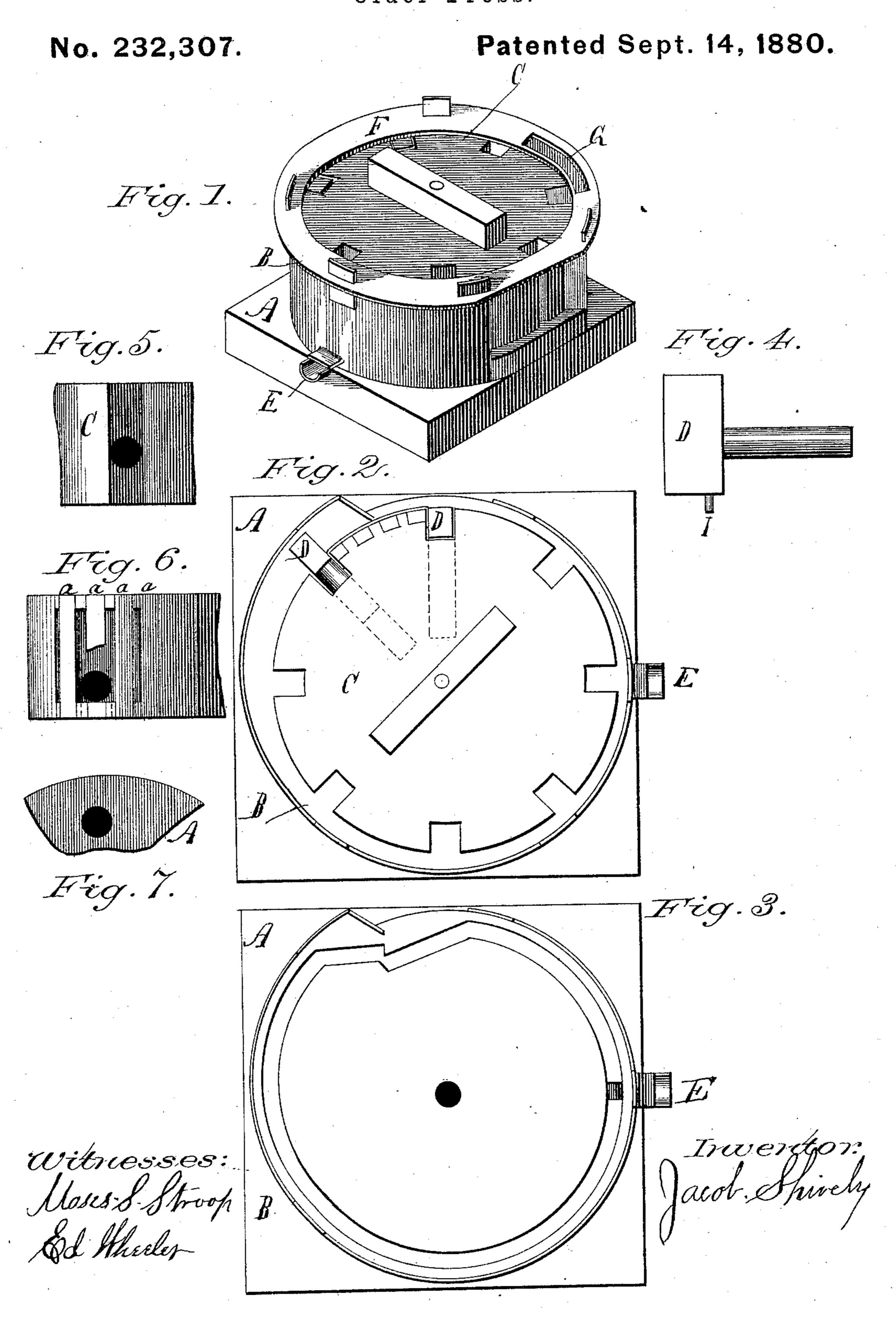
J. SHIVELY.
Cider Press.



United States Patent Office.

JACOB SHIVELY, OF PERU, INDIANA.

CIDER-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,307, dated September 14, 1880.

Application filed March 1, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB SHIVELY, of Peru, in the county of Miami and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cider-Presses, of which the fol-

lowing is a specification.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specifiation, and show, in Figure 1, a perspective view of the press; Fig. 2, a top view of the same with the cover removed; Fig. 3, a plan view of the bottom; Fig. 4, an enlarged view of the arms; Fig. 5, a section of the cylinder; Fig. 6, a section of the cylinder, showing the ribs attached, and Fig. 7 a section of the bottom, showing the discharge-opening.

Similar letters of reference represent similar

parts.

The nature of this invention relates to the construction of cider-presses; and it consists in revolving a cylinder having sliding arms working within a scroll-shaped case. These arms are caused to slide out of the cylinder and strike the scroll at the point where the greatest diameter of the scroll commences, and are drawn gradually in as the circle of the scroll diminishes. The matter to be pressed is introduced into the case in front of the arms, and is carried around by the arms, and thus reduced in volume, the object being to extract the juice from ground apples in the manufacture of cider.

In the drawings, A represents the bottom plate of the press. B represents the scroll-shaped case. C represents the cylinder. This cylinder is pivoted within the case and set close to the terminating point of the scroll, and is smaller in diameter than the scroll, so as to allow sufficient space between the cylinder and scroll at the point where the diameter of the scroll is the greatest for the introduction of pomace or matter to be pressed.

D D represent sliding arms. These arms are equal distance apart, and any desirable number may be used. They are fitted in recesses set radially to the circle of the cylinder,

and are caused to slide out by means of pins I I, projecting from their lower edges. These pins engage with cam-shaped grooves in the bottom A of the press.

Between the arms D D ribs a a a a a are at- 50 tached to the cylinder C, and covered with cloth to act as a strainer. The periphery of the cylinder is cut away, except near the edges, where the ribs are attached, so as to give room for the cider to pass freely through opening 59 in the cylinder to the groove in the bottom A, from which it is discharged through the spout E. The circular cover F incloses the top of the space between the cylinder and scroll-case, and is provided with the opening G, through 60 which the pomace is introduced to the press. Now, it will be seen that as the pomace is carried forward by the arms when the cylinder is revolved by any suitable power it will be reduced in volume in the same ratio that 6: the scroll diminishes in diameter, and that a great pressure may be concentrated separately on the pomace held between each set of arms, and in this way the juice may be more thoroughly extracted than could be done where 70 large quantities are pressed in a mass, as is usual with cider-presses.

The several parts of the press are securely held in place by suitable frame-work, not necessary to describe here.

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

In combination, the bottom plate, A, having the cam-groove and escape-spout E, scroll-shaped case B, nearly surrounding the cylin-80 der, cylinder C, pivoted eccentrically within the case and having the ribs a a a a, arms D D, having the pins I, to engage with the groove in the bottom plate, and cover F, having the opening G, as and for the purposes set forth. 81

JACOB SHIVELY.

Witnesses:

A. N. DUKE, Ed. Wheeler.