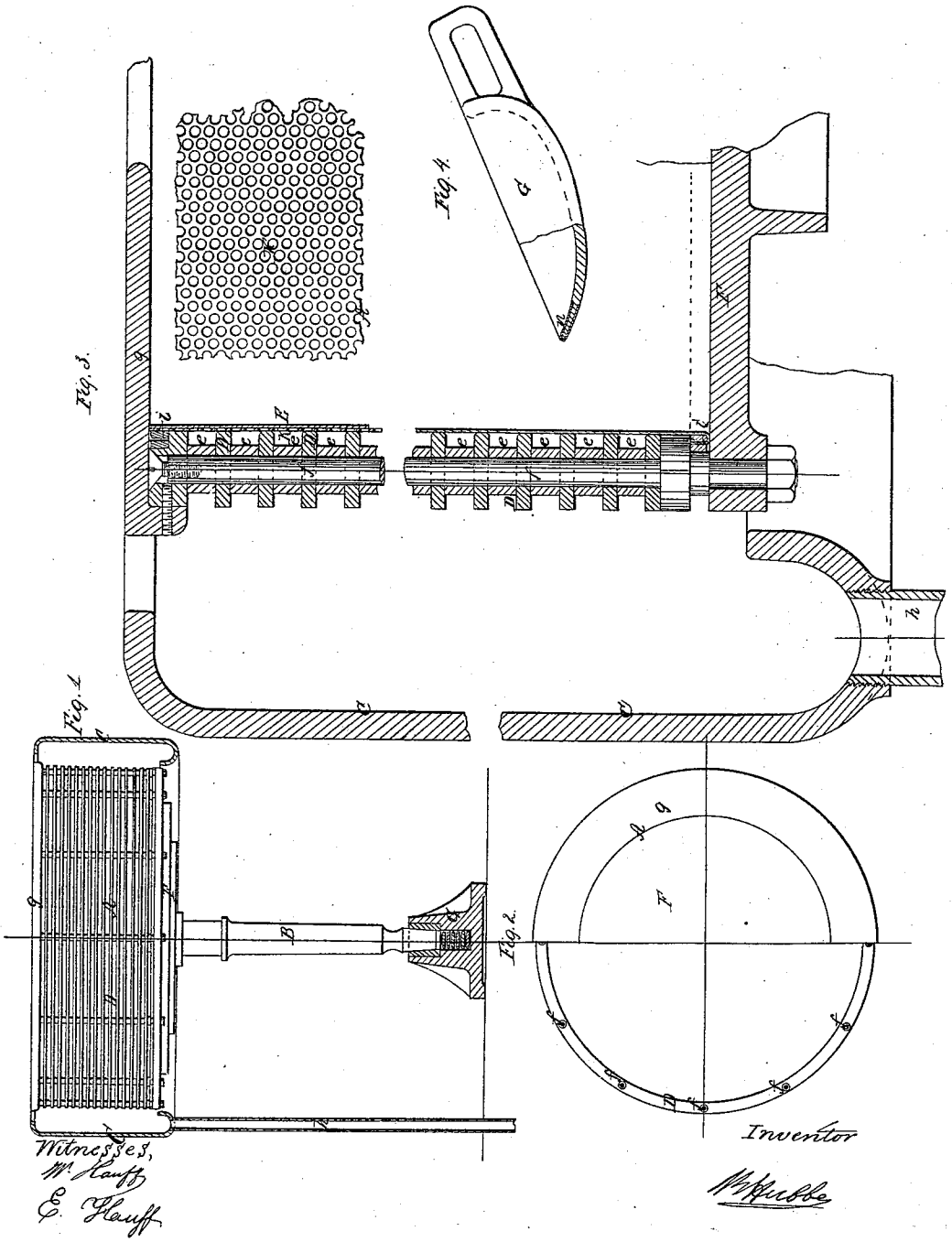
B. Hubbe,

Lard Press,

No. 61,541, Patented Jan. 29, 1867.



AM. PHOTO-LITHO. CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS)

United States Patent Office.

B. HUBBE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 61,541, *dated January* 29, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROTARY LARD PRESS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, B. HUBBE, of No. 223 Madison street, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Rotary Lard Press; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, enabling those skilled in the art to fully understand and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of this invention partly in section.

Figure 2 is a plan or top view of the same.

Figure 3 is a partial central section of the same in a larger scale than the previous figures.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the same.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate like parts.

The object of this invention is to employ centrifugal force for the purpose of separating the oil from lard or other animal fats, in contradistinction of the present method of effecting this separation by simple pressure, which requires cumbersome and expensive apparatuses, and much time and labor.

My rotary press consists of a cylinder, A, which is mounted on the top of a vertical shaft, B. Said cylinder is surrounded by a jacket, C, and it is composed of an annular grate, D, provided with a lining, E, and with a solid bottom, F. The shaft B may be cast solid with said bottom, or it may be made of wrought iron and secured in the bottom F by any suitable means. It is provided with two bearings, and its bottom end is protected by a cast-steel plate, and it is stepped in a socket, G, which is filled with a series of quoit-shaped disks, *a a'*, alternately made of brass and cast iron, so as to reduce the friction to the smallest possible point. The grate D may be made of a series of wrought-iron rings, which are held at the proper distance apart by thimbles, *e*, and secured together by screws, *f*; or said annular grate may also be cast solid with the bottom F, or a cylinder of perforated sheet metal may be substituted for it. The top *g* of the cylinder consists of a ring of cast iron, which is fastened in its place by any suitable means. The jacket C is made of cast iron, and it serves to receive and collect the oil, which runs off into suitable tanks or reservoirs through the pipe or pipes *h*. The lining E of the cylinder A is made of cloth or other suitable fabric of sufficiently fine texture for the purpose, which is held in place by two sets of steel rings, *i i*, one above and one below; or, instead of using these rings, the cloth may also be fastened by securing it to a cylinder, *k*, of perforated sheet brass, the outer diameter of which is exactly equal to the inner diameter of the grate D. The steel rings *i i*, and also the cylinder *k*, (if such is to be used,) are sprung in their places, or secured in any desirable manner. The lard or other animal fat is placed into the cylinder, and, by imparting to said cylinder a rapid revolving motion, the liquid portion or oil contained in the fat is expelled, and the pure lard or fat is retained in the cylinder. This solid portion remaining in the cylinder is removed by a scoop, G, the point of which is protected by a cap, *n*, of leather, or other suitable material, to prevent the same from injuring the lining E. By the use of this rotary press the operation of separating the oil from lard or other animal fat is rendered easy, and it can be effected in a short time and with an apparatus which is cheap when compared with the cumbersome presses now used for that purpose.

I am aware that centrifugal machines have been used to separate sirup from sugar, and also to expel moisture from textile fabrics, or from yarn, but such machines have never, to my knowledge, been used for separating oil from lard; neither could they be used for this purpose without the lining E, which is essential for this purpose, but which could not be used for separating sirup from sugar, or for expelling moisture from textile fabrics or yarn. Instead of securing the lining to the cylinder A, the lard may be filled in a bag, and the bag placed loosely in the cylinder, without altering the result.

I do not claim broadly as my invention the employment of a centrifugal machine for the purpose of separating a liquid from a solid body; but, having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The lining E, made of cloth or other suitable fabric of sufficiently fine texture for the purpose, in combination with the cylinder A, constructed and operating in the manner set forth.

2. The annular grate D, lining E, and rings *i i*, in combination with the bottom F and shaft B, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose described.

B. HUBBE.

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

E. HAUFF.