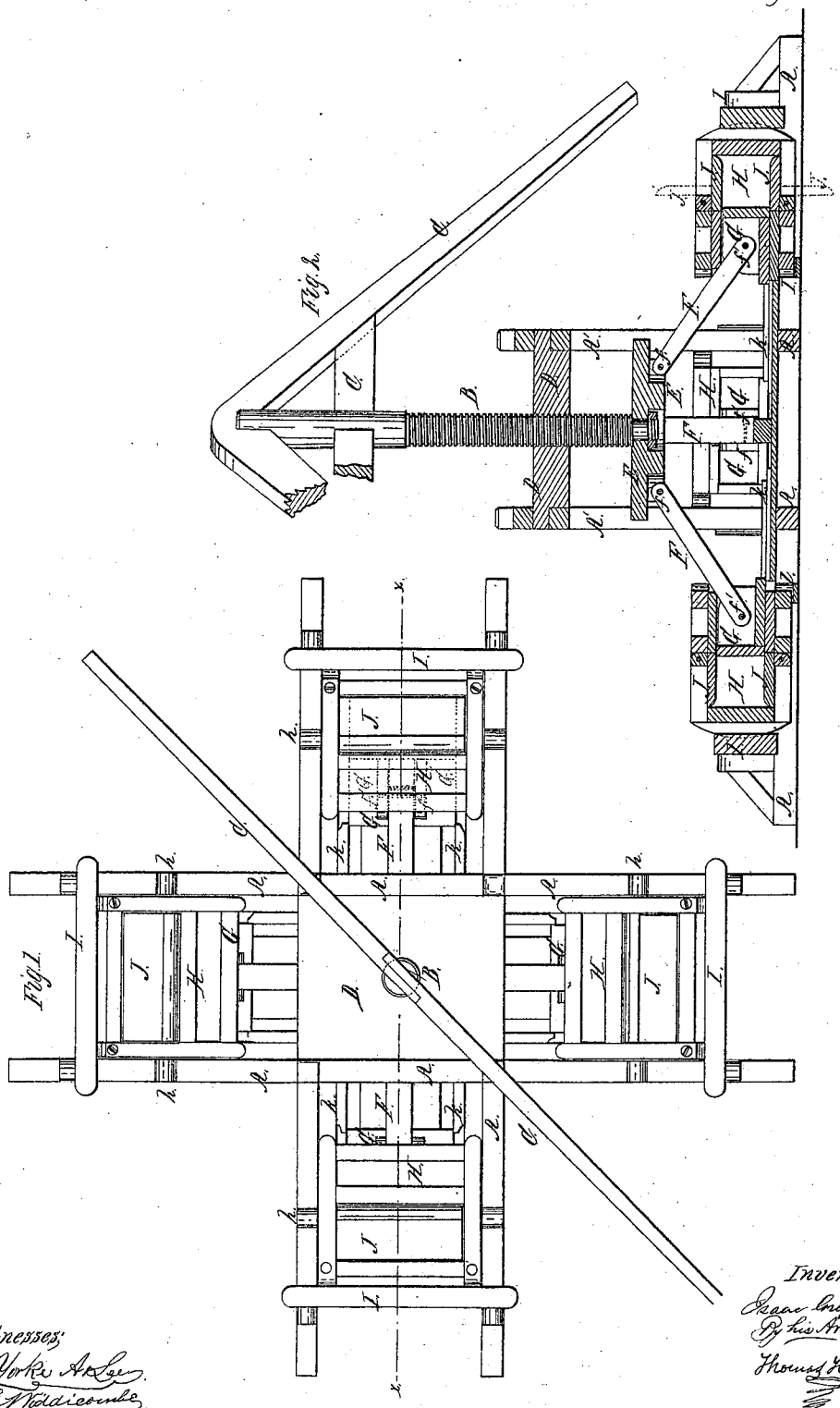
I. Griffin,
Cotton Press.

No. 31,079. Patented Jan. 8, 1861.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC GRIFFIN, OF MILFORD, GEORGIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON-PRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **31,079**, dated January 8, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC GRIFFIN, of Milford, in the county of Baker and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cotton and other Presses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of my press, and Fig. 2 a section on line *x x* of Fig. 1.

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

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A is the frame of the machine; B, the screw; C, the levers, to which the power is attached; D, a platform rigidly secured between the posts A′ of the frame A, and through the center of which the screw B works.

E is a sliding or movable platform, movable up or down, as required, through the action of the screw B, which is attached thereto by a screw and nut, as shown, and to the under side of which arms or levers F are attached. These arms F are hinged to the movable platform at *f*, and to the pressing-block G at *f′*, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

H is a "box," into which the cotton is put to be pressed, swinging on a center at *h*, and resting, to withstand the pressure of the blocks G, (on the cotton inside,) against supports I, as shown.

J J are doors, which can be opened to allow the cotton, after having been pressed, to be bound and dropped out of the box into a receptacle beneath. (Shown open in red lines in Fig. 2.)

The operation is as follows: When the platform E has been raised, through the agency of the screw B, as before explained, to its highest point of elevation, the pressing-blocks G will have been all drawn out of the boxes H and resting on "ways" *k*. These boxes H are now at liberty to be upturned and filled with the required amount of cotton and returned to their normal position. To prevent their going too far forward, the lower forward ends rest on a cross-piece, *b*. The horse or other power is now attached to the lever C and started, when, through the action of the screw B, the platform E is pressed downward, and the pressing-blocks, through the agency of the arms F, hinged, as shown, to said block and platform, are pushed along on the ways *k* and into the boxes H, where the cotton is awaiting pressure. Thus the cotton in all the four boxes will receive an equal amount of pressure, and the degree of pressure will be the same in all of the boxes.

One of the advantages of this system of pressing is that after the arms, which are hinged on the under side of the platform, reach a certain elevation on their downward pressure they exert a knuckle or wedge power, and act to support themselves in the pressure against the cotton, and consequently taking less expense of power to press the cotton where the greatest pressure is required.

The boxes H may be multiplied, and as many used as desired, still retaining the same principle, by making the movable platform E of circular shape and hinging the arms nearer the outside of said platform to accommodate more arms and prevent the interference of the posts A′.

I do not claim a revolving box, as shown in the patent granted to H. W. Randle February 16, 1858; but

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination and arrangement of the screw B, movable platform E, arms F, and pressing-blocks G, with boxes H, as and for the purposes herein set forth and described.

ISAAC GRIFFIN.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. GRIFFIN,
SOLOMON SUTTON.