(No Model.)

P. K. DEDERICK.

BALING PRESS.

No. 269,565. Patented Dec. 26, 1882.

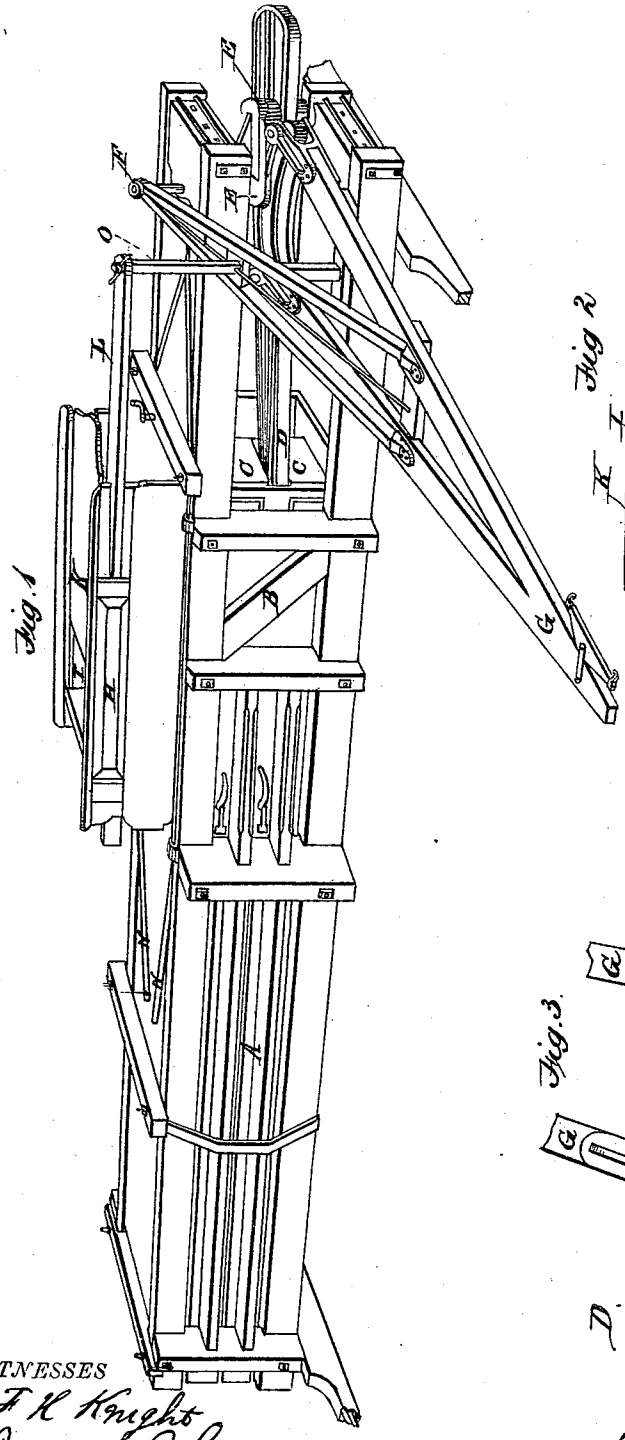


Fig. 1.

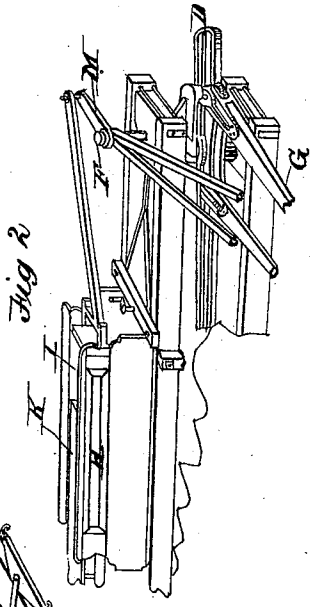


Fig. 2.

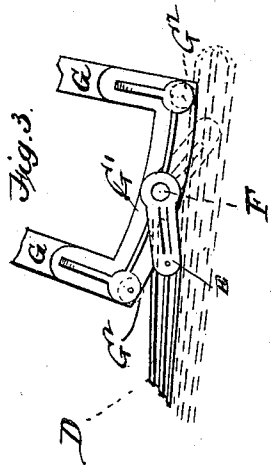


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER K. DEDERICK, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

BALING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 269,565, dated December 26, 1882.

Application filed March 24, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER K. DEDERICK, of Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented certain new 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 part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a press embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view illustrating a modification of the means for operating the condenser; and Fig. 3 is a detail view, showing a portion of the horse lever and toggle.

This invention relates to that class of baling-presses known as "continuous" or "perpetual" presses, for which Letters Patent were granted me on the 29th day of October, 1872, numbered 132,566 and 132,629, and for which other Letters Patent for various modifications have since been granted me.

My present improvements will first be described, and then pointed out particularly in the claims at the end of this specification.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the bale-chamber of the press; B, the press-box; C, the traverser; D, the pitman forming one arm of the toggle; E, the other arm of the toggle, mounted on the shaft F and articulated to the pitman D, as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 3. G is the sweep or horse-lever, carrying at its inner end a segmental portion, G′, mounted centrally upon the shaft F, and having rollers or studs G^2 G^2 at its corners, as shown. H is the hopper having the feed-orifice I, and K is the condenser, adapted to reciprocate back and forth into the hopper and crowd the loose material therein forward over the feed-orifice, in position to be thrust down into the press-box, as usual in this class of presses.

In the operation of the press the horse attached to the sweep is caused to make a half-circle and then, reversing his motion, to proceed back to starting-point. This vibrates the sweep and causes the wheels or projections G^2 G^2 to alternately engage with the arm D of the toggle and carry the toggle toward and past the center. Each time the arms of the toggle are made to come into line from right to left the traverser, with the section of material in front of it, is driven forward and the material is forced from the press-box into the bale-chamber; but as soon as the toggle passes the center the back expansion of the pressed material causes the traverser to be forced back and the toggle to pass to the limit of its stroke from right to left, in position to be at once operated upon by the sweep in its reverse movement from left to right. Each half-turn and reverse of the horse therefore produces two complete reciprocations of the traverser.

In a former patent granted me—viz., No. 151,477—the toggle is shown operated by a half-turn-and-reverse movement of the sweep, and the toggle is thrown to the limit of its movement by the back expansion of the pressed material against the traverser independent of the movement of the horse-lever, as in the present case; but in said patent the condenser is connected to the traverser and must move with it at all times. In the present case, however, the condenser is independent of the traverser and operated directly by the horse-lever, and moves only when the lever moves.

Various ways may be devised for connecting the condenser to the horse-lever. For instance, a staff, O, may be mounted on the horse-lever, and this in turn connected to the condenser K by a pitman, L, or the horse-lever may be rigidly secured to the shaft F, and an arm, M, also rigidly secured to said shaft, as shown in Fig. 2, may be connected at one end to the condenser and at the other to the arm. Other forms might be devised, it only being necessary that the connection be made so that the condenser may move with the horse-lever and independently of the movement of the traverser.

In operating the machine in the manner described, the power of the horse being applied alternately in opposite directions, the strain on the frame is very great and soon causes it to swing and sway at the center at every movement of the animal. To overcome this I provide the frame at both top and bottom with truss-rods N N, extending on each

side of the hopper, with their ends brought together or crossed and secured as shown, and effectually accomplish the object.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new—

1. In a continuously-operating baling-press, the combination, with the traverser, of the pitman and crank forming the toggle, and the vibrating horse-lever or sweep having the projections or rollers for alternately shifting the toggle, substantially as described.

2. In a continuously-operating baling-press, the reciprocating traverser, the toggle, and the vibrating sweep or horse-lever, operating as described, with the feed-hopper and condenser and connections by which the condenser is operated from the horse-lever, and independently of the traverser, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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