

No. 723,461.

PATENTED MAR. 24, 1903.

J. M. HALL.
HAND HAY PRESS.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 9, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

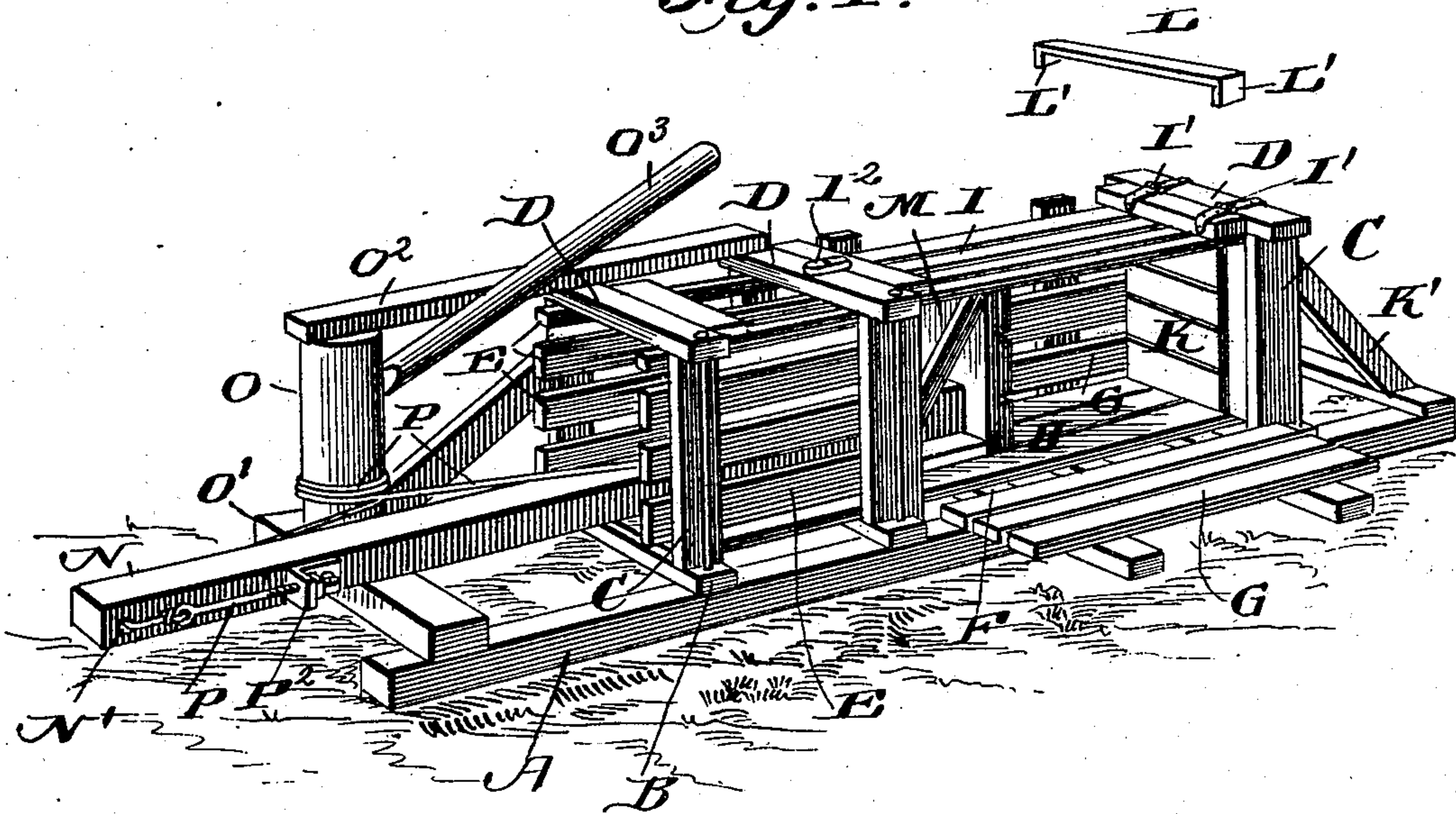


Fig. 2.

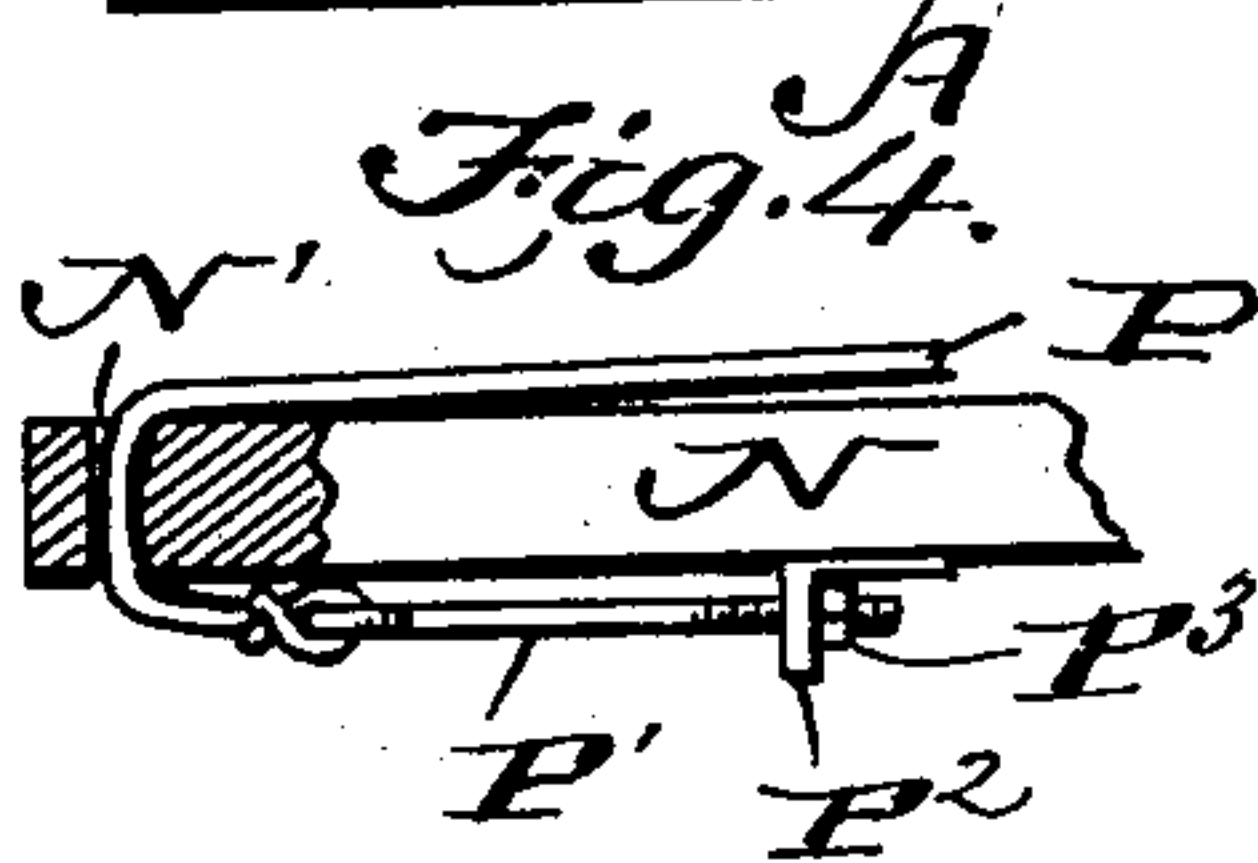
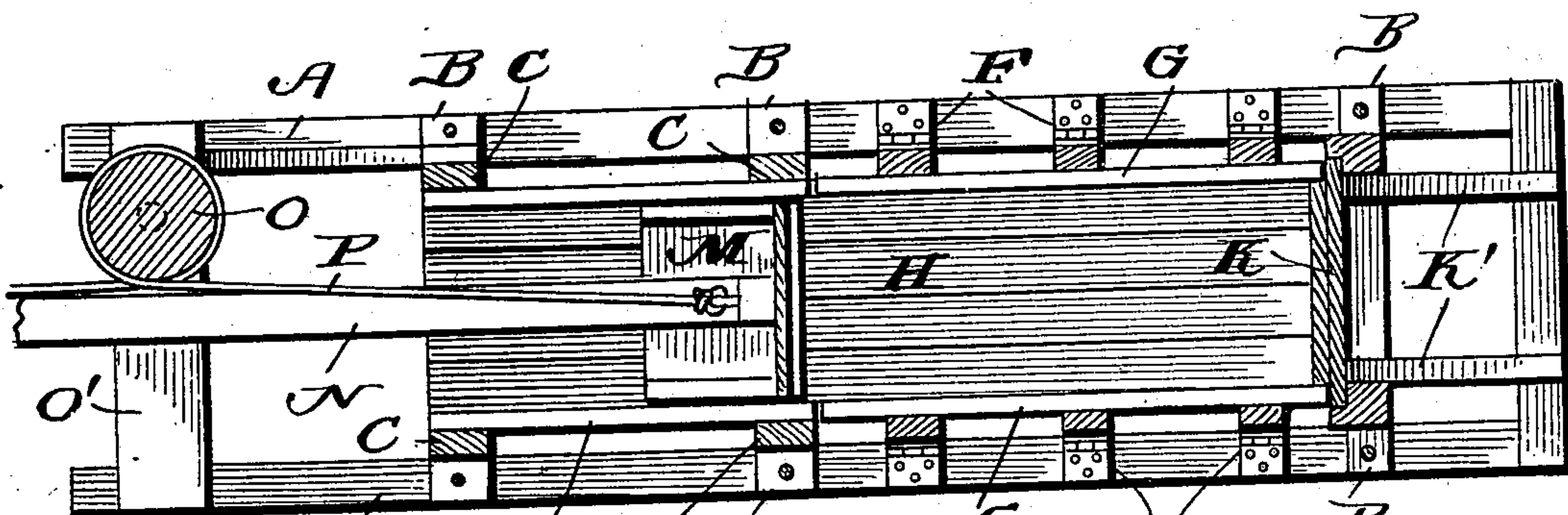
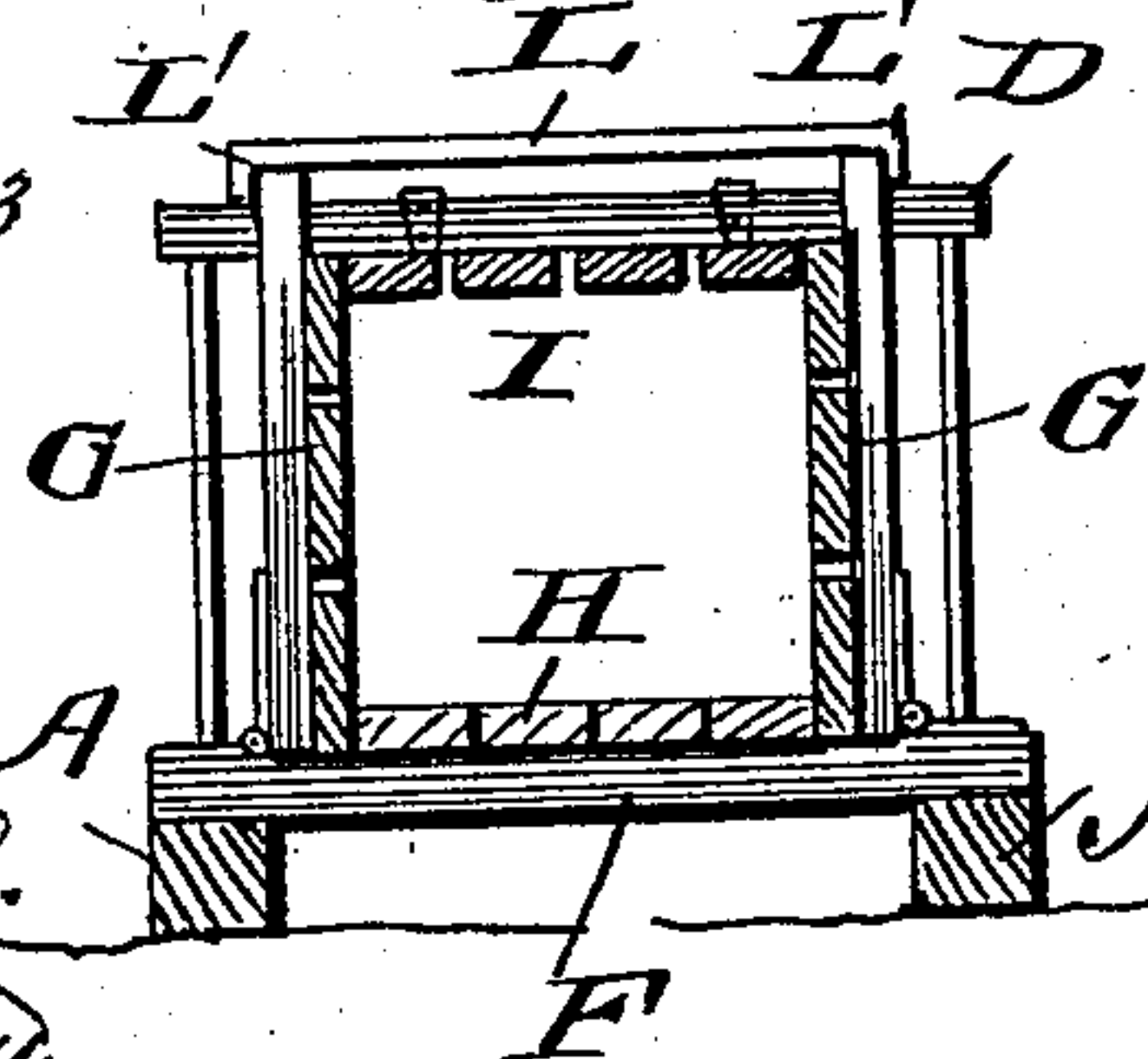


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES MARK HALL, OF WADLEY, GEORGIA, ASSIGNOR TO CARLETON T. BELT, OF HERNDON, GEORGIA.

HAND HAY-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 723,461, dated March 24, 1903.

Application filed August 9, 1902. Serial No. 119,027. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES MARK HALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wadley, in the county of Jefferson and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hand Hay-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to hay-presses, and more particularly to a hand hay-press or one operated by hand-power in contradistinction to horse-power generally employed for effecting the compressing operations.

The object of the invention is to provide an exceedingly cheap, simple, and efficient construction of hay-press of this kind; and with this object in view the invention consists in the novel features of construction, combination, and arrangement, all of which will be fully described hereinafter and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a hay-press constructed in accordance with my invention, one of the sides of the baling-chamber being open or turned down. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view. Fig. 4 shows a detail of construction.

In carrying out my invention I employ the longitudinal sills or beams A, which are connected by means of the cross-beams B, upon which rest the uprights C, said uprights being connected by cross-pieces D. Two of the uprights C are arranged adjacent to each other and are connected by horizontal side strips E, thereby providing a feeding-chamber into which the hay to be pressed is fed. The other upright is arranged adjacent to the forward end of the device, and a series of cross-pieces F are connected to the sills or beams A. Between the said uprights and hinged to the said cross-beams F are the sides G, said sides forming the sides of the baling-chamber when turned to an upright position, as most clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

H indicates the bottom of the feed and baling chambers, and I indicates the slatted top of the bale-chamber, said top being hinged at I' and is capable of being opened up-

wardly. I² indicates the turn-button for fastening the top of the baling-chamber. The front wall K of the baling-chamber is fixed and also braced, said braces being indicated at K' in Figs. 1 and 2. The sides G are secured in their upright or closed positions by means of a bar L, the ends L' being turned down and adapted to engage the upper edges of the sides G, as most clearly shown in Fig. 3. A head M is arranged upon the forward end of the plunger N, which is operated through the medium of a windlass O and rope P, the forward end of the rope being attached to the forward end of the plunger, while the rear end is passed through an opening N' and connected to an eyebolt P', passing through a bracket P² and having a nut P³ secured thereon. By adjusting the eyebolt any slack in the rope P can be readily taken up. The rope P is passed several times around the windlass O, and, if necessary, it may be rigidly secured at its center to the said windlass. The lower end of this windlass is journaled in a cross-beam O', while the upper end is journaled in a beam O², connected to the top piece C and extending rearwardly, as most clearly shown in Fig. 1. An operating-handle O³ is rigidly connected to the windlass for the purpose of rotating the same. It is obvious that by operating the hand-lever the windlass is turned and the plunger is moved in or out, according to the direction the windlass is turned. In operation the top of the baling-chamber is closed, the sides turned up and closed or secured, and the hay to be pressed and baled is put into the top of the feeding-chamber, and the plunger is then operated. These operations are continued until the required amount of hay has been compressed within the baling-chamber. The top and sides can then be opened and the wiring of the bale completed. The bale is then removed, the top and sides replaced, and the press is again ready for operation.

It will of course be understood that this press can be used for other purposes than baling hay, and it is also obvious that the beams A can be extended and another press arranged thereon, a head being arranged at each end of the plunger and the windlass being arranged centrally of the two presses. In such a con-

struction the plunger will be operated to compress at one side at the same time that it is being withdrawn for the purpose of permitting additional quantities of hay to be inserted in the feeding-chamber.

It will thus be seen that I provide an exceedingly cheap and simple construction of hay-press capable of being operated by hand-power.

10 Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

15 In a hay - press, the combination with a frame having feed and baling chambers, of a plunger-head working therein and provided

with a plunger-rod having a transverse opening near its outer end, a vertical windlass mounted in the frame and provided with a hand-lever for operating it, a rope wound about the windlass and having one end secured to the plunger and its other end passed through the opening in the outer end of the plunger-rod, a bracket secured to the plunger-rod, an eyebolt passing through the bracket and to which said rope is secured, and a nut on said bolt as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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