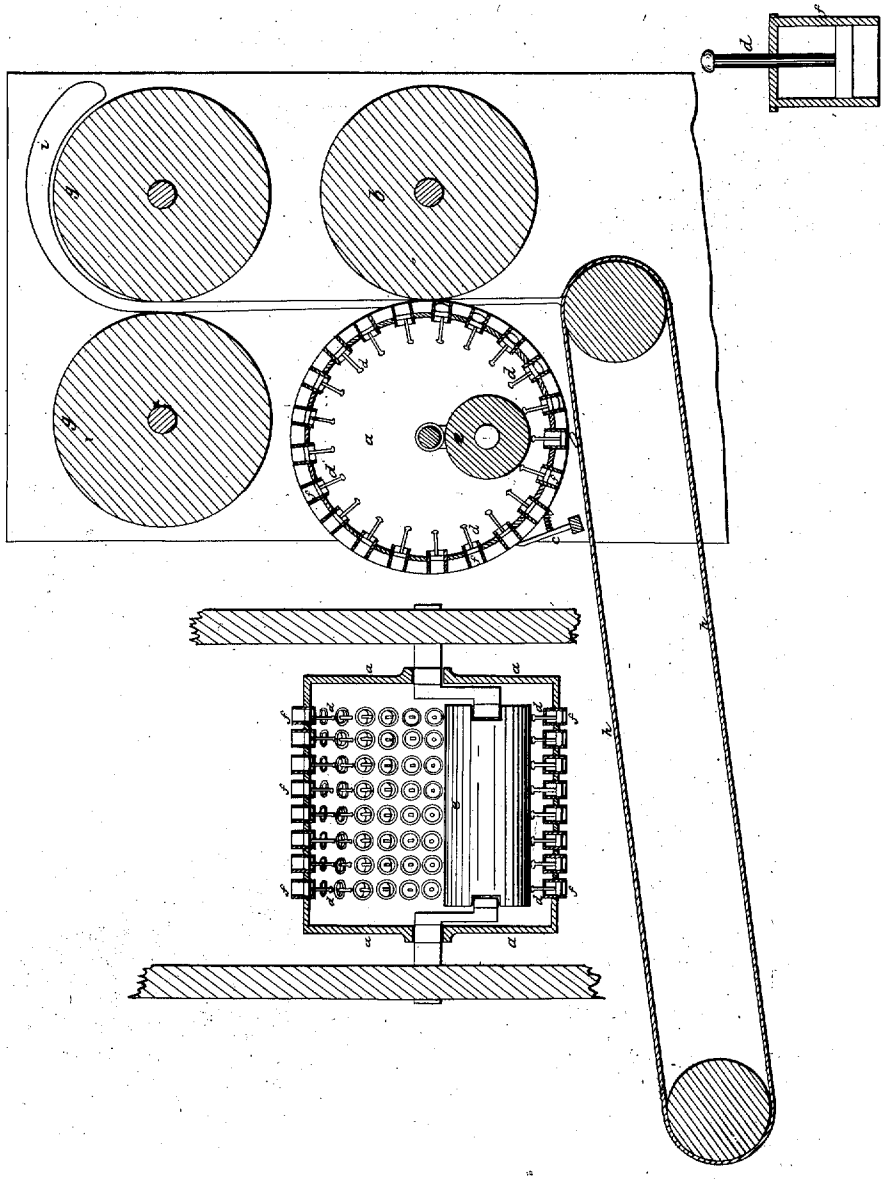
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6574X

J. P. FAIRLAMB & M. DUNOTT.

CRACKER MACHINE.

Patented June 13, 1831.



June 13, 1831 497.

Moses P. Tailant-Fellitt Bunett. 6574X

Letters Patent.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same, containing a description in the words of the said Moses P. Tailant-Fellitt Bunett, Gentleman of his improvement for moulding and dressing Crackers, Sea biscuit, Cakes and making Wafers.

He provides a Cylinder, similar in form to the common pulley used for belts, in the periphery or rim of which, are inserted, or attach the moulds, and another cylinder, with plain periphery to which periphery may be fixed lead or other proper substance) to the moveable, or receiving on their centres, and so placed that the periphery of the plain cylinder, comes in contact with the face, or outer edge of the moulds, alternately, as the cylinders revolve upon their centres, nearly at a right angle with a line parallel with the centres of the cylinders, and the bottom and top points of their peripheries, exerting nearly a horizontal pressure, (this place of pressure may, however be varied to suit different arrangements,) a stationary spring or scraper, may be fixed alternately to come in contact with the outsides of the Moulds, and admitting their faces to pass clear of any obstruction thereby, from followers, that slide in the moulds, like common followers in cylinders. Stands or studs, extend the proper distance through the rim of the cylinder, when the mould is fixed, on the inside of this rim, is another cylinder, revolving when necessary, the diameter of which the half diameter of the cylinder in which it revolves, on the stationary centre, the periphery of which, comes in contact with the ends of said studs, or dimples, and thereby moves the followers to the face of the moulds, and causes the said

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crackers, or contents of the moulds, alternately to fall perpendicularly, upon a conductor, revolving around two rollers, similar to those in common use – the dough must in the first place be prepared as usual, then cut in slices, or made in rolls of the proper size and consistency, it is then passed between fluted rollers or cylinders, by which it is rolled to an equal proper thickness, to be received into the moulds, and conducted by a constant motion, to the place of pressure into the moulds; when received (or the necessary quantity) into the moulds, it remains there until discharged, or expelled therefrom as aforesaid, in proper forms as moulded, and is received as afore mentioned upon the said conductor, to instead of inserting the moulds in the aforesaid rim of a cylinder, we insert them in links of a pitch chain, revolving as common pitch chains around two cylinders, or pitch wheels, and to be operated on as aforesaid, by connecting the axe of those wheels, directly above the pressing cylinders, or as nearly so, so as to admit the free passage of the said studs or shanks of the followers, the other pitch wheel, operating on the said studs, or shanks which pass through the pitch chain, in the same manner as those passing through the rim of the aforesaid cylinder are operated on, by the aforesaid small cylinder – The motion may be given to the cylinders, by any of the well known powers, now in use, and must be equal surface motion, the face, or cutting edge of the moulds, being considered the surface of the cylinder, to which they are attached, or passes around. We therefore claim the exclusive right and benefit of moulding and docking crackers, sea bisuit, cakes, and making flakes, by cylindrical pressure, and such other parts of the aforesaid machinery, as are not known or in use. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

Witness, Thomas Gordon — Thos. R. Whitehurst
Thos. K. Higgins — Willis Bennett

1831