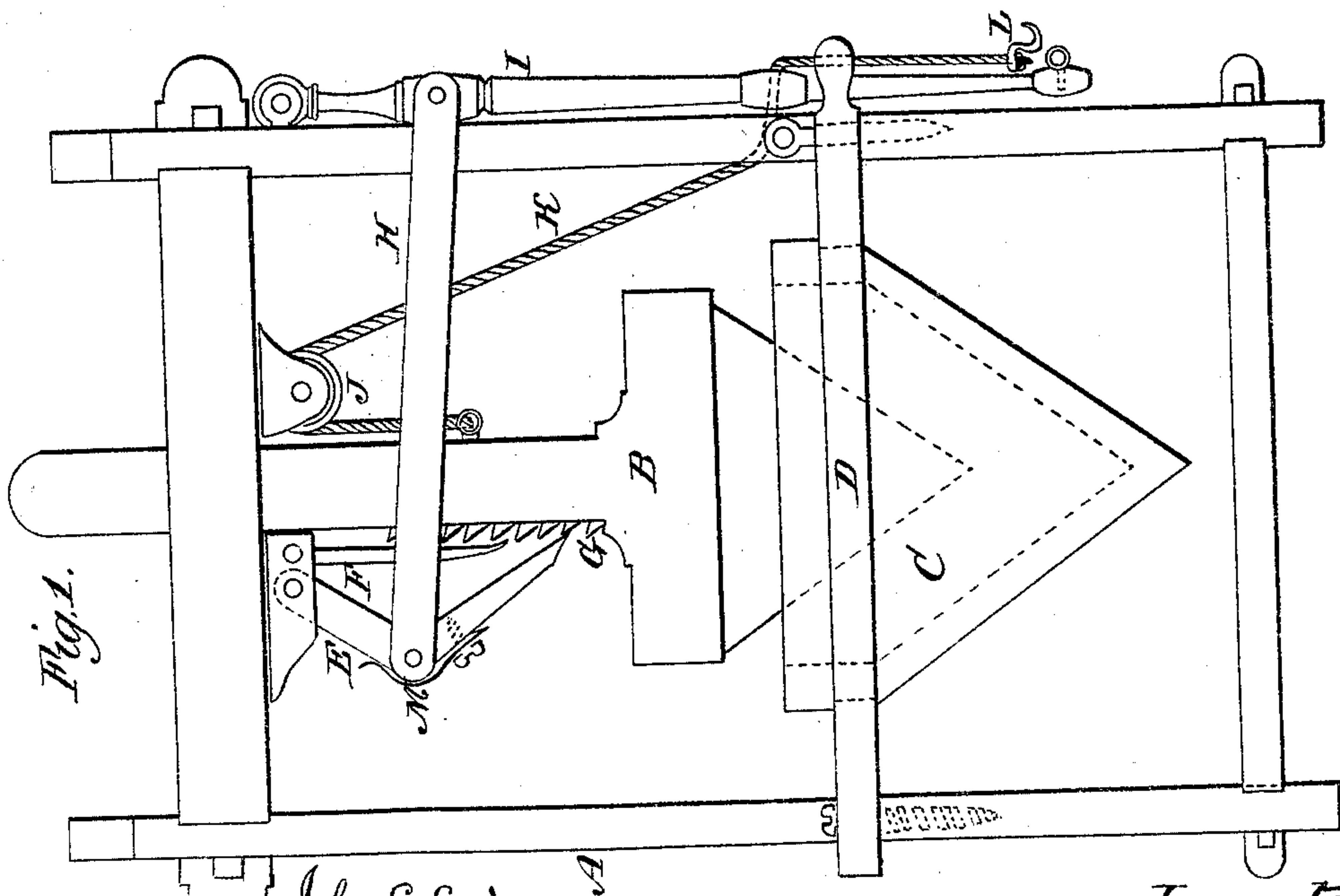
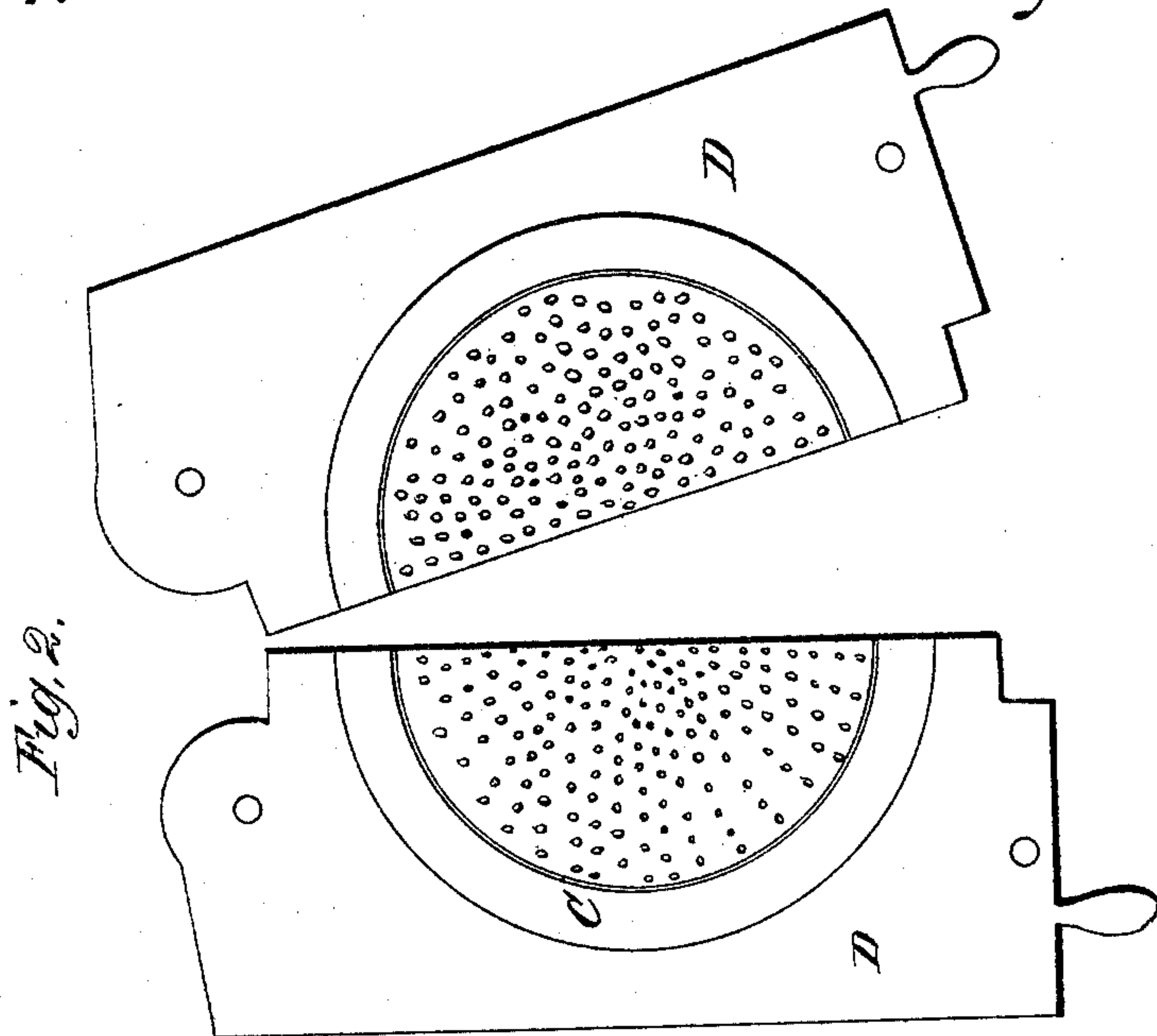


C. Beach,

Cider and Wine Press.

N^o 57,277.

Patented Aug. 21, 1866.



Witnesses. *John S. Lewis*
Charles Hetchum

Inventor.
Cha^s Beach

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES BEACH, OF PENN YAN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN CIDER AND WINE PRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 57,277, dated August 21, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES BEACH, of Penn Yan, in the county of Yates and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cider and Wine Presses; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a bird's-eye view of the receptacle.

The letters of reference refer to the same parts in each figure.

The nature of my invention consists in making a press that will express the juice from apples without previously grinding them, as heretofore practiced, by having much pressing-surface in a small space, and with the pressing operation a crushing action is produced while the pressing is being performed, and by means of the platen being thrust among the apples, thereby spreading them into a thin sheet-like mass over the inside of the receptacle, thus avoiding the difficulty heretofore experienced in expressing the juice from the center of the cheese.

A is the frame, in which the other parts are placed and held. It may be made as shown in Fig. 1, or in any other manner that will give sufficient support to the other parts of the press.

B is the platen. The lower end is made in shape of an inverted cone or pyramid, and made to fit the inside of the receptacle, whether its angles are acute or obtuse. The upper portion or stem is made of sufficient strength to withstand the force of the pawl E when pressing, or any other power that may be used to press with. It passes up through the beam, so that the beam may hold it vertical while pressing. To it is fixed a ratchet, G, which is used to force it downward to press. To the other side is an attachment for a rope or chain to raise it by.

C is the receptacle. Into it the apples or other material is placed to be pressed. It is made in shape of an inverted cone or pyramid, of any angle desired. If great pressure is required the angle should be more acute. It must be perforated, as shown in Fig. 2, for the purpose of letting the juice pass through it. It is divided into two equal parts vertically, as shown in Fig. 2, and each part is fastened to the supports D and D. They are held together by these supports, or may be

held by any other means or in any other manner.

D and D are supports for the receptacle. Their upper surface is represented in Fig. 2. Their inner edges come together in the middle of the press. They are each made to receive and hold a part of the receptacle. They are pivoted at one end to the side piece of the frame, to allow them to swing outward, and thus open the receptacle, so that it may be cleaned after pressing; then, by swinging them inward they will close the receptacle. These supports may be held together by bolts, as shown in the figure, or in any other substantial manner.

E is an elbow-jointed pawl, made and applied as represented in Fig. 1. Its use is to force the platen down into the receptacle. F is a pawl that holds the platen down while the pawl E is disengaged. G is a ratchet, securely fastened to the stem of the platen, as shown in Fig. 1. H is the connection between the pawl E and lever I. I is the lever used to actuate the pawl E and to raise the platen. J is a pulley, fastened to the under side of the beam. K is a rope or chain that is fastened to the stem of the platen, and is passed over the pulley J, and then through the lever, and is provided with a hook at the end, so that it may be hooked to the lever for the purpose of raising the platen, as shown in Fig. 1. L is the hook attached to the end of the rope K. M is a spring, that is applied to the pawl E, as shown in Fig. 1. Its use is to cause the pawl to catch into the teeth of the ratchet.

To use my invention, when the platen is up and the receptacle is closed and fastened, put into the receptacle whatever is to be pressed; then take hold of the lever and pull outward, thereby actuating the pawl and forcing the platen down. This operation may be repeated until the necessary pressing is performed; then raise the platen, open the receptacle, and clean it, and close it again; then repeat the same operation.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

The platen B, with the receptacle C, when made and used as specified and for the purpose set forth.

CHAS. BEACH.

Witnesses:

JOHN L. LEWIS,
CHARLES KETCHUM.