(No Model.)

J. W. CONDON, C. G. SHEPARD & P. ADAMS.

DOMESTIC HAND PRESS.

No. 385,165. Patented June 26, 1888.

Fig. 1.

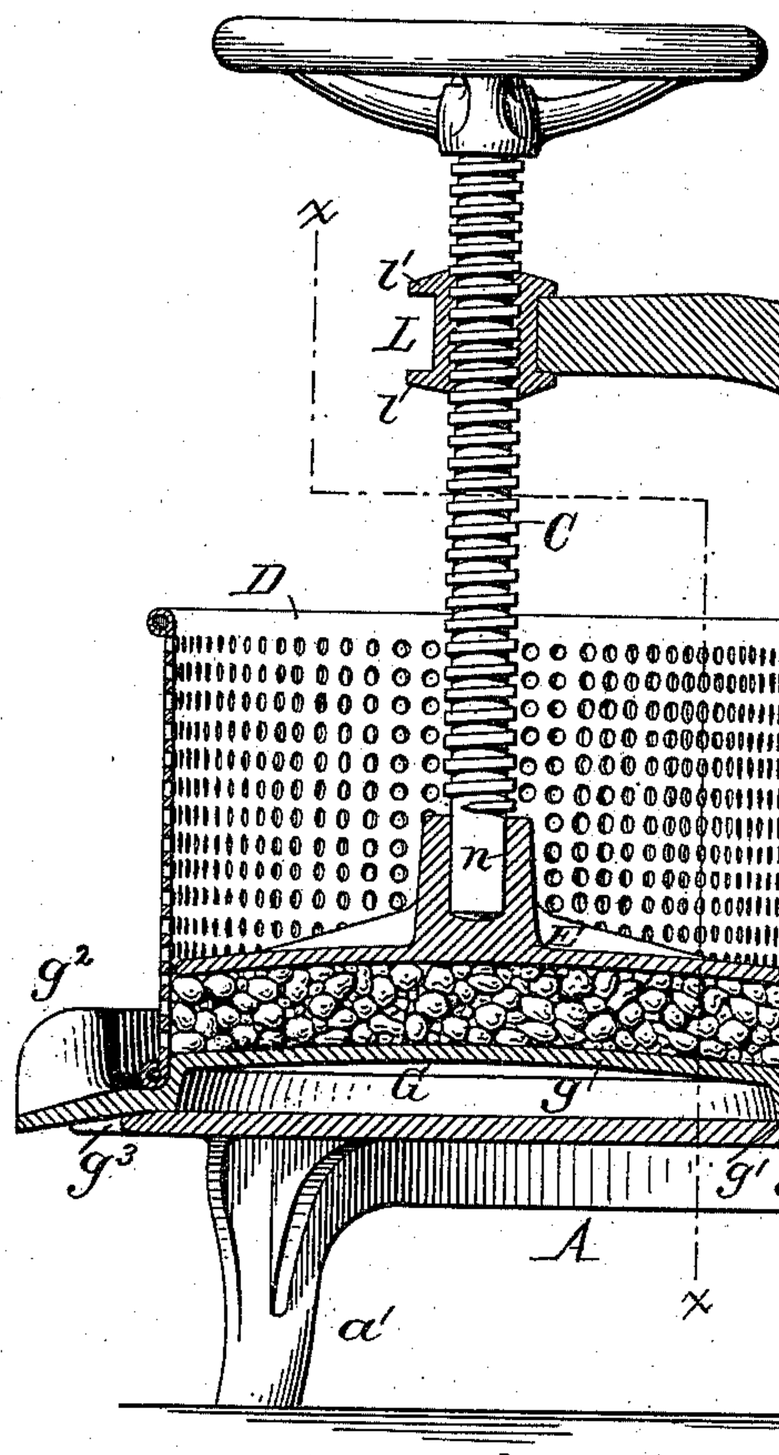


Fig. 2.

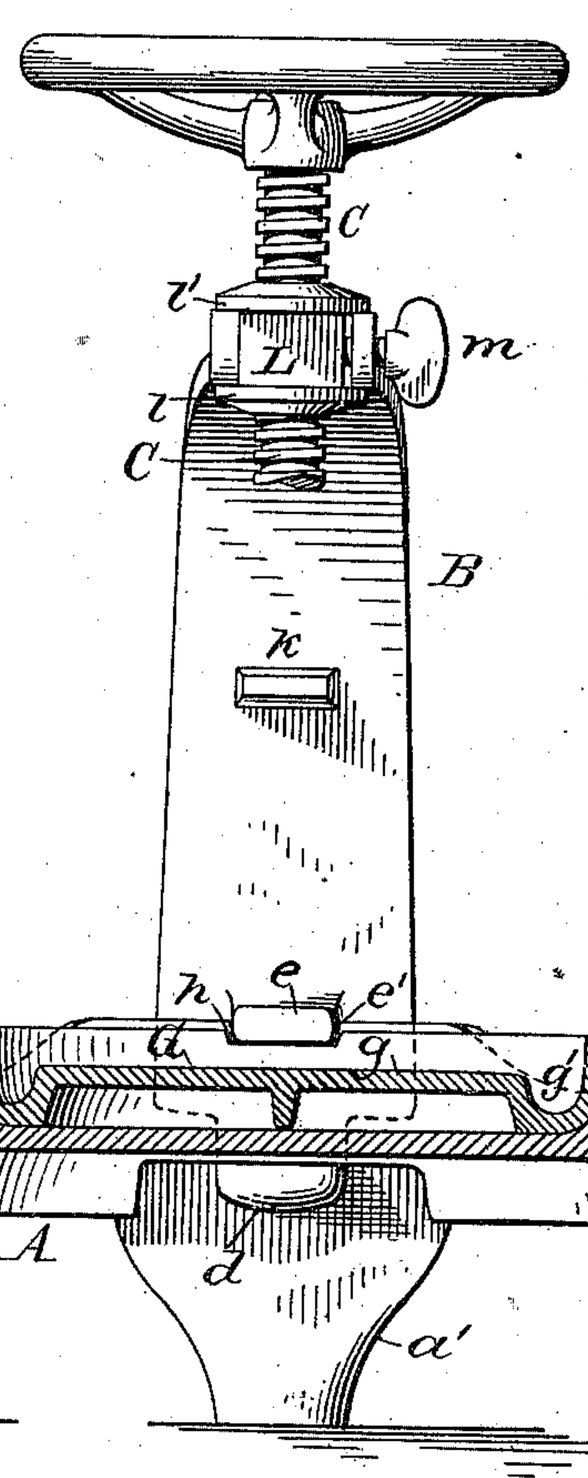
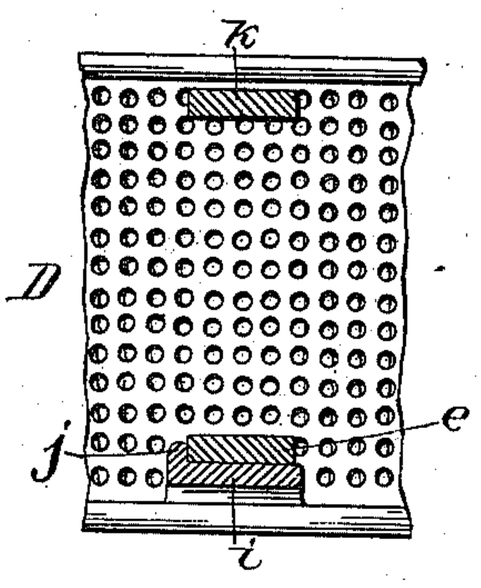


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.



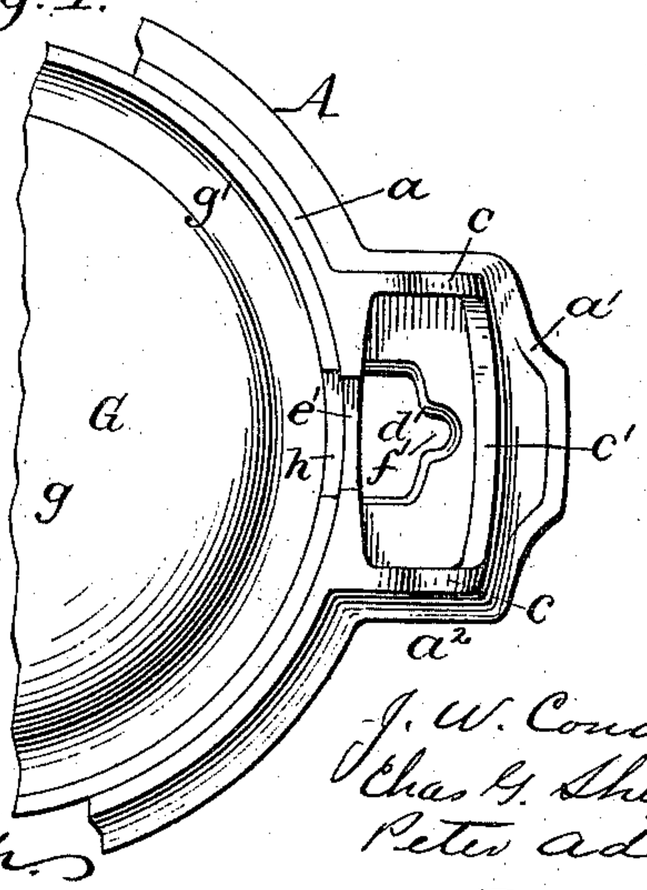
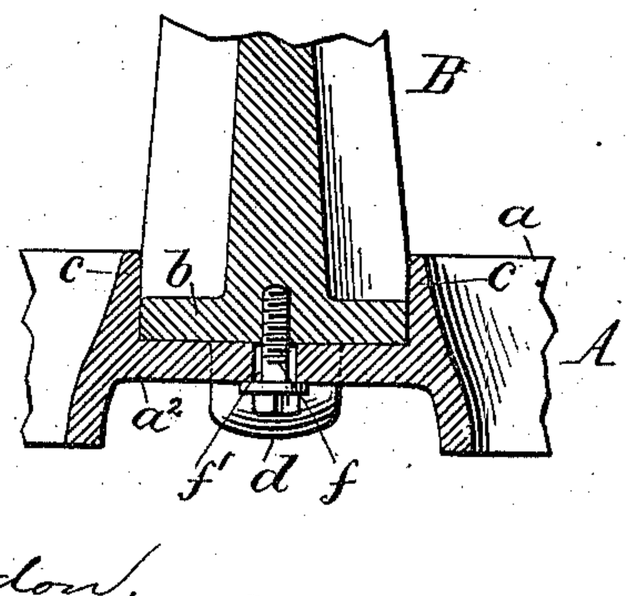


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. CONDON, CHARLES G. SHEPARD, AND PETER ADAMS, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK; SAID CONDON AND ADAMS ASSIGNORS TO WALTER J. SHEPARD, OF SAME PLACE.

DOMESTIC HAND-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,165, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed January 9, 1888. Serial No. 260,124. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN W. CONDON, CHARLES G. SHEPARD, and PETER ADAMS, all of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Domestic Hand-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more particularly to improvements upon the domestic hand-press described and shown in Letters Patent of the United States, No. 340,907, granted to John W. Condon April 27, 1886. The press of said patent consists, essentially, of a base-plate having a bracket or standard in which is arranged a vertical pressure-screw, a perforated cylinder resting upon the base-plate, and a follower or platen arranged in said cylinder and operated by the vertical screw.

The objects of the present invention are to render the connection between the bracket and the base-plate stronger and less expensive, to provide means for holding the perforated cylinder rigidly in place, and to improve the construction of the press in other respects.

The invention consists of the improvements, which will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional elevation of our improved press. Fig. 2 is a cross-section thereof in line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section in line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary top plan view of the base-plate and removable pan with the bracket or standard removed. Fig. 5 is a vertical section in line *z z*, Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the base-plate of the press, which is formed with a raised marginal flange, *a*, and is provided with legs *a'*, so as to raise the base-plate above the top of the table, bench, or other support.

B is the bracket or standard which supports the vertical screw C.

D is the perforated cylinder or chamber in which the fruit or other material is pressed, and E is the follower or platen arranged in the perforated cylinder.

The standard B rests upon an extension, a^2, of the base-plate, and is provided at its lower end with a horizontal flange, *b*, which is seated between two upright lips or flanges, *c*, formed on opposite sides of the extension a^2.

c' is a raised flange formed on the extension a^2 and bearing against the outer side of the horizontal flange *b*.

d represents a lug or projection arranged at the lower end of the standard B, below the flange *b*, and passing through an opening, *d'*, formed in the extension a^2. The lug *d* projects inwardly beyond the inner face of the standard B and engages under the adjacent portion of the base-plate A.

e is a lug formed on the inner side of the standard and projecting over the upper edge of the flange *a*, which latter is provided with a notch or recess, *e'*, which receives the lug *e*.

f represents a fastening screw or bolt, which passes through an opening or slot, *f'*, formed in the extension a^2, and enters a screw-threaded opening formed in the horizontal flange *b* on the outer side of the lug *d*. A washer is preferably interposed between the head of the screw-bolt *f* and the bottom of the plate a^2. In inserting the lug *d* through the opening *d'* the standard is tipped forwardly slightly, so that the horizontal flange *b* of the standard will clear the flange *c'*. This construction forms a strong and rigid fastening, which enables the standard to be readily attached to the base-plate. The standard is cast complete with the lug *d* and flange *b* without coring, and the fastening is comparatively inexpensive.

G represents a removable pan arranged upon the base-plate A, and upon which the perforated cylinder D rests. The central portion, *g*, of the pan is raised to form an annular trough, *g'*, into which the juice flows. This raised central portion is made of the same diameter as the inner diameter of the cylinder D, so as to project into the latter a short distance and hold the cylinder in place.

g^2 is a discharge-spout formed on the front side of the pan and depending below the base-plate A, the latter being provided with a recess, g^3, which receives this spout. The pan

G is held against turning on the base-plate by the lug *e*, which projects into a recess, *h*, formed in the upper edge of the pan.

Heretofore the top of the base-plate was formed so as to serve as a pan; but this construction is objectionable, because it is necessary to clean the entire base-plate. By providing the press with a removable pan the pan can be readily removed from the press for cleaning the same, which can be done with greater convenience than when the pan is formed in one piece with the base-plate.

The perforated cylinder D is provided on its lower rear side with a lug or projection, *i*, which is adapted to engage under the lug *e*, so as to hold the cylinder firmly in position upon the plate G and the latter upon the base plate. The lug *i* is interlocked with the lug *e* by turning the cylinder upon the removable pan G. A stop, *j*, is preferably formed on the lug *i* to limit the movement of the cylinder when the two lugs have been properly interlocked.

k is a lug or support formed on the inner side of the standard B, and against which the upper rear side of the cylinder D bears. This support aids in holding the cylinder in place upon the pan and prevents the same from tipping rearwardly. The screw C works in a screw-nut, L, which is arranged in a recess formed in the upper overhanging end of the standard B, the nut and recess being made flat-sided to hold the nut against turning. The nut L is provided at its bottom with a flange, *l*, which bears against the under side of the standard and prevents the nut from being forced upwardly out of its recess by the upward strain exerted upon the screw C.

l' is a similar flange formed at the upper end of the nut L and resting upon the upper side of the standard B. The flange *l'* supports the screw C in the standard when the pressure on the screw is relieved and prevents the nut from dropping out of its recess. The nut L is preferably secured in its recess by a set-screw, *m*. The lower end of the screw C is arranged loosely in a vertical socket or tube, *n*, formed on the upper side of the platen or follower E, so that the latter can be readily disconnected from the screw.

In the Letters Patent hereinbefore referred to the platen is provided with a shallow concave cavity or depression in which the lower end of the screw rests. This construction is objectionable, as it allows the platen to rock or wabble in the perforated cylinder. By arranging the lower end of the screw in the socket or tube *n* this movement of the platen is prevented and an even and uniform pressure is exerted upon the material in the perforated cylinder.

We claim as our invention—

1. In a press, the combination, with the base-plate provided with an extension, a^2, having an opening, of the standard B, resting upon said extension and provided with a lug or hook engaging under the base-plate, and a fastening-screw whereby the standard is secured to the base-plate, substantially as set forth.

2. In a press, the combination, with a base-plate, A, provided with an extension, a^2, having an opening, d', and lips or flanges *c*, of the standard B, provided at its lower end with a base-flange, *b*, and a lug, *d*, engaging under the base-plate A, and a screw-bolt, *f*, whereby the standard is secured to the extension a^2, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the base-plate A, cylinder D, and standard B, provided with a lug or projection, *e*, of the removable pan G, provided with a recess, *h*, in which said lug engages, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the base-plate A and the standard B, provided with a lug or projection, of the cylinder D, provided with a lug engaging with the lug of the standard, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination, with the base-plate A and the standard B, provided with a lug or projection, *e*, of the cylinder D, provided with a lug, *i*, adapted to be interlocked with the lug *e*, and a lug or support, *k*, formed on the standard B, and against which the upper portion of the cylinder D bears, substantially as set forth.

6. In a press, the combination, with the base-plate A and the standard B, provided with a lug, *e*, of the removable pan G, provided with a recess, *h*, engaging under the lug *e* of the standard, a cylinder, D, provided with a lug, *i*, also engaging under the lug *e* of the standard, a lug, *k*, formed in the standard and bearing against the upper end of the cylinder D, a follower, E, provided with a socket, *n*, and a feed-screw seated loosely in the socket *n* and provided with a screw-nut, L, arranged in a recess in the standard, substantially as set forth.

Witness our hands this 3d day of January, 1888.

JOHN W. CONDON.
CHARLES G. SHEPARD.
PETER ADAMS.

Witnesses:
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