(Model.)

# J. GRIZZEL.

## Baling Press.

**No. 232,260.** **Patented Sept. 14, 1880.**

*Fig: 1.*

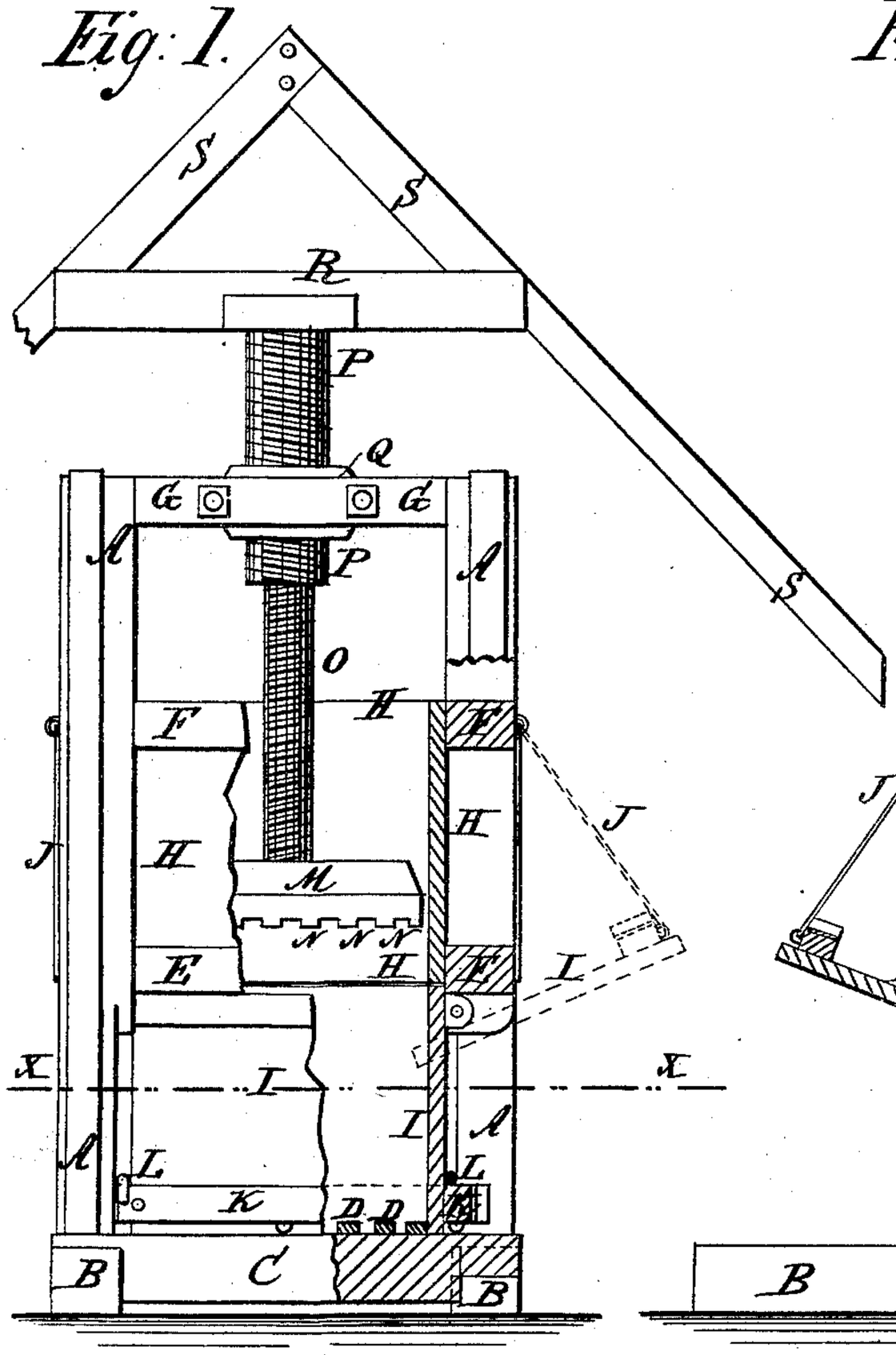



*Fig: 2.*

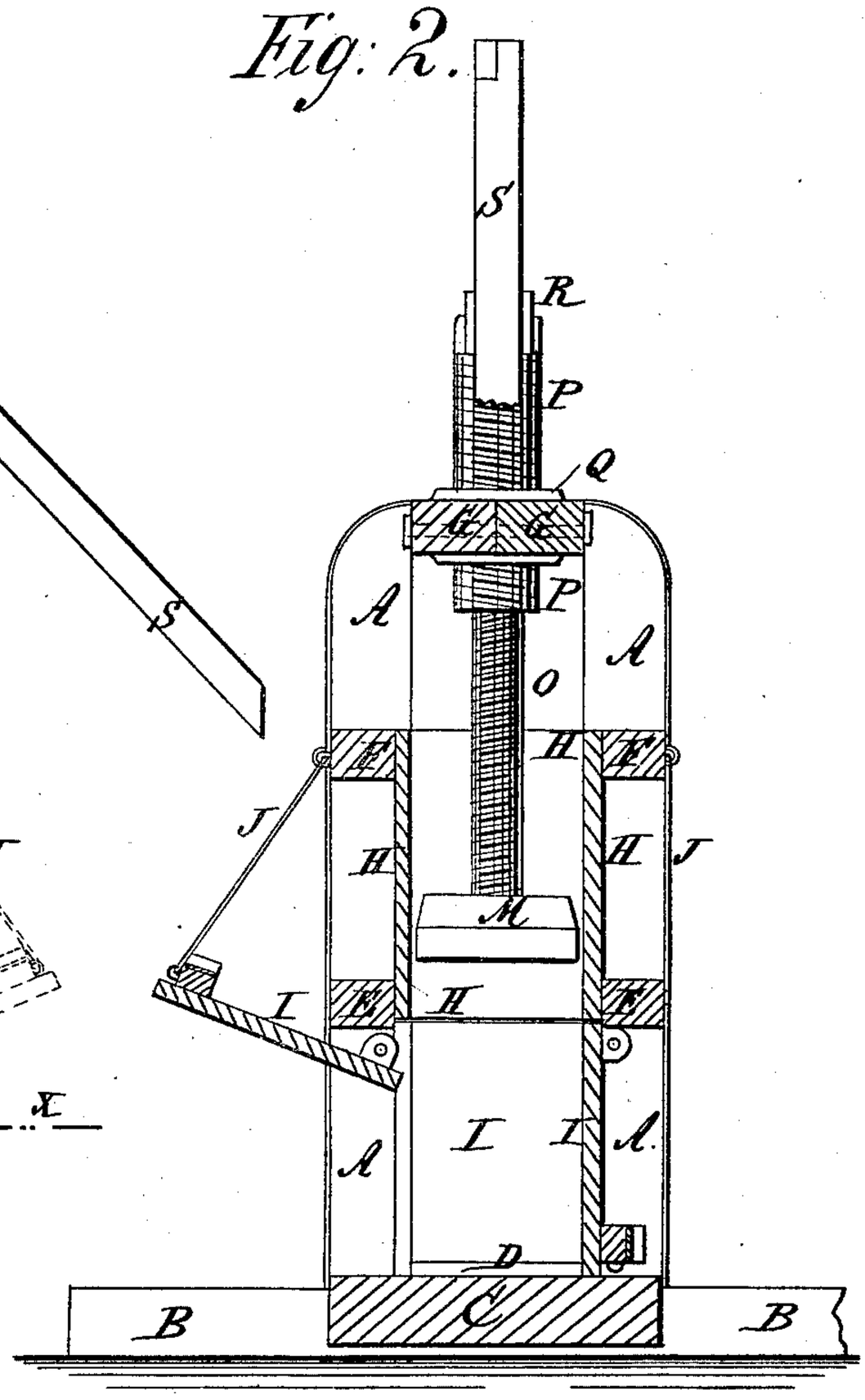
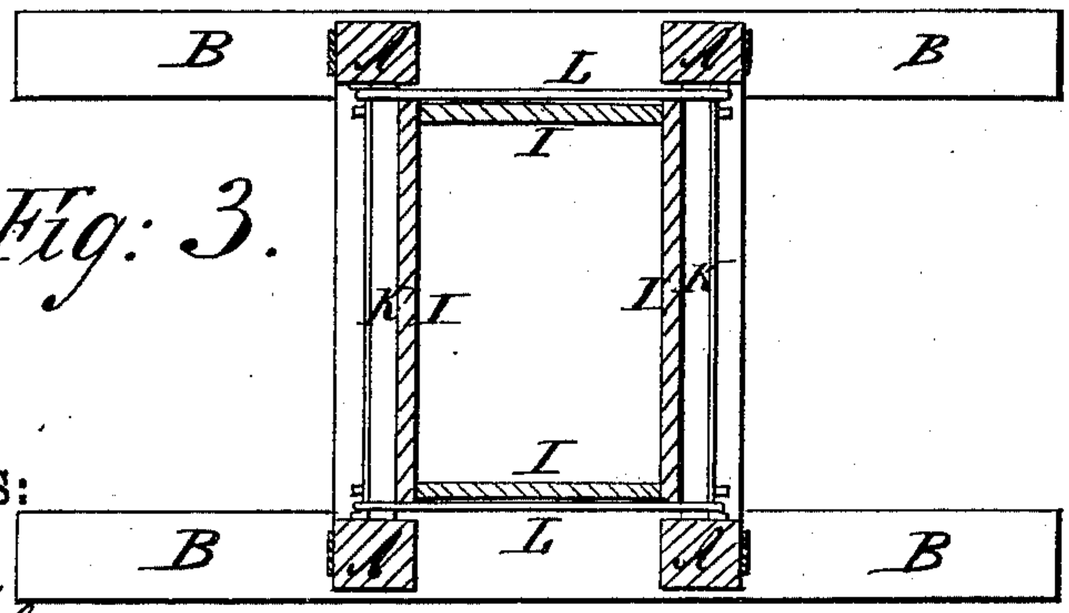



*Fig: 3.*




WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN GRIZZEL, OF AUGUSTA, ARKANSAS.

## BALING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,260, dated September 14, 1880.

Application filed July 1, 1880. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN GRIZZEL, of Augusta, Woodruff county, Arkansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Baling-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation; and Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish presses for baling cotton and other materials, so constructed as to compress the material very quickly, and which can be conveniently and easily operated.

The invention consists in constructing a baling-press of the posts, the base-bars, the cross-timbers, and the top timbers, to form a frame; the casing, the doors, and the strengthening-bars and the fastening hook-bars, to confine the material while being pressed; the base-block, the follower, the right-hand screw, the tubular screw, having right-hand inner thread and left-hand outer thread, the stationary nut, and the cross-bar and levers for operating the follower, as will be hereinafter fully described.

A are the four posts, the lower ends of which are framed into two parallel timbers, B, made of such a length as will give a firm support to the press. To the posts A and base-timbers B is attached the base-block C, to the upper side or face of which are attached parallel cleats D, to form grooves to receive the bale-bands. To the posts A, at such a distance above the base-block C as will allow the bound bale to be conveniently removed between them and the said base-block, are framed cross-timbers E. To the posts A, at a suitable distance above the cross-timbers E to form the baling-box, are attached other cross-timbers, F. To and between the upper ends of the side posts, A, and longitudinally with the bale, are secured timbers G. The entire frame is made so strong as to easily sustain the strain in compressing the material. To the inner sides of the timbers E E are attached casings H, to form the bale-box to receive the material to be pressed. The lower ends of the casings H do not extend quite to the lower edges of the timbers E, spaces being left to form bearings for the upper edges of the doors I. The doors I are hinged near their upper edges to the posts A, a little below the timbers E, so that the said doors I can be swung up out of the way to give convenient access to the bale. The doors I are supported when swung up by hooks J, hinged to the timbers F, and hooking into staples attached to the lower parts of the said doors. The lower parts of the doors I are strengthened by bars K, attached to them. The bars K, attached to the end doors I, are made of the same length as the said doors; but the bars K, attached to the side doors, I, are made longer than the said doors, so that the ends of the said bars K will project to receive the bars L, which rest upon the bars K of the end doors, and have hooks upon their ends to hook upon the said projecting ends and rest against flanges formed upon or attached to the said ends, and thus hold all the doors against the outward pressure of the substance being pressed.

The inner sides of the lower posts, A, are cut away to give space for the projecting ends of the bars K and for the hook-bars L.

M is the follower, which has parallel cleats N attached to its lower side or face, to form grooves to receive the bale-bands. To the center of the upper side of the follower M is rigidly attached the lower end of a right screw, O, the threads of which fit into the screw-threads formed in the inner surface of the lower part of the hollow or tubular screw P. Upon the outer surface of the screw P is formed a left-hand screw-thread, which fits into the screw-thread of the nut Q, firmly secured in a hole formed in the top timber, G, to receive it.

With this construction, when the screw P is turned down or up, the follower will be raised or lowered by the combined action of the two screws, and will thus be raised or lowered very rapidly.

To the upper end or cap of the screw P is attached the center of a cross-bar, R, to the ends of which are attached two inclined levers, S. The upper ends of the levers S meet and are securely attached to each other, and their lower ends project downward to serve as sweeps for operating the press.

In using the press the doors I are closed and secured, and the screw P is run up until its lower end reaches the nut Q, which raises the follower M above the timbers F. The screw O is then run up into the screw P by turning the follower M by hand until the said follower reaches the nut Q, which leaves the mouth of the baling-box unobstructed to receive the material to be pressed. When the desired amount of the material has been placed in the baling-box the follower M is run down by hand until it reaches the mouth of the said baling-box, when the screw P is turned down by means of the levers S, to force the follower M down through the baling-box and compress the material into a bale. When the material has been compressed into a bale the bands are applied and the bale removed from the press by opening the doors I.

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

A baling-press constructed substantially as herein shown and described, consisting of the frame A B E F G, the casing H, the doors I and their bars K, and hook-bars L, the base-block C D, the follower M N, the right screw O, the tubular screw P, having a right screw-thread upon its outer surface, the nut Q, and the cross-bar R and levers S, as set forth.

JOHN GRIZZEL.

Witnesses:
L. M. RANESAUR,
W. P. MOORE.