A. J. & C. LAMB.

Device for Operating Churns.

No. 37,511. Patented Jan. 27, 1863.

Fig. 1.

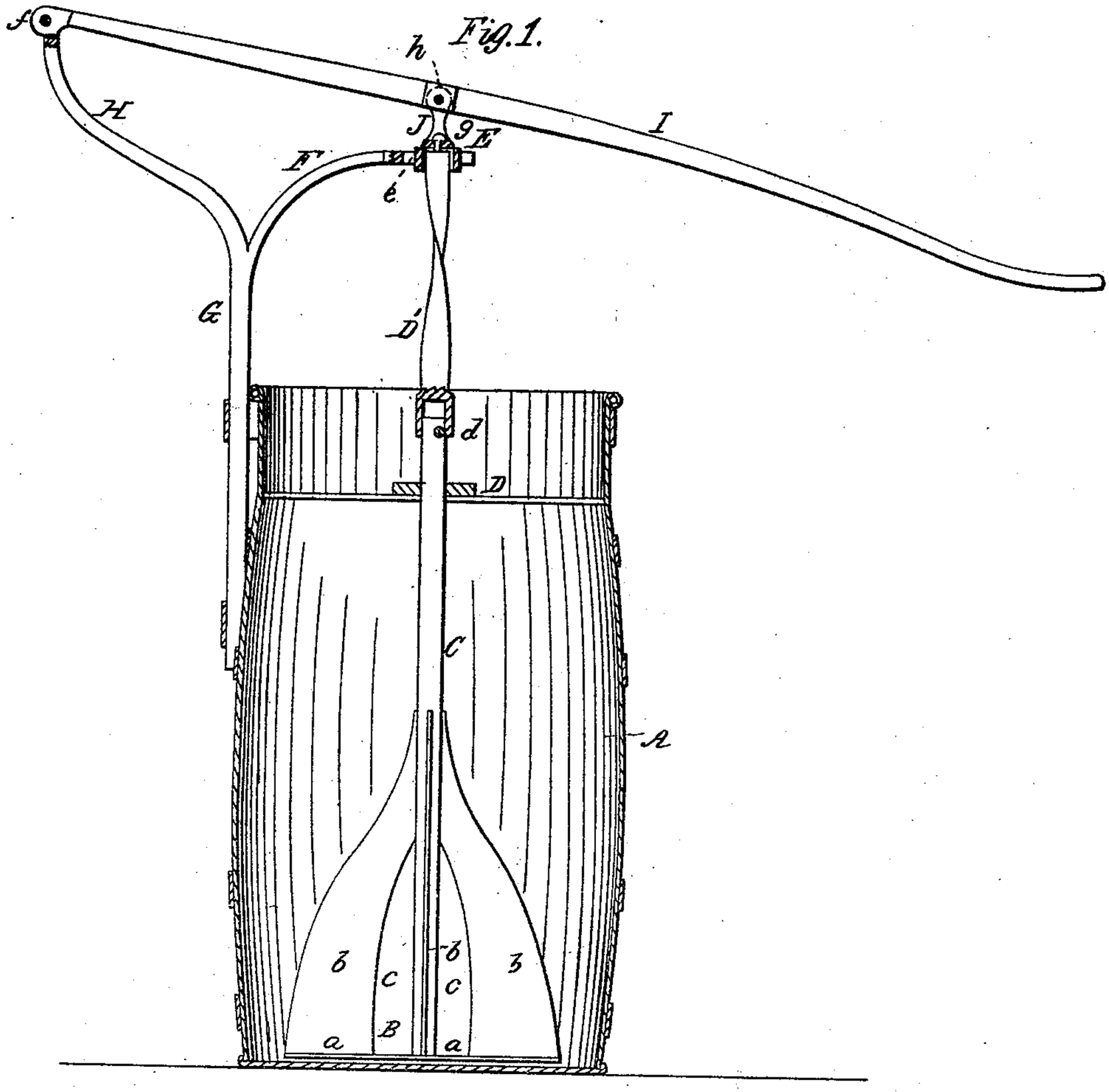
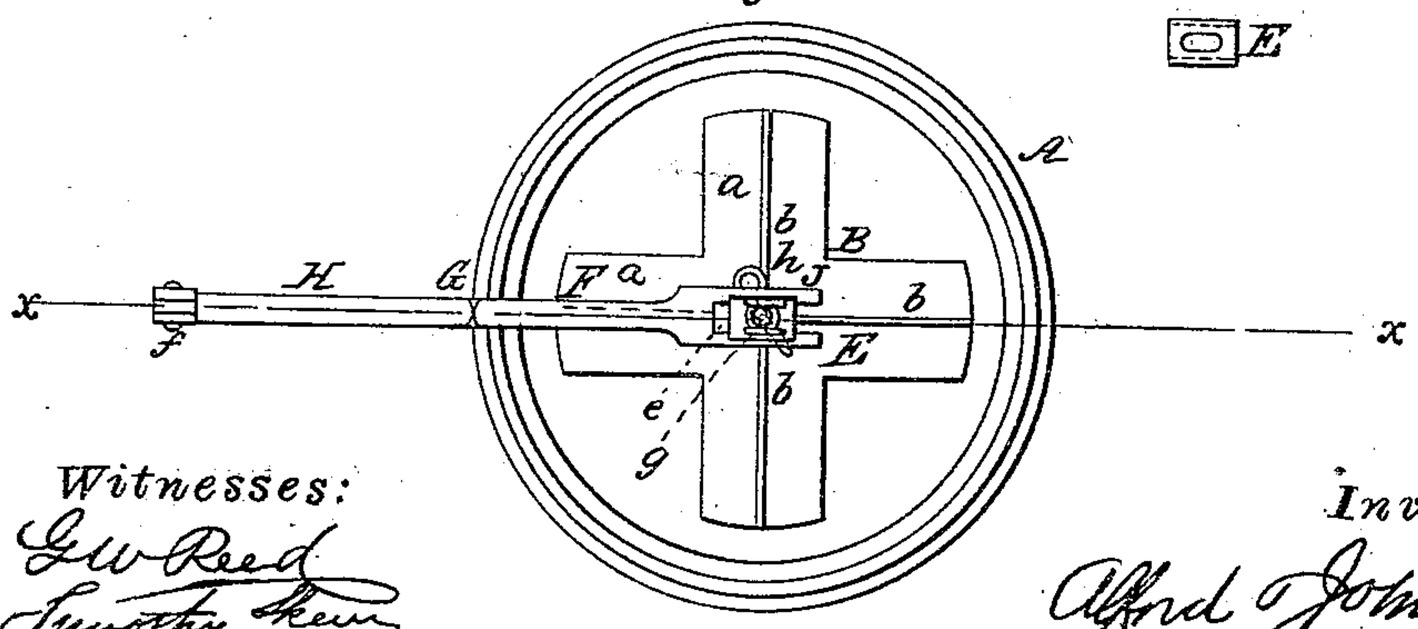


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED LAMB, JOHN LAMB, AND CHARLES LAMB, OF JEFFERSONVILLE, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN DEVICES FOR OPERATING Cchurns.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **37,511**, dated January 27, 1863.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALFRED LAMB, JOHN LAMB, and CHARLES LAMB, all of Jeffersonville, in the county of Sullivan and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Churn; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section of my invention, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 1; Fig. 2, a plan or top view of the same, the lid or cover being removed; Fig. 3, a detached plan or top view of a sliding nut pertaining to the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct our invention, we will proceed to describe it.

A represents the body of the churn, which may be constructed of wood or metal, and of barrel or other suitable shape; and B is a dasher, which is attached to a vertical shaft, C, which works through a cross-bar, D, fitted in the upper part of the churn. The dasher is formed of two cross-plates, *a a*, which are secured centrally to the lower end of the shaft C, and have each a curved plate, *b*, attached, said plates extending out to the ends of the cross-plates *a a*, and projecting upward and toward the shaft C, to which they are attached, at a point some distance above its lower end, as shown clearly in Fig. 1, a space, *c*, being allowed between each plate *b* and the shaft. The upper end of the shaft C is connected to a screw, D′, by a pivot, *d*, as shown in Fig. 1, and said screw has but little twist. The screw D′ works through a nut, E, which is fitted in a slot, *e*, in an arm, F, the latter projecting over the body A of the churn, some distance above it. The arm F forms one of the branches of a bar, G, which is secured to the body A, the other branch, H, being curved outward from the body A, and forming the bearing for the fulcrum-pin *f* of a lever, I. The upper end of the screw D′ is connected by a swivel, *g*, to a link J, which is attached by a pivot, *h*, to the lever I. The nut E is allowed to slide freely in the slot *e* of the arm F, and compensates for the curvilinear movement of the lever I as the latter is worked up and down.

In consequence of the screw D′ working in the nut E, the dasher B is rotated in one direction as it is raised and rotated in the opposite direction as it is lowered. The cross-plates *a a* operate on the cream in the same way as an ordinary dasher, while the plates *b* operate on the cream by the rotary movement which is given the shaft by the screw D′ and nut E. Thus it will be seen that a very efficient dasher is obtained and operated by a very simple means.

The sliding nut E is an essential feature of the invention, as it admits of a perfectly free operation of the lever I, and also a free movement of the rising and falling movement of the dasher B.

We do not claim, broadly, the use of a nut and screw in connection with a churn-dasher for giving rotary movement thereto; but,

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the sliding nut E and arm F with the bar G, lever I, screw D′, and dasher C, in the manner herein shown and described.

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