

(No Model.)

P. K. DEDERICK.

BALING PRESS.

No. 250,894.

Patented Dec. 13, 1881.

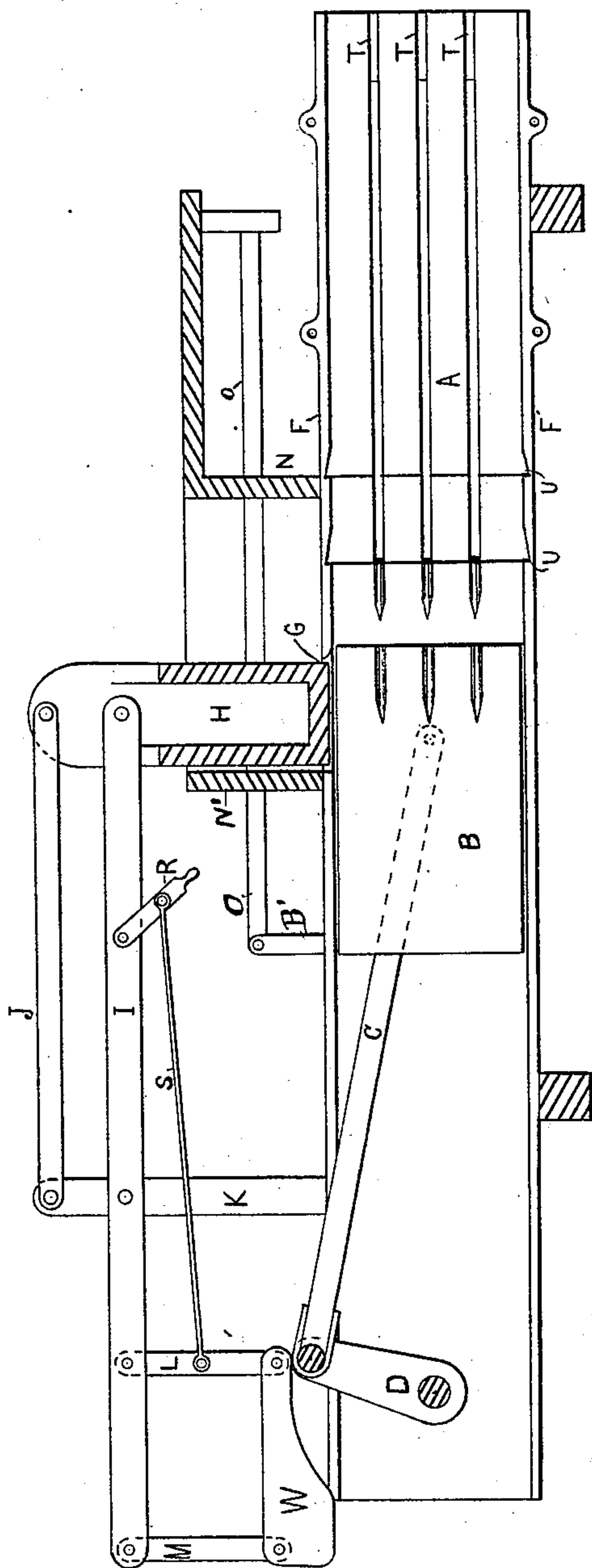


Fig. 1.

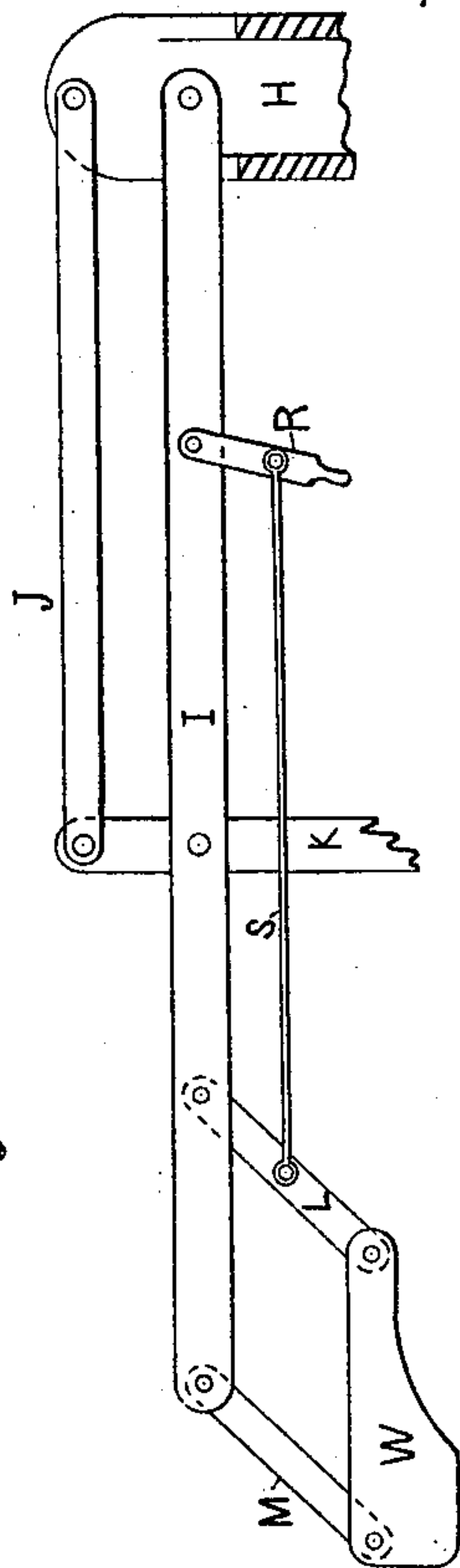


Fig. 3.

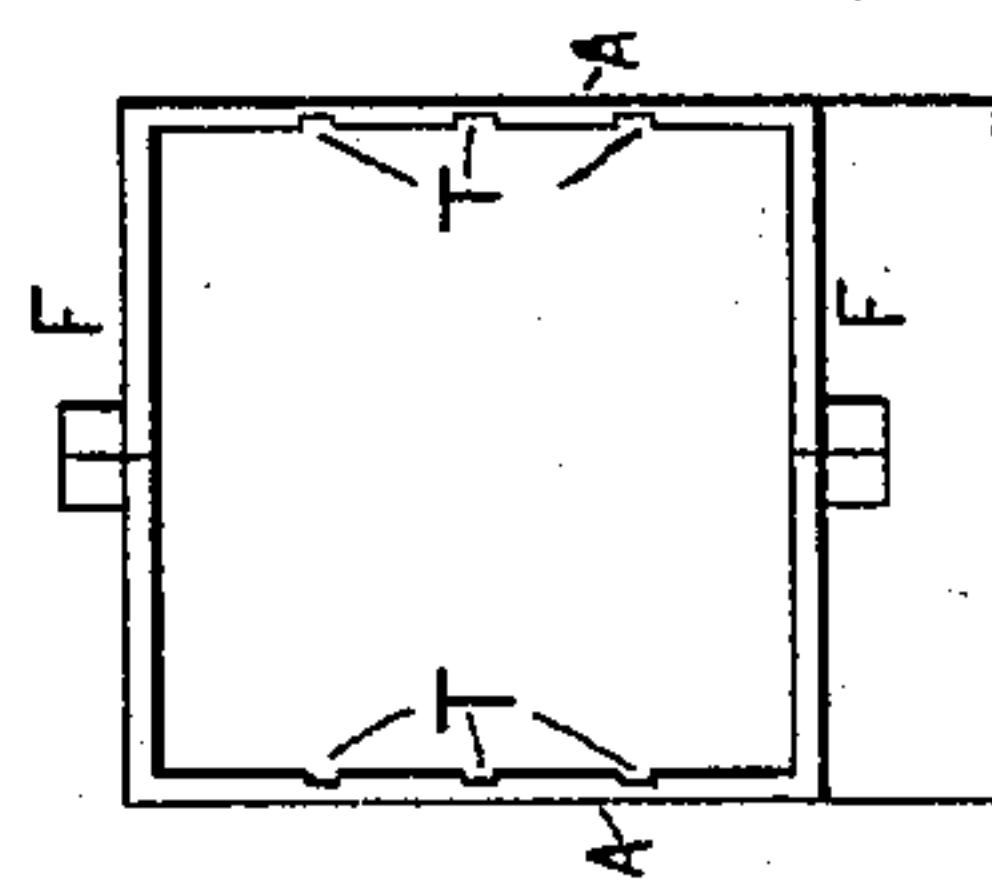


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

PETER K. DEDERICK, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

BALING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,894, dated December 13, 1881.

Application filed April 22, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER K. DEDERICK, of Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Baling-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of presses for which Letters Patent were granted me October 29, 1872, Nos. 132,566 and 132,639, and for which various other Letters Patent have been granted me since that date, particularly Letters Patent No. 152,084, dated June 16, 1874, No. 170,997, dated December 14, 1875, and No. 214,282, dated April 15, 1879.

The invention consists in certain novelties of construction and combinations of parts, which I will first describe, and then point out particularly in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of the press; Fig. 2, an elevation of the discharge end of the same; Fig. 3, a view of the automatic feeding arrangement.

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

A represents the bale-chamber of the press, formed of cast-iron, and divided longitudinally into two sections, which are provided with flanges F F, and are bolted or otherwise secured together, as shown in Fig. 2. This manner of construction produces a strong unyielding chamber or box, which requires no fitting or dressing in putting it together, except at the edges, where the two parts join. Flanges or ribs may be formed upon the chamber to strengthen it, or it may be made of sufficient weight and thickness to render such provision unnecessary. One or more retaining-shoulders, U, are preferably formed for preventing the back expansion of the pressed material. The tying-slots terminate at the points T, where the sides of the chamber are simply grooved for the passage of the ties.

B represents the traverser; C, the pitman; D, the operating-crank.

N' is the stationary part of the hopper; N, the movable part thereof; O, a connecting-bar, connected at one end to the movable part of the hopper and at the other end to an upright arm, B', secured to the traverser B.

H is a vertically-moving feeding-post, which

may be formed of boards and made hollow, as shown, or may be made solid. This post is made of a size to nearly fill the feed-orifice in the press-box.

K is a standard projecting vertically from the frame of the press, and forming the support for a sway-bar, J, and a rocking bar, I. The sway-bar J is connected to the upper extremity of the feed-post, and serves to guide the latter in its vertical movements, while one end of the rocking bar is also connected to said post below the point of connection of the sway-bar, as shown. Depending from the other and rear end of the rocking bar are two articulated bars, L M, and these bars support a horizontal bar, W, having a curved under surface, with which the crank D is adapted to engage.

R is a handle articulated to the bar I, and S is a rod connecting said handle to the depending bar L.

A charge of loose material having been thrown into the hopper and the crank-shaft having been set into rotation, the operation of the machine, arranged as shown in Fig. 1, is as follows: As the crank moves forward it passes from under the bar W, and the latter, being then unsupported, drops down, thereby lowering the outer end of the rocking bar and lifting the feed-post above the hopper. Continuing its motion, the crank then descends, passes the "center," and draws back the traverser. As the traverser moves back the movable part N of the hopper is, through the connections before described, drawn backward and compresses the loose material into a charge against the stationary part N', over the feed-orifice and under the feed-post H. As the crank rises it strikes the curved surface of the bar W and carries said bar upward, thus causing the feed-post to descend and force the charge of compacted material down through the feed-orifice into the press-box. The feed-post does not descend farther than represented in Fig. 1, but retains that position while the crank is traversing the curved surface of the bar W, and until the traverser moves forward and carries the charge of material into the bale-chamber. It will thus be seen that the feed-post completely fills and closes the feed-orifice until the traverser passes by under it.

The peculiar manner of mounting and op-

erating the feed-post insures its movement in a vertical plane and enables it to fit quite closely the feed-orifice.

5 By moving the handle R to the right or to the left the bar W can be made to engage or not to engage with the crank, as desired, and the feeding devices are thus kept under perfect control.

I claim as my invention—

10 1. The bale-chamber constructed in cast-metal sections, united by means of flanges and bolts, and formed with slots for the insertion of the ties, substantially as described.

15 2. The bale-chamber constructed in cast-metal sections, united by means of flanges and bolts, and slotted for the insertion of the ties, except at the discharge end, where the metal is grooved to permit the passage of the ties, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the press-box, the 20 traverser, the feed-post, the rocking bar, the curve-faced bar suspended from the rocking bar, and the crank, whereby the feed-post is caused to descend and force the charge into the press-box, and to keep the feed-orifice closed 25 until the traverser passes it, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with the curve-faced bar 30 suspended from the rocking bar, of the rod and pivoted handle for throwing said curve-faced bar in and out of the path of the crank, substantially as described.

P. K. DEDERICK.

Witnesses:

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