No. 628,452. Patented July 11, 1899.

P. K. DEDERICK.

BALING PRESS.

(Application filed Nov. 12, 1892.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

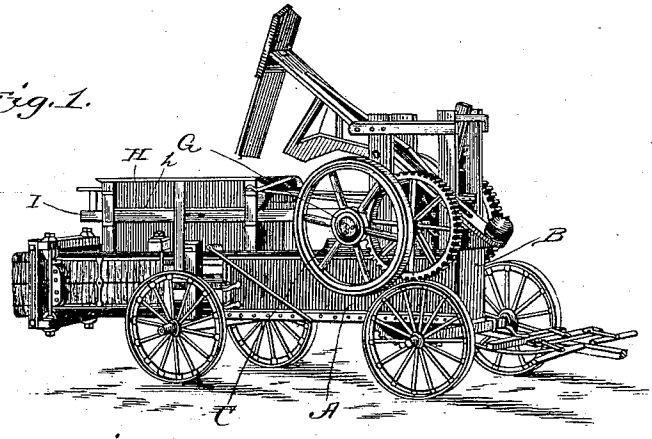


Fig. 2.

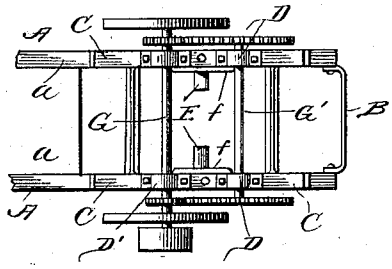


Fig. 3.

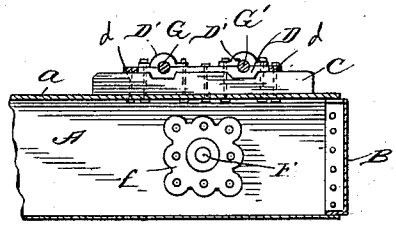


Fig. 4.

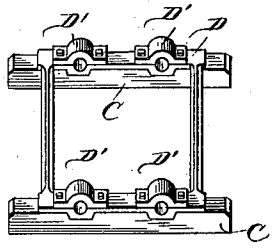


Fig. 5.

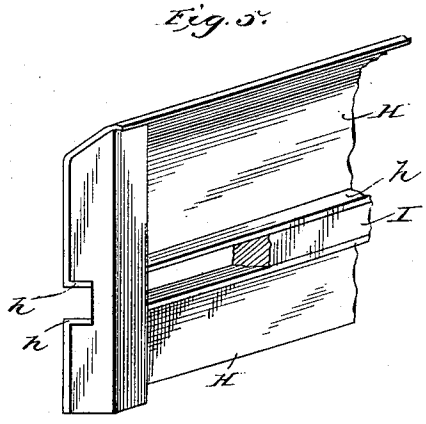
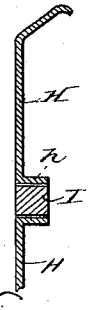


Fig. 6.



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER K. DEDERICK, OF LOUDONVILLE, NEW YORK.

BALING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 628,452, dated July 11, 1899.

Application filed November 12, 1892. Serial No. 451,805. (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 and useful Improvements in Baling-Presses; and I 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, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The present invention relates to improvements in that class of baling-presses known as "continuous" presses, for which Letters Patent were granted to me October 29, 1872, Nos. 132,566 and 132,639, and has for its object to provide an improved construction of the frame and means for supporting and attaching the bearings and supports for the power mechanism, particularly of belt-driven presses, to which ends it consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, all as will be now described, and pointed out particularly in the appended claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a press embodying my present invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan of the power end with the feeder and inside mechanism removed. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the power end. Fig. 4 is a perspective of the box-frame and intermediate supporting-blocks. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the end of one side of the hopper. Fig. 6 is a section of the same.

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

A indicates the frame or case of the press, formed of steel plates firmly riveted together and provided with angular flanges at the corners to stiffen and to form a bearing or rest for the power-boxes and shafting. A head B is secured to the side plates at the end and firmly holds them together. This head may be provided with flanges and riveted to the side plates, as shown, or the side plates may be flanged inward and their meeting edges riveted together. Thus with the angular flanged edges provided at the sides and the rigid connection formed by the head B the extended power sides of the steel case A are rendered so rigid that the ordinary cast frame to support the fulcrum of the power mechanism may be dispensed with and the power fulcrumed directly to the steel sides of the case without danger of distortion or springing.

I attach to each of the steel sides a plate *f*, secured firmly thereto and from which project inwardly fulcrum bearings or journals F, on which the crank or power wheels are journaled and connected with the traverser in the usual manner.

The bale-chamber, feeder, and power mechanism are similar to those heretofore used and need no specific description.

Above the body of the press and supported on intermediate pillow-blocks or timbers C, resting on the angular flanges *a* of the sides A, is an iron or steel box-frame D, the whole being firmly bolted in place by through-bolts *d*. Journal-boxes D′ of usual construction are formed in or on this box-frame D for the reception of the belt and gear wheel shafts G G′, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. By this arrangement a light rigid structure is provided in which the bind, cut, and wear resulting in this class of machines as heretofore constructed are avoided and the noise and vibration and shock of the gearing are greatly diminished by the intermediate pillow-blocks of wood, the latter, in effect, forming cushions to hold the bearings at the proper elevation and deaden the noise from the whole machinery at the power end.

The hopper H is mounted over the feed-opening and is constructed with sheet-steel sides supported by suitable framing. The frame I for operating the condensing-head is located, as usual, about midway of the height of the hopper, and in order to provide firm wide bearings for said frame the sheet-steel sides of the hopper are provided with central longitudinal outwardly-projecting flanges *h*, between which the frame is received and is free to slide. This construction not only makes the hopper more rigid, but entirely dispenses with the necessity of providing separate bearings for the frame, as has been found necessary heretofore.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In a baling-press the combination with the press-case formed with sheet-metal sides flanged at the upper edges, of the pillow-blocks C supported on said flanges and ar-

ranged longitudinally of the press-case, the oppositely-disposed and rigidly-connected blocks D supported on the pillow-blocks, the bolts uniting the blocks D and the press-case passing through the pillow-blocks, the power mechanism journaled in said blocks and the traverser driven thereby working in the press-case; substantially as described.

2. The combination with the press-case of a condensing-hopper formed with sheet-metal sides having centrally-arranged flanges extending at right angles to the sides, vertical posts supporting said sheet-metal sides and recessed for the reception of said flanges and a condenser-frame sliding in the space between the flanges whereby said flanges form bearings for the condenser-frame and said frame is supported out of alinement with the internal space of the hopper; substantially as described.

PETER K. DEDERICK.

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