T. A. GALT & G. S. TRACY.

Cider-Mill.

No. 164,644. Patented June 22, 1875.

Fig. 1.

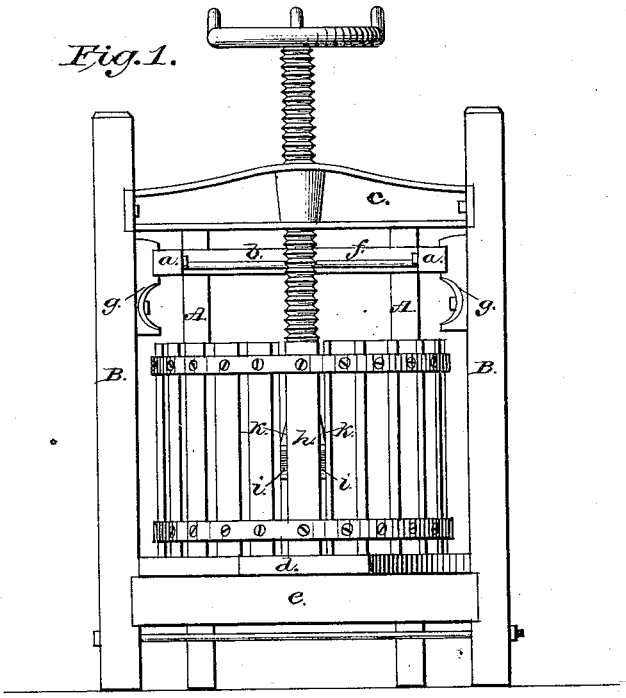
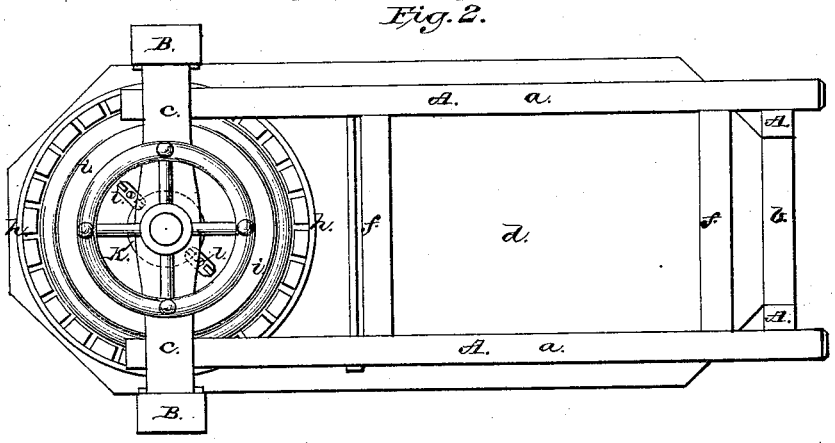


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS A. GALT AND GEORGE S. TRACY, OF STERLING, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CIDER-MILLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **164,644**, dated June 22, 1875; application filed April 26, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS A. GALT and GEORGE S. TRACY, of Sterling, in the county of Whitesides and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Cider-Mills, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention relates to that class of portable cider-mills which consist of a combination of a grinder or crusher and a press, but more particularly to the press, the grinding or crushing portion of such mill being described in Letters Patent of the United States, No. 149,214, granted to us March 31, 1874.

The object of our invention herein described is to secure a certain and expeditious mode of withdrawing the follower from the pomace-receiver, and an improved method of fastening the beams *a a* to the posts B B.

Figures 1 and 2 are, respectively, a front and a plan view of a machine embodying our invention, showing the follower merely entered into the pomace-receiver.

The grinding or crushing machinery is placed within the same frame in the rear of the press, as represented in the aforesaid Letters Patent, but, as no special reference is made to it herein, it is not here shown.

A A and B B are four posts of sufficient size and strength, connected near their upper ends to the horizontal beams *a a* and *b c*, and near their lower ends by the plank *d*, resting on the cross-beams *e e*, thus forming an ordinary frame. The beams *a a* are further strengthened by the short cross-beams *f f*. The brackets *g g* are, respectively, securely bolted to the inner side of the posts B B. These brackets *g g* are provided with a groove, into which the ends of the beams *a a* are snugly fitted, and through which such beams are securely bolted to the posts B B. Each of the brackets *g g* is further provided or constructed with a projection at its lower end, extending over the upper edge of the pomace-receiver *h*, so as to prevent the latter from rising upon the withdrawal of the follower *i*. The lower end of the vertical press-screw is pivoted into the base *k*. On either side of the base *k* are bolted on the follower *i* the clamps *l l*.

These clamps are so located relatively to the screw-base *k* as to be capable of being turned, so as to overlap the base *k*, the latter being formed with a flat circumference to permit of such overlapping by the clamps.

In the pressing of pomace it has heretofore always been difficult to withdraw or extricate the follower after the latter had been forced, or rather wedged, into the pomace-receiver; and the usual and in fact the only method was to remove the receiver with the follower fast in it, dig out the compressed pomace from the bottom of the receiver, and then punch or drive the follower out, all of which not only consumed time, but injured, more or less, both the follower and receiver.

In our invention the receiver is placed on the plank *d* under the crushing-mill until filled with pomace. The follower is then placed on the receiver, and the latter moved on the plank forward under the press-screw, and by means of the screw the follower is forced far enough into the receiver to express the cider from the pomace.

During the downward motion of the follower the clamps *l l* are turned so as not to interfere with the screw-base *k;* but when it is desired to withdraw the follower the clamps *l l* are so turned as to overlap the edges of the base *k*. As the screw is now withdrawn the clamps *l l* attach the follower *i* to the base *k*, and the lower ends of the brackets *g g* extending over and preventing the pomace-receiver from rising the follower is speedily and easily withdrawn, when the receiver can be removed and emptied. The brackets *g g* thus serve the double purpose of a receptacle for the ends of the beams *a a*, and also a stop for the receiver *h*.

The cross-beam C is usually made of iron, and has a thread cut through it corresponding to the thread on the press-screw. The press-screw is turned either by hand or by means of a lever passed between the projections on the upper side of the wheel on the head of the screw.

The pomace-receiver is of the usual character, and performs the ordinary office of holding the pomace, and allowing the cider to escape as the follower is forced downward.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The clamps *l l*, constructed substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The brackets *g g*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The receiver *h*, follower *i*, clamps *l l*, brackets *g g* in combination with the press-screw, substantially as and for the purpose mentioned.

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Witnesses:
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ALFRED BAYLISS.