

(No Model.)

A. A. GEHRT.  
Baling Press.

No. 232,400.

Patented Sept. 21, 1880.

Fig. 1.

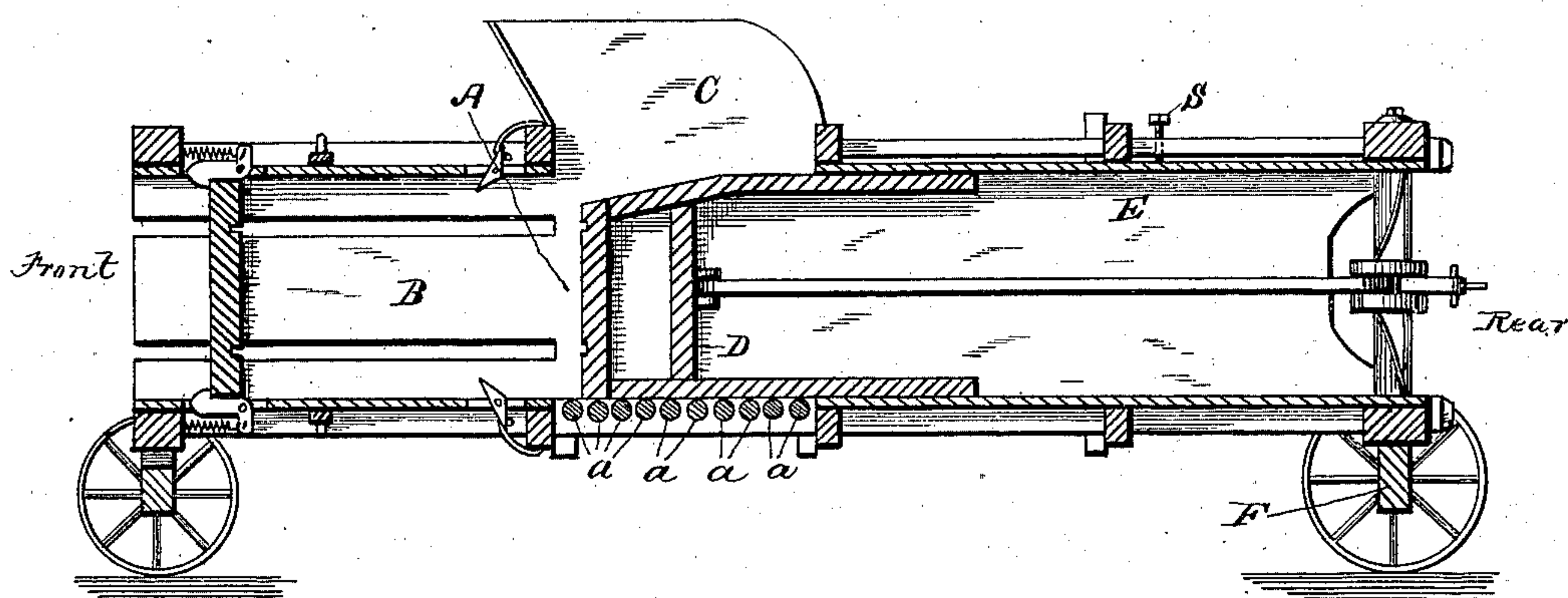
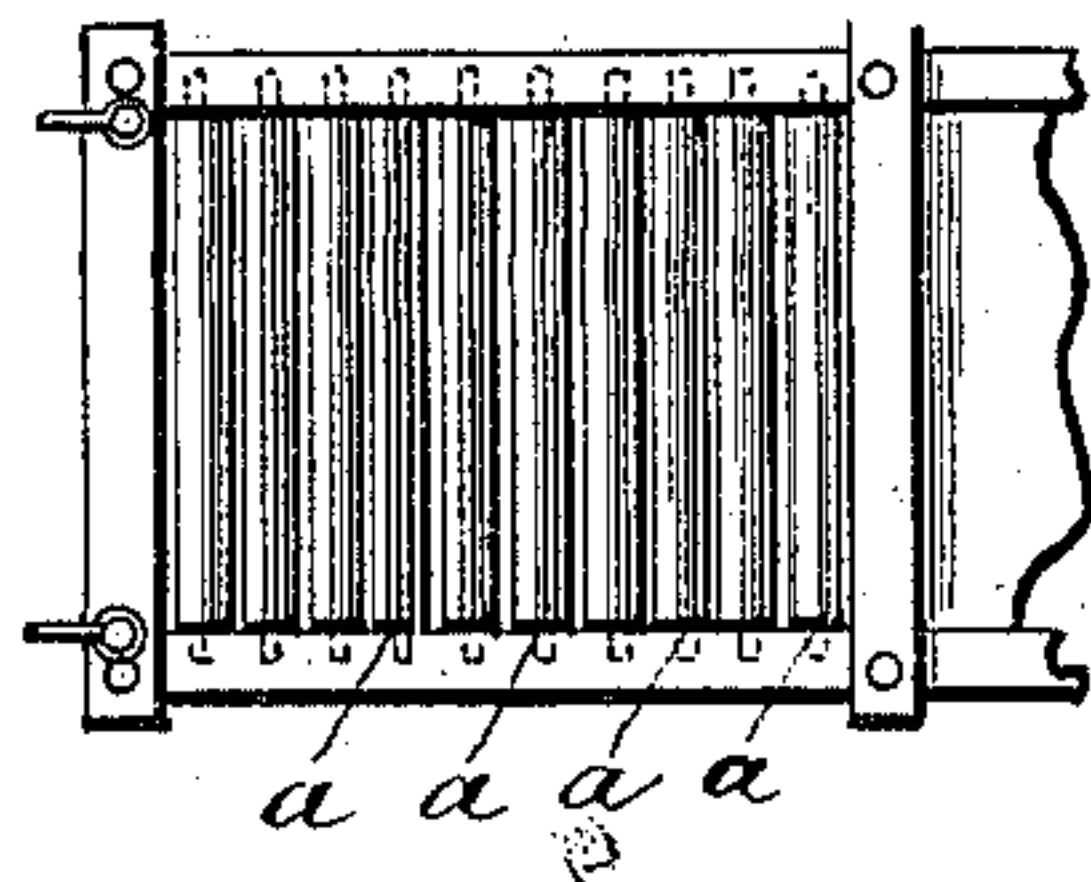


Fig. 2.



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His attys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BALING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,400, dated September 21, 1880.

Application filed August 3, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT A. GEHRT, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful  
5 Improvements in Baling-Presses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a press embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the bottom of the press-box.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

15 This invention relates to improvements in that class of presses for which Letters Patent of the United States were granted me January 8, 1878, No. 199,052, and September 30, 1879, No. 220,019; and it consists, first, in forming  
20 the bottom of the press-box of a series of rollers arranged with spaces between them, so as to form a screen through which to screen out all the dirt and trash from the material being baled; and, secondly, in providing means for  
25 resisting more or less the retraction or backward movement of the traverser to prevent shock.

In the drawings, A represents the press-box of the press, B the bale-chamber, C the feed-  
30 ing-hopper, into which the loose charges of material are pitched, and D the reciprocating traverser. The bottom of the press-box is composed of a series of rollers, *a*, arranged across the press parallel to each other, and with spaces  
35 between them, as shown. These rollers may be journaled or supported in any suitable manner, but should in any case be capable of revolving, in order that the dust, dirt, &c., that falls upon them from the material may by their  
40 revolution be carried out of the press-box, and thus prevent the formation of a dirty side to the bale, as would be the case if no screening arrangement were employed.

In presses of this class the traverser is re-  
45 versed by the reaction or back expansion of the pressed material, and ordinarily with such force as to cause a severe shock to the frame and power connections. To remedy this defect I apply more or less friction to the trav-  
50 erser during its backward movement, and thus stop its motion gradually.

Various instrumentalities may be employed in carrying out this idea; but I prefer to adjust the lining or planking E by means of an ad-  
justing screw or screws, S, so as to cause it to  
55 bear upon the top of the upper rear extension of the traverser, as shown in Fig. 1. By operating the screw the lining or planking can be made to bear more or less tightly, as will be readily understood. The lining or plank-  
60 ing may be made permanently contracted, if desired, and the same result be produced.

It has been customary to mount the power devices over the front axle of the truck and connect said axle to the frame of the press by  
65 means of a king-bolt or other equivalent arrangement, so as to permit the said axle to be turned. In consequence of this construction there is always more or less swaying and rocking of the press while it is in operation,  
70 To obviate this I now mount the power devices over the rear fixed axle, F, as shown, Fig. 1, instead of over the movable front axle, as heretofore, and thus render the working of the press more even and uniform and prevent  
75 so much strain both on the frame and the power devices.

I claim as my invention—

1. The press-chamber of a baling-press having a screen-bottom, consisting of a series of  
80 rollers, which revolve as the material is pushed along over them, and operate to keep the spaces between them clear and unobstructed, substantially as described.

2. In a baling-press in which the traverser  
85 is reversed in whole or in part by the reaction or back expansion of the pressed material, a friction-plate or pressure contrivance for applying friction to the traverser to retard its backward movement and prevent shock, sub-  
90 stantially as described.

3. The combination, with the traverser having the rearward extension, of the lining or planking and the set-screw for adjusting the  
95 same, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

A. A. GEHRT.

Witnesses:

F. M. McCANN,  
JOHN F. LUHRS.