

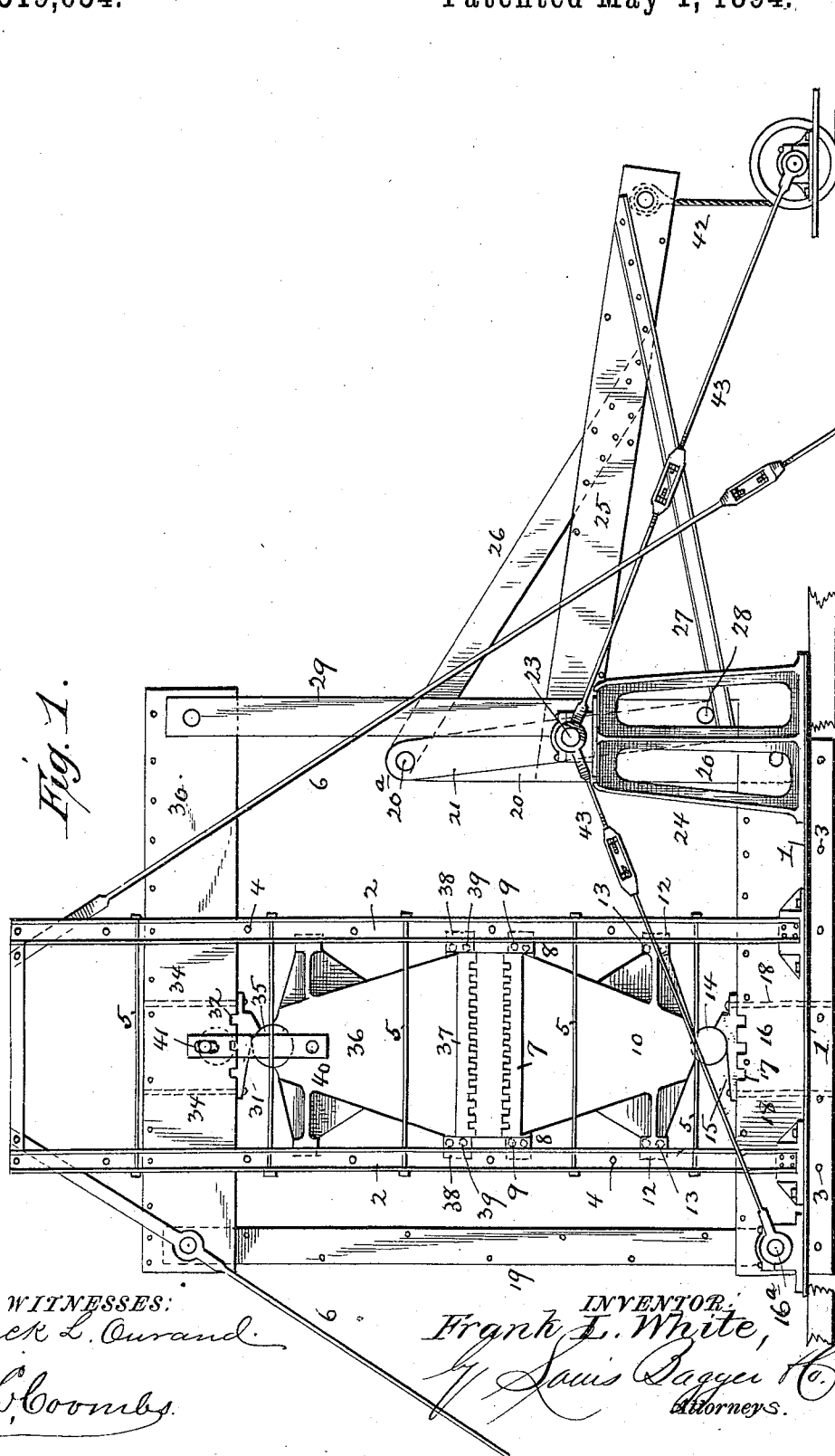
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. L. WHITE.
COTTON PRESS.

No. 519,054.

Patented May 1, 1894.



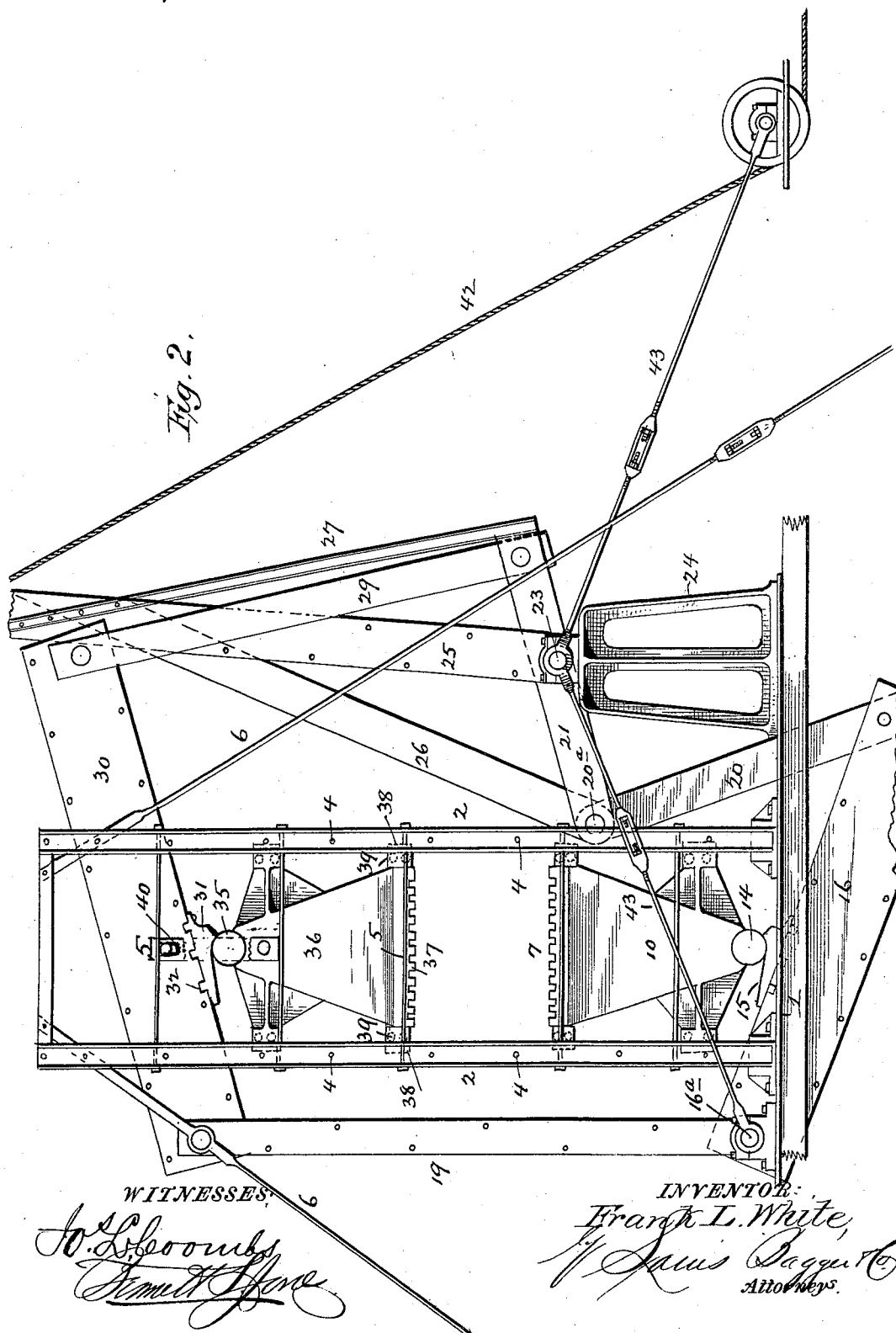
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COTTON PRESS.

No. 519,054.

Patented May 1, 1894.



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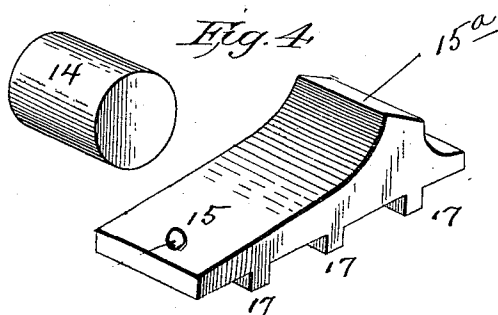
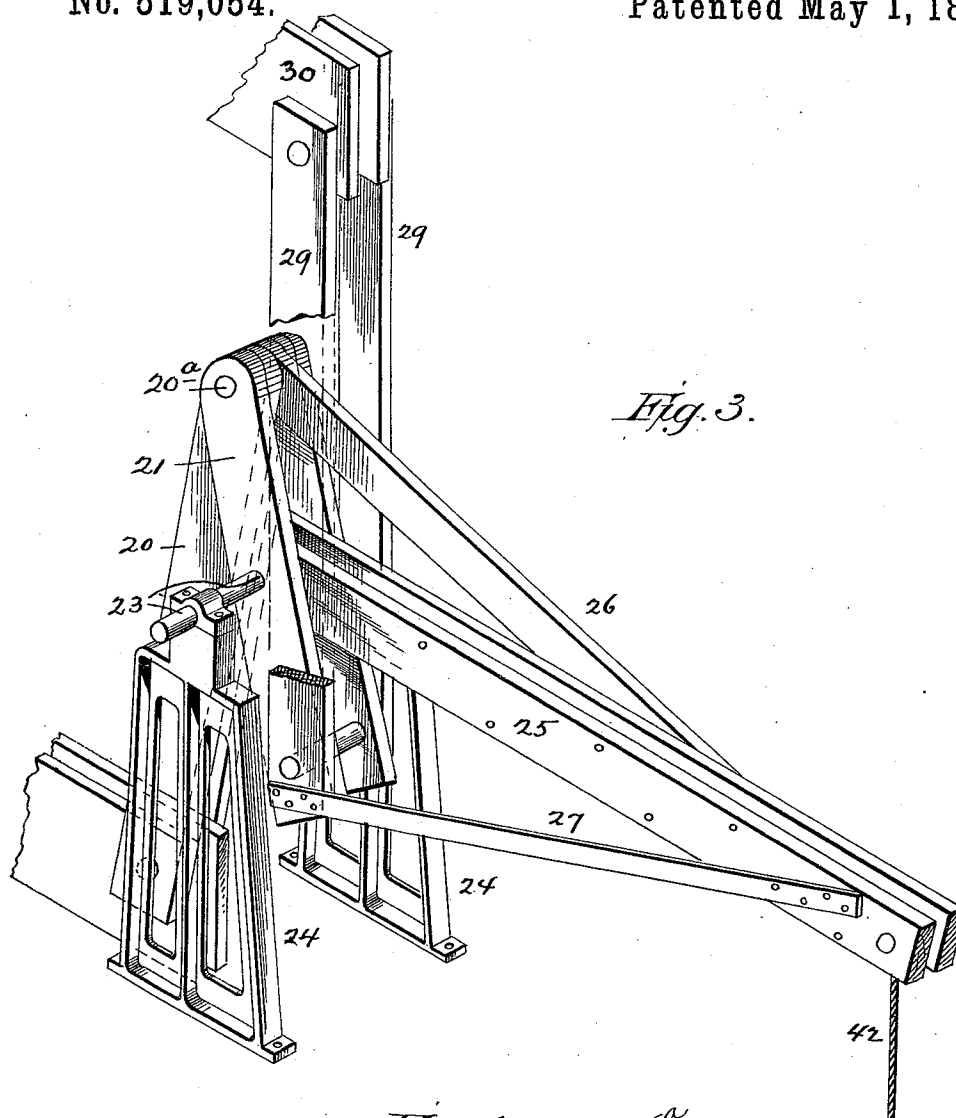
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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

F. L. WHITE.
COTTON PRESS.

No. 519,054.

Patented May 1, 1894.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK. L. WHITE, OF MONROE, LOUISIANA.

COTTON-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 519,054, dated May 1, 1894.

Application filed June 22, 1893. Serial No. 478,531. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK. L. WHITE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cotton-Presses; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cotton compresses of that character or description for which Letters-Patent were granted to me October 28, 1890, Serial No. 439,617.

The object of the present invention, is to provide improved means for vertically moving the upper platen, as well as the lower one whereby I secure superior advantages with respect to efficiency in operation.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts herein-after fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cotton compress constructed in accordance with my invention; the movable platens being brought toward each other as in the act of compressing a bale. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the platens spread apart to remove the compressed bale and insert a new one to be compressed. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the curved plates and rollers between the platen arms and operating levers.

In the said drawings, the reference numeral 1 designates the base to which are secured the uprights or standards 2. This base may be strengthened by transverse brace rods, not shown, and the uprights by similar transverse and horizontal rods, 4 and 5. The upper ends of the uprights are also braced by the rods 6.

The numeral 7 designates the lower platen having side lugs 8 provided with anti-friction rollers 9, which engage with and guide the platen in its movement. The platen is also provided with a downwardly depending arm 10, provided with lugs 12 and rollers 13, similar to lugs and rollers 8 and 9, and its lower end is formed with a semicircular recess in

which is seated a roller 14 which engages with and works upon a curved block 15 carried by a lever 16. This block is provided with ribs 17 seated in grooves in said lever and is secured to the latter by means of bolts 18, and its inner or free face is formed with a projection 15^a, from which point it slopes gradually on a curved line to one end, thus forming a seat for said roller. One end of lever 16 is pivoted to a shaft or rod 16^a of standards 19 secured to the base 1, while its other end is pivotally connected with a link 20, which in turn is pivoted at 20^a to an oscillating arm 21 journaled on a shaft 23, secured in uprights 24, secured to base 1. Also journaled to shaft 23 is an operating lever 25, and the ends of arms 21 are connected therewith by means of bars 26 and 27.

Pivoted at 28, to arm 21 is a link 29, which in turn is pivotally connected with a lever 30, pivoted to the upper ends of standards 19. This lever is provided with a curved block 31, secured thereto by bolts 34, and is similar to the block of the lower lever 16, being provided with ribs 32, corresponding with the ribs 17 of block 15. With this block engages a roller 35 which is seated in a semi-circular recess in the upwardly extending arm 36 of the upper platen 37 which latter is similar in construction to the lower platen, being provided with lugs 38, and rollers 39, which engage with the uprights 2. The platen 37 is pivotally connected with lever 30 by arms 40, the upper ends of which are formed with elongated slots 41. The object of these plates is to elevate the platen when lever 30 is elevated and the purpose of the elongated slots is to take the strain off of said arms when the said lever is depressed and to allow the block 31 to bear down upon the roller 35 and depress the platen. The object of curving the blocks 15 and 31, is to cause the pressure of the levers with which they are connected to be exerted in a perpendicular line, and thus prevent binding of the rollers in their seats. To the free end of lever 25 is secured a rope 42, which may be connected with a drum or other means by which the lever may be depressed. The rods 43, are connected with the shafts 16^a and 23 for the purpose of bracing the machine.

The operation is as follows: When the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 2, the platens are forced apart. The bale to be compressed is placed between said platens and the lever 25 is depressed by means of the rope connected therewith and operated by any power found convenient. In its movement, the lever will by means of bars 26 and 27 turn arm 21 to the position shown in Fig. 2, which will cause lever 16 by means of link 20 to be elevated, which in turn will elevate the lower platen. At the same time the upper platen will be depressed by means of lever 30 and link 29, which are also actuated by the movement of arm 21. A reversal of the movement of lever 25, will return the parts to the first position. From the above it will be seen that by both platens moving together, they will only have to make a stroke of one-half the distance as when a single moving platen is employed. There are also other advantages which will be apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention pertains.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

In a cotton or other compress, the combination with the upper and lower platens, having semicircular recesses in their outer ends, the pivoted levers provided with blocks, the inner or free sides of which are formed with projections and cut away in a curved sloping line, the rollers seated on and bearing against said blocks and the slotted plates pivotally connected with the upper platen and lever, of the links pivotally connected with said levers, the oscillatory arm to which said links are pivoted and the operating lever, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK. L. WHITE.

Witnesses:

MILTON A. SMITH,
D. D. JOHNSON.