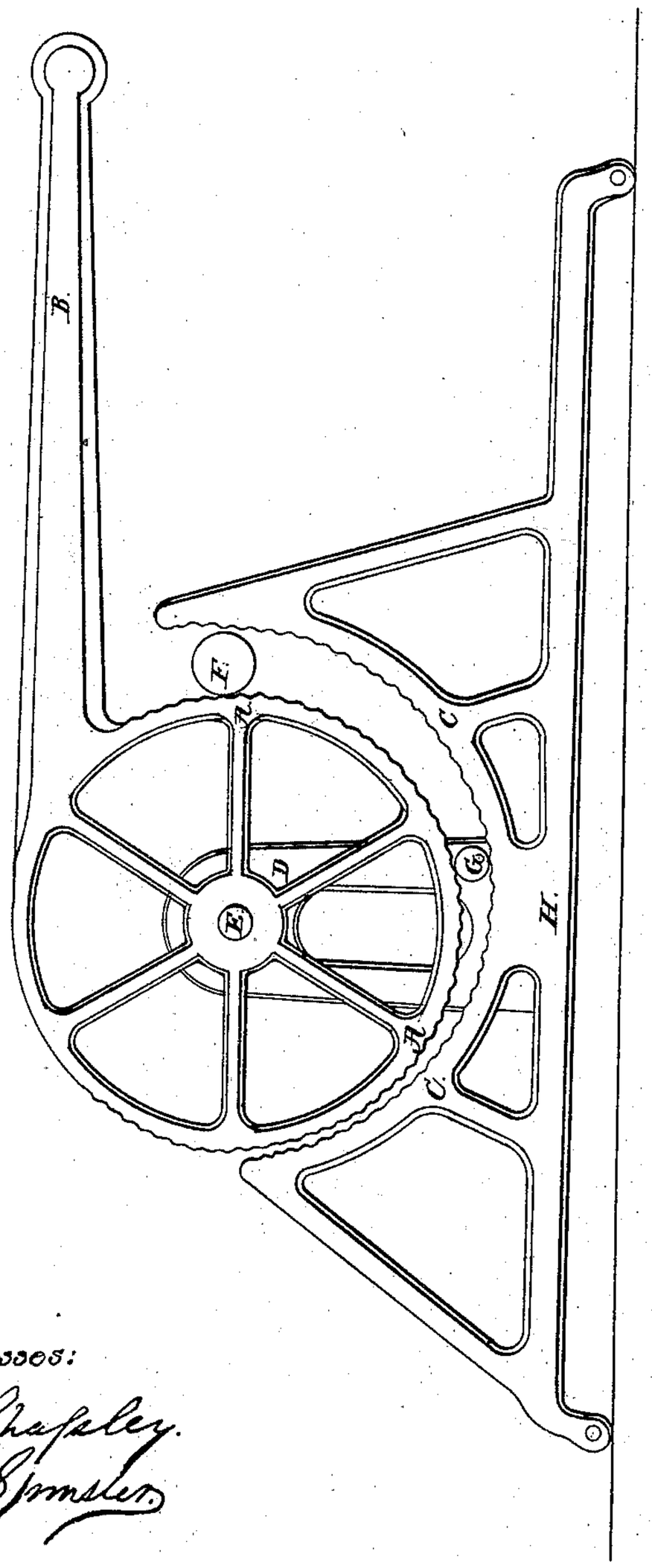
C. L. Lochman,

Cork Press.

No. 68,093. Patented Aug. 27, 1867.



Witnesses:

W. W. J. Hapgood.

A. L. Sprosler.

Inventor:

C. L. Lochman

United States Patent Office.

C. L. LOCHMAN, OF CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 68,093, *dated August* 27, 1867.

IMPROVED CORK-PRESS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, C. L. LOCHMAN, of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Machine for Pressing or Squeezing Corks; 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 part of this specification.

My invention consists in the construction of a cork-press with one or more movable jaws, so that while they impinge upon the cork and squeeze it gradually to a smaller compass, they give the cork a rolling motion, and thereby keep it perfectly cylindrical.

In my drawing one of the jaws has a rotary motion, but the press may be constructed with proper mechanical appliances to give motion to both jaws in opposite directions, which would have the advantage of keeping the cork at one point while revolving. Said jaws may either be straight or curved to answer the same purpose, and would work equally well.

I will now proceed to describe the construction and operation of my usual form of press, which embodies the whole principle. It may be made of wood or metal. I prefer cast iron.

The drawing represents a side view of my machine.

The stand H is provided with four legs, two of which are shown in the drawing. It supports the stationary jaw C C and the upright D, which is provided with a pin, E, on which turns the circular jaw A A. Both jaws are slightly indented to grasp the cork more readily. The jaw A A is provided with a lever-handle, B, through which motion is communicated to said jaw. It will be observed that the axis of the circular jaw A A is some distance to the left of the centre from which was described the arc of the stationary jaw C C, so as to leave an opening to the jaws on the right-hand side, where the cork is inserted, for pressure. Thus the jaws are made to work eccentrically together.

I use my machine by raising the arm B to about a perpendicular position, and insert the cork at F or G, or at intermediate points, according to the size of the cork, and then press the handle forward and downward, and the cork will roll along the jaws from right to left, while it is pressed and tempered for the insertion in the mouth of a bottle.

The advantages of this press over the ordinary is the greater dispatch, the perfect rounding and softening, and the greater security to the cork.

In conclusion I will refer to another form of press where great speed is desirable and one size of cork pressed at a time. In that case I fix a journal to the movable jaw A A, to which I attach a crank, and also make one of the jaws adjustable, and have the narrower part of the opening of the jaws correspond to the pressure the cork is to receive.

I use this machine by revolving the circular jaw A A from the wider to the narrower opening, while at the same time I feed the corks at the wider opening and let them drop out, after being squeezed, at the narrower opening of the jaws.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A cork-press, with one or both jaws made to vibrate either straight or curved, so that a rotary and squeezing effect is given to a bottle-cork at the same time, substantially as specified.

C. L. LOCHMAN.

Witnesses:

W. W. SHAPLEY,

A. L. SPONSLER.