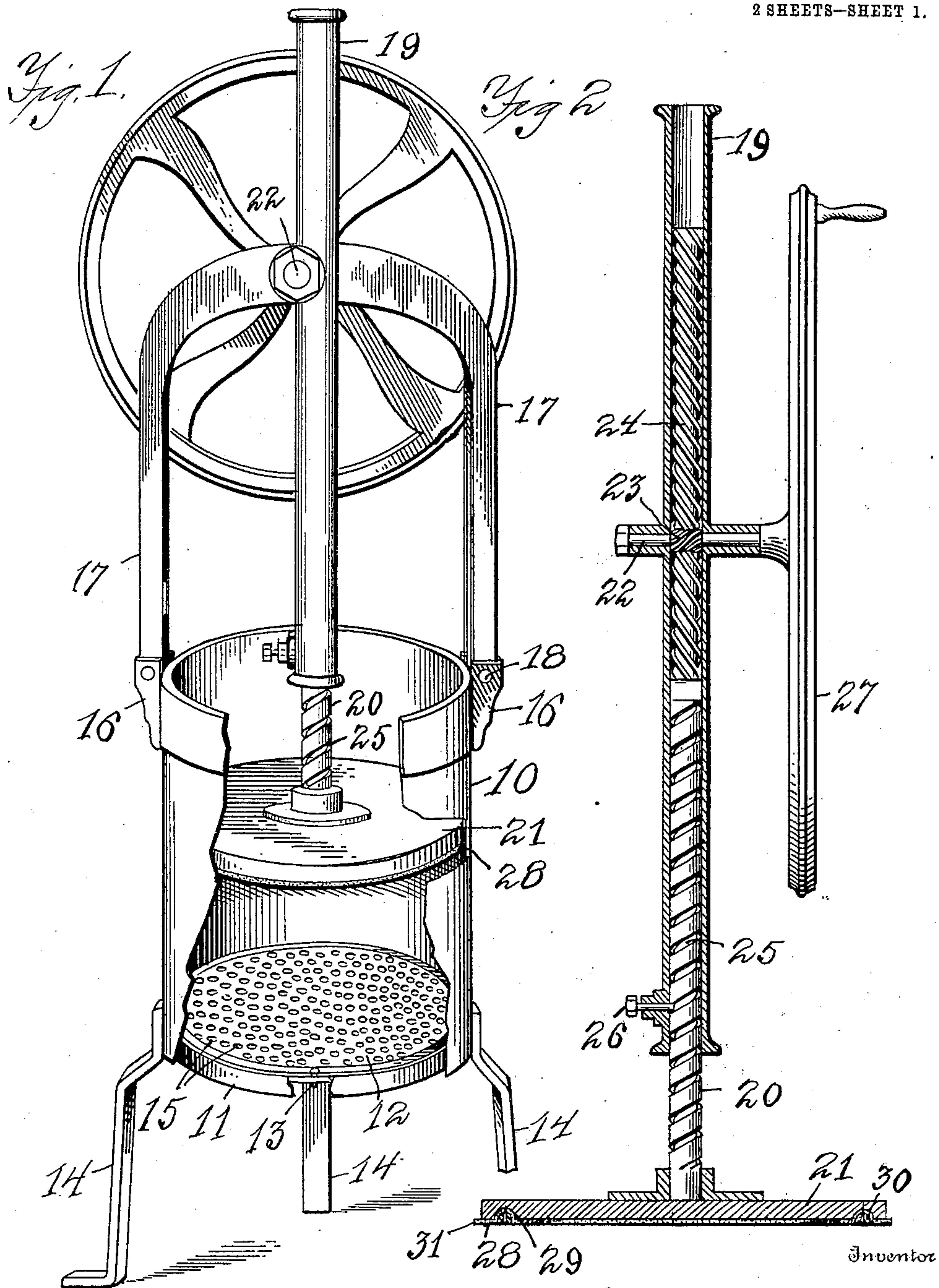


L. N. HIMEBAUGH.
DOMESTIC PRESS.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1910.

968,848.

Patented Aug. 30, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

J. A. Ellsworth
Marble

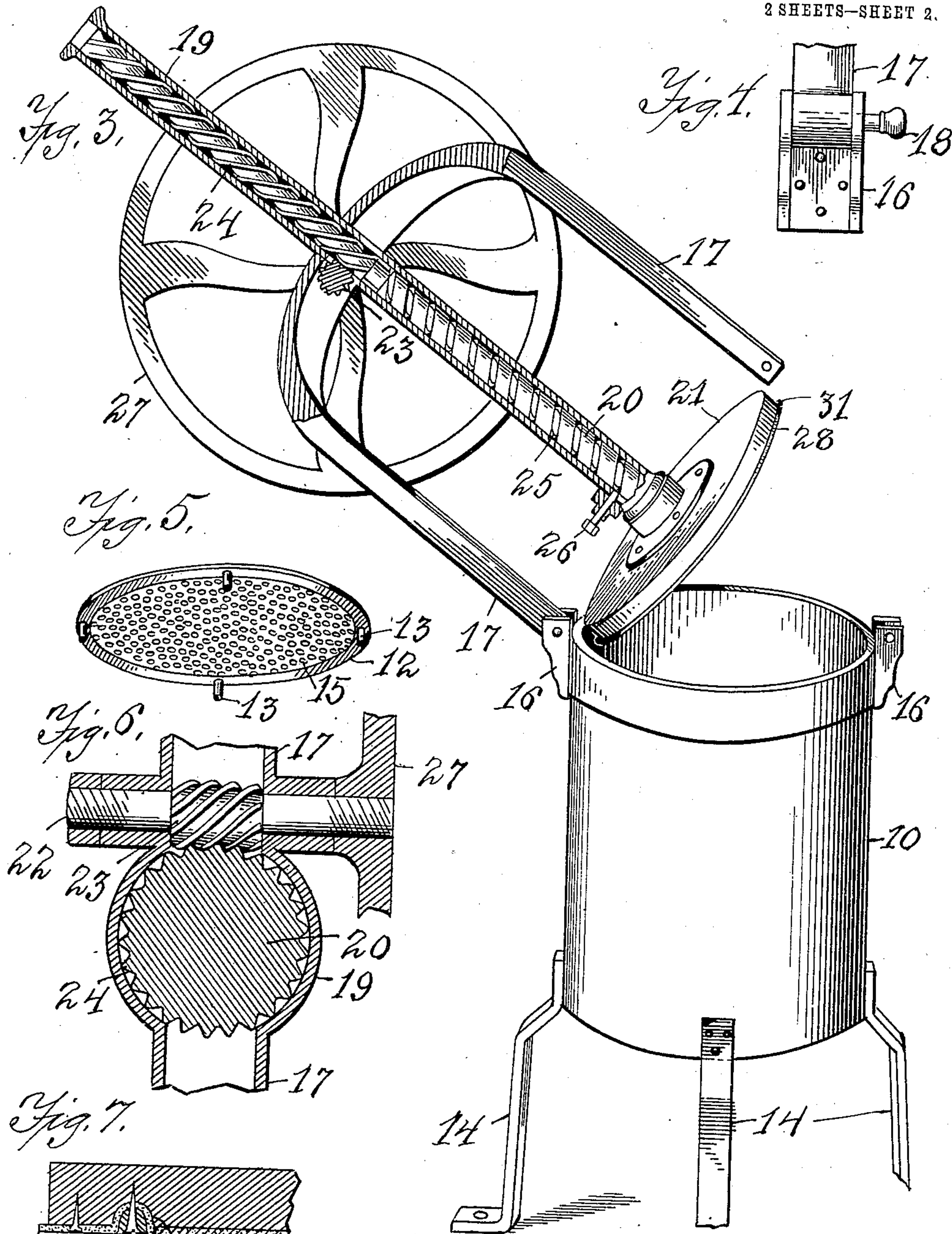
By

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



31 28 30 29
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEON N. HIMEBAUGH, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

DOMESTIC PRESS.

968,848.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 30, 1910.

Application filed June 3, 1910. Serial No. 564,803.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEON N. HIMEBAUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Domestic Presses, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 The invention relates to presses for mashing and mixing vegetables, fruits, custards, curds, and other materials or compounds; and the object of the invention is to provide a powerful, yet rapidly acting press which 15 may be manually operated to press the compounds through a perforated bottom; and the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts, as shown in this specification and drawings and pointed 20 out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the press, the cylindrical sides of the receptacle being broken away to show the plunger or piston and the perforated bottom. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the plunger 25 or piston, the casing for the stem or plunger rod being shown in section to show the oppositely threaded portions of said stem and the worm shaft and hand wheel thereon for turning the worm. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the press with the top construction including the plunger turned to one side to admit the material or compounds to the receptacle. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the 35 pin latch for attaching one side of the top frame to the receptacle. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the under side of the perforated bottom of the cylindrical receptacle, said bottom being tipped up to show the 40 pins in the under side which keep said bottom from turning. Fig. 6 is a crosswise sectional view of the stem or plunger rod showing the worm intermeshing with said rod. Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the edge 45 of the plunger showing the arrangement of the packing.

Similar numerals refer to corresponding parts in the several views.

50 The numeral 10 indicates the cylindrical receptacle which is provided at its lower end with a ring 11 upon which the perforated bottom 12 rests. The pins 13 enter holes in the ring 11 to hold said perforated bottom from turning.

55 The receptacle 10 is provided with the legs 14 which are preferably bent outward

from the bottom of the receptacle so as to provide space for passing a pan or other receptacle between the legs and beneath the receptacle to receive the compounds as they 60 are pressed through the perforations 15 in the bottom 12. Bottom 12 is made removable in order that the parts may be cleansed, but more especially so that several bottoms may be provided having different sized holes 65 or perforations 15 for mixing or mashing different compounds.

Hinge brackets 16 are provided on opposite sides of the upper end of the receptacle 10 to receive therein the lower ends of 70 the arched portion 17 of the frame, hinging said parts 17 at one side, the opposite side being secured by means of a removable pin 18. A vertical tube 19 is provided at the middle of the top of the arch 17 to 75 receive therein the stem or plunger rod 20 of the plunger or piston 21. A crosswise opening is provided in the top of arch 17 to receive therein the shaft 22 of worm 23, which worm meshes in a similarly threaded 80 upper portion 24 of shaft 20. The lower portion of the shaft 20 is provided with a coarse spiral groove 25 cut in the opposite direction from thread 24 to receive therein the inner end of the set screw 26 near the 85 lower end of tube 19, in order to cause plunger 21 to turn or whirl rapidly when pressed down by the worm. A hand wheel 27 is attached to one end of shaft 22 for turning worm 23. The plunger or piston 21 is made 90 flat upon its lower surface so that it may press against the bottom 12 and thereby force out all the contents of the receptacle 10. In order that the contents may not be pressed up around the plunger 21 a packing 95 28 is attached around the outer edge of the plunger 21, which packing is preferably made of canvas or other suitable material. A groove 29 is provided near the edge on the lower side of the plunger into which the 100 inner edge of the packing 28 is placed and a cord binder 30 is attached in said groove over the said inner edge by means of nails or tacks. The groove 29 is sufficiently deep to provide a practically even surface on the 105 bottom of the plunger. The outer edge 31 of packing 28 extends slightly beyond the periphery of the plunger 21 in order that it may press against the inner side of the receptacle 10 and form a packing, thereby 110 preventing the contents from pressing up around the plunger 21.

The operation of the machine is as follows: The plunger 21 is turned up even with the top of the receptacle 10 as shown in Fig. 3 so that the upper frame may be inclined to one side by removing pin 18, thereby allowing the vegetables or compounds to be mashed or mixed to be placed within the receptacle 10. The upper portion of the frame is then returned to the vertical position and pin 18 inserted, after which the hand wheel 27 is revolved, thereby causing the worm 23 to turn stem or plunger rod 20, the groove 25 rapidly whirling the plunger 21 as it is pressed downward, thereby gradually pressing the compound or vegetables through the perforations 15 with great force and a macerating effect. The size and number of holes 15 may be varied according to the work to be performed.

It is obvious that the arrangement of the threads and groove on the opposite ends of the stem or plunger rod 20 is one of the most important parts in producing the peculiar action of the plunger. The thread 24 is preferably of a greater angle than the spiral groove 25, but the two spirals are so proportioned that they work perfectly with one another. It has usually been found, however, that the proportion of the thread on the part 24 to the spiral groove 25 should be about three to one, though this proportion may be departed from.

I claim as new:

1. In a device of the character described, a receptacle having a perforated bottom, an arch on said receptacle, a vertical tube on said arch, a set screw in the side of said tube, a plunger in said receptacle, a stem for said plunger to work within said tube, said stem having a spiral guide groove on a portion thereof to receive said set screw and turn said plunger, the remaining portion of said stem having a screw thread cut there-

on, a worm on said arch meshing in said screw thread, and means for turning said worm.

2. In a device of the character described, a receptacle, a plunger working in said receptacle, a stem for said plunger having a spiral guide groove on one portion and a screw thread on the other portion, said spiral groove and thread proportioned to one another to work together, an arch on said receptacle, a tube on said arch for said stem, a projection on said tube to engage said groove, a worm on said parts and tube to engage the threaded portion of said stem, and means for turning said worm.

3. In a device of the character described, a receptacle, a removable perforated bottom in said receptacle, a portion of the frame hinged to the top of said receptacle and extending above the same, a worm revolubly mounted on said portion of the frame, a vertical tube on said portion of the frame adjacent said worm, a plunger in said receptacle, suitable packing around the outer edge of the under side of said plunger, a stem for said plunger working in said tube, said stem having a spiral groove around the lower portion of the same, a set screw in the lower end of said vertical tube to engage said groove and cause said plunger to turn when moved, the upper portion of said stem having a screw thread at a greater angle of incline than said spiral groove to mesh in said worm, and means for turning said worm, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

LEON N. HIMEBAUGH.

Witnesses:

I. A. ELLSWORTH,
VICTOR A. CHIPMAN.