence the power becomes infinite and the principle may with propriety be called a natural one for condensing any substance whatever, And I have intended this principle for the following purposes and have brought it into use for the most part of them viz for printing packing goods of every description required. Do cotton, flax, tobacco & hops &c or any articles that may require to be packed; for extracting or expressing oils and juices of every description which may require pressure in any degree more or less. designed also for the clothiers for the paper maker, for the dairy-man and haughman &c. for smoothing any kind of article that requires pressure to do it. likewise for impressing or sealing and branching and cutting metals of every description The implements or stamps required to perform the above mentioned purposes must be in a form that will comport with their use and may be placed under the power beam or saddle at a chosen distance from either end and plays in a mortice formed in the beam or in a piece of wood or metal attached thereto, when a long follower is to be attached to the end of the stamp for the ends of the iron will heat / it must play with a joint at top. The acting lever may agreeable to motion by the hand or foot. the lengths intended for light purposes. but for heavy, work the lever will be so lengthened to require a fly, a wind cap, or which may be rigged in any way most convenient. We the above I have made mention to give a concise description of the principle and the manner of applying it to the various purposes above mentioned specifying a variation of screw for the printing press which requires two handles only one each side of a bar sufficiently large to withstand the force of the pressure which is to

to receive the impression. The shaft or tumbler is suspended between the two standards under the back of the frame with a projecting arm or full arms at each end of the lower which play on the outside of the standards and there come each an elliptic lever. the heads of which are attached to a saddle that passes through a gain or mortice in each standard after carrying a pulley that hangs over the back of the press. the acting lever is attached to the shaft as before mentioned and may become its motion by any method most convenient. I will endeavour to explain wherein my press on this principle may claim a superiority over any other lever press now in use. The printing press requires by far the least quantity of metal to compose the same power which is obtained by a true circular motion of the moving fulcrums as in case of presses for all other purposes above mentioned. consequently the acting lever will clear from any angle with the same ease according to the density of the substance to be pressed, which will in all cases correspond with the space and power. consequently much time and labor is saved in their operation compared with presses operating on the ordinary principles. The drawing on this paper is the form used for light purposes, the one on coarse paper for heavy work and will (I hope) give a satisfactory explanation of the manner of applying the principle to the various purposes herein mentioned. Those constructed on this principle will vary in their proportion as to height, length, strength &c according to the use for which they may be intended.

Witnesses
Asbury Hanaday
D. M. Johnson

Ed. S. Souisbure

1275 xb

Patented 26 Sept 1834