(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. K. DEDERICK.

BALING PRESS.

No. 333,999. Patented Jan. 12, 1886.

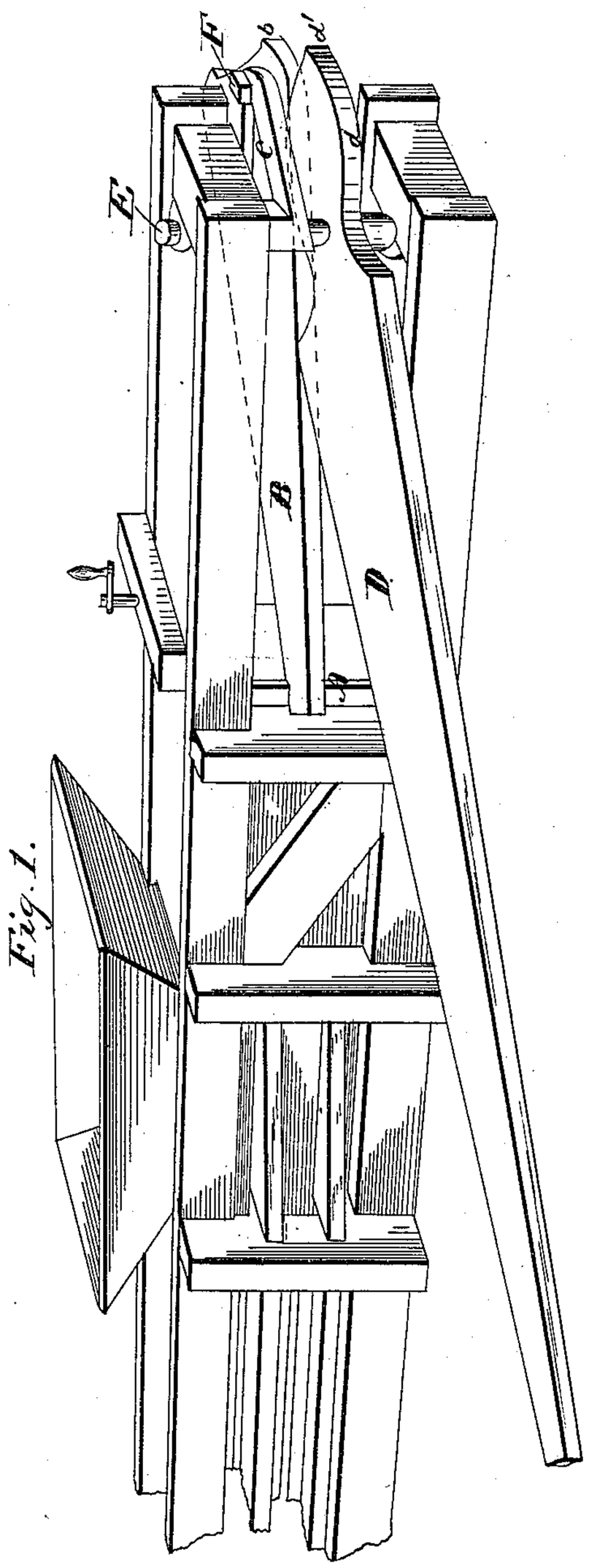

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

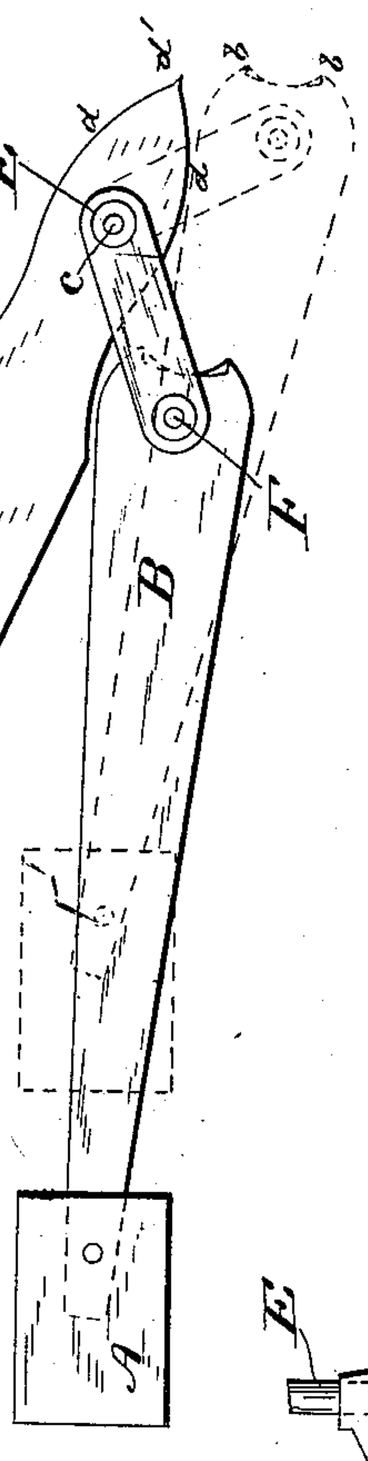


Fig. 4.

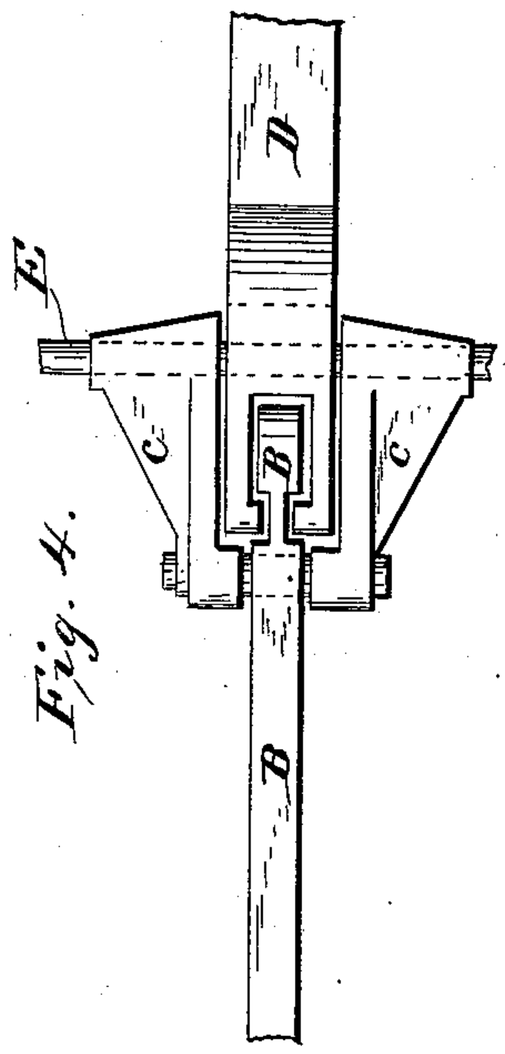
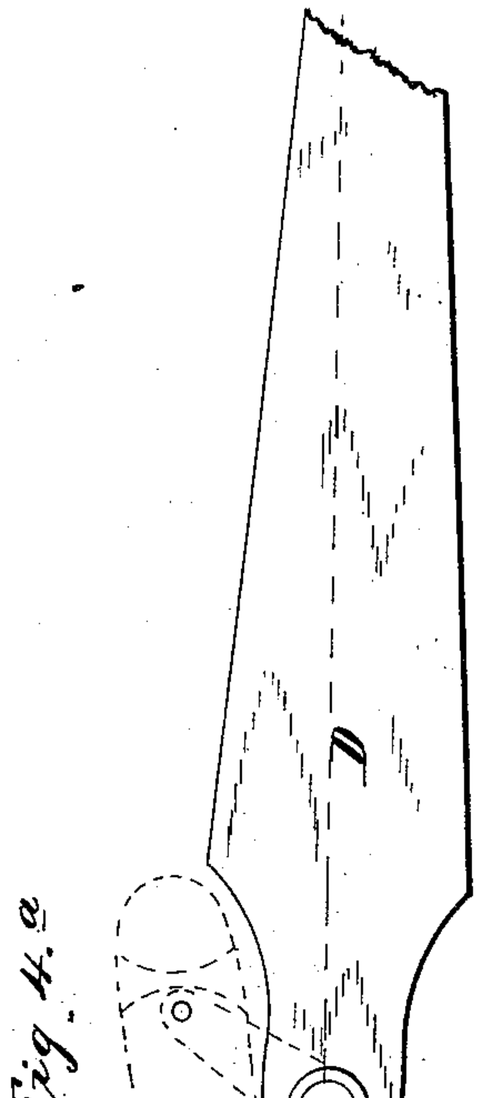


Fig. 4. a



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER K. DEDERICK, OF LOUDONVILLE, NEW YORK.

BALING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 333,999, dated January 12, 1886.

Application filed June 16, 1884. Serial No. 135,028. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

In a contemporaneous application filed by me (No. 180,448) I have claimed, broadly, the combination, with the reciprocating traverser of a baling-press, of a pitman connected thereto, a guide for controlling the movement of the outer end of the pitman, a vibratory horse lever or sweep, and intermediate connections between the horse-lever and pitman for causing the latter to approach and recede from a central line or dead-point twice or oftener at each movement of the horse-lever in either direction, and have shown a variety of embodiments of such generic invention, though I have not claimed the details of combinations involved in any of said embodiments.

This application is intended to cover one of the several forms of the said generic invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a portion of a continuous or perpetual press, showing the novel form of power device applied thereto. Figs. 2 and 3 are top plan views of the power devices detached and in different positions; Figs. 4 and 4ª, respectively, side and top plan views of modifications of the power devices shown in Figs. 1 to 3.

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

The letter A indicates the traverser; B, a pitman connected at one end with the traverser and near the other end by a pin, F, to an arm or arms, *c*, that are in turn pivoted upon a bolt or shaft, E, secured to the frame of the press. D is a horse lever or sweep, also pivoted upon said shaft E. The end of the pitman, it will be noted, is cut away, so as to form shoulders or bearings *b* on opposite sides of the pin or pivot F, and the sides of the pitman are rounded or curved toward the said shoulders or bearings, while the end of the horse lever or sweep is formed on opposite sides with the curved faces *d*, terminating in a central bearing, *d'*.

In full lines in Fig. 1 and in dotted lines, Fig. 3, the relative positions of the horse-lever and pitman are shown at the commencement of the pressing operation. As the horse-lever is advanced, one of the curved faces *d* of the horse-lever impinges upon the adjacent curved side of the pitman, forcing the latter forward and inward toward the central line, the point of contact between said parts shifting gradually toward their ends until finally the central bearing, *b'*, of the horse-lever is projected between the shoulders or bearings *b* and engages the nearer one of the latter, as shown in full lines, Fig. 2. At the time this position of the parts is reached the arms C and pitman are nearing the central line or dead-point of the toggle, but before the latter is reached the central bearing, *b'*, of the pitman passes off from the shoulder or bearing *b*, thus releasing the pitman and permitting the expansion of the pressed material to throw the same back toward the point from whence it started and against the side of the horse-lever, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2. The continuation of the movement of the horse-lever from this point causes the pitman to be carried up to and across the central line or dead-point and be projected on the opposite side of the press in position to be again acted upon by the horse-lever when reversed in the manner first described. The effect of this arrangement of devices is to secure two reciprocations of the traverser at each complete continuous movement of the horse-lever from side to side.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4 and 4ª the extended end of the pitman is grooved on opposite faces, as shown, for the passage of the bearings or shoulders on the bifurcated end of the horse-lever. These bearings or shoulders on the horse-lever rest against the extended end of the pitman, and as the horse-lever moves from one side to the other they are carried around said extended end, forcing the traverser forward until its crank-arms are brought near the center line, when the said bearings enter the grooves in the pitman and permit the latter to be thrown back to the starting-point, during which operation the extended end of the pitman passes between the arms of the horse-lever. The movement of the horse-lever being continued, the pitman is carried up to and across the center line, as before described.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a power device for presses, the com-

bination, with the traverser, of a pitman guided at its outer end in a curved path back and forth across the center line, and having shoulders or bearings at opposite sides of its outer end, and a vibratory horse-lever provided with a central bearing for engaging the shoulders or bearings on the pitman, in the manner and for the purpose described.

2. In a power device for presses, the combination, with the traverser and its pitman having the two bearings or shoulders, of the links for guiding the outer end of the pitman and the vibratory horse-lever provided with the central and side bearings, substantially as described.

PETER K. DEDERICK.

Witnesses:
CYRUS R. DEDERICK,
R. J. VAN SCHOONHOVEN.