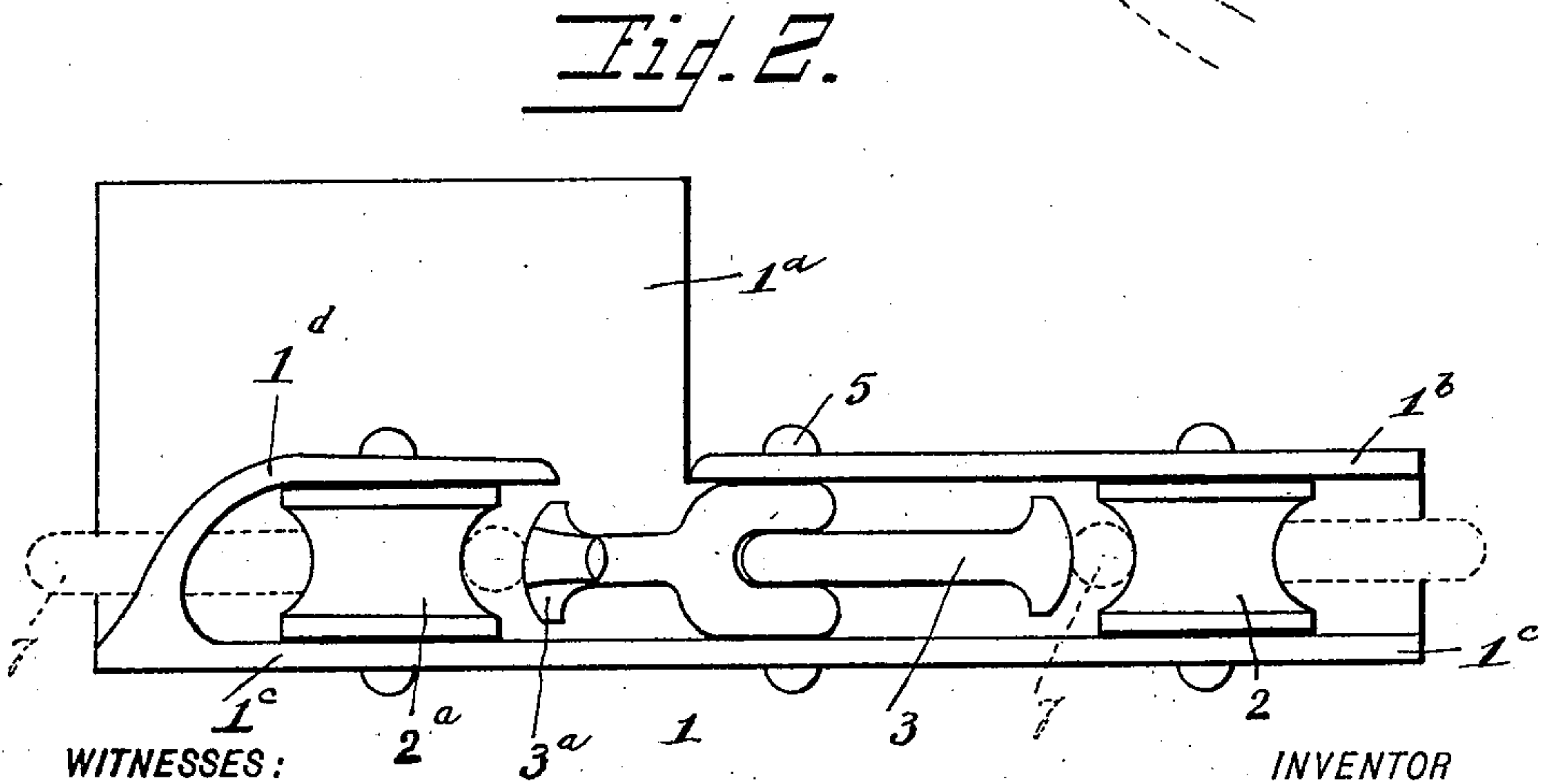
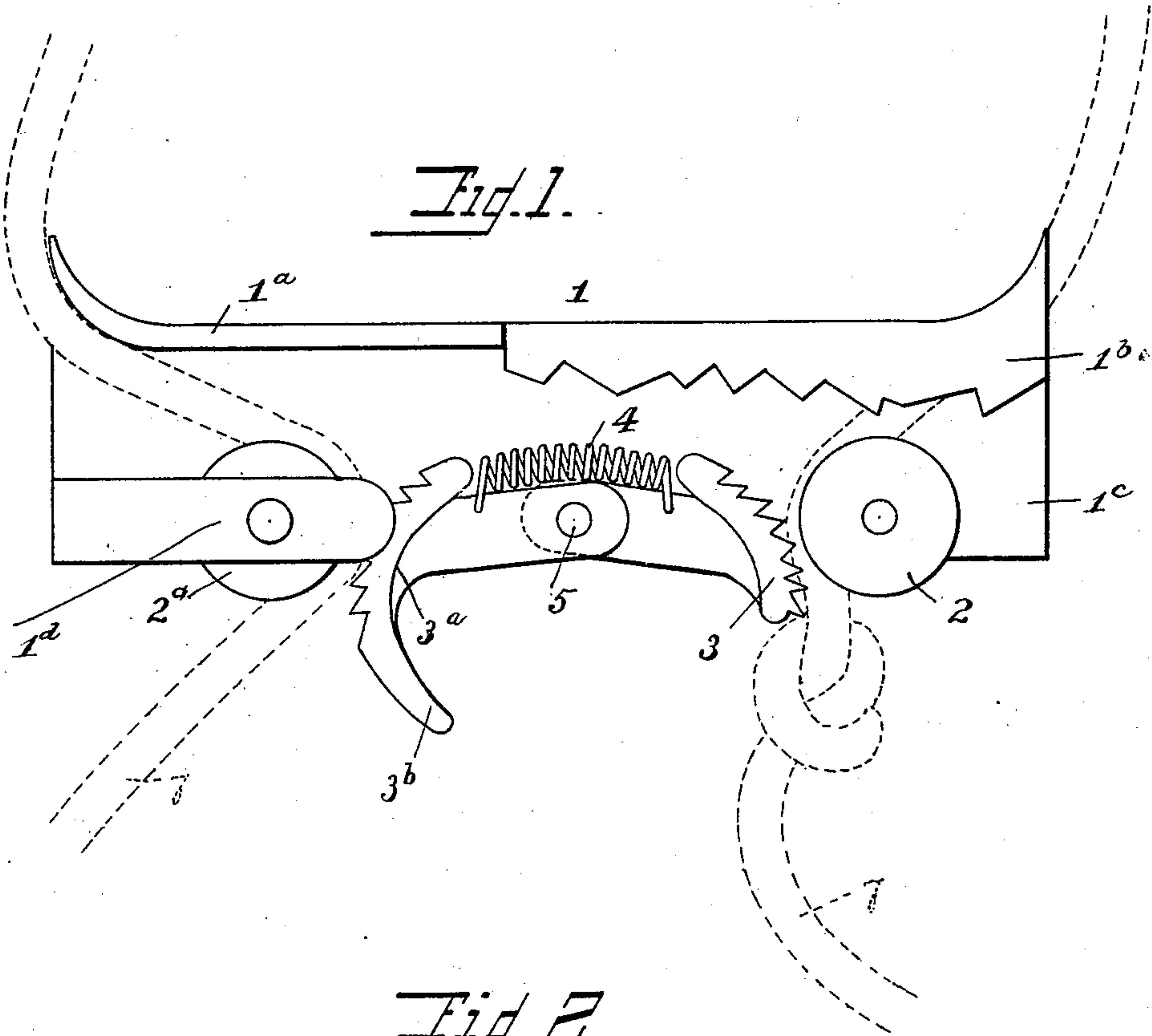


No. 698,735.

Patented Apr. 29, 1902.

S. RAPP.  
SHOCK COMPRESSOR.  
(Application filed Dec. 7, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL RAPP, OF PLEASANT TOWNSHIP, MADISON COUNTY, OHIO.

## SHOCK-COMPRESSOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 698,735, dated April 29, 1902.

Application filed December 7, 1901. Serial No. 85,047. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL RAPP, a citizen of the United States, residing in Pleasant township, in the county of Madison and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shock-Compressors; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved device whereby the operation of binding shocks of corn can be performed with neatness, thoroughness, and despatch.

The invention consists in a novel construction of such a device whereby the compressing or drawing-up rope which passes around the shock can be pulled with approximately an equal pull at both ends, so as not to disturb the original relative arrangement of the stalks in the shock.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top view showing relative position of the parts when the device is in use, a small portion of the frame being broken out. Fig. 2 is a view of the front or lower side of what is shown in Fig. 1.

In the views, 1 designates a case or frame shaped, preferably, out of metal and comprising an extended flange or wall 1<sup>a</sup> at its rear side, two parallelly-arranged plates 1<sup>b</sup> and 1<sup>c</sup>, standing at right angles to the wall 1<sup>a</sup>, and a bracket-arm 1<sup>d</sup>. Journaled in opposite ends of the frame between the plates 1<sup>b</sup> and 1<sup>c</sup> and the bracket 1<sup>d</sup> are grooved pulleys or other abutments 2 and 2<sup>a</sup>, respectively. Pivoted on a common pin 5, between the plates 1<sup>b</sup> and 1<sup>c</sup> and approximately equidistantly between the abutments 2 and 2<sup>a</sup>, are the shanks of two clamps 3 and 3<sup>a</sup>, having their toothed or roughened heads turned toward the peripheries of the abutments 2 and 2<sup>a</sup>. Connecting the shanks of the clamps is a coil-spring 4, tending to draw the toothed or roughened heads of the clamps toward the abutments. The ends of the rear wall of the frame are shown to be rounded or flared rearwardly to permit the rope hereinafter referred to to run easily through the device.

In the practical use of this invention a rope (shown in dotted lines) is knotted at a suf-

ficient distance from one end to allow of that end being taken securely in the hand and having its longer end passed through the device between the pulley 2 and the clamp 3. The device is now ready to be used in compressing a shock. The long end of the rope is passed around the shock at about the place where the shock is to be tied and then inserted or placed between the clamp 3<sup>a</sup> and the pulley 2<sup>a</sup>, the head of said clamp being drawn away to permit such insertion by a manipulation of the thumb-piece 3<sup>b</sup> on that clamp. To compress the shock, each end of the rope is taken in a hand and drawn with sufficient force to tightly compress the stalks of the shock together. Simply liberating these ends suffices to insure their being caught and held in the drawn-up condition, because the coil-spring constantly tends to force the clamps against the rope, and the rearward tension, due to expansion of the shock, immediately effects the locking of the rope in the position to which it has been drawn up. When this has been done, the operator is at liberty to take and place his tying-twine around the shock and tie the same, with the assurance that the shock will not be accidentally released. When the shock has been tied, he removes the compressing-rope by withdrawing the clamp 3<sup>a</sup> and lifting out the free end of the rope, and this same operation can in like manner be repeated with all the shocks.

I am aware that a number of devices have been proposed in which there is a clamp and an abutment for holding a compressing-rope; but in such devices the pull is practically all on one side of the shock. I am also aware that a rather complicated and expensive device has been proposed in which there are two abutments and two clamps, so that the rope could be held after being drawn up at both sides; but in such construction no provision was made for automatically operating the clamps. Hence I have endeavored to distinguish in my claims the essential difference between my invention and what has preceded me in the prior art.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A shock-compressor comprising a frame, two pulleys journaled therein having their active faces turned toward the pulleys, two



clamps fulcrumed therein, combined with a spring connecting the clamps and arranged to draw the active faces of the clamps toward the pulleys, substantially as described.

- 5 2. A shock-compressor comprising in combination a frame, two abutments therein over which the ends of a rope are adapted to pass, two clamps independent of said abutments having their active faces turned away from  
10 each other and toward said abutments and arranged to clamp the ends of the rope against

said abutments, and a spring for yieldingly drawing said clamps toward the abutments to hold the ends of the rope, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL RAPP.

Witnesses:

AMES WHITMER,  
WALTER WHITE.