

G. R. NEBINGER.  
PRESS.

No. 176,037.

Patented April 11, 1876.

Fig. 1.

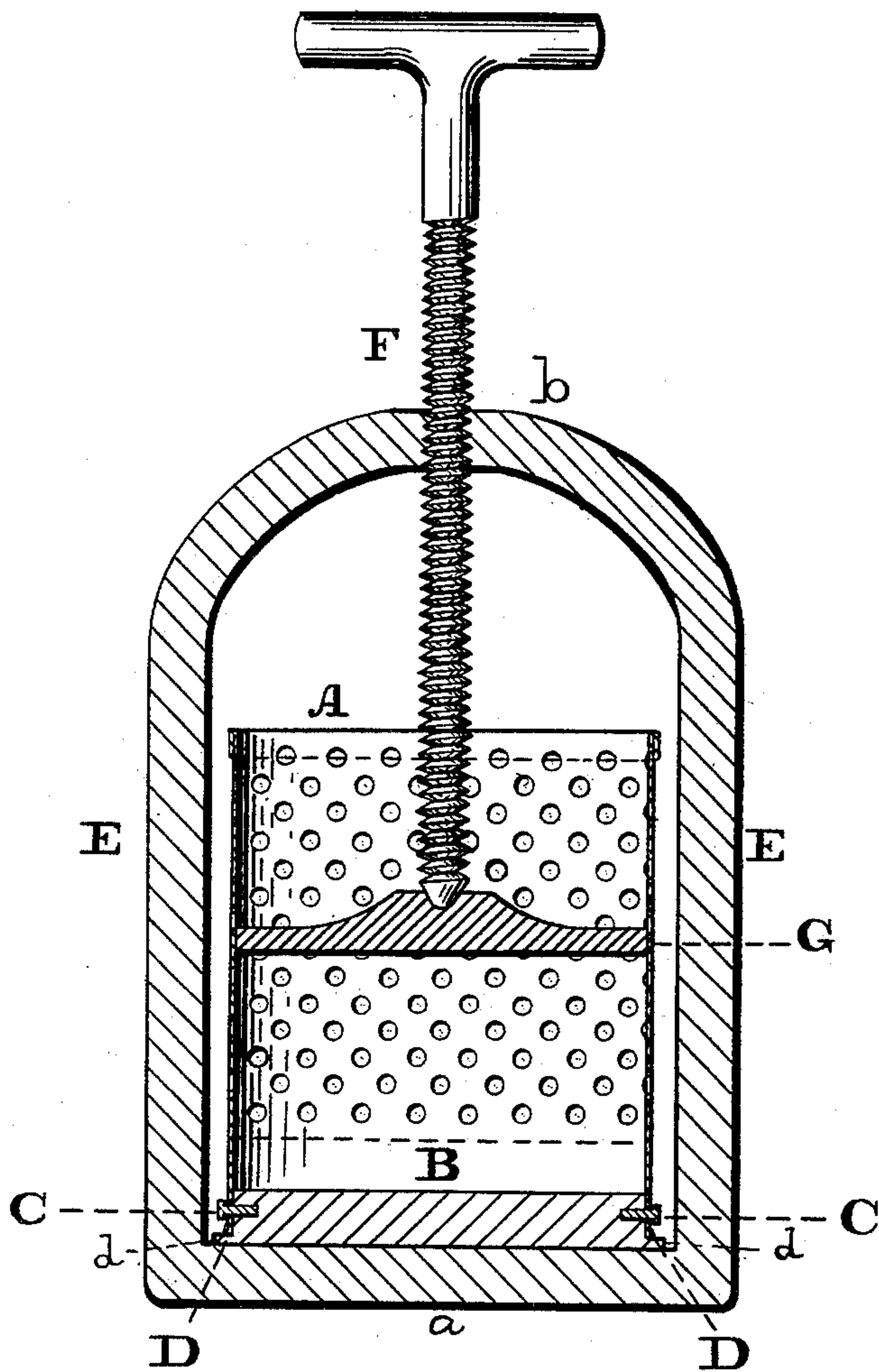
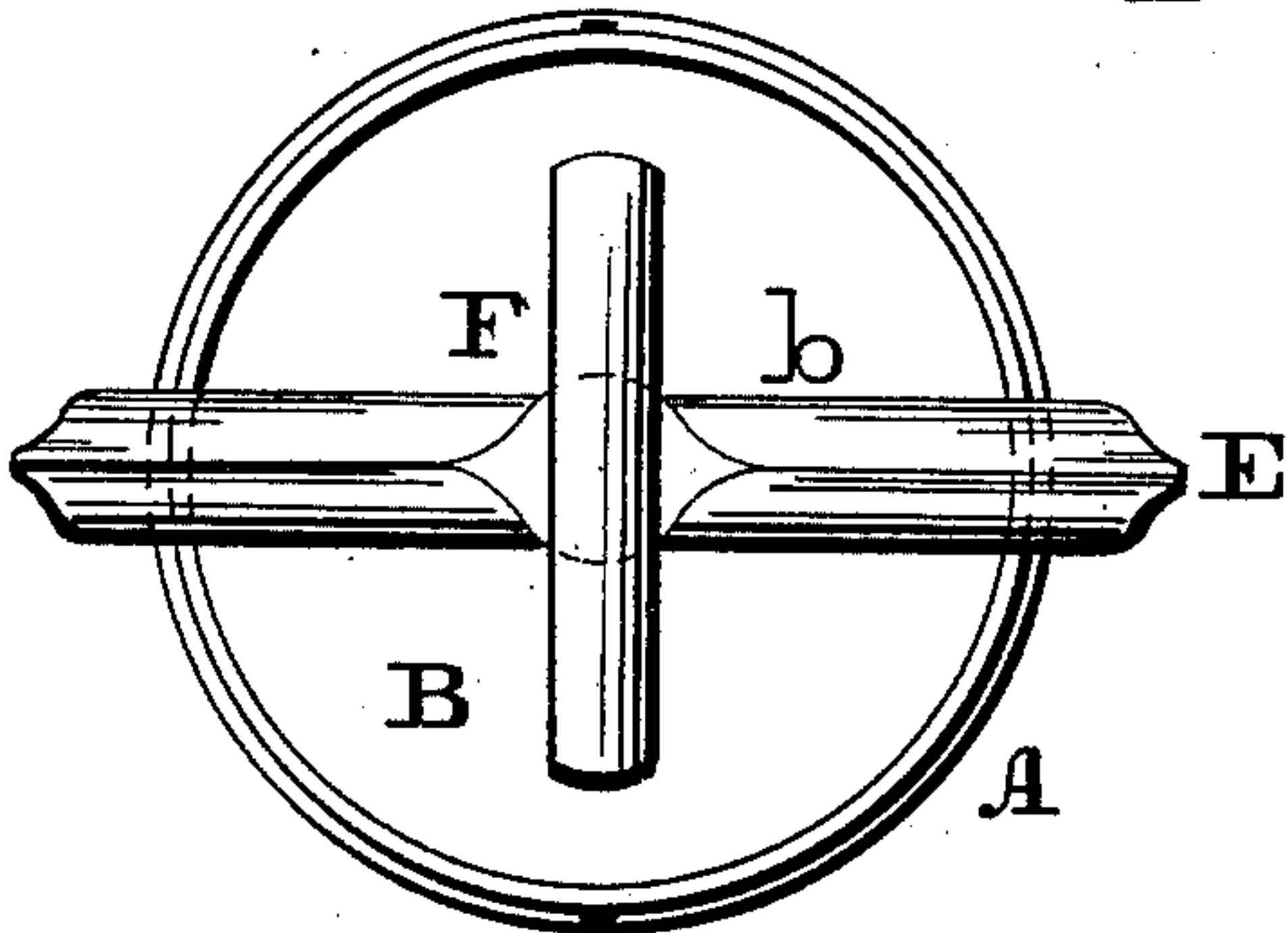
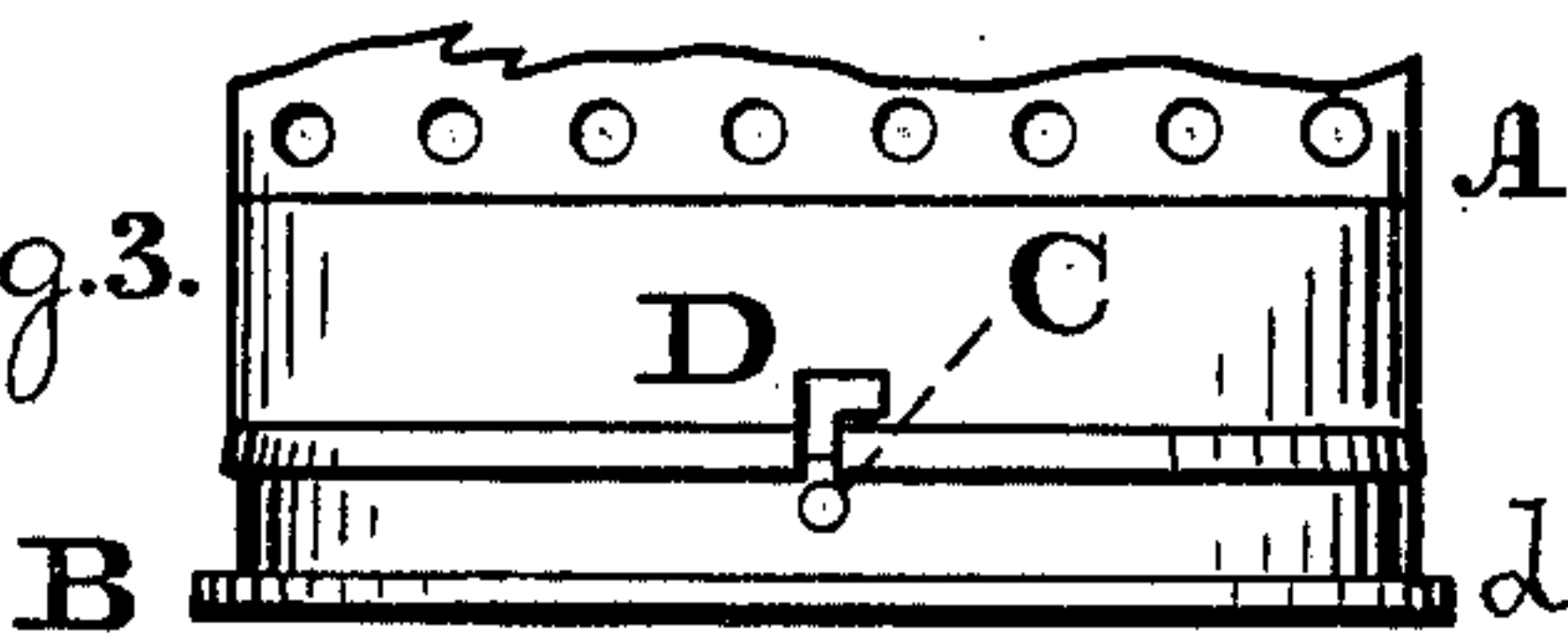


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN PRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **176,037**, dated April 11, 1876; application filed August 9, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE R. NEBINGER, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Presses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description of the nature thereof, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to fully understand, make, and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section of the device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a top view thereof. Fig. 3 is a side view of a portion thereof.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

My invention relates to a press which is simple, of compact form, and adapted for family purpose, for manufacture of jellies, wines, sirups, &c. The receiving-cylinder is reticulated or perforated on its sides, and the bottom thereof is solid and removably fitted to the cylinder. An endless yoke surrounds the cylinder and bottom, and provides bearings for a pressure-shaft, supports the bottom of the cylinder, confines the cylinder in place, and transfers vertical strain from the perforated cylinder to the solid bottom. The juices of the article or matter pressed will run down the sides of the cylinder without being obstructed by the yoke or bottom of the cylinder.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a perforated or reticulated cylinder, and B is the bottom thereof, which bottom is made separate from the cylinder, so as to be readily applied to and removed from the same. In the present case the locking-joint between the bottom and cylinder is of the order known as "bayonet," which consists of pins or lugs C, which project from the bottom B and enter slots or grooves D formed in the lower portion or stiffening-band of the cylinder A. E represents a yoke, which consists of an open frame on whose lower transverse piece *a* will be placed the cylinder when required for service, and in the upper piece *b* there is fitted a pressure-screw or screw-shaft, F, which is

adapted to bear against a plunger or head, G, located in the cylinder A.

The operation is as follows: The fruit or other article to be pressed is placed in the cylinder A and the cylinder rested on the bottom piece *a* of the yoke E. The plunger is duly located on top of the fruit or article in the cylinder, and the screw-shaft F then rotated so as to descend against the plunger and force the latter into the cylinder, in which operation the contents of the cylinder will be properly pressed and the juices therefrom will escape through the perforations or openings in the cylinder.

When the operation is completed the screw-shaft is elevated, the cylinder removed from the yoke E, and the bottom B liberated from the cylinder, whereby the contents of the latter may be entirely discharged and the cylinder itself readily washed or cleansed. The bottom will then be reapplied in position and locked, the cylinder filled with material and located on the yoke, and the operation of expressing the juices of the material will be continued as in the former case.

It will be seen that the yoke affords means for holding the device with one hand while the other hand is free to operate the screw-shaft F, and said yoke also supports the cylinder and provides the bearings for the shaft F. When the juices are expressed the device is conveniently carried by the handle of the shaft F from the vessel or place of collection of the juices to a place of discharge or deposit of the contents of the cylinder.

By this construction I present a press especially adapted for family purposes, and formed of but few parts, easily kept in order, handled, and manipulated. It will also be seen that, as the bottom B rests on the lower transverse piece of the yoke E, all of the vertical strain is on the two faces of the said bottom B, and thus there is no vertical strain on the cylinder, whereby the latter, being preferably made of sheet metal, cannot tear or break out. The strain on the pins or lugs C and slots D is relieved by a shoulder, *d*, on the bottom B, the lower edge of the cylinder resting against said shoulder. The yoke being endless renders several services, viz: it provides the bearings for the screw and supports

the cylinder, and as its sides connect the portions constituting said bearings and supports, the cylinder is held without fastenings, the pressure on the bottom retaining said cylinder in position. The expressed juices will run down the sides of the cylinder without being obstructed by the yoke or bottom of the cylinder.

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

The combination of the perforated cylinder A, with slots D, removable solid bottom B, with projecting pins or lugs C and shoulder d, endless yoke E, plunger G, and pressure-shaft F, all constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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