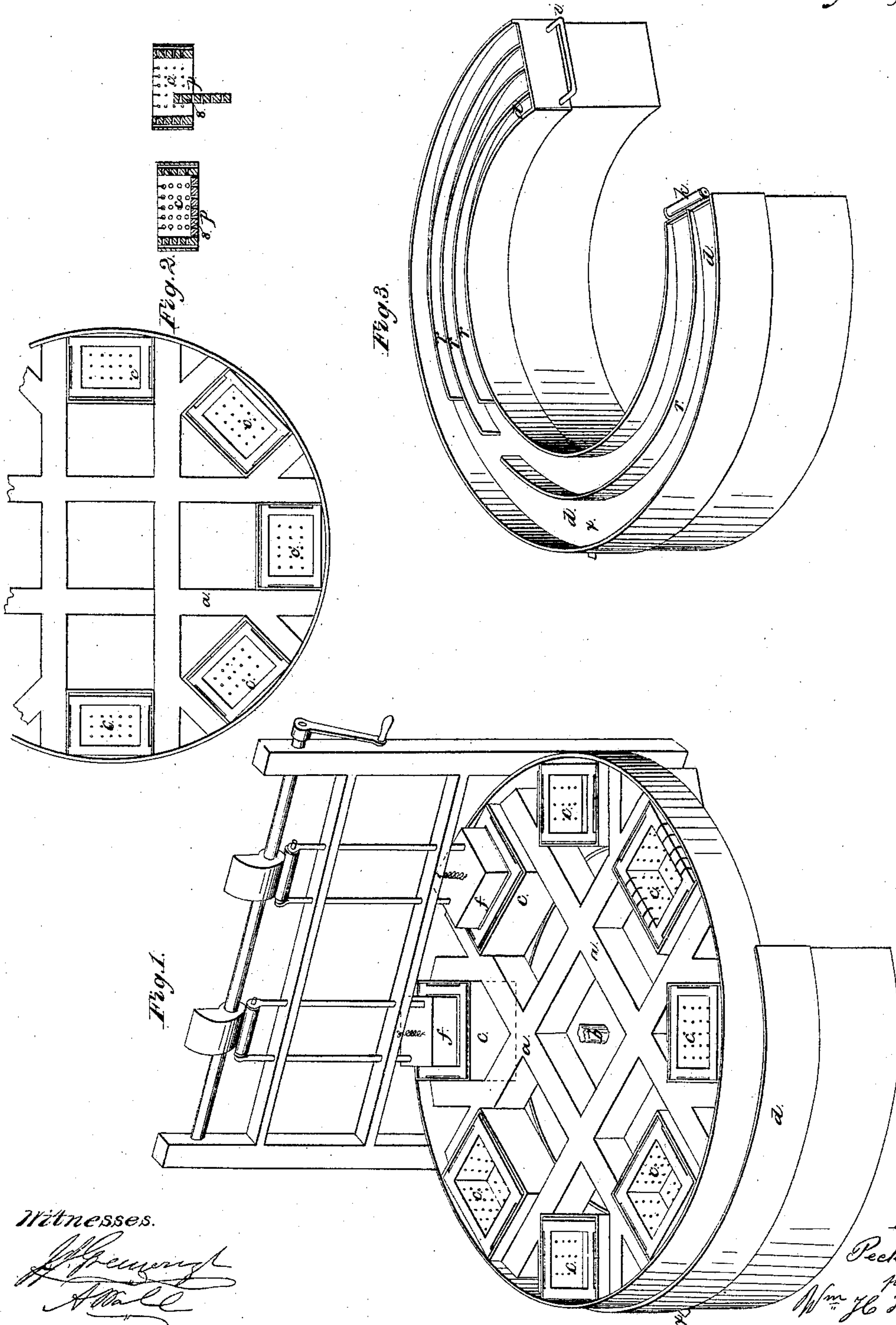


Peck & Glover, Oil Press.

N^o 38,599.

Patented May 19, 1863.



Witnesses.

[Signature]
[Signature]

Inventors.

Peck & Glover

[Signature]
[Signature]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISRAEL PECK, OF SOUTHOLD, AND WILLIAM H. H. GLOVER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 38,599, dated May 19, 1863.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ISRAEL PECK, of Southold, Suffolk county, New York, and WILLIAM H. H. GLOVER, of the city, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Pressing Oil from Fish, &c.; and we do hereby declare and ascertain our said improvements, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a general view of the machinery. Fig. 2 shows the details of the press-boxes; Fig. 3, the trough *d*, with table and press-boxes removed.

Heretofore the process of pressing oil from fish has been to put the fish-scrap, after proper cooking, into cloth bags, and then submitting them to hydraulic or other heavy pressure. This method was very slow and involved much expense in the manipulation in filling and discharging the bags, &c., and the scraps being pressed in large masses with no outlet for the oil, except around the edges between the followers of the press, the extraction of the oil was slow and imperfect. To remedy these objectionable defects has been the purpose of our improvements, the first novelty in which is to press the scraps in small quantities, and, secondly, to afford a free discharge of the oil from the press, and, lastly, to promptly discharge the scraps without manual labor.

The construction of our apparatus is as follows, which may, however, vary in such details as are well-known and substantial equivalents: A horizontal table or conveyer, *a*, is pivoted on an axis at *b*, so as to freely revolve. In proper recesses around the circumference of this table *a* press-boxes *c* are put, the construction of which will be more fully described. Beneath the rotating table *a* there is a trough, *d*, of the same curvature as the table. The sides of this trough extend up on each side of the boxes *c*, above named. The trough is stationary and on a permanent foundation. It extends around about two-thirds of the circumference of the table, (more or less,) but sufficient to include the boxes that are filling, intermediate ones that are draining, and those that are receiving the pressure, as hereinafter described. The bottom of the trough inclines to the point *e*, where the oil is discharged.

Within the two sides of the circular trough are ribs or ways *r*, standing up from the bottom of the trough, on which the bottom of the press-box rests. Under the press these should be sufficient in number and strength to sustain the pressure requisite to extract the oil from the scraps, but with spaces between them for the free discharge of the oil through perforations in the bottom of the box, which open into the spaces between the ribs *r*. The press-boxes *c* are best made of metal, and consist of double sides all around, the inner one being strong enough to resist the pressure and perforated with small holes, as clearly indicated in the drawings. The outer case stands off a little from the inner one, is thinner and without perforations, serving simply to direct the oil that is pressed through the holes in the inner case down into the trough *d* below. The bottoms of the boxes are pivoted near one end, as at *p*, Fig. 2, the joint being so constructed as to allow the bottom, when in place, to move up and down a short distance, so as always to rest on the ribs *r* of the trough without strain upon the joint.

The press followers may be worked so as to produce pressure by any of the mechanical devices—such as a toggle-joint, cam, or otherwise.

In the drawings we have shown a cam-press. It consists of one or more followers (two are represented in the drawings) lettered *f*. These followers *f* are forced downward into the boxes *c*, which are brought under them for the purpose. The followers *f* are quickly raised, after the pressing is completed, by a spring or other proper device.

The operation is as follows: The number of boxes forming the set to be pressed at once are brought under the spouts, from which they are filled, and the proper charge of scraps is dropped into them. They then move on the distance sufficient to bring a second set under the filling-spouts, where they stop long enough to allow the second set to be filled, while at the same time the first are draining into the trough *d* below. When the second set is filled the boxes move on, so as to bring a third set under the filling-spouts, while at the same instant the first have arrived directly under the press-followers *f*, and, while the third set are being filled, the second drained,

the first are receiving pressure, on the removal of which the table again turns so as to bring the next sets into the places of the first. As the trough *d* only extends around in that direction far enough to receive the oil forced out by the press, the bottoms of the boxes no longer resting on the ribs, before named, fall and discharge the scraps below. In this they are aided by striking a pin or bar in their descent at *i*, which jars out the contents. As the boxes come around again, just before they reach the point where they are to be filled, they strike a roller, *k*, at the other end of the trough *d*, and are raised into place. The movement of the table and the boxes thereon is intermittent, corresponding with the movement of the pressing apparatus, to which it may be connected by any well-known mechanism that will effect the movement, and which need not be particularly specified.

It is essential that the follower should be thick enough to be above the top of the box when driven home, to prevent the oil from running over it, and this is a very important

point in our construction. The top edges of the box on the inside should be so notched as to allow any oil, &c., that rises in it to flow over.

Having thus fully described our apparatus for pressing scraps, &c., what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of rotating boxes, constructed substantially as and for the purposes set forth, with a press and trough, as above specified.

2. The employment of the boxes *c*, as above described, having a bottom constructed and used as set forth, and with double sides, the interior being perforated, all as herein made known.

In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands.

ISRAEL PECK.

WM. H. H. GLOVER.

Witnesses:

J. J. GREENOUGH,
JAMES F. RUGGLES.