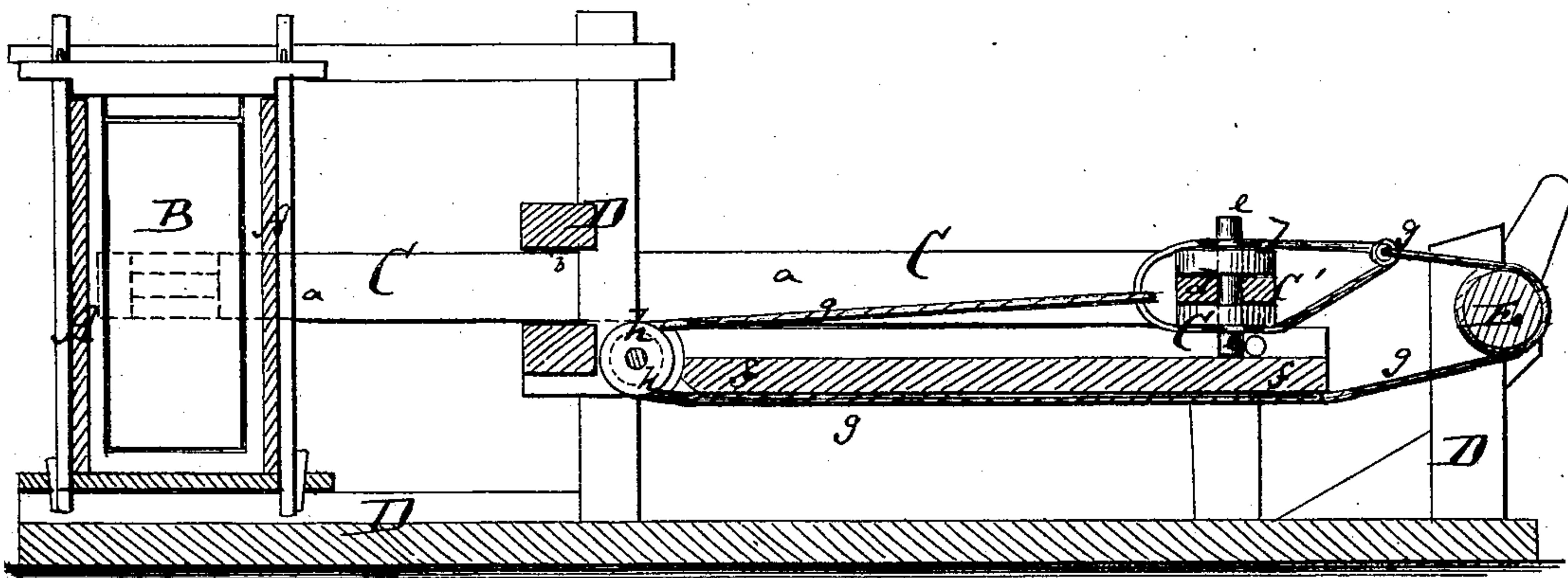


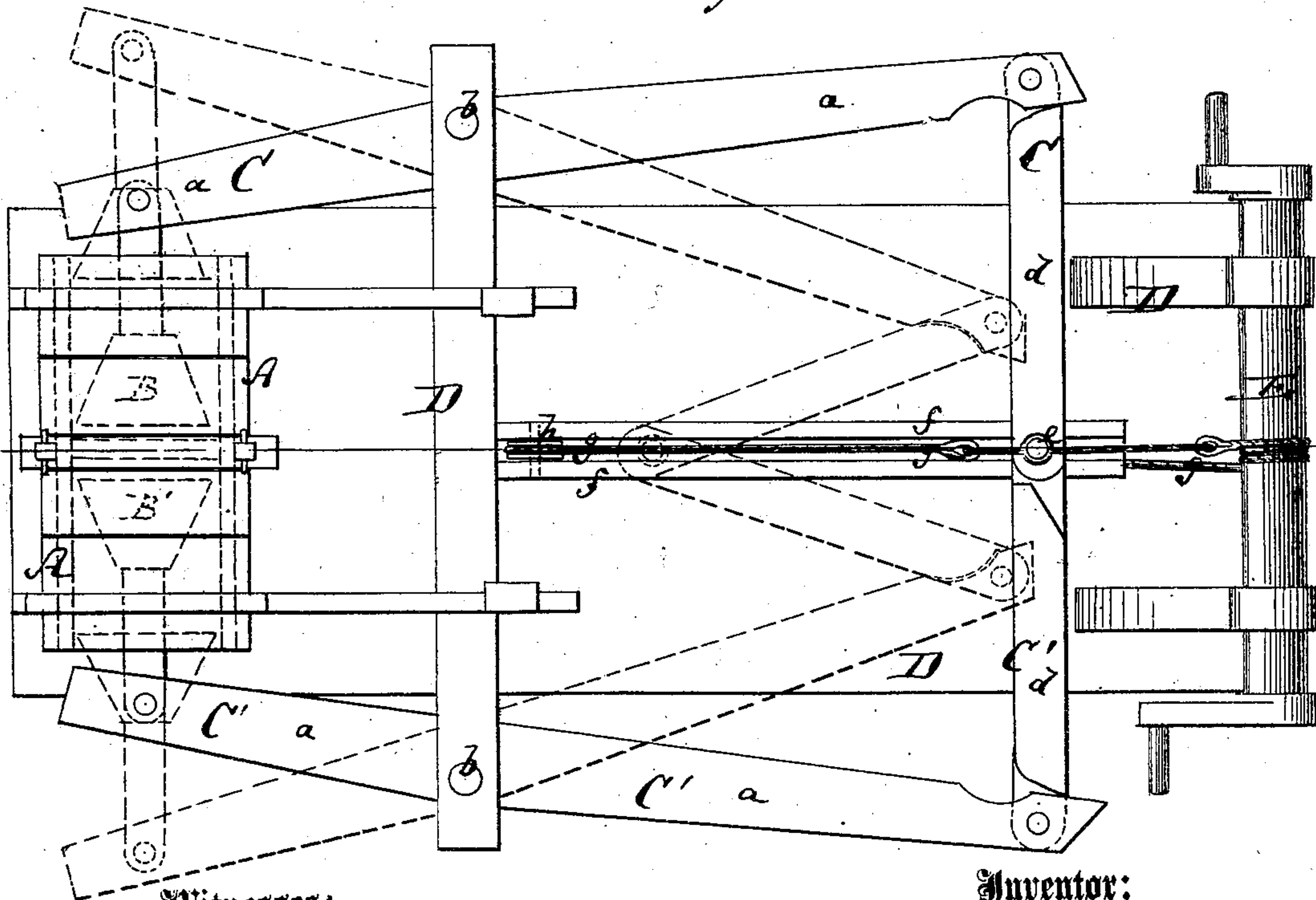
## Cotton-Presses.

Patented Dec. 17, 1872.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



**Witnesses:**

John Becker  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. WILLIAMS, OF BLAKELY, GEORGIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON-PRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **134,021**, dated December 17, 1872.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN T. WILLIAMS, of Blakely, in the county of Early and State of Georgia, have invented a new and Improved Cotton-Press, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of my improved cotton-press. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention is an improvement in the class of cotton-presses wherein two followers are simultaneously operated in opposite directions by means of toggle-levers; and it consists in the arrangement of a reciprocating pin, guide-groove, and an endless belt or strap, as hereinafter described.

A in the drawing is the press or receptacle for the material to be pressed, which may be cotton, hay, straw, or other vegetable substance. The receptacle has its upper part and sides removable in the middle for the insertion of the cotton and removal of the finished bale. B B' are the press-followers inserted in the open ends of the press A, and connected respectively to the front ends of toggle-levers C C', as is clearly shown in Fig. 2. The front arms *a a* of these toggle-levers are, by pins *b b*, pivoted to the stationary frame D, by which the entire press with its appurtenances is supported. The rear ends of the rear joints *d d* of the toggle-levers are connected together by a pin, *e*. This pin enters a groove in a longitudinal beam, *f*, of the frame D, or is other-

wise so connected with said beam or track that it can only move longitudinally thereon in a straight line, and not deviate to either side, or up and down. This pin is further connected with the ends of a belt or strap, *g*, that passes around a windlass, E, at one end of the beam *f*, and around a friction-roller, *h*, at or near the other end of said beam, as shown in the drawing.

When the windlass is turned by hand or otherwise the pin *e* will be moved with the band forward or backward, according to the direction of rotation of the windlass. When the pin *e* is moved backward—*i. e.*, away from the press A—it will cause the toggle-levers to be vibrated so as to force the followers together, and compress the contents of the press, all parts being then in the position shown by full lines in Fig. 2. When the pin *e* is moved toward the press A it will cause the toggles to draw the followers apart, as by dotted lines in Fig. 2, to allow the removal of the bale and the insertion into the press of fresh material to be pressed.

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

The pin *e*, grooved beam *f*, pulley *h*, endless band *g*, windlass E, toggle-levers C *d* and C' *d'*, and followers B B', all arranged and operating as specified.

JOHN THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

LEVI G. CARTLEDGE,  
HAMILTON PERRY.