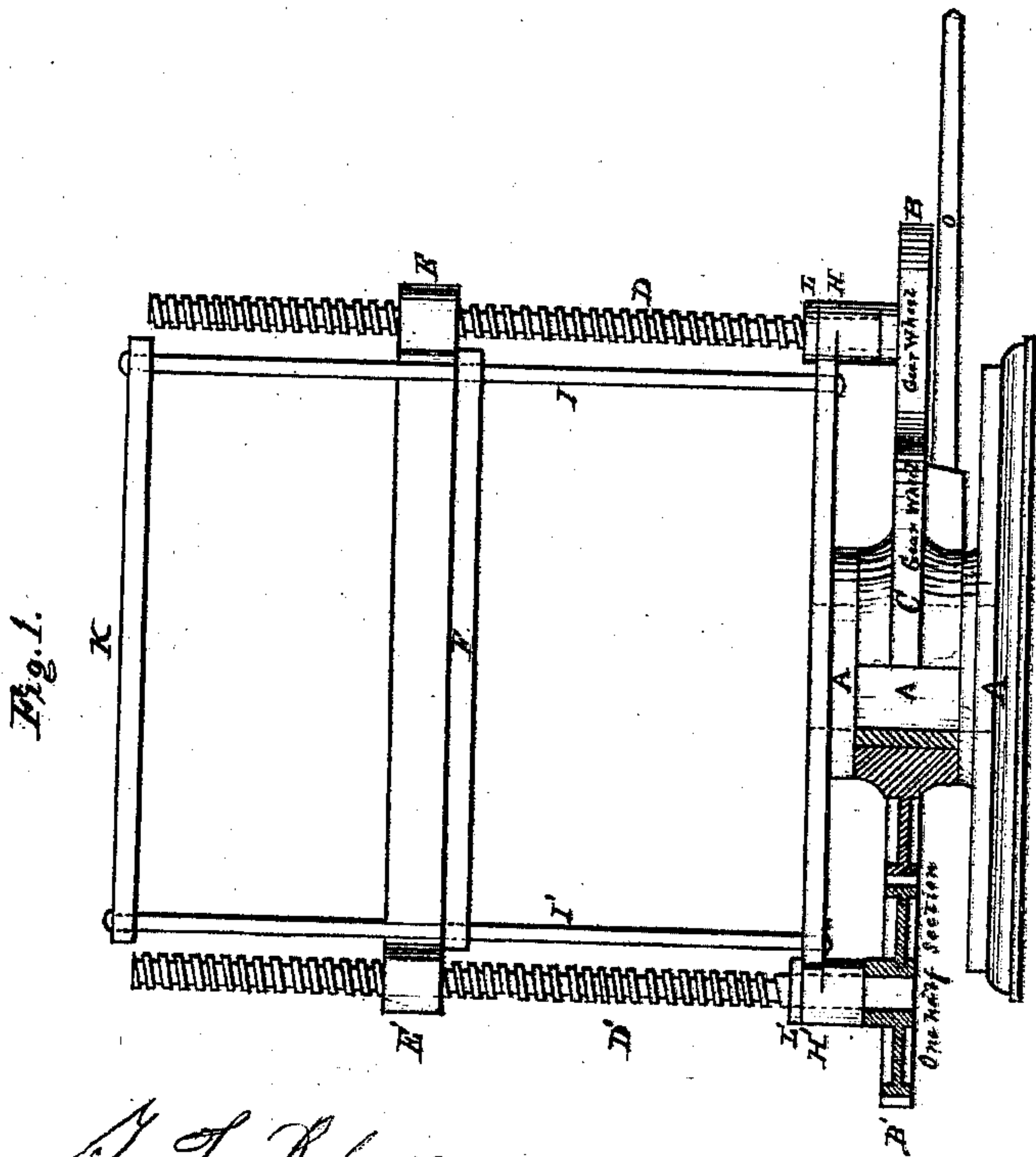
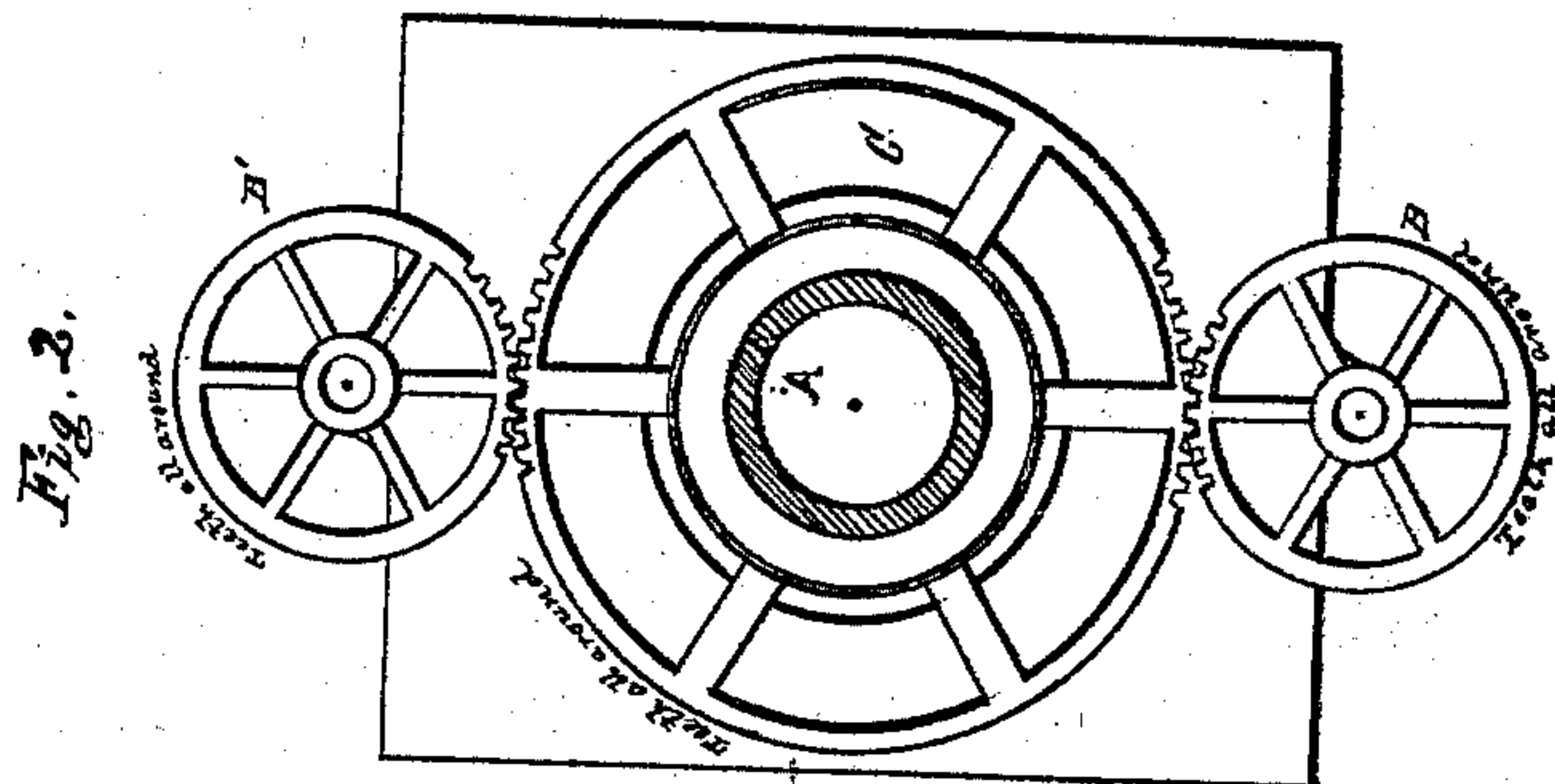


*J. M. Albertson,*

*Baling Press.*

*No. 97,471.*

*Patented Dec. 7, 1869.*



*G. S. DeWolf*  
*J. H. Crocker*  
Witnesses

*James M. Albertson*  
Inventor

# United States Patent Office.

JAMES M. ALBERTSON, OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

*Letters Patent No. 97,471, dated December 7, 1869; antedated November 25, 1869.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN BALING-PRESSES.

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

Be it known that I, JAMES M. ALBERTSON, of the town of New London, county of New London, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Baling-Presses; and that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation, and

Figure 2, a detail of the same.

The design of this improvement, is—

First, to relieve the structure of the press-box from the twist and strain to which it is subjected, when the screw or motive-power for the same is applied to the top of the press, as it is usually done.

Second, to relieve the platen or follower of the press of friction in passing up and down the box.

Third, to keep the lever operating the press at the same height.

As shown in fig. 1, the bottom flange of the pedestal A rests on the ground, and to the top flange is attached, in any convenient way, the press-box.

Upon the cylindrical portion connecting these two flanges, is placed the gear-wheel C, which revolves on it, while at the same time this pedestal serves as the entire support for the whole press-work. To this wheel C, the lever for revolving is attached.

Into this wheel C, the pinions B B' are geared, which are attached to the vertical screws D D'.

These screws are held in position by suitable boxes H H', and pass through nuts E E', attached to the follower or platen.

The operation of the whole is as follows:

When the wheel c is revolved about the pedestal A, it gives motion to the screws D D, through the pinions B B', which screws raise and lower the follower or platen.

It will be seen by this, that no twist or strain can go above the top flange of the pedestal A, consequently there is no strain upon the press-box, which would be the case if the machinery for operating were placed on the top of the press.

The screws D D' being on opposite sides of the box, they counterbalance each other and relieve the platen from friction in passing up and down the box, which, when it is subjected to the twist of the screw, is very great.

It is very evident that the screws, being independent of the lever, cannot change its position, and it therefore remains at the same height when the press is at work.

I do not claim the pedestal A, simply as a support for the press-frame, but only its use in this respect, with the combination claimed.

### Claims.

I claim—

1. The pedestal A, provided with two plates or flanges, and forming the connection and support between the press-frame and the ground, when used in combination with the gear-wheel C, revolving about it, and transmitting the power applied to other machinery for working the press, all arranged substantially as described.

2. In combination with the above arrangement, the vertical screws D D' and pinions B B', arranged and operating substantially as described.

JAMES M. ALBERTSON.

Witnesses:

G. S. DABOLL,  
H. J. CROCKER.