J. C. SALISBURY.

CIDER-PRESS.

No. 184,667. Patented Nov. 21, 1876.

Fig. 1.

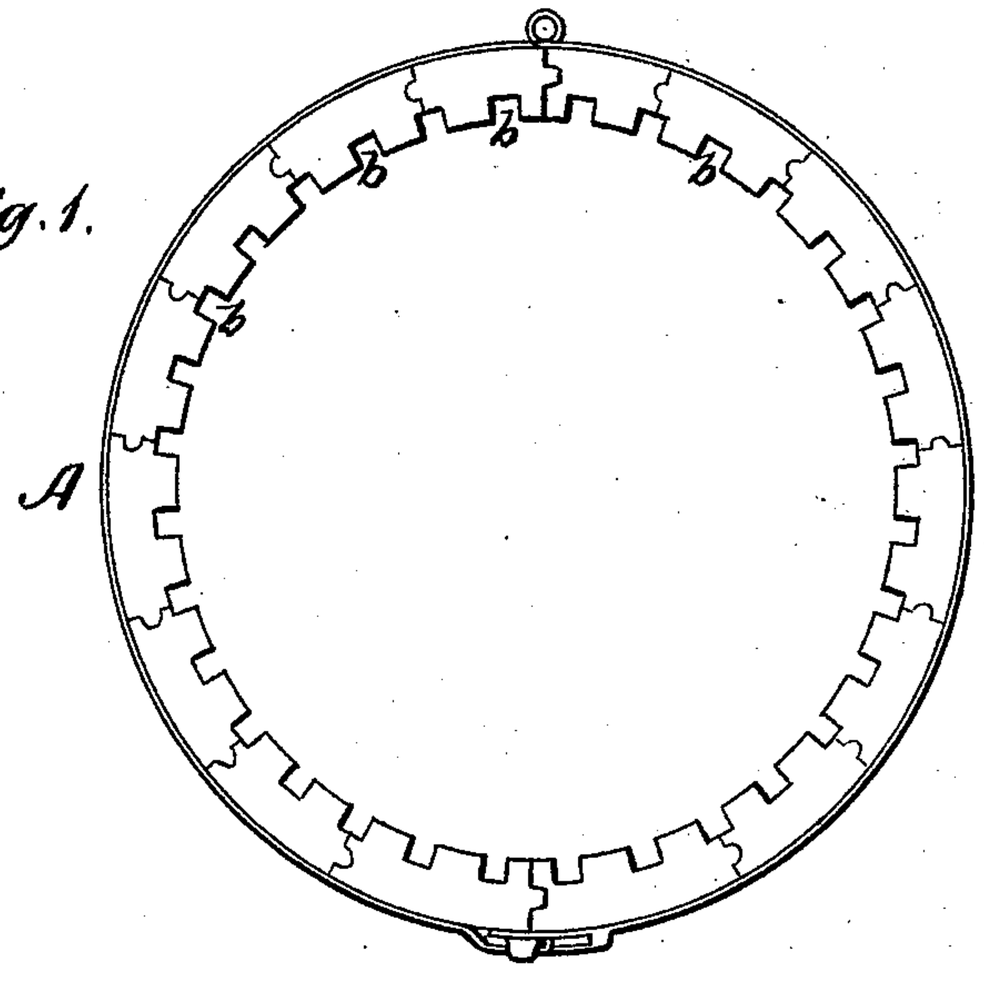

Fig. 2.

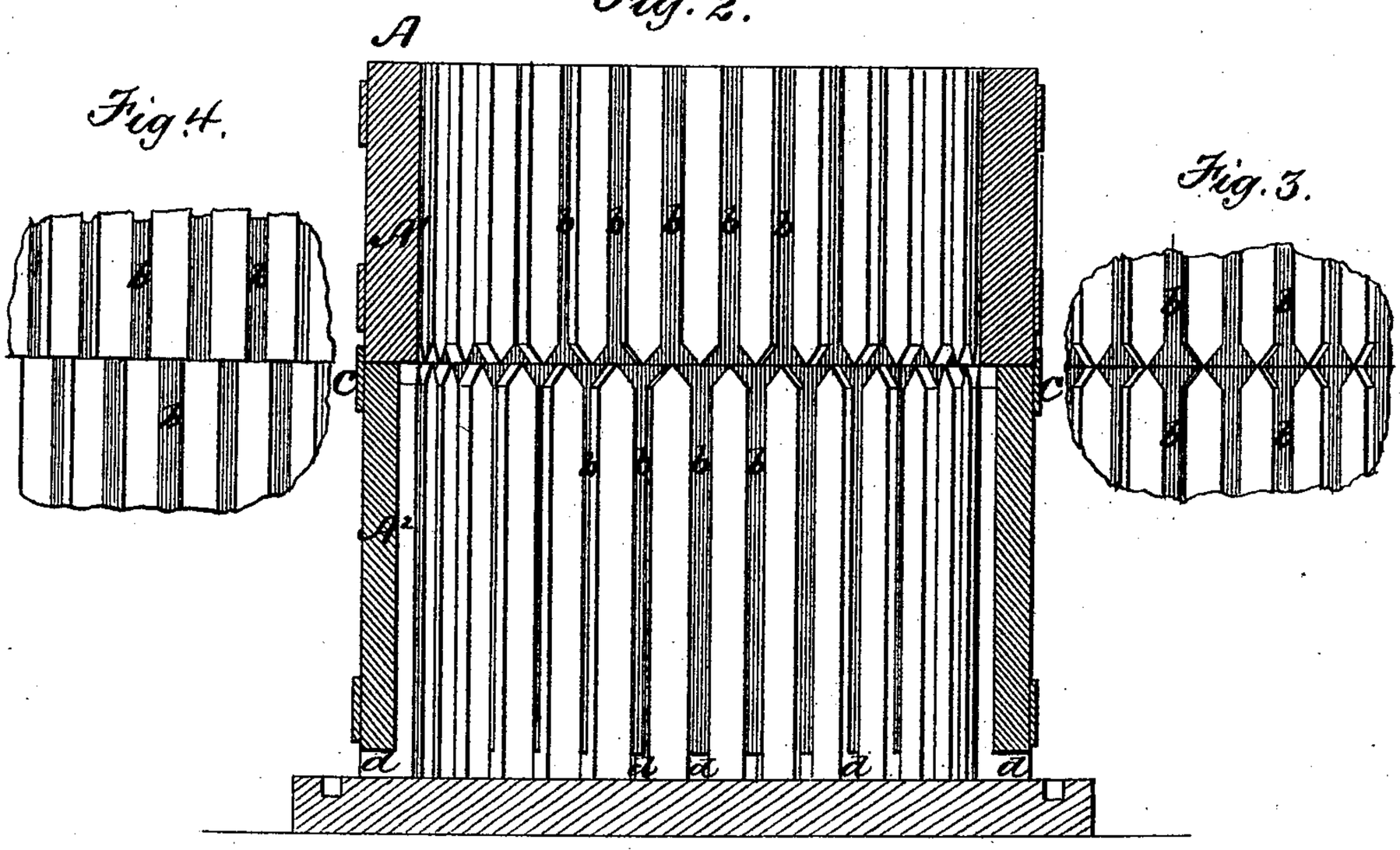

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses.
Saml M. Barton
L. A. Tonene

Inventor
J. C. Salisbury
by his Attys.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES C. SALISBURY, OF SHERBORN, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CIDER-PRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **184,667**, dated November 21, 1876; application filed October 9, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES C. SALISBURY, of Sherborn, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Cider-Presses, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a top view of the upper section of my improved curb. Fig. 2 represents a transverse vertical section of the curb. Fig. 3 represents a view of a portion of the same, and Fig. 4 represents a portion of a sectional curb without my improvement.

This invention relates to cylindrical curbs for cider and other presses, which are provided on their internal surfaces with vertical grooves, which serve as channels for the liquid expressed from the pomace or other substance contained in the curb, and conduct such liquid to the bottom of the curb. These curbs are usually four or five feet high, and it is desirable to make them in two lengths or sections, detachable from each other, in order that the filling or packing of the curb with pomace may be better and more easily performed, the lower length or section being filled before the upper one is applied. When the sections are provided with vertical internal grooves, however, considerable care is required in placing the upper section on the lower to make the grooves of the upper section connect with those of the lower, and unless the grooves do connect, so as to form continuous channels from top to bottom of the curb, the grooves in the upper section will be rendered useless.

My invention has for its object to render it impossible to break the continuity of the grooves or channels when the sections are placed together.

To this end my invention consists in providing the grooves at the proximate ends of the sections with flaring or widened mouths, so formed that when the sections are placed together the grooves of the upper section cannot be obstructed by the projections between the grooves of the lower section, as I will now proceed to describe.

In the drawings, A represents the curb, which receives the pomace or other material to be pressed by a platen or follower working in the curb. The curb is composed of two lengths or sections, A^1 A^2, each of which is provided on its internal surface with substantially vertical grooves, *b*, each section being provided with the same number of grooves, placed at regular intervals apart. The upper section is adapted to be readily removed from the lower one, and, when in place, is held laterally by a hoop, *c*, which is rigidly attached to the lower section, and projects above the same.

The lower ends of the grooves of the upper section and the upper ends of the grooves of the lower section are flared or widened, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, so that the intervening projections are pointed or wedge-shaped at the proximate ends of the sections.

As will be readily seen, this construction insures the connection of the grooves of the upper with those of the lower section without the necessity of care to secure this result in putting the sections together, it being immaterial whether the grooves of one section are in line with those of the other or not, as shown by Figs. 2 and 3. On the other hand, if the grooves were of uniform width throughout, and the sections were put together with the grooves out of line, as shown in Fig. 4, the grooves in the upper section would be obstructed and rendered useless.

It will be borne in mind that the curb is provided with a lining of cloth, as usual, which prevents the pomace from being crowded into the grooves and obstructing them.

d d represent openings extending radially through the lower end of the section A^2, communicating with the grooves *b*, these openings affording egress for the liquid that flows down the grooves.

I claim as my invention—

A curb for cider-presses, composed of the sections A^1 A^2, having the internal grooves *b*, which are flared or widened at the proximate ends of the sections, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES C. SALISBURY.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,

SAML. M. BARTON.