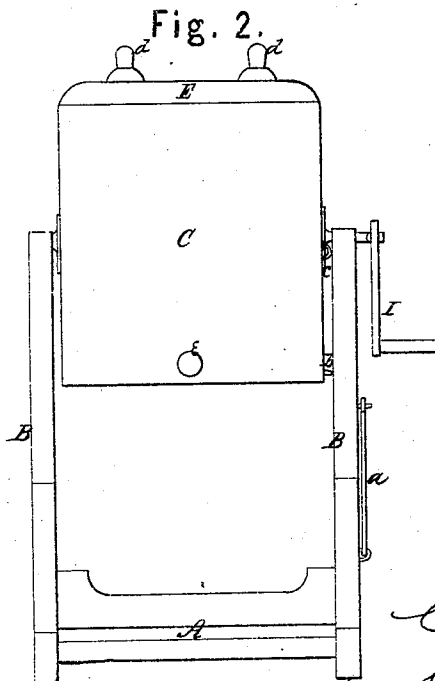
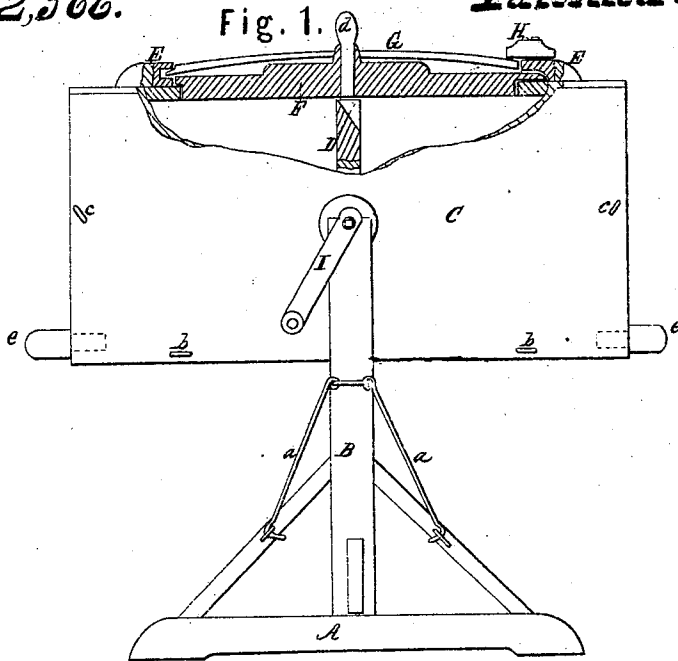


Charles H. and Edwin G. Beeman,  
 Churn.

N<sup>o</sup> 92,566.

Patented July 13, 1869.



Witnesses.

Harry King  
 C. L. Clark

Inventor.

C. H. Beeman  
 & E. G. Beeman  
 per Alexander Mason  
 Atty

# United States Patent Office.

CHARLES H. BEEMAN AND EDWIN G. BEEMAN, OF NORTH FAIRFAX, VERMONT.

Letters Patent No. 92,566, dated July 13, 1869.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CHURNS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same:

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES H. BEEMAN and EDWIN G. BEEMAN, of North Fairfax, in the county of Franklin, and in the State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Churns; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of our invention consists in the construction and general arrangement of a revolving oblong-box churn, having a partition or division in the centre, thus making a double churn.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which our invention appertains, to make and use the same, we will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, and

Figure 2, an end view.

A represents the bed or bottom, having two upright standards B B, which, at their upper ends, are provided with suitable journal-boxes, for the reception of the journals of the churn C.

The churn C is an oblong box, having journals exactly in the centre of its sides, which journals are placed in the journal-boxes on top of the standards B B.

On one of said standards are two hooks *a a*, which are placed in staples *b b* on the churn, when it is desired to hold the churn in a horizontal position.

Near each end of the churn are other staples, *c c*, on which the hooks *a a* may be placed, so as to hold the churn in an inclined position, either end downward.

In the churn C is a partition, D, dividing the churn in two chambers of equal size, said partition being on a line with the journals on which the churn is hung.

The upper side of the churn is provided with an opening of suitable size.

At each end of this opening is placed a cross-bar, E, across the top of the churn.

One of these bars is grooved on its inner edge, for the insertion of one end of the lid F, said lid fitting in the opening in the box, and its other end coming close up to the inner edge of the other cross-bar, E.

This latter bar has a smaller groove or recess, just above the upper surface of the lid F, in which is inserted one end of a cross-bar, G, the other end of which is sprung in against the first cross-bar, and held by a button, H, thus securing the lid in its position.

In the centre of the lid F are two vent-holes,

stopped with plugs *d*, each of which holes leads to one of the chambers in the churn, the upper edge of the partition D being suitably bevelled or cut out for that purpose.

At each end of the churn, near the bottom, is an outlet, provided with a plug, *e*, so that it can be opened or closed at pleasure.

The churn is revolved by means of a crank, I, attached to one of the journals of the churn.

By having a churn made in this way, and putting an equal amount of cream in each end, that it will balance, and when the cover is on, which is made to cover both parts, and should be made to fit air-tight, which can be done, by packing, &c., easily.

Now, by taking hold of the crank I and turning, it will be seen that it turns very easily, say from two to three times as easy as if the partition D were not in the churn.

The reason of this is, by having the partition in the middle and dividing the cream, one-half of the cream is kept on one side of the centre all the time, and makes, therefore, a sort of a balance-wheel of it, and therefore it must turn much easier than if there were no partition and the cream were not divided.

This is the great principle in this churn, and saves a great amount of labor, and, as it throws the cream more, the butter necessarily comes quicker, making it a great labor and time-saving churn.

The plug *e* is drawn out and the churn placed in an inclined position to draw off the buttermilk.

The partition D may be provided with a hole and a plug in it, or a gate, so as to level the cream in the two chambers.

When the churn is held horizontal, pull out the plug, and the cream will, of course, be level in both chambers, as it can go from one end to the other. Then put in the plug, and the cream is equally divided.

Having thus fully described our invention,

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The arrangement of the churn C with partition D, lid F, bars E E, cross-bar G, button H, and staples *c* and *b*, all upon the standards B B, provided with the hooks *a a*, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing, we have hereunto set our hands, this 27th day of April, 1869.

CHARLES H. BEEMAN.

EDWIN G. BEEMAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. DEAYITT,

A. M. MAN.