

(No Model.)

G. W. HEY.
CHEESE HOOP.

No. 277,838.

Patented May 15, 1883.

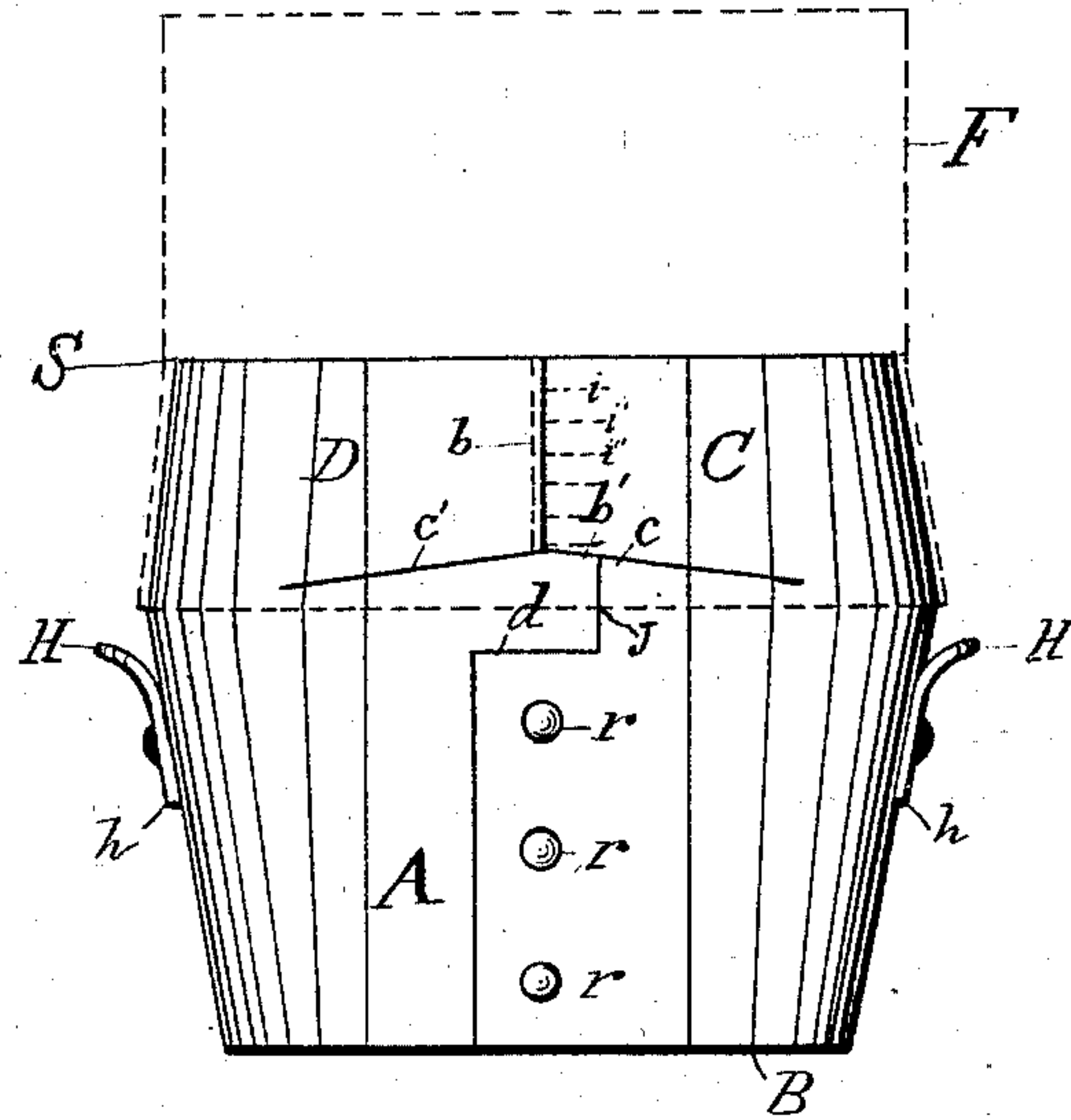


FIG. 1.

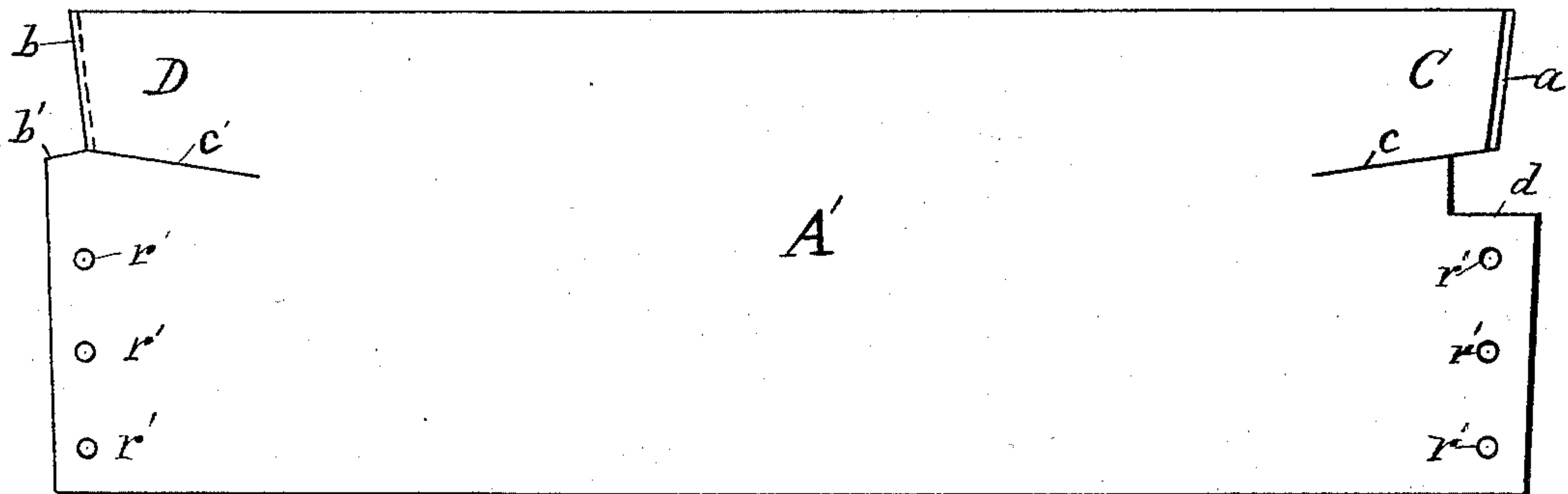


FIG. 2.

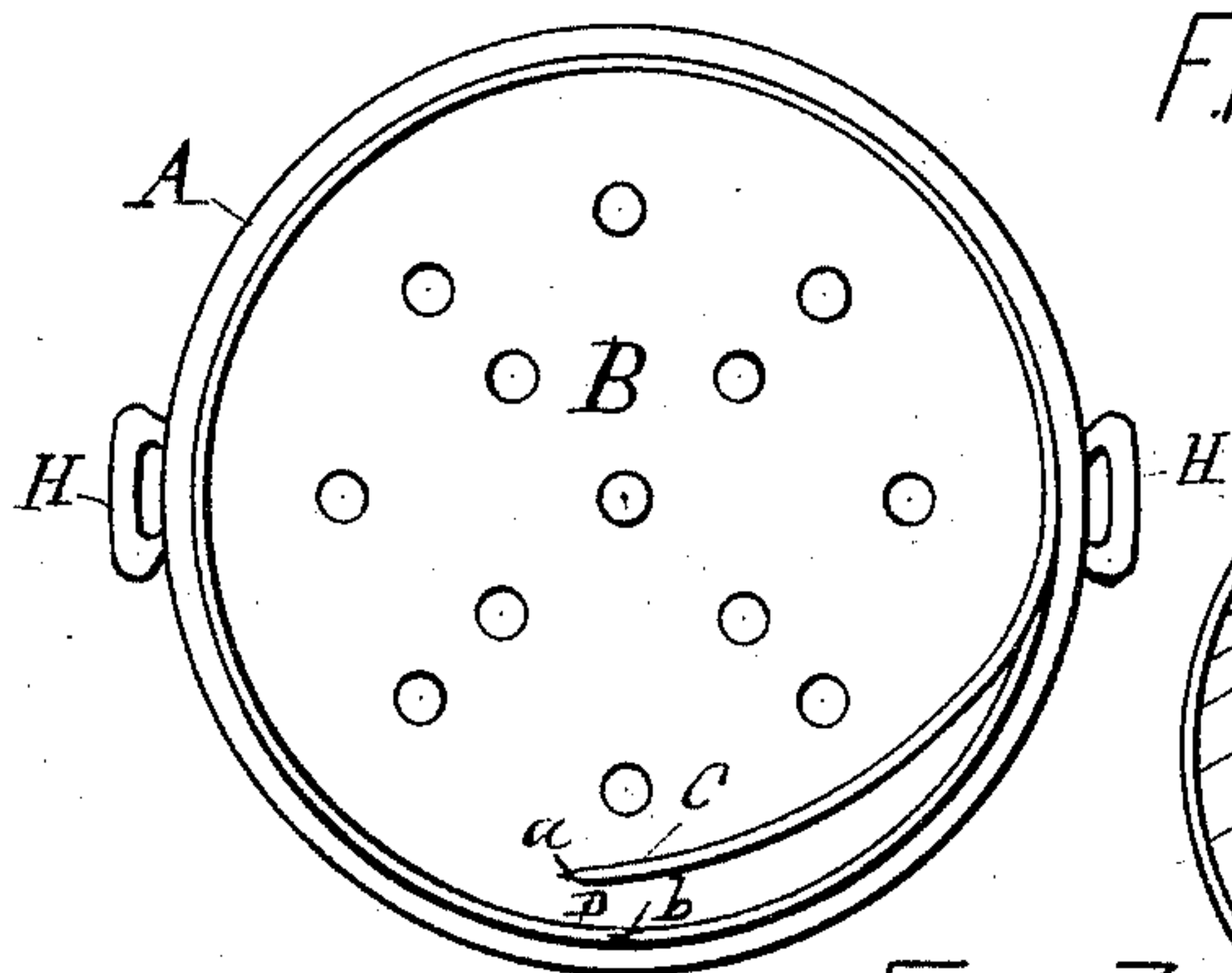


FIG. 3.

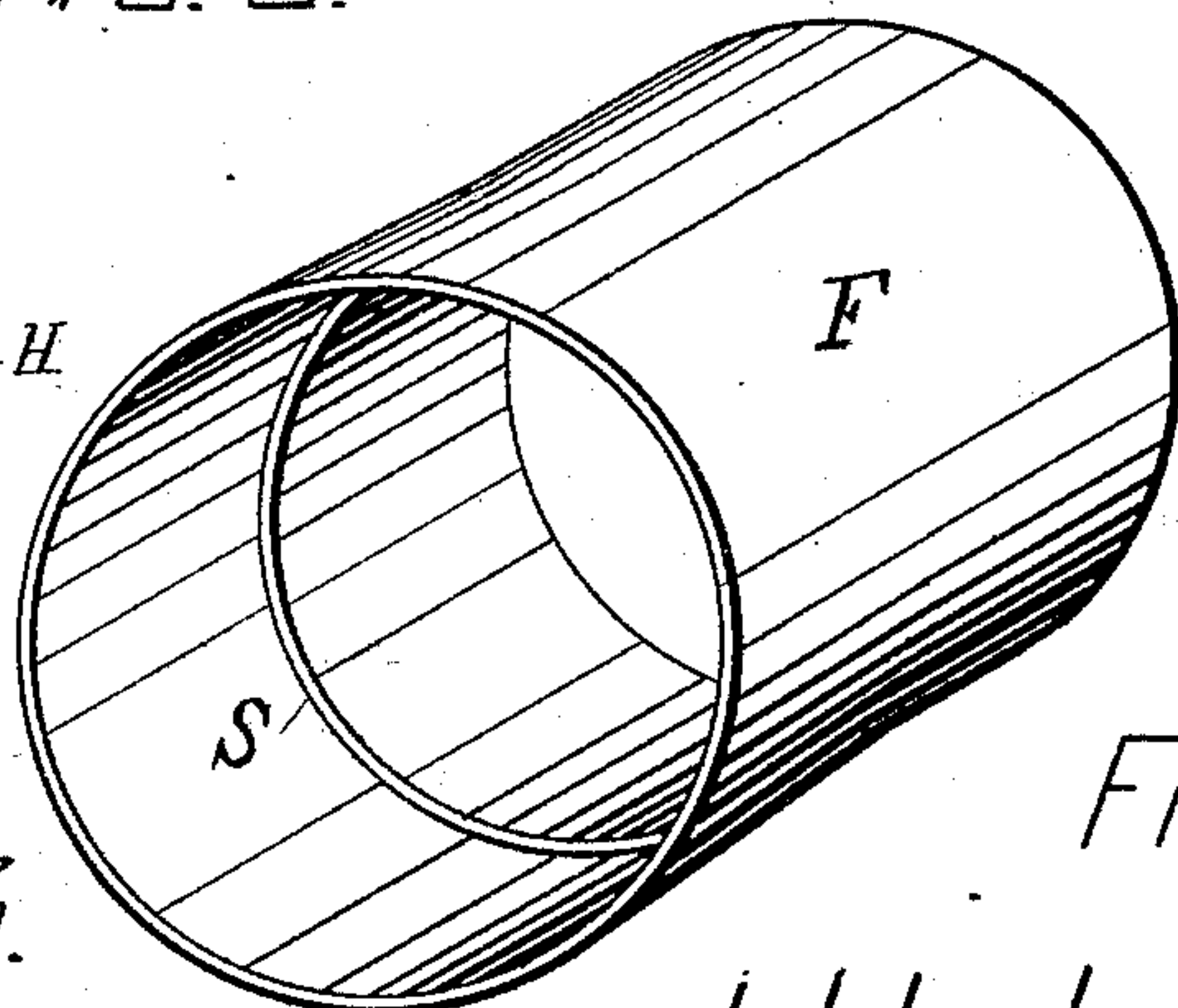


FIG. 4.

WITNESSES

C. Bendison

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INVENTOR

George W. Hey

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. HEY, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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CHEESE-HOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,838, dated May 15, 1883.

Application filed April 9, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. HEY, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and
5 useful Improvements in Cheese-Hoops, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to what are known as
10 "self-bandaging cheese-hoops," and is designed to afford a receptacle in which the curd can be pressed and bandaged in one and the same operation, and the dressing finished without removing the cheese from the hoop until the
15 operation is completed. In the best cheese-hoops of this class the upper end of the cheese-bandage is first applied to an expansible rim or bandager, which stretches the bandage circumferentially to its full extent. It is then in-
20 serted into a groove or recess in the upper part of the hoop proper and pushed down until the lower edge of the bandage comes against and bears upon the shoulder of the recess. In this construction the bandage is held by and
25 between the outer surface of the bandager and the interior wall of the hoop, and its retention in place is solely dependent upon the snug fit or friction of the parts upon the bandage-cloth which comes between the two sur-
30 faces. Now, while these means are usually sufficient to hold the bandage firmly, they are defective and unreliable, because the bandager is very liable to be forced out of place by the passage of the follower in the operation of
35 pressing; and, furthermore, no means are provided to regulate the length of bandage required for dressing the cheese, which is an important requisite in the production of what are termed "fancy cheeses," in which an even
40 and smooth top-dressing is absolutely indispensable.

My invention has for its object the production of a cheese-hoop in which the top-dressing can be adjusted and regulated at will and
45 the liability of the bandage to become disarranged by the passage of the follower overcome, and at the same time to simplify and cheapen the construction of the device.

To this end, then, it consists of a hoop the
50 body of which is formed out of a single piece

of metal, and having its upper part cut so as to form two adjustable interlocking flaps, which serve to hold the upper edge of the bandage firmly when the same is applied thereto. On the outer upper side of the hoop-body a
55 scale is marked, which indicates the desired length of top-dressing required. The hoop-body is tapered reversely at the top and bottom. The taper at the top is to allow the application of the filler, which in practice holds
60 the loose bulky curd. This filler is recessed on the interior to bring the inner surface flush with that of the hoop, in order that the downward passage of the follower may be unobstructed. The mouth of the filler is flaring,
65 to allow it to pass over the edge of the bandage without disarranging it.

It also consists in the detail construction of the blank from which the hoop-body is made, and in the combination of the hoop and filler,
70 as more fully described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

In specifying my invention reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which like letters in-
75 dicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 shows a side elevation of a cheese-hoop constructed according to my invention, the dotted lines showing the recessed filler in place. Fig. 2 shows the blank from which the
80 body is made; Fig. 3, a top plan of the hoop, showing the adjustable interlocking flaps open; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the filler.

The letter A represents the hoop-body, made reversely tapering at the top and bottom from
85 a blank, A', Fig. 2. The hoop-body is cut in at *c c'*, and has diagonal edges *a b*, Fig. 2. The edge *a* is beveled and *b* grooved. Two adjustable interlocking flaps, C D, are formed by this construction, which serve to retain the
90 upper end of the bandage securely when the same is applied thereto. The hoop-body is provided with a perforated bottom, B, and handles H, the perforations in the bottom al-
95 lowing the whey to escape as the curd is compacted under pressure. The taper of the lower part of the hoop should be sufficient to allow the bottom of one hoop to enter telescopically the mouth of a fellow hoop, the end *h* of the
100 handle H serving as a stop. The upper part

of the hoop-body tapers in slightly, the object of this being twofold—to facilitate the application of the bandage and to allow the recessed filler F to be slipped onto the hoop-body A without disarranging the bandage. The filler F has an interior recess, S, which fits over the upper part of the hoop-body, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, and its mouth is slightly flaring, so as to facilitate its application on the hoop-body, the flare allowing it to pass freely over the turned-over edge of the bandage without interfering therewith. The interior surface of the filler, in consequence of the recess S, comes flush with the interior of the hoop, allowing the follower an unobstructed downward passage when the curd is pressed. The office of the filler is to afford space above the hoop proper for the loose curd, which is bulky before it is compacted by pressure.

The hoop-blank A' is formed as shown in Fig. 2, and is cut in diagonally at $c\ c'$, with offsets $b'\ d'$, which permit the edges to lap and make a flush joint at J, Fig. 1, on the exterior, so as to leave the exterior of the hoop at its upper part flush and smooth to receive the filler F. The diagonal edges $a\ b$ coincide with the taper of the hoop when brought together, and are arranged to interlock to confine the bandage, a being beveled to a sharp edge, and b grooved out by sawing in edgewise to receive a . The blank is then rolled up and riveted, as shown in Fig. 1, and the bottom B and handles H are put on.

The flaps C D form the devices for holding the bandage, which is applied as follows: The bandage, which is the ordinary tubular cheese-bandage, is placed over the right arm and smoothed out. The two flaps C D are then contracted by pressing them in with the left hand. The bandage is then swept over the flaps with the right hand, and when in place the flaps are allowed to expand. They are then interlocked by pressing the beveled edge a into the groove in b , and the bandage is then tucked inside of the hoop. The upper end of the bandage is then evened and adjusted to the required length of top-dressing by the scale $i\ i'\ i''$, &c., Fig. 1, which is marked on the exterior of the upper part of the hoop, preferably on one of the flaps, as shown, after which the lower end of the bandage is doubled in on the bottom of the hoop to dress the lower side of the cheese. The filler F is then placed on the hoop proper, which is now ready to receive the curd. After the hoop is filled it is put in the press and the curd compacted. Then the filler is removed and the top-dressing turned down over the top of the cheese, the filler is again applied and the pressing

finished, and the cheese is then taken from the hoop complete.

The flaps C D are formed by cutting the blank at $c\ c'$, and the said cuts are preferably made diagonally in the blank, as shown in Fig. 2, as thereby the flaps are rendered more elastic at their free ends and have more expansive power than if cut in a straight line.

I do not desire to limit myself to the specific form of lock shown, as that may be varied by employing nibs or notches or other contrivances well known to the mechanician.

The scale $i\ i'\ i''$, &c., is preferably cut in, so as not to be effaced by the wear, and may consist of a series of rings cut in and extending circumferentially around the upper part of the hoop, with appropriate marks indicating in inches or fractions thereof the length of bandage to be allowed for top-dressing.

It will be observed that the peculiar tapering of the upper part of the hoop-body and flare given to the mouth of the recessed filler allows the filler to pass freely over the confined end of the bandage without the slightest possibility of disarranging it; hence the dressing is effected with absolute certainty.

The hoop-body proper, consisting of the single piece or blank A', is easily, cheaply, and accurately made from the blank, and the whole device is compact, simple, and effective.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A cheese-hoop having its body formed of one piece, the upper part thereof cut in to form two flaps which interlock, substantially as described.

2. The within-described cheese-hoop, having its upper part cut so as to form adjusting-flaps to hold the upper end of the bandage, and having a scale marked on the upper part thereof, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In combination, the hoop-body A, having interlocking adjusting-flaps, and the recessed filler S F, substantially as specified.

4. The cheese-hoop blank A', having diagonal cuts $c\ c'$ and offset cuts $d\ b'$, as specified.

5. The cheese-hoop blank A', having cuts $c\ c'$, diagonal beveled edge a , and grooved edge b , substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this 6th day of April, 1883.

GEORGE W. HEY. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

WM. C. RAYMOND,
FREDERICK H. GIBBS.