(No Model.)

P. K. DEDERICK.

BALING PRESS.

No. 440,790. Patented Nov. 18, 1890.

Fig. 1.

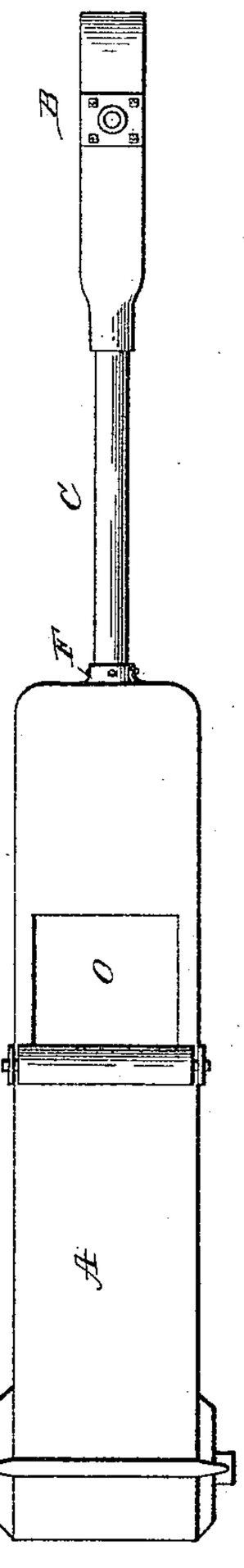
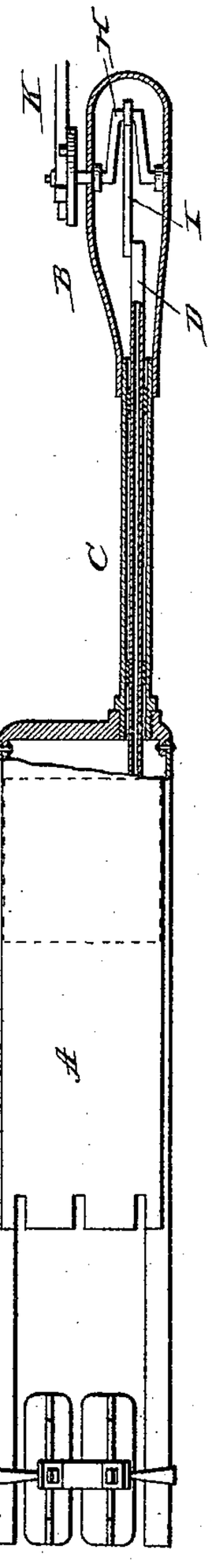


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

E. K. Smith

Alex. Stewart

Inventor

Peter K. Dederick

By

Church & Church

his Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER K. DEDERICK, OF LOUDONVILLE, NEW YORK.

BALING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 440,790, dated November 18, 1890.

Application filed March 1, 1888. Serial No. 265,852. (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-Press Frames; 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 letters of reference marked thereon.

My improvements relate to that class of presses in which the bales are formed in sections by a reciprocating traverser, the loose material being fed into the press-box in successive charges and each charge pressed against the material previously pressed, and more particularly relates to such of these presses as are operated by horses moving in a circle rotating a horse-lever at one end of the baling-case around the horse-power. In all of such presses heretofore the baling-case and horse-power ends of the machine have been connected by a timber secured the one end to the baling-case and the other end to the horse-power, so that the power connected passes over it or under it, as also do the horses in operating it.

My improvement consists in an iron pipe-connection between the baling-case and horse-power ends of the machine, spanning or extending across the horse circuit or track, as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan or top view. Fig. 2 is a side elevation.

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

A is a baling-case, which may be of the ordinary style, and which I preferably construct from steel or iron plate.

O is the feed-opening.

B is the power end of the frame, which may be adapted to the bearings of any power device.

C is the iron pipe-connection between the press and power ends of the frame, and extending across the track traveled by the horses. This pipe-connection may be attached to the ordinary press-case, constructed of wood, if desired; but I have shown it attached to case A, constructed from plate steel or iron, flanged down at F to connect with the pipe C, to which it is firmly secured either by bolts or rivets, as shown in Fig. 1, or a casting or other piece of metal may be secured to the end of the press-case, as shown in Fig. 2, and the pipe C screwed into or otherwise secured to it, so that the case A and connection C are firmly secured together. The other end of the connecting-pipe C is screwed into or otherwise secured to the power end B, which latter may be constructed of suitable form for the power and horse lever bearings, and the power of the horses is transmitted to the traverser at the press-case end, across the circuit or track traveled by the horses, through the inside of pipe C, the latter projecting and covering all moving parts crossing the horse-track, thus preventing intimidation of the horses, and also obviating bridging for the horses to cross the connection between the press-case and power ends of the frame, as the single small iron pipe requires but a moderate step of the horse to pass over. Moreover, the connection between the press and power ends may be much smaller and lighter if the power is transmitted through it instead of over or under.

Any suitable power device may be employed, and for illustration I have shown in Fig. 2 a crank H, pitman I, and staff D, extending through the pipe C and attached to the pressing-traverser.

K is the horse-lever attached to the crank-shaft H, the end of said lever when in operation being rotated around the horse-power, crossing the pipe C close to the press-case.

The baling-case should be provided with retainers, tying-partitions, and other well-known appliances common to this class of presses, and which require no further description here.

I am aware that a baling-press frame and a horse-power frame extending past the horse track or circuit have heretofore been braced apart for operation by means of a trough or box through which the power-chains pass; but such is not a part of a baling-press frame, but rather part of the staying-fixtures, by means of which the frames of two separate machines are braced and staked for operation. Neither do I claim boxing over the pow-

er-connections to form a bridge for the horses to cross on.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

In an end-circle horse-power baling-press frame, the baling-case and horse-power ends thereof connected by and secured to the opposite ends of the iron pipe C, extending across the track or travel of the horse, as and for the purpose set forth.

PETER K. DEDERICK.

Witnesses:
THOMAS DURANT,
A. S. STEUART.