

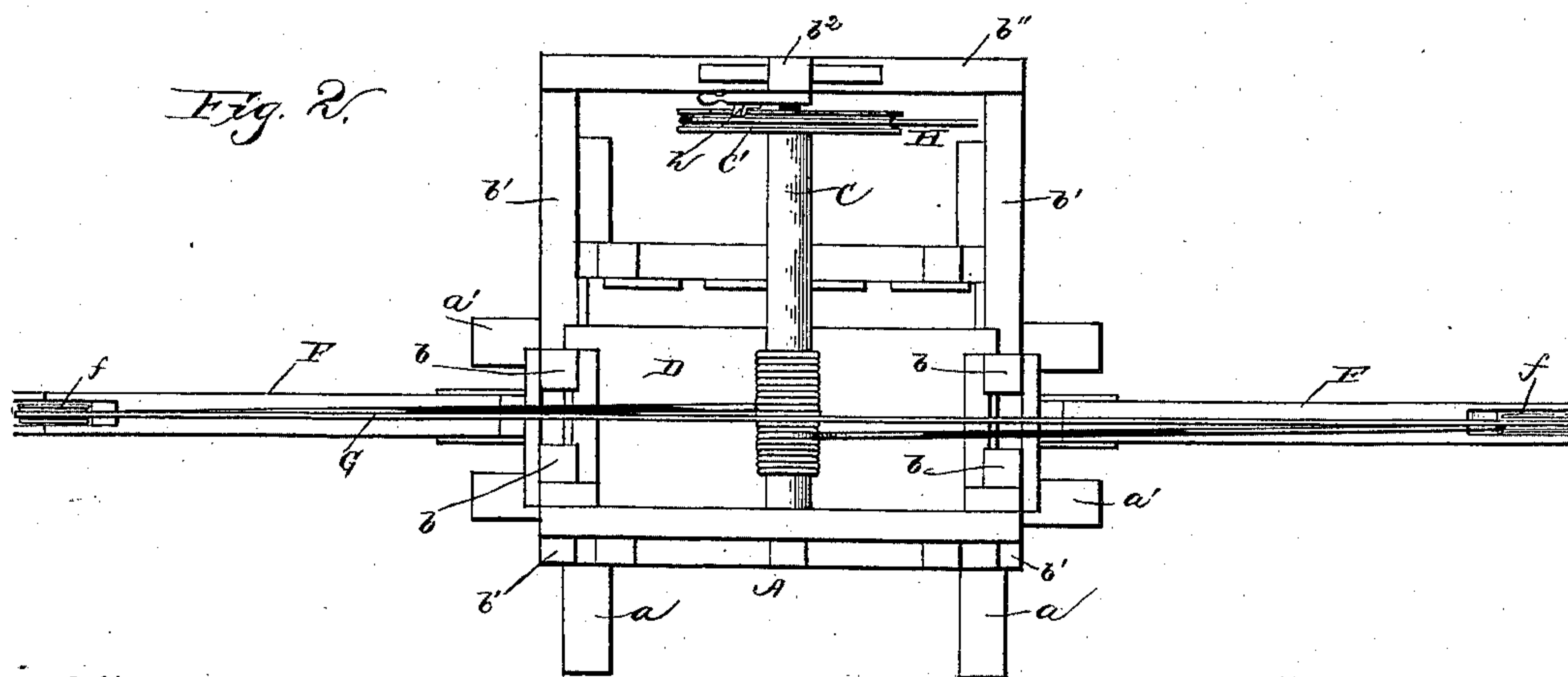
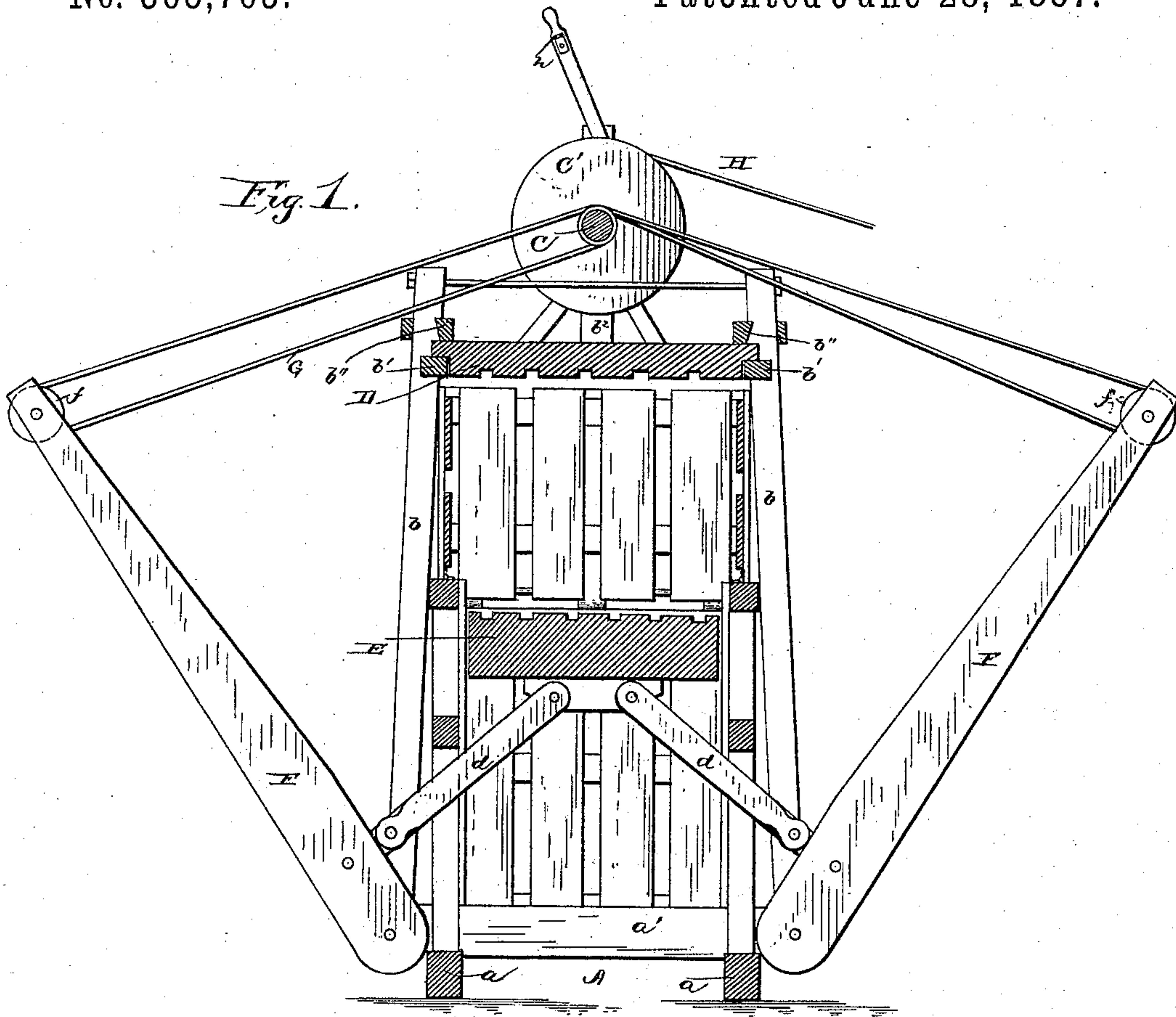
(No Model.)

J. H. & W. H. TOMLINSON.

COTTON PRESS.

No. 365,765.

Patented June 28, 1887.



Witnesses  
John Anders Jr.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HENRY TOMLINSON AND WILLIAM HENRY TOMLINSON, OF RUTHERFORD, TENNESSEE.

## COTTON-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,765, dated June 28, 1887.

Application filed April 7, 1887. Serial No. 234,049. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN HENRY TOMLINSON and WILLIAM HENRY TOMLINSON, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Rutherford, in the county of Gibson and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cotton-Presses, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention pertains to certain new and useful improvements in cotton-presses; and it consists in the detail construction, combination, and arrangement of the parts, substantially as hereinafter fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of our invention, looking from the rear; and Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof.

In carrying out our invention we employ the approximately oblong box or casing A, composed, preferably, of slatted walls, the corner-posts of which are connected to cross-beams *a*, to which are also connected cross-bars *a'*, notched in their under surfaces where secured on the beams, the ends of said cross-bars projecting outwardly a short distance, as shown, the purpose of which will soon appear. To the inner sides of the cross-bars are secured parallel uprights *b*, which have secured to their inner sides, near their upper ends, horizontal bars *b'*, which project forward some distance and are connected by a cross-piece, *b''*. On this cross-piece *b''* is secured a short post, *b<sup>2</sup>*, supported by two inclined standards, as shown, and in this post is supported one end of a windlass, C, the other end thereof being secured in a cross-piece supported by short uprights connected to the rear projecting ends of the horizontal bars *b'*. On this windlass C is secured a grooved wheel or drum, C', the purpose of which will appear farther on.

D is a sliding head-block having the under sides of its ends grooved, so as to slide on the horizontal bars *b'*, small guide-pieces *b''* being secured on the inner sides of the parallel uprights *b*, so as to hold the head-block in position.

To the under side of the follower E, which,

as usual, is placed in the box or casing, are pivotally connected the ends of bars *d d* of a toggle-joint connection, the other ends of said bars being likewise pivotally connected between apertured plates secured near the lower ends of long levers F, which levers are pivoted at their lower ends between the parallel uprights *b*. The outer end of each lever F has secured in an opening or recess a small pulley, *f*, over which passes a cord or rope, G, one end of which is secured to the windlass C, and is then passed over one of the pulleys, from which it is passed over the top of the windlass, around the pulley on the other lever, after which it is likewise connected to the windlass. This rope is of length sufficient to permit the opening out or forcing down of the levers to nearly a horizontal plane, which will of course cause the follower to reach the full extent of its movement at or near the lower end of the box or casing. It will be understood, of course, that the usual hinged upper rear and front walls are employed in connection with the removable sides, and, in practice, after the cotton has been placed in the box or casing, the hinged walls or doors are placed in their proper vertical positions and secured by ordinary means—as, for instance, by wire rods having bent or hooked ends.

To further secure the box or casing as against spreading, we connect the opposite uprights by means of nutted rods resting in apertures or notches formed in the upper ends of said uprights, as shown in Fig. 1. A rope, H, is passed around the grooved wheel or drum C' of the windlass, and the outer end thereof is, in practice, connected to the harness of a horse or other suitable draft-power. A pivoted bar having a right-angular plate, *h*, is secured at the upper inner end of the post *b<sup>2</sup>*, whereby by forcing down said bar the plate thereof will engage the lower side edge of the wheel or drum, thus serving as a "chock" therefor.

In practice, when it is desired to subject the cotton to the action of the press, the doors are allowed to hang or drop down out of position and the sliding head-block is forced forward on its guides, after which the cotton is placed in the press, the follower of course being lowered and the levers extended. After suf-

5 ficient cotton has been placed in the press the hinged doors are secured in position, and by unwinding the rope on the wheel or drum the rope passed over the pulleys of the levers will be wound on the windlass, causing the elevation of the outer ends of the levers and the forcing up of the follower the desired extent.

10 It will be seen that our invention is extremely simple in construction and effective in its results, and as it comprises but few parts it is not as liable to get out of order as the machines of this class now in use.

15 Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the frame, the follower, the head-block, and the levers, of the drum, the grooved wheel secured thereon, the operating-ropes, and the pivoted bar having a right-angular plate, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN HENRY TOMLINSON.  
WILLIAM HENRY TOMLINSON.

Witnesses:

JAMES THADEUS CURTIS,  
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