J. D. Wilber,

Hay Press.

No. 47,591. Patented May 2, 1865.

Fig. 1.

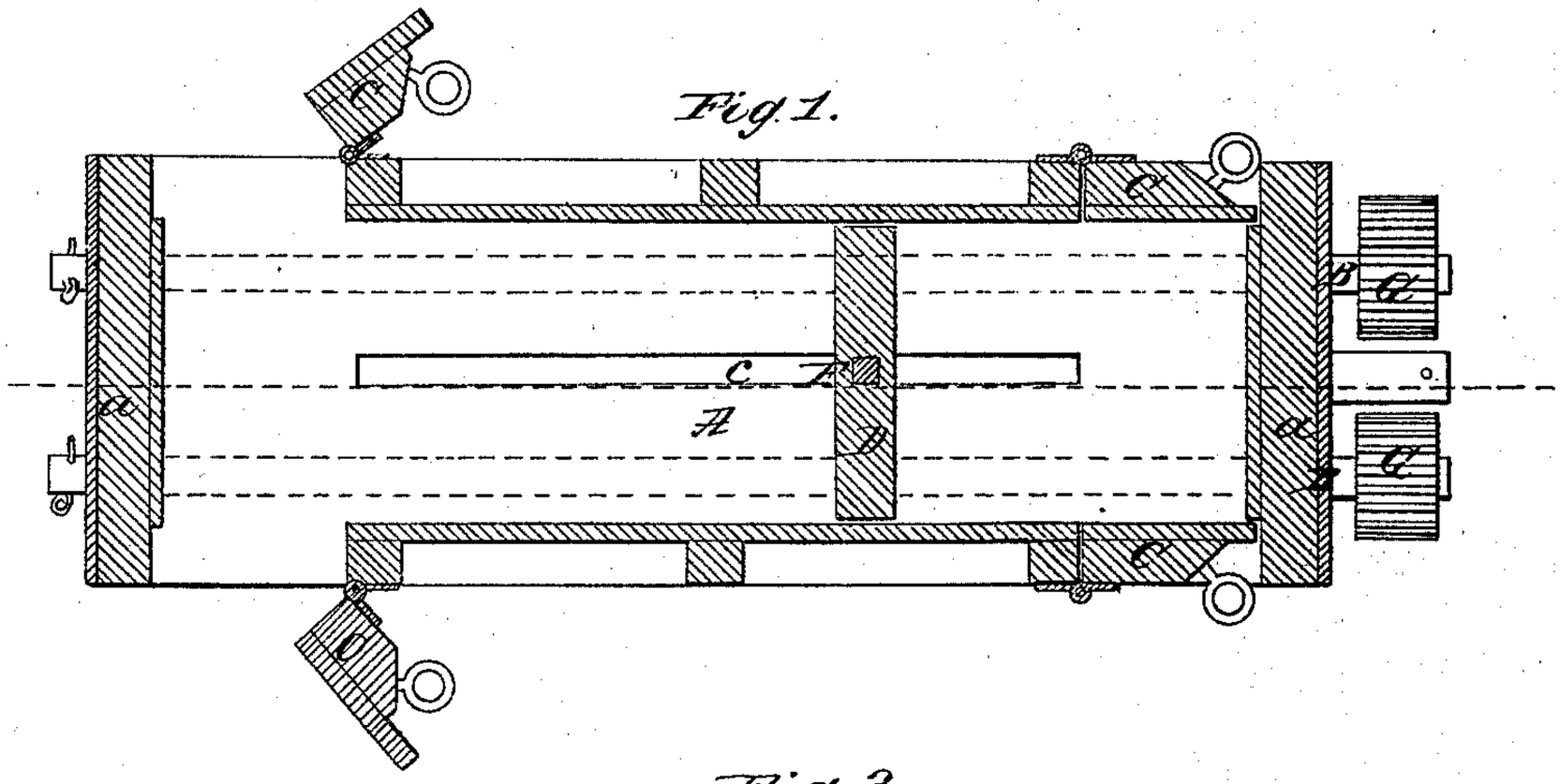


Fig. 2.

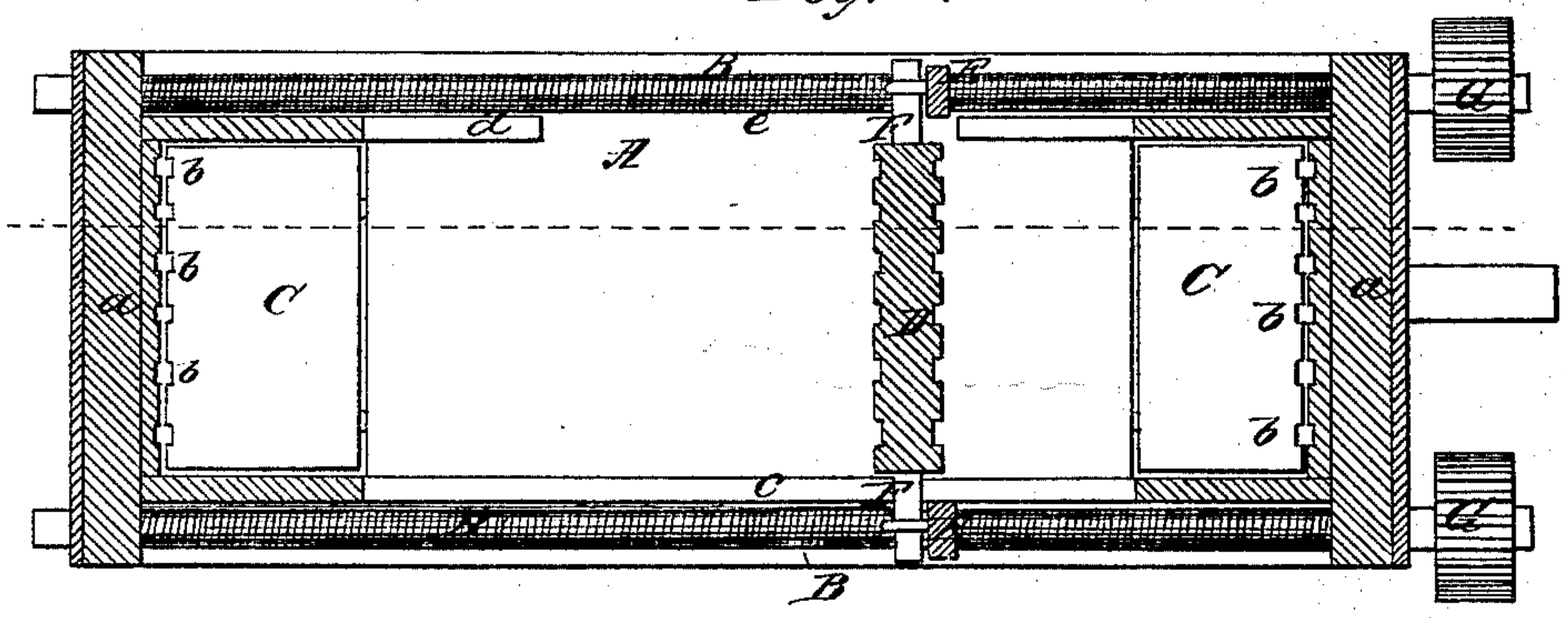
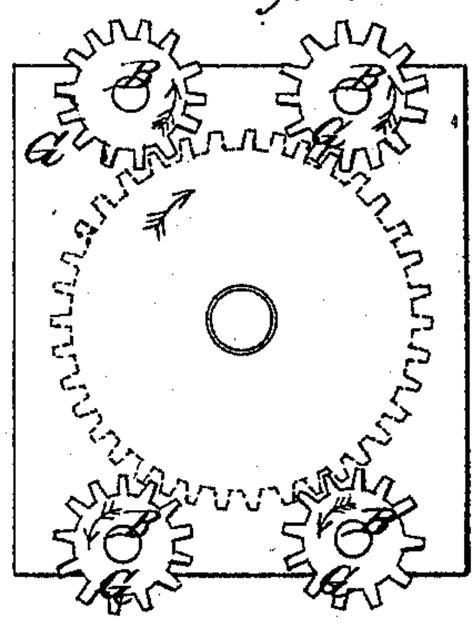


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
Thos Tusch
C. L. Topliff

Inventor
J. D. Wilber
Per Munn & Co
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. WILBER, OF PLEASANT PLAINS, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN HORIZONTAL BALING-PRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **47,591**, dated May 2, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. D. WILBER, of Pleasant Plains, in the county of Duchess and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Horizontal Baling-Press; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a horizontal section of my invention, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 2; Fig. 2, a side sectional view of the same, taken in the line *y y*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, an end view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new and improved baling-press of that class in which two horizontal press-boxes are employed, in order that the material to be compressed and baled may be placed in one press-box while the material which was previously placed in the other press-box is being compressed within it.

The invention consists in using in connection with two press-boxes a single follower operated by four screws, and having the press-boxes provided with slots and openings and with notched doors, all arranged as hereinafter fully shown and described, whereby it is believed that several advantages are obtained over ordinary presses of the same class, as herein set forth.

A represents an oblong quadrilateral box, which may be of any suitable dimensions, and is placed in a horizontal position. The box A is placed between two heads, *a a*, which are of greater area than a transverse section of the box, and these heads form bearings for four screws, B, which are at the outer side of the box, two being above and two below it. Each side of the box A, near each end, is provided with a door, C, the edges of which, opposite the hinged edge or side, are notched, as shown at *b* in Fig. 2, and the bottom of the box A has an oblong slot, *c*, made centrally in it, extending nearly its whole length, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The top of the box has a similar slot, *d*, made in it, and also a central opening, *e*. (Shown in Fig. 2.)

D represents the follower (one only being employed) for the box A, which virtually is two press-boxes, the space at each side of the follower constituting one. (See Figs. 1 and 2.) This follower is operated by the four screws B, the latter passing through female threads in bars E, one above and the other below the press-box, and the follower being connected to them by rods F F, which are attached centrally to the upper and lower ends of the follower, and pass through the slots *c d* in the bottom and top of the press-boxes, and are connected to the centers of the bars E. The screws B are rotated by means of gearing G first in one direction and then in the other; and the follower consequently is moved first toward one end of the box A and then toward the other end, or, in other words, is moved into one press-box and then into the other, the slots *c d* admitting of the rods F working in the required direction, while the opening *e* admits of either press-box being filled, no doors for that purpose being required, as the follower D passes the outer end of said opening over each press-box before the material in them is subjected to much pressure. By this arrangement the pressing mechanism is rendered very compact, and the follower is retained in proper position by the four screws, the latter preventing the former from getting out of a right-angular position relatively with the press-boxes, thereby insuring a perfect operation of the follower at all times—a result not attained with those presses provided with a single screw. The doors C of the press-boxes are hinged at their inner sides or edges and notched at their outer edges, as shown in Fig. 2. These notches *b* (previously alluded to) are for the insertion of the ends of the hoop, by which the bales are bound. By means of these notches the ends of the hoop may be inserted into the material within the press-boxes before it is much compressed, and will be held firmly when the material is compressed, thereby avoiding the difficulty at present experienced in securing one end of the hoops before bending them around and adjusting them to the bale. After the material is compressed, it is too compact to admit of the ends of the hoop being thrust into it; but my improvement, it will be seen, admits of the ends of the hoops being readily thrust into the loose material before any sensible degree of compression has been effected,

and as the material is compressed the hoops are securely held or bound. The bales, after being hooped, are removed from the press-boxes through the doors C.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The employment or use of two press-boxes placed or arranged in line with each other, in connection with a single follower operated by four screws, all arranged as herein set forth.

2. The opening *e*, employed in the described combination with and in relation to the follower D, and slots *c* and *d*, to admit of the introduction of the material into the press-boxes without the use of doors, as explained.

JOHN D. WILBER.

Witnesses:
M. M. LIVINGSTON,
C. L. TOPLIFF.