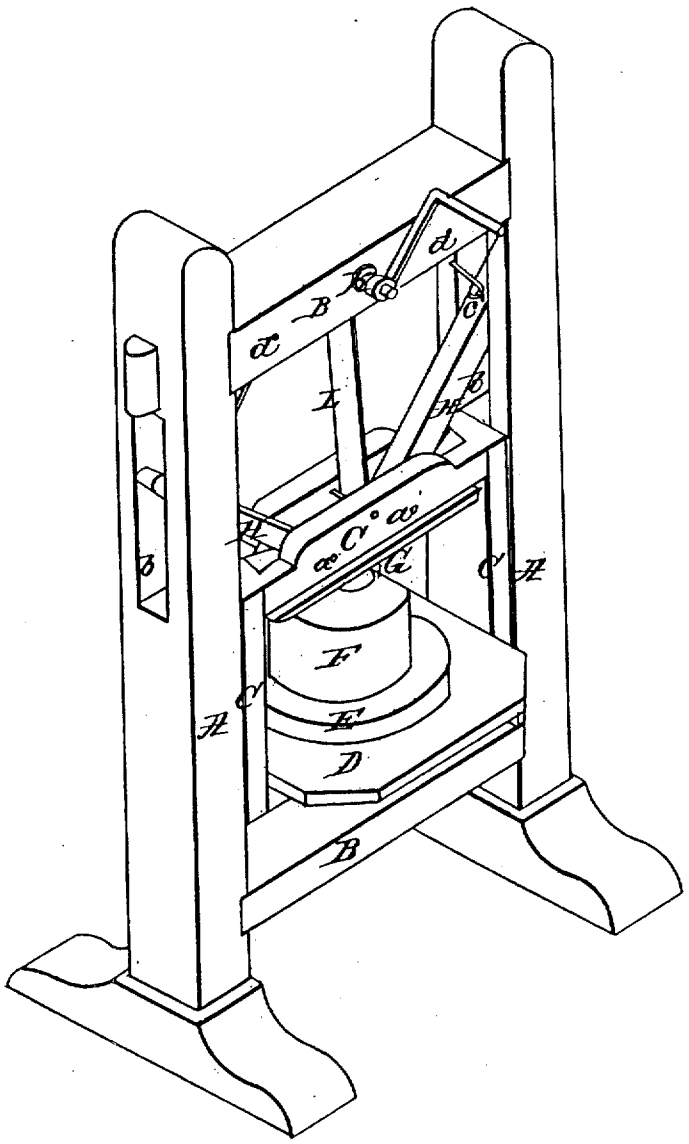
6866½X

J. S. Cram,

Cheese Press,

Patented Dec. 17, 1831.



A.M. PHOTO-LITHO. CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS)

Dec. 17, 1831

John S. Cram of Hanover, State of New Hampshire

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 John S. Cram himself of his improvement called "Crams self keeping hanging lever Cheese press."

To all to whom these presents shall come

Be it known that I John Shepard Cram, of Hanover in the County of Grafton, and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful improvement for pressing Cheese and other substances, which I call Crams self pressing hanging lever Cheese Press, and that the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of said improvement or machine as invented and improved by me, reference being had to the drawing annexed which is to be considered a part of this description and to the model deposited in the Patent Office.

The machine or improvement as used and applied to the pressing of Cheese is constructed as follows: a frame of sufficient timber, consisting of two posts four feet high or more or less fixed in timbers at the bottom so as to be about four as wide as may be seen in the drawing annexed marked A, connected by a piece of timber at top and bottom about three and an half feet long, said timber marked B, this is called the outer frame — a square frame of sufficient timbers the side and top timbers of which are marked C. in the drawing, is to be made just wide enough to drive up and down, between the posts A. in a groove fitted for the purpose in the said posts, this is called the inner frame

On the bottom piece of this inner frame, is placed a board, as marked as follows, (marked D), on which the Cheese is placed. The top piece of said inner frame is mortised and tenoned quite through, from edge to edge almost the whole length of it. E. is the Cheese to be pressed. resting on the wooden board as follows D, F. is a block to be placed on top of the Cheese. G is a beam of wood long enough conveniently just long enough to reach up and down within the inner frame, and rest on pieces of two pins

one passing through each end, which pins are fixed in the upper tenons of the inner frame. This beam G. lies on the block F. the lever marked H. are two hanging elbow levers attached to and passing through the top piece of the inner frame, secured by the pins a to H. top piece, said pins passing through the top piece and the levers near their lower end so as that the levers can play and forming the fulcrum of the levers, the lower end of the levers resting on the beam G. the long or elbow ends of the levers pass through long mortises marked b, cut in the outside posts a, at the upper end of said levers at a joint marked c, the pieces that make the elbow pass through the same mortises marked b. in the posts a. to the top piece of the outer frame, and are secured to it at the dots d. where said elbows are attached to the levers at the joint. There are holes or staples placed, so that the short elbows may be fastened at different distances from the end of the levers as may be required. These elbows are to be of iron, brass or other rods of wood, or of cords as may be professed by the Lessee using. In the centre of the top piece of the outer frame is a mortise quite through from top to bottom, and through the top pieces from front to back is placed a windlass marked K. and from E. wind off a leather strap passing L. down to the upper beam of the inner frame by means of which the whole inner frame and its contents can be raised up at pleasure. The beam G. is attached to the lower ends of the levers H. by small leather straps to prevent the beam from falling when the chests and block are taken from under it. By turning the windlass K. the whole inner frame is raised up— the chests may be laid in its place for passing with the block on it, the beam resting on the block and the lower ends of the levers resting on the beam. The inner frame is then lowered to their decks and the chests is secured by its own weight and that of the upper works without the addition of any other power. The windlass is then unwound— The inner frame raised, and the chests can easily be removed. It is under these provisions of the different parts of said machine may be varied at pleasure, — Hanover 28th November 1825.

Witness

Chandler Metcalf

William Smith

John Shepherd Lessee