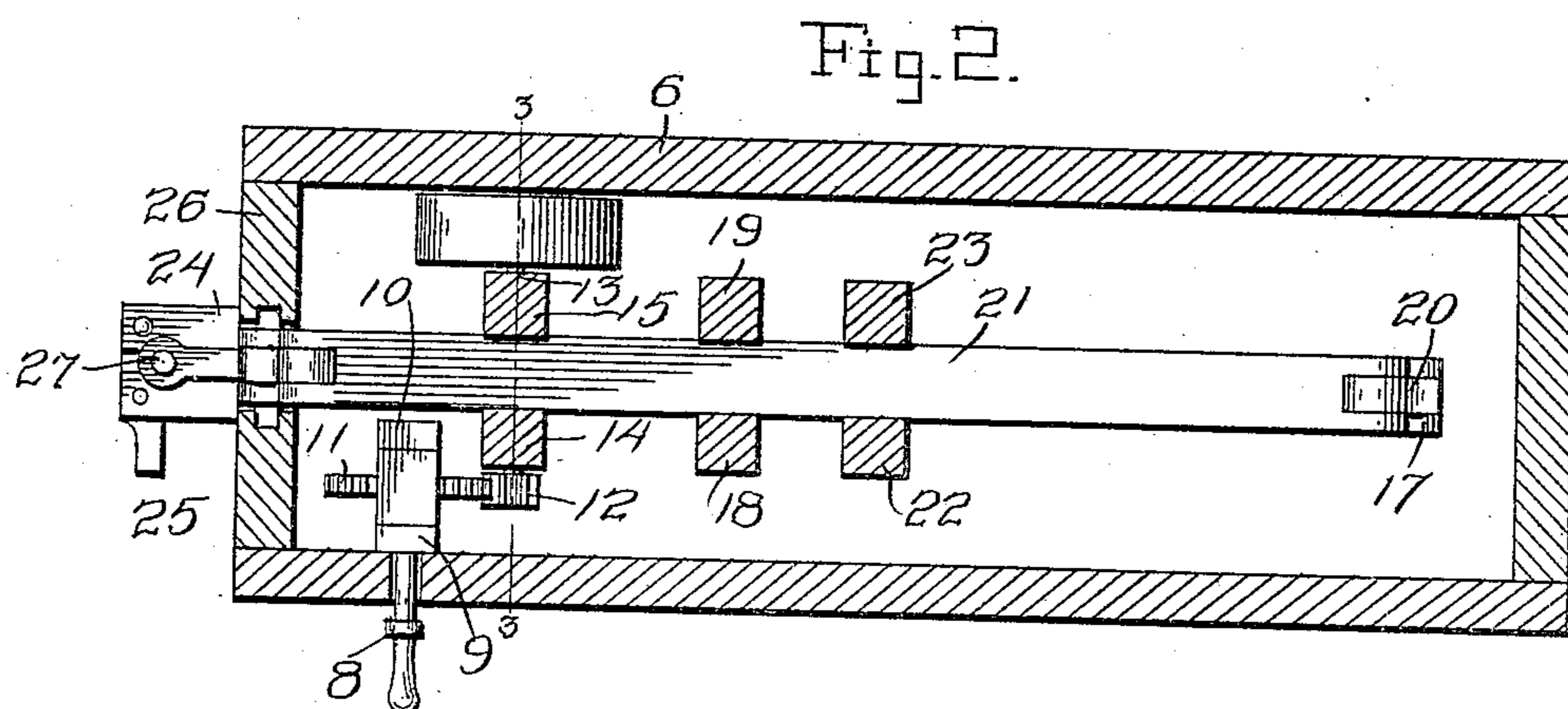
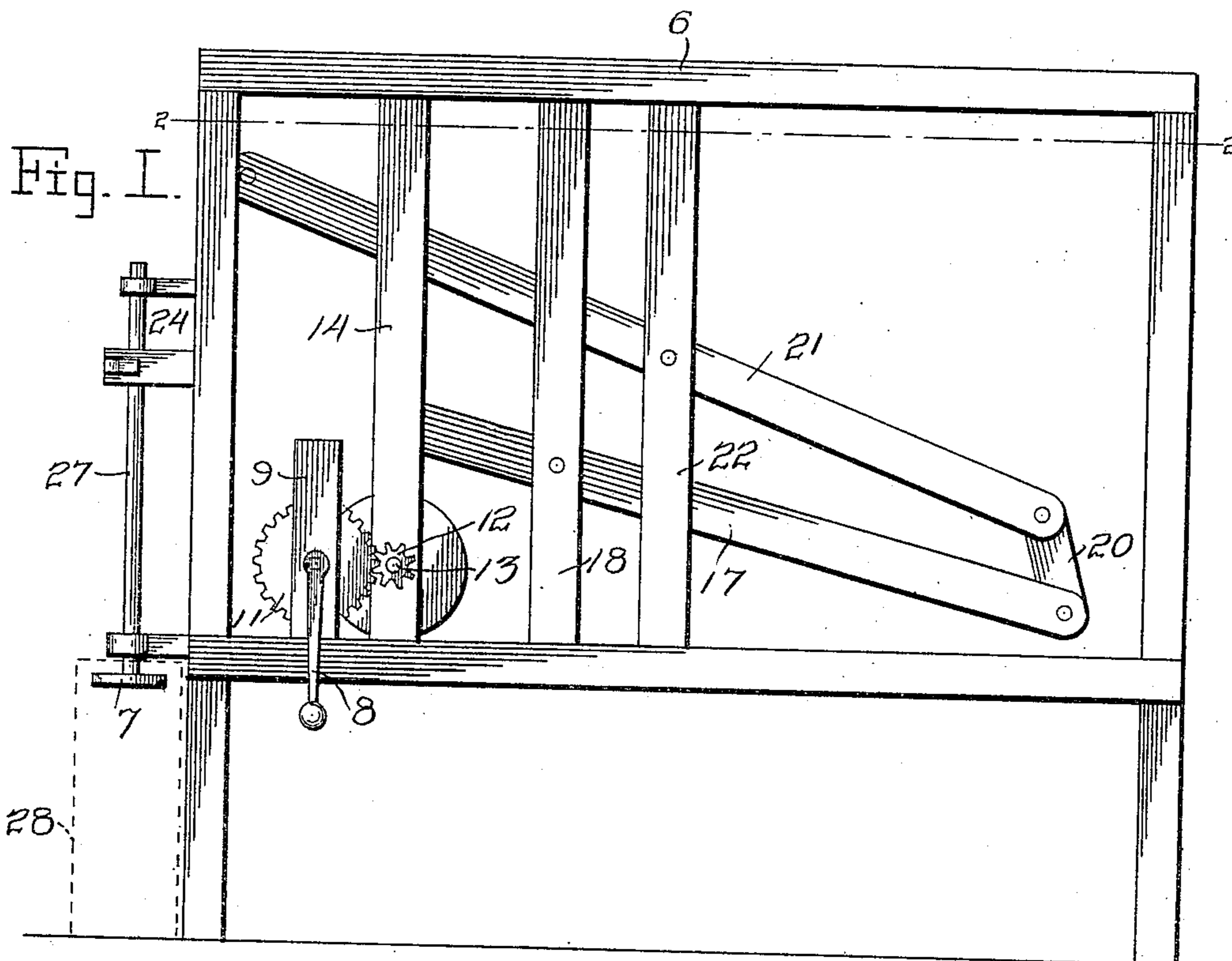


No. 824,575.

PATENTED JUNE 26, 1906.

A. OVERBAY.  
CHURNING MACHINE.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 28, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

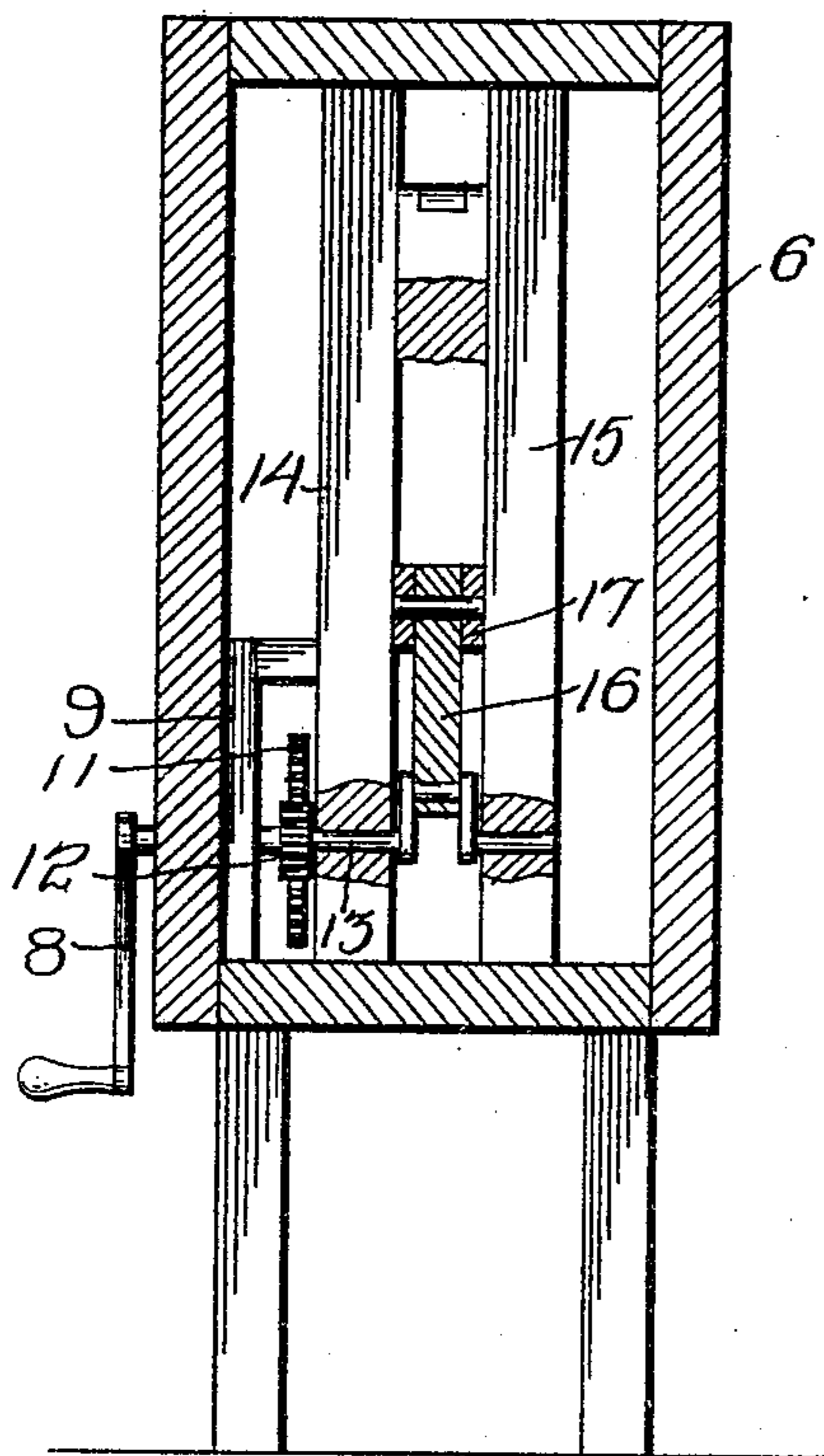


Fig. 3.

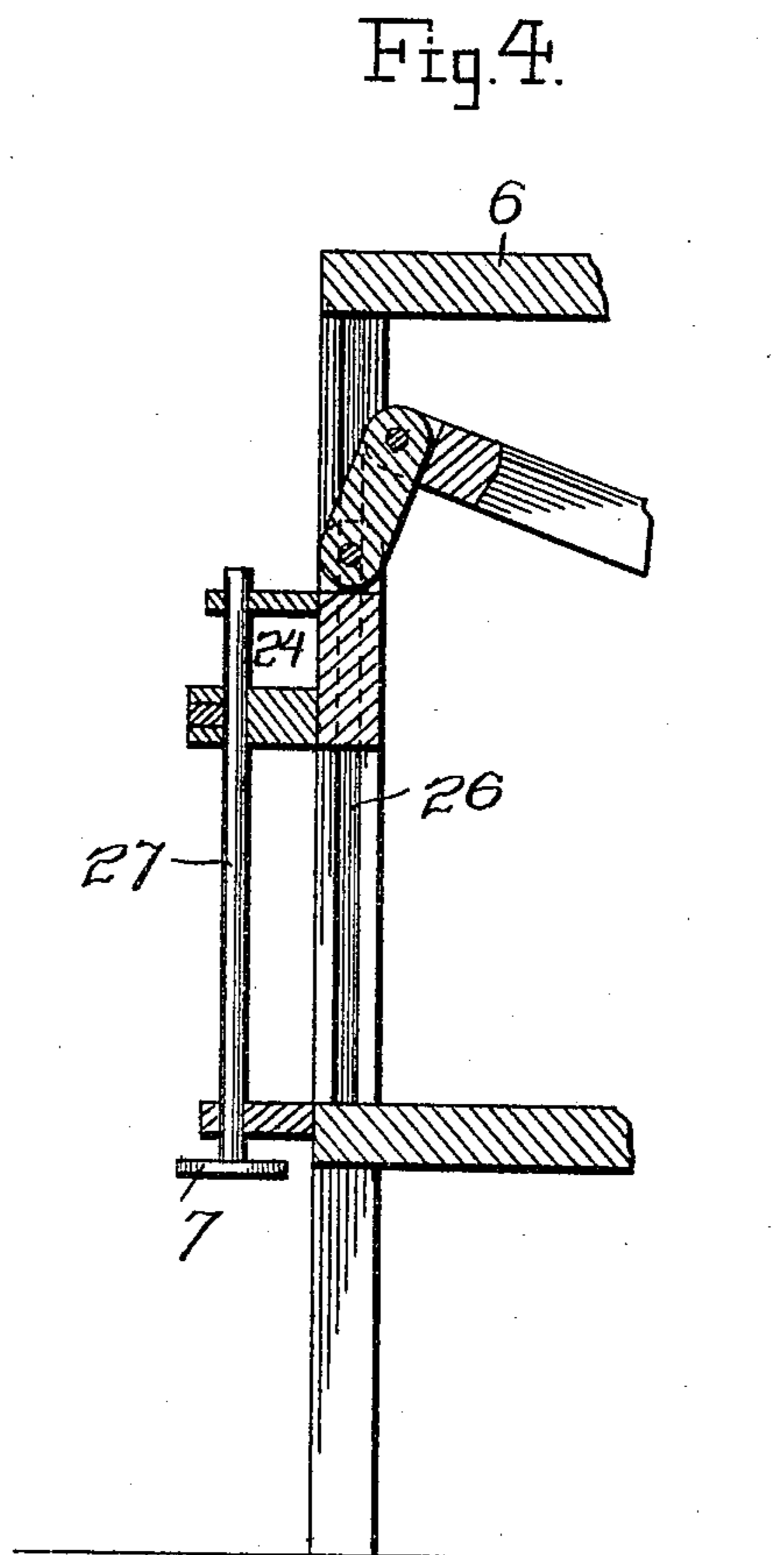


Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER OVERBAY, OF WALNUT COVE, NORTH CAROLINA.

## CHURNING-MACHINE.

No. 824,575.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 26, 1906

Application filed February 28, 1906. Serial No. 303,562.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER OVERBAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Walnut Cove, in the county of Stokes, State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Churning-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to power-churns of the dasher type or kind, it being equipped also with means whereby it may be operated by hand.

It is the object of the invention to provide a machine of construction so simple that it can be made by a mechanic of the most ordinary skill and be understood in its construction and mode of operation that it may be run and kept in order by any one that can understand and use a domestic machine of the commonest kind.

The nature of the invention consists of a vertically operative dasher at one end operated by an oscillating lever and a crank and wheels at the other end for oscillating a lever and intermediate means of the most common kind inclosed within a rectangular frame and supported and guided almost entirely by vertical posts, as will be hereinafter fully and clearly described and then pointed out in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the annexed drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, the same figures designating the same parts or features wherever they occur throughout the several views.

Of the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine, one side board of the inclosing case being removed. Fig. 2 is a plan view taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2.

In the drawings, 6 designates the rectangular frame or casing set upon legs high enough to permit the dasher-rod 2 to make its strokes to operate the dasher 7 in the churn at one end, and for the purpose of convenience put outside of the casing 8 is a crank having its rod supported in bearings in vertical standards 9 and 10, and on the crank-shaft between the said standards is a toothed wheel

11, which engages a pinion 12, secured to the outer end of a crank-shaft 13, having its bearings in two uprights 14 and 15, the crank between the said two uprights being connected at its lower end to a link 16, the upper end of which is pivoted to the front end of a lever 17, fulcrumed between uprights 18 and 19 and connected at its rear end, through the medium of a link 20, to an oscillatory lever 21, which in turn is fulcrumed between two uprights 22 and 23 and at its forward end is connected by means of a jointed slide 24, that operates vertically between guideways formed on the inner edges of the guide-posts 25 and 26 and is arranged to operate the dasher-rod 27 of the churn 28 (shown by dotted lines) up and down.

As will be noted, the dasher may be operated rapidly by means of the difference in the diameter of the toothed wheels 11 and 12, and by varying the size of these wheels the dasher may be reciprocated faster or slower. The levers and the manner of their arrangement, as stated, makes the churn to be operated with but little power. A dasher or the like for any purpose may be actuated in the same way.

The churn may be arranged on the opposite side of the frame from that upon which the crank 12 is arranged and be connected through different devices, with the wheel 11 on the end of the shaft 13, but with more power.

By turning the crank 8 by power or by hand the machine is speedily and easily operated to churn the cream in the churn, and by a variation of the means; which it is understood by those skilled in the art can be easily made, the churn may be easily converted into a practicable and easily-operated machine for freezing ice-cream.

It is obvious that change may be made in the construction and arrangement of some of the parts without changing their functions or substantial mode of operation, and hence without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

1. In a dasher-churn, the combination with the frame and its uprights, and oscillating levers fulcrumed at different points on the uprights, links connecting the levers at their ends at different distances from their fulcrums, a crank, a toothed wheel, a pinion and its crank for imparting an initial movement to the levers, the dasher being adapted

to have a vertical movement, and means connecting one end of the oscillating levers with the dasher.

2. In a dasher-churn, the combination  
5 with the frame and its uprights, levers fulcrumed at different points on the uprights, and links connecting the levers at different distances from their fulcrums, a crank, a  
toothed wheel, a pinion and its crank for im-  
10 parting the initial movement to the levers,

and a churn-dasher, a slide, guides for the slide, and a link connecting the slide with the latter and the levers.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALEXANDER OVERBAY.

Witnesses:

J. R. VOSS,

C. T. WILLIS.