

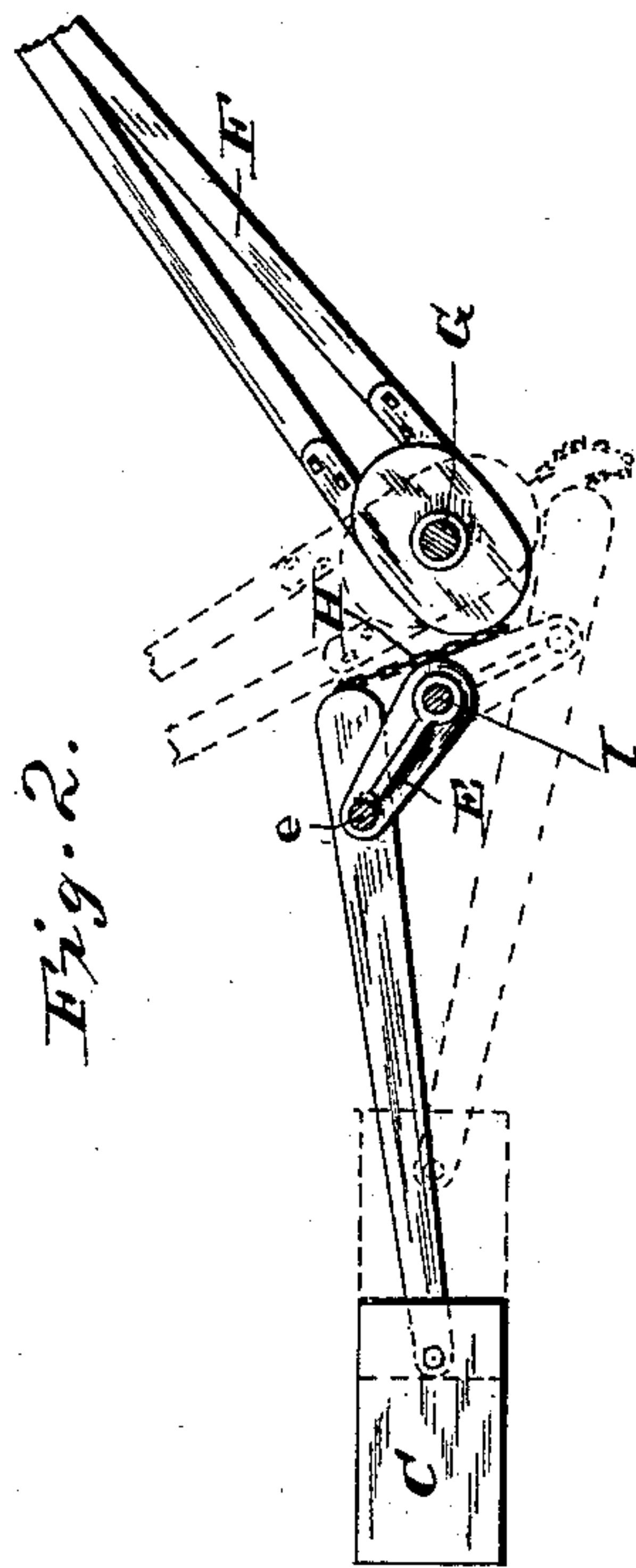
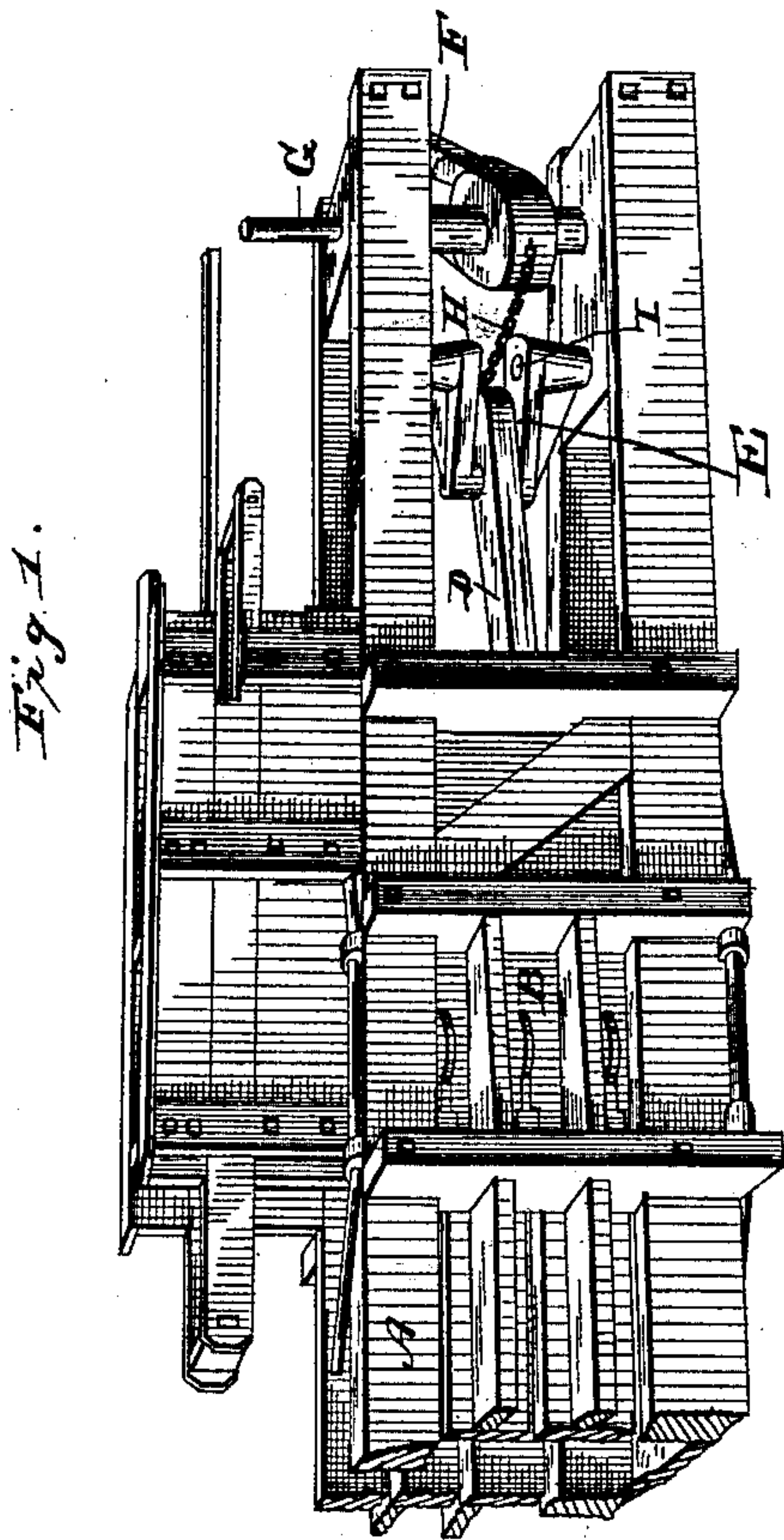
(No Model.)

P. K. DEDERICK.

BALING PRESS.

No. 341,559.

Patented May 11, 1886.



Witnesses.
Chas. R. Bunn.
A. Stewart.

Inventor.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER K. DEDERICK, OF LOUDONVILLE, NEW YORK.

BALING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 341,559, dated May 11, 1886.

Original application filed October 31, 1882, Serial No. 80,909. Divided and this application filed December 18, 1885. Serial No. 186,062. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER K. DEDERICK, of Loudonville, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baling-Presses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to improvements in the power-applying devices of baling-presses, and particularly to that class of presses in which a reversible horse-lever or sweep is employed to vibrate a toggle connected to a traverser back and forth across a central line; and it consists in certain novel improvements relating to the manner of mounting the horse-lever or sweep and connecting the same to the toggle, as will be hereinafter fully described.

In Letters Patent No. 257,153, granted to me May 2, 1882, is shown and described a power contrivance consisting of a lever or pitman connected at one end to a traverser, and near the other end to a pair of arms pivoted upon a power-shaft, and constituting, with said arms, a toggle and a horse-lever or sweep mounted upon the power-shaft between the arms, and operating, when vibrated, to engage with the extended cam-shaped end of the pitman and push the toggle from one side of the central line to the other, the expansion of the pressed material acting to automatically return the traverser and to project the joint of the toggle alternately out at opposite sides of the press as the movements of the horse-lever from side to side are continued.

My present invention differs from my said patented one, in that the horse-lever or sweep is mounted not upon the same pivot as the arms of the toggle, but upon a separate pivot at one side thereof, and the toggle, instead of being pushed over the central line by the direct contact of the head of the horse-lever or sweep, is pulled over the center by the operation of the horse-lever through a chain, link, or other equivalent loose connection, the end of the horse-lever to which one end of the chain is attached being preferably made oval

or cam-shaped, so that at the commencement of the operation the toggle will be given a quick movement, while at the point where the real pressing is done the greatest amount of power will be available.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a baling-press showing the application of my improvements thereto; and Fig. 2 is a plan view, partly in section, of the power contrivance detached from the press.

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

The press illustrated is of the type known as "continuous" presses, though it is perhaps unnecessary to add that the power devices are applicable as well to presses in which but a single bale is formed or contained at a time.

A represents the bale-chamber of the press, partially broken away; B, the press-box, and B' the condensing-hopper, in which each charge or forkful of hay is preliminarily condensed before being forced down into the press-box. All these parts are of the usual construction, and need no particular description herein.

C is the traverser; D, the pitman, connected at its forward end thereto, and at some distance from its rear end, by a pin, *e*, to and between a pair of arms, E, pivoted to the frame by pivots I.

F is the horse-lever or sweep, having an elongated or oval-shaped head and mounted upon a separate pivot, G, as shown clearly in Fig. 2.

A chain, H, is connected at one end to the end of the pitman D, and at the other to the end or head of the horse-lever, as shown.

The operation is very simple. When the horse-lever is moved in one direction, the toggle, consisting of the pitman D and arms E, is drawn by means of the chain H up to and across the center, thus forcing the traverser forward, and pressing the hay or other material in front of it. After having passed the center the expansion of the pressed material operates through the traverser to throw the toggle out at the side of the press opposite to that from whence it started, thus bringing it into position to be again operated upon in like manner, though reversely, when the horse-lever is moved in the opposite direction,

and affording opportunity for another charge of material to be inserted in front of the traverser before such return movement of the horse-lever takes place.

5 I do not claim herein, broadly, a link, chain, or other loose connection between the horse-lever and pitman irrespective of the point at which the horse-lever is pivoted, as the same is made the subject of claims in another application filed by me on the 31st day of October, 1882, Serial No. 80,909, of which the present case is a division.

I claim as my invention—

In a baling-press, the combination, with a traverser and a double-acting toggle, of a horse-lever mounted upon a pivot separate from the pivot of the outer arm of the toggle, and a loose connection between the horse-lever and toggle, whereby upon the vibration of the horse-lever the toggle will be pulled back and forth across the center, substantially as described. 15 20

PETER K. DEDERICK.

Witnesses:

W. A. SKINKLE,
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