A. Saeger,

Wool Press.

No. 68,240. Patented Aug. 27, 1867.

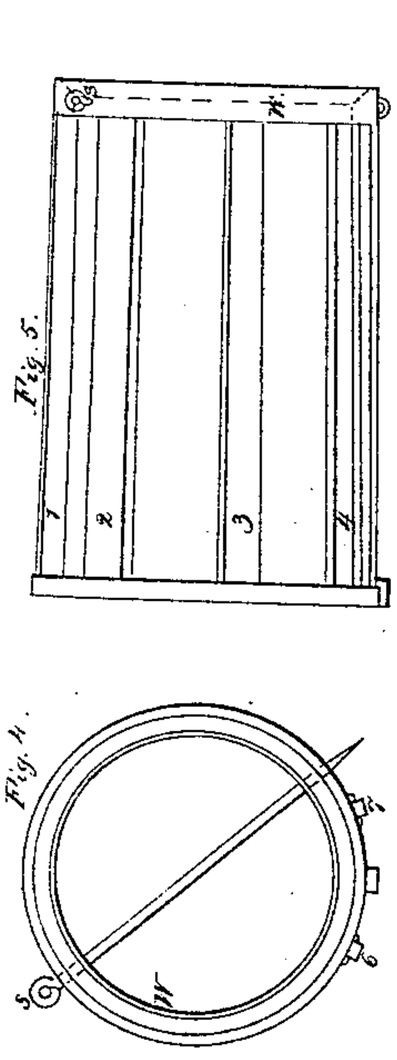

Fig. 5.

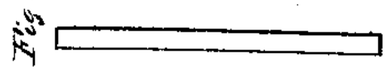

Fig. 8

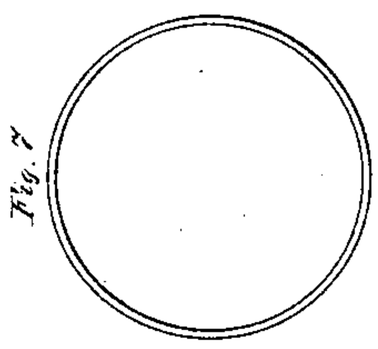

Fig. 7

Fig. 4.

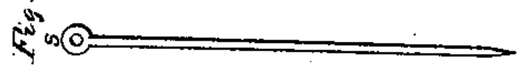

Fig. 6.

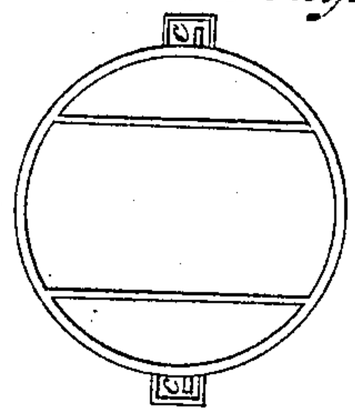

Fig. 10

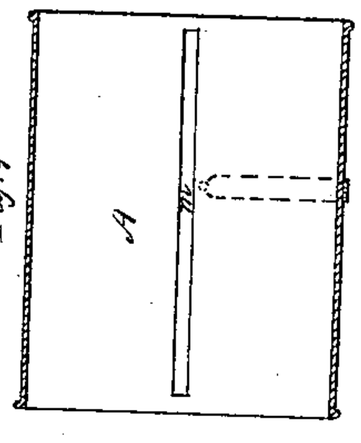

Fig. 9

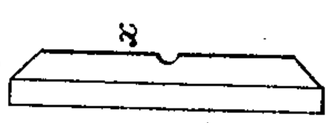

Fig. 12.

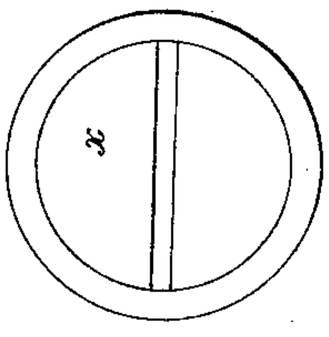

Fig. 11.

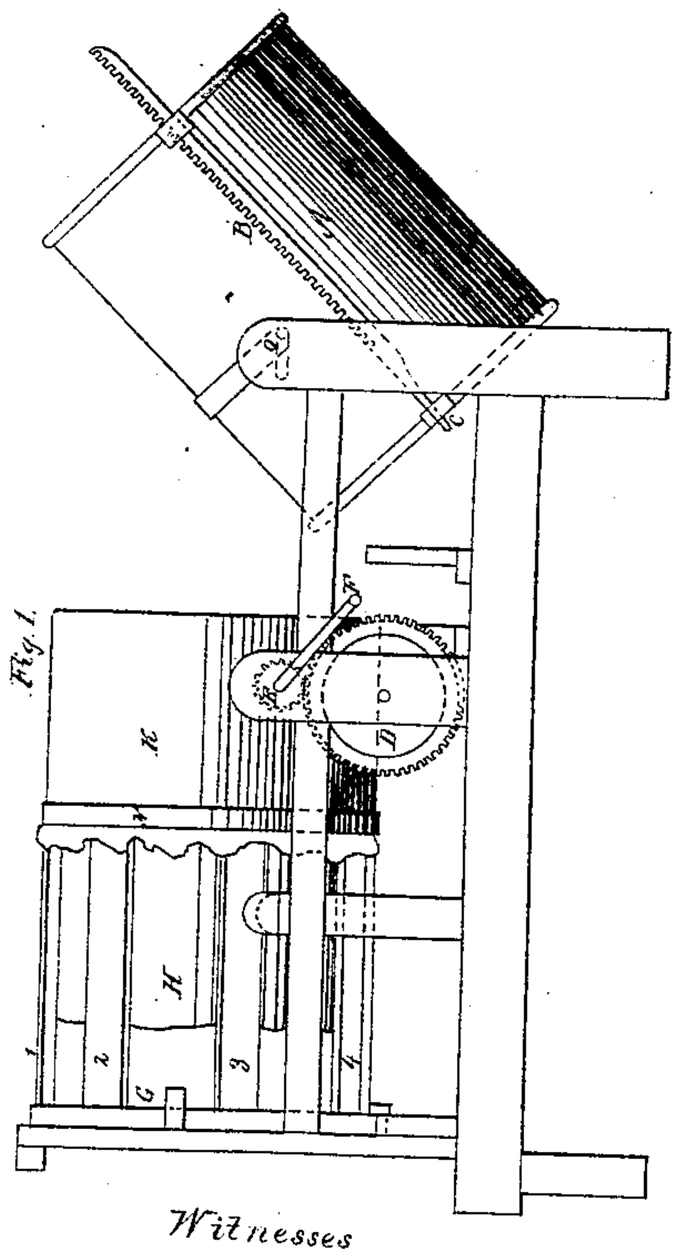

Fig. 1.

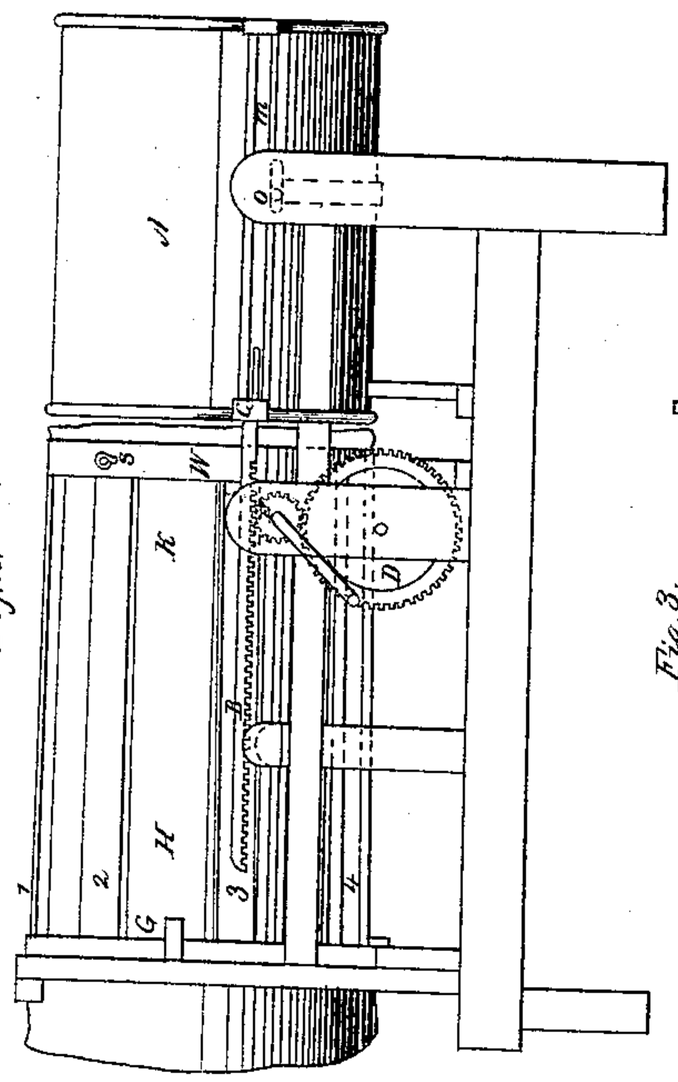

Fig. 2.

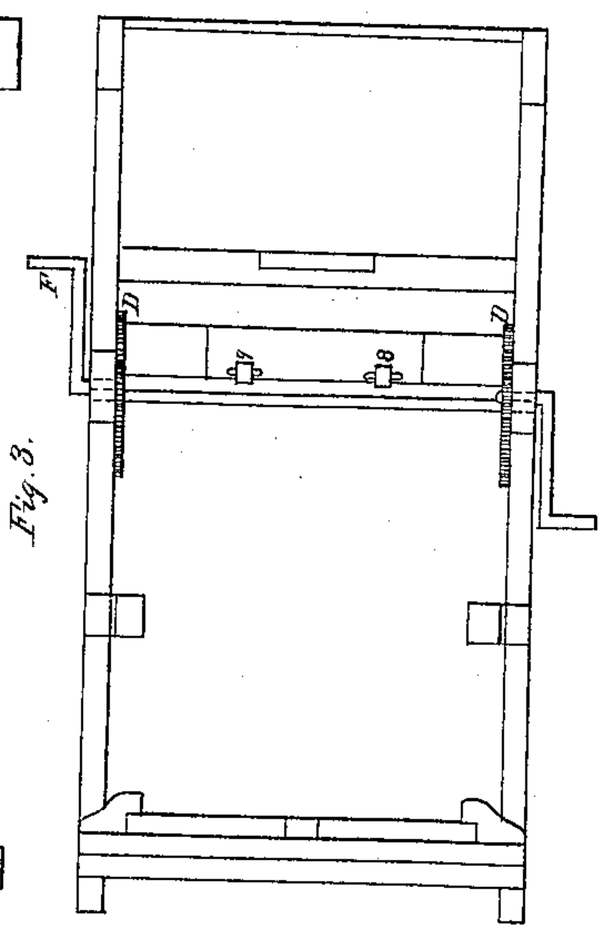

Fig. 3.

Witnesses

A B Richmond
A A Lord

United States Patent Office.

ABSALOM SAEGER, OF MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 68,240, *dated August* 27, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOOL-PACKERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, ABSALOM SAEGER, of the city of Meadville, in the county of Crawford, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new Improvement to a Wool-Packer invented and patented by me, which patent bears the date of February 20, 1866; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 is a side view of my machine in a position ready for packing.

A is a cylinder of iron or other suitable material, in which the wool is placed to be packed. When this cylinder is filled it is then turned on a pin, O, in the position shown, Figure 2.

Figure 5 shows a rack-cylinder, (see G, fig. 1.) This cylinder is constructed of seven staves, four of which are shown, 1 2 3 4. There may be more or less than seven staves, only it is better to have an unequal number, so that a space on one side of the cylinder may be opposite a stave on the other, for reasons hereinafter set forth. Over this rack-cylinder the wool-sack K H is drawn, with the closed end towards A. Over this sack is placed the rubber band N, to hold the sack in its place. The rack-cylinder G is now placed in the machine in the position shown, figs. 1 and 2. The cylinder A is now turned in the position shown in fig. 2, the cogged rack B dropping on the pinion-wheel E, on which is a crank, F. This pinion E "gears" into a larger wheel, D. This wheel is on a shaft, which passes under the cylinder G, with a similar wheel on its other end, and a similar pinion to E; also a similar cogged rack, B; *i. e.*, both sides of the machine are constructed exactly alike.

There is a "slot," *m*, running lengthwise of the packing-cylinder A, (see fig. 2,) (*i. e.*, one on both sides,) with a follower, *x*, Figure 11. To this follower the rack B is attached; also the one on the opposite side. This follower is smaller than the diameter of the cylinder A, and is drawn through the said cylinder by the racks B and pinions E. This forces the wool into the sack H K, fig. 1 showing the sack half filled.

All this is in the manner described in my former patent of February 20, 1866. In fact my machine herein described is very similar to my former one, only differing as follows, to wit: In my first machine it was found that, when the packing-cylinder was once discharged into the sack H K, and was thrown into the position shown, fig. 1, to be again refilled, the wool "would not stay packed," *i. e.*, it would expand towards the mouth of the sack. This is remedied by the following construction, to wit: The hoop W, fig. 5, is constructed with a "bevel" on its outer end, as shown by the dotted lines at W, so that the follower, Figure 12, will fit closely therein. This bevel offers a slight resistance to the wool, as the opening of the hoop is smaller than the inside of the cylinder A; and as the wool passes through this hoop it suddenly expands in the bag or sack, pressing the sack out between the staves 1 2 3 4 of the rack-cylinder G; and the inside of the hoop W having a perpendicular surface to oppose its expansion towards A, the wool, by this means, is retained in the sack, when the follower is thrown back to have the cylinder A refilled. It is this principle of construction that renders the machine successful in its operations, as by this means the wool is packed in the cylinder A; and when received in the sack it expands by forcing the sack between the staves 1 2 3 4, and is thus retained in a packed condition.

When the sack is filled, as shown fig. 2, and before the cylinder A is removed, a pin of steel, S, Figure 6, is thrust through two holes in the hoop W, (see Figure 4,) and also through the sack H K, as shown at S, fig. 2. This holds the wool in the sack; and when the cylinder A is removed, and the mouth of the sack brought together and pinned or tied, the pin S is then withdrawn, and the sack filled is drawn from the back end of the machine. The rack-cylinder is then lifted from the frame, another sack placed thereon, and the operation renewed as before.

Figure 3 shows the bottom of the frame, on which rack-cylinder G rests, with the wheels D D and pinions and cranks on each side of the machine. 8 9 are two rollers, and 6 7, fig. 4, two corresponding rollers in the hoop W, which rest on each other with the wool-sack between when the sack is drawn over the rack-cylinder G. This will permit the wool-sack to move freely as it is drawn by the pressure of the wool into the inside of the rack-cylinder G.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows, to wit:

The construction of the rack-cylinder, fig. 5, in combination with the hoop W, constructed with its outer end bevelled and larger than its inner end, in combination with the packing-cylinder A, the follower *x*, the pin S, the racks B, and the gear-wheels D and E, the rollers 6 7, 8 9, when the same are constructed as described in the aforesaid combination, and for the purposes set forth.

ABSALOM SAEGER.

Witnesses:

A. B. RICHMOND,

WM. BEATTY.