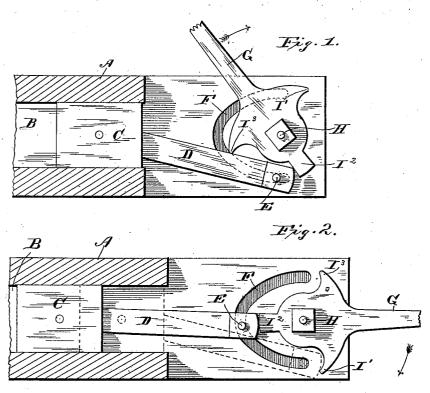
(No Model.)

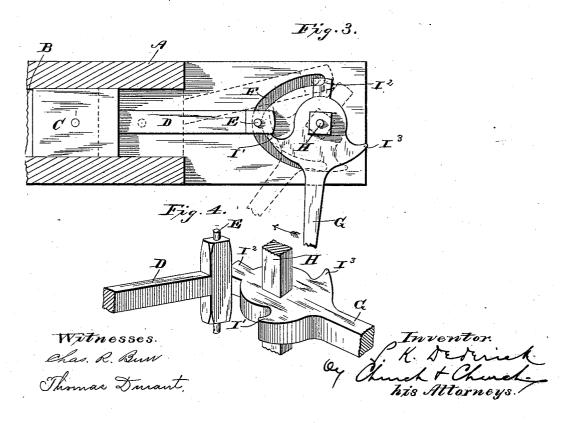
## P. K. DEDERICK.

BALING PRESS.

No. 334,003.

Patented Jan. 12, 1886.





## United States Patent Office.

PETER K. DEDERICK, OF LOUDONVILLE, NEW YORK.

## BALING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,003, dated January 12, 1886.

Application filed October 16, 1885. Serial No. 180,081. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Peter K. Dederick, of Loudonville, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented certain new 5 and useful Improvements in Baling-Presses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, 10 and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

In an application for Letters Patent filed by me on the 20th day of October, 1885, Serial No. 180,448, and of which this is a division, I 5 have shown and described a variety of embodiments of a new type of reversible powers for baling-presses, each embodiment containing the essential features of my generic invention—namely, connecting devices so arranged 20 between the reversible horse-lever or sweep and the pitman connected to the traverser as to cause two or more reciprocations of the traverser to be made at each movement of the horse-lever from side to side in either direction.

The claims made in said prior application are fundamental, and none of them are drawn with a view of specifically covering the details of construction involved in any of the structures disclosed in said application. It is my object, therefore, in the present case to cover one species of my generic invention—to wit, that wherein the outer end of the pitman, instead of being connected to a crank arm or arms and controlled thereby in its movements back and forth across the central line, is caused to travel in a suitable slot or guide, preferably formed in or secured to the press-frame, by the operation of suitable bearings upon a vibratory horse-lever.

In the drawings, Figures 1, 2, and 3 illustrate plan views with the parts in the various positions which they occupy when the press is operated. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing in 45 perspective the construction and relation of the principal parts of the power.

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

A represents the press-box, and B the bale-50 chamber, of what is known as a "perpetual" or "continuous" baling-press.

C is the traverser, and D the pitman. At its outer end the pitman is preferably provided with suitable pins or bearings, E, which are adapted to project in suitable grooves, F, 55 formed, preferably, in or upon the press-frame, as shown.

The horse-lever G is pivoted at H, and its head is provided with two side bearings, I' I<sup>3</sup>, respectively, and an intermediate bearing, I<sup>2</sup>. 60

When the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1, the traverser stands in position to permit of a charge of material being fed into the press-box in front of it, and the horse-lever is at one extreme of its movement and 65 ready to be swung around to the opposite side of the press. When the horse lever is so swung around in the direction indicated by the arrow, its intermediate bearing, I2, forces the pitman nearly up to a central line, as 70 shown in Fig. 2 in full lines, at which point the said bearing passes by the end of the pitman, and the latter, under the influence of the back expansion of the pressed material, is thrown back into the position indicated by 75 dotted lines in Fig. 2, thus producing one complete reciprocation of the traverser, and then, as the horse lever continues to move onward, the pitman is, by the operation of the bearing I' upon it, forced up to and over the central 80 line, being carried back to the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 3, by the expansion of the pressed material, and thus completing the second full stroke of the traverser. The horse is then reversed and the horse-lever swung 85 back to the side of the press, from whence it started, and so on continuously while the baling continues, two strokes of the traverser being given at each complete movement of the horse-lever in either direction.

It is obvious that the form of the pitman end and of the head of the horse-lever and of the guide for the pitman may be varied indefinitely, the only requisites being that the horse-lever head shall be provided with two 95 extreme and an intermediate bearing, and that the pitman shall be so constructed and guided as that upon the co-operation of the intermediate bearing with it it will be carried up nearly to the central line and then released 100 and allowed to be thrown back toward the point from whence it started, and that upon

its co-operation with either of the extreme bearings it will be forced across the central line and out at the other side of the press.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a baling press, the combination, with a traverser and a pitman connected thereto, of a guide for the outer end of the pitman, by which, as pressure is applied to said outer end, it is made to approach a central line, and a vi10 bratory horse-lever or sweep having one bearing co-operating with the pitman to carry the latter up nearly to the central line and then release it, and two other bearings, alternating in their operation upon the pitman, respectively, with the first-named bearing, for forcing

the pitman up to and over the central line,

whereby to produce two reciprocations of the traverser at each complete movement of the horse-lever in either direction, substantially as described.

2. In a baling-press, the combination, with a traverser and the pitman connected thereto, of a guide for the outer end of the pitman and a vibratory horse-lever having two extreme and an intermediate bearing for co-op-25 erating with the pitman, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

PETER K. DEDERICK.

Witnesses:

CYRUS R. DEDERICK, R. J. VAN SCHOONHOVEN.