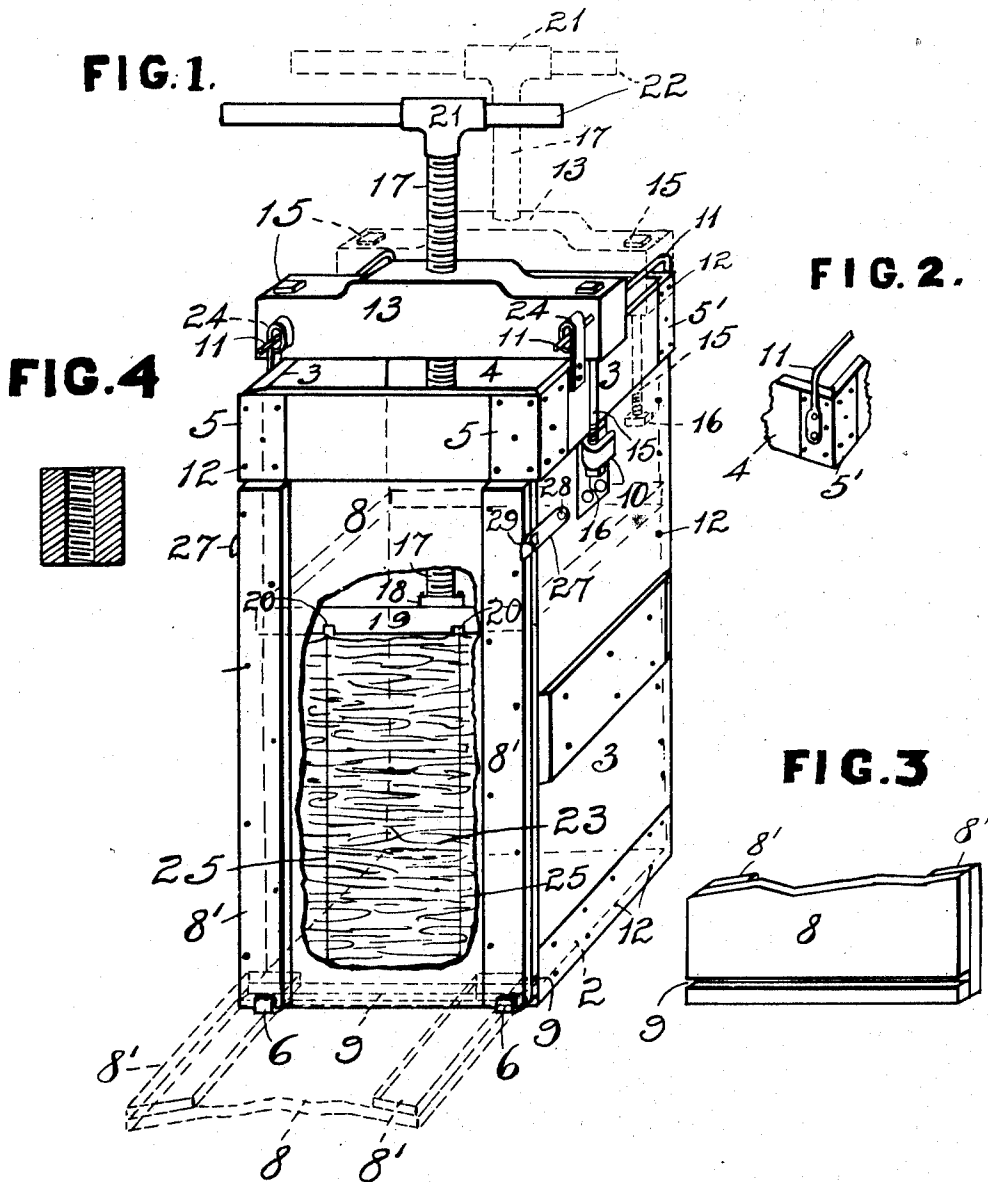


G. WENZELMANN.
BALING PRESS.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 2, 1912.

1,038,248.

Patented Sept. 10, 1912.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAVE WENZELMANN, OF GALESBURG, ILLINOIS.

BALING-PRESS.

1,038,248.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 10, 1912.

Application filed March 2, 1912. Serial No. 681,032.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVE WENZELMANN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Galesburg, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Baling-Press, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to that class of presses which are commonly employed for baling paper, rags, etc., and in which the material is first placed within the box or casing, then compacted by a rammer, and which material receives the final compression from a screw-actuated follower or platen.

The leading object of the invention is to provide for quick movement of the cross-beam or screw-beam whereby it may be shifted from its central (or normal and operative) position to a position at the rear edge of the box, where it will not in the least degree interfere with the operation of manually packing or ramming the material being operated upon, and from which position it may be as quickly shifted back to the one for operation.

Also it is an object to provide simple and unique coacting means whereby when the removable door is laid down, the bale may be slid thereover, the door then performing the functions of a skid.

Minor objects will be in part pointed out.

To the end of carrying out these ends and objects the invention consists in constructions and combinations hereinafter described and claimed.

In carrying out the above generally stated objects of the invention, it will be understood, of course, that the essential features of the same are susceptible of changes in details, structure, and structural arrangements, certain practical and preferred embodiments of which are shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective, the door shown in two positions, in both of which it is partly broken away; Fig. 2, a fragmental perspective detail of the right hand rear upper corner; Fig. 3, a fragmental perspec-

tive detail of the lower portion of the door, seen from the rear side thereof; and Fig. 4, a transverse central sectional detail of the screw-bar.

The same reference numeral wherever applied, designates the same part in each of the views.

2 indicates the bottom, 3, 3, the sides, and 4 the back of the press-box, which may be united by brackets 5, 5', and nails 12, or in any other preferred manner. A pair of hooks 6, 6 are suitably secured in the lower part of the box and their rectangularly bent ends constitute keepers for the lower end of a door 8, the inner face of which is provided with a transverse recess 9 for a purpose presently described. Fixed to and centrally of the upper portion of each side is a loop 10, open toward the rear.

Fixed to and near the outer corners of the back 4 are a pair of bent brackets 11, the horizontal arms of which act as guides for the cross or screw-beam 13, which is provided with transverse apertures which loosely receive said arms, whereby the beam may slide freely back and forth thereon. Said beam is provided also with a pair of vertically arranged apertures for the reception of bolts 15, the lower ends of which are engaged by nuts 16, and the stems of which are adapted to slide into the loops 10. The nuts 16 are of greater cross-sectional area than is the opening in the loops and thereby restrain the screw-beam from rising when the press is in operation.

The beam 13 is vertically and centrally bored and threaded for the reception and engagement of a screw 17, the point of which turns on a block 18 suitably secured on the platen or follower 19 which is provided with bale-wire-receiving apertures extending from front to rear thereof in the usual manner.

21 designates a T-head suitably secured on the upper end of the screw 17, and 22 is the usual sweep or handle.

Fixed on each side 3 and projecting thereabove are a pair of staples or eyes 24, each of which not only acts as a stop for center-

ing the beam 13 transversely of the press box, but inasmuch as said eyes receive the free ends of the arms of the brackets 11 they tend to prevent it (the beam) from end-
5 long movement.

23 designates a bale in process of compression, and 25 the securing wires.

I now proceed to describe the operation.

Assume the several parts, excepting the
10 follower, to be in the relative positions shown by full lines in Fig. 1, and excepting that the screw be in a higher position, and further assume the press-box to be empty. The operator by either pushing or drawing
15 rearwardly on the beam 13 would cause it to slide likewise on the bracket arms 11, but their vertical portions would of course act as a stop to restrain it from falling off the box. The material, as paper or rags, may then be
20 placed in the box, practically all of the top of which is open, and a rammer of any suitable character may be employed to compress it. Successive charges having been thus placed and rammed, until a quantity
25 sufficient to make a suitable bale is held within the box, the follower may be laid thereupon and the beam 17 drawn forwardly, which act will cause the screw 17 and connected parts to also move forwardly.
30 The staples 24 and rods 11 will act as hereinbefore described to stop the beam and screw in central position, ready for the usual operation of final compression, which is accomplished, in the usual manner, by turning
35 the screw 17 in the threads 26 (Fig. 4) in the beam. A nut or any other means ordinarily employed for the purpose may be placed centrally of the beam but as such would be merely a modification of the
40 threads 26, I have not deemed it necessary to illustrate it. While the opposed pressures (of the screw and the material being compressed) are exerting themselves, the stress is, of course, placed on the beam 13. Unless
45 some means were provided for restraining it, it would rise as the screw was turned, but this rising tendency is prevented by the nut 16 taking against the keeper 10. When the bale has been completely pressed the latches
50 27, which are pivoted at 28 to the sides 3, are swung free from the pins 29. The door is then lifted from the hooks 6 and after having been reversed or turned face about, is laid down as shown by the dotted lines, in
55 which position the hooks 6 are engaging the slot 9. The ends of the tie-wires 25 having been secured in any preferred manner, the screw may be turned to release the pressure on the follower and bale, whereupon the
60 latter may be tipped over on its side and onto the door 8, the side rails 8' of which will then act as a skid. It will be manifest that in such position the bale may be easily drawn therealong without moving the door,

it being held by the hooks 6. Indeed, the
65 door may be used as a rack on which the bale may be readily carried.

Having thus described the construction and operation, the purposes and advantages of my invention, I claim as new and desire
70 to secure by Letters Patent the following, namely:

1. A baling-press comprising a press-box having an open end, a beam crossing said open end, bent rods secured to said box and
75 a portion of each disposed horizontally above it, said beam slidably mounted on said rods, staples projecting above said box for limiting the forward movement of said beam and for receiving the ends of said
80 rods, hooks secured to said box and having their openings directed rearwardly, vertically disposed rods carried by said beam and their stems adapted to engage said hooks, nuts on the lower portions of the last re-
85 cited rods and beneath the plane of said hooks, whereby said beam is prevented from rising when in operative position, and compressing means operatively and shiftably
90 connected with said beam.

2. A baling-press comprising a press-box having an open side, a follower-block within said box and adapted to pass through said open side, means for actuating it, hooks se-
95 cured to said box and having upturned ends projected forwardly therefrom, a door adapted to rest in said hooks and to close said opening, said door provided with a slot in its inner portion, adapted to be engaged
100 by said hooks when the door is prone and turned face about, and means for securing the upper portion of the door to said press-box.

3. A baling-press comprising a press-box having an open end, a beam crossing said
105 end, bent brackets fixed to and near the upper corners of the back of said box, on which brackets said beam may be shifted forwardly and back across said end and which brackets limit its rearward movement,
110 and compression means including a screw operatively engaged and shiftable with said beam.

4. A baling-press comprising a press-box having an open end, a beam crossing said
115 end, bent brackets fixed to and near the upper corners of the back of said box and projected forwardly, on which brackets said beam may be shifted forwardly and back
120 and which brackets limit its rearward movement, means for preventing the beam from rising when in operative position, and compression means including a screw engaged and shiftable with said beam.

5. A baling-press comprising a press-box
125 having an open end, a beam crossing said open end, bent brackets fixed to and near the upper corners of the back of said box

and projected forwardly, on which brackets
said beam may be shifted forwardly and
back and which limit its rearward move-
ment, and compression means including a
5 screw engaged and shiftable with said beam.

6. A baling-press comprising a press-box
having an open end, a beam crossing said
end, means on which it may be shifted across
said end, compression means including a
10 screw supported by and operatively engaged
with said beam, a loop fixed to each side of

the press-box and its opening directed rear-
wardly, and means carried by said beam and
adapted to engage said loops, whereby the
beam is held from rising movement when in 15
operative position.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set
my hand this 24th day of February, 1912.

GUSTAVE WENZELMANN.

Witnesses:

L. F. WERTMAN,
F. L. CONGER.