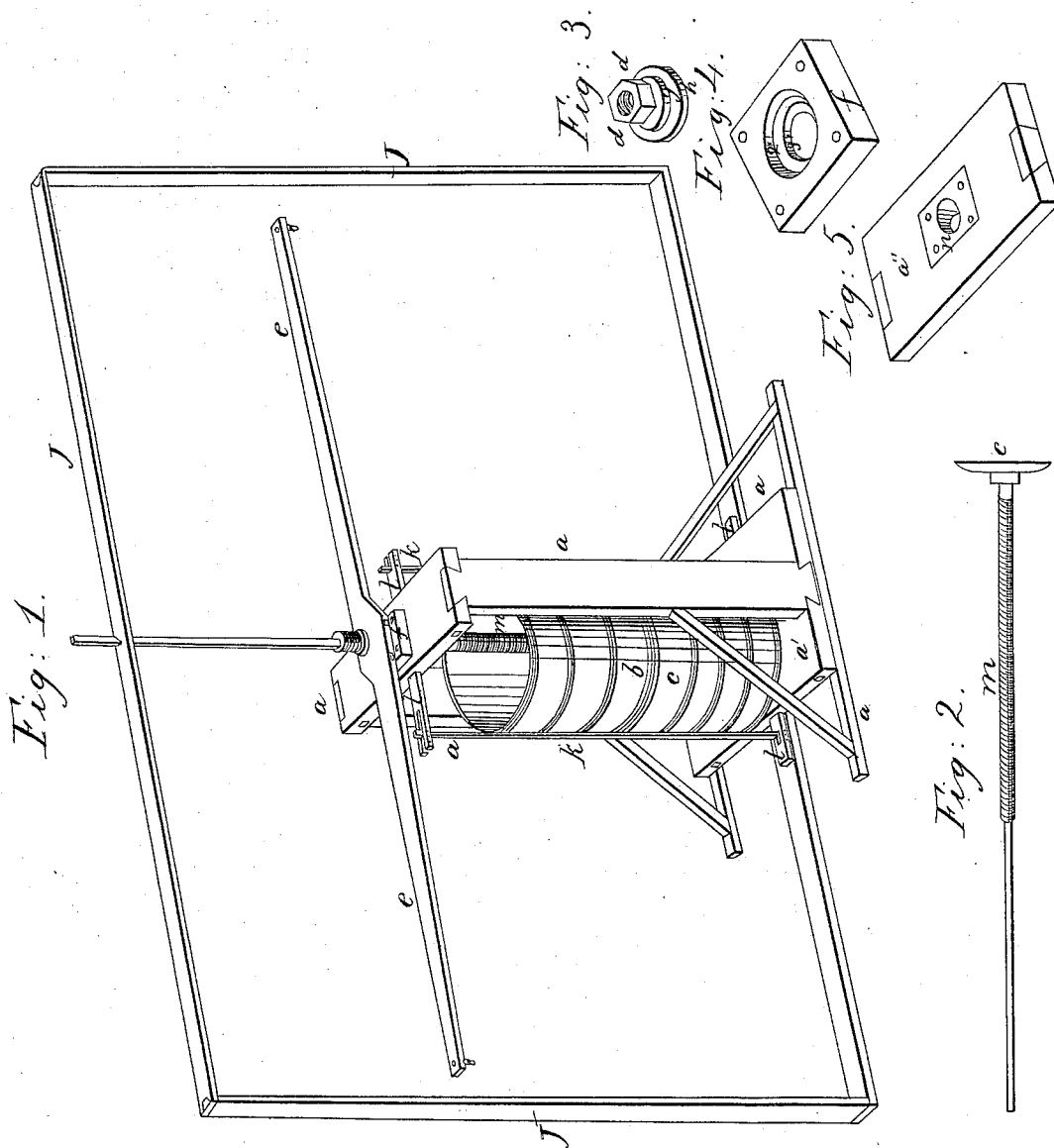


E. Richardson,

Tobacco Press.

N^o 2,170.

Patented July 16, 1841.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELLIOTT RICHARDSON, OF WEST RIVER, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF TOBACCO-PRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 2,170, dated July 16, 1841.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELLIOTT RICHARDSON, of West River, in the county of Anne Arundel in the State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Presses for Pressing or Prizing Tobacco into Hogsheads; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

Figure 1 in the accompanying drawings represents my press in perspective. *a a a* is the frame, in which there is not anything peculiar. *b* and *c* are two hogsheads, or rather a true and a false hogshead, placed one above the other, and standing on the base *a'* of the frame. *c* is the hogshead into which the tobacco is to be pressed, and which must have its upper head removed for that purpose. *b* is a false hogshead or packing-cylinder, which is open at both ends, and which fits onto the true hogshead *c*. The false hogshead *b* is made to open in such manner as that it can be removed from off the hogshead *c* while the pressing-screw is within it. For this purpose it may be made to spring open, so as to pass the screw and be united by clasps or otherwise, as is done in Naudesty's tobacco-press, and in some others. The hogsheads are placed between the cheeks or side timbers of the press, and may be chocked or wedged there to sustain and keep them upright, and they are in like manner sustained at front and back of the press by means of two vertical studs, *k k*, the ends of which pass into mortises in the pieces *l l*, attached to the frame of the press, and may be pinned or wedged up against the hogsheads.

The pressing-screw *m*, Figs. 1 and 2, has a follower at its lower end. This may be made either of wood or of iron, and must be nearly of the diameter of the interior of the hogshead, and thus keep the screw and the tobacco in proper position.

In this press the screw is not to be turned round in the operation of pressing, the nut being made to revolve, and for this purpose it is placed within a metallic box made in the following manner: This metallic box is seen at *f* in Fig. 1, but is drawn on an enlarged scale in Fig. 4, and in an inverted position. Fig. 3 is the nut which is to be received within it. The neck *g* of the nut fits

into the collar *g'* of the box, and the flange *h* of the nut is received within the cavity *h'* of the box *f*. The hexagonal or square part *d d'* of the nut rises above the upper surface of the box *f* and receives the levers *e e*, Fig. 1, by which the horses are to draw.

Fig. 5 shows the head-block or upper timbers of the press, and into this is let an iron plate, *n*, upon which the lower side of the nut is to rest. The nut being put into the box *f*, said box is to be placed upon the head-block, and is to be securely bolted down to it by screw-bolts passing through the holes *o o* and through the head-block, in addition to which, if found necessary, straps of iron may be passed around the box and the head-block. By using this device the levers by which the horses draw remain always at the same elevation, and the holes through the head-block for the passage of the screw need be no larger than the screw itself, whereas in the ordinary mode of letting in the nut it has to be four times that size, which so far weakens a wooden head-block as to render the using of one of iron necessary.

The lower part of the press may be sunk in the ground to the depth, or nearly so, of the true hogshead, which will bring the levers into a proper position for the horses and render the packing of the tobacco perfectly convenient. When the pressing has been so far completed as to render it necessary to raise the screw, this need not be done by turning the levers *e e* back, but the false hogshead being removed and the screw eased off, it may be run up rapidly by turning the follower by hand.

Having thus fully described the manner in which I construct and combine the respective parts of my press, I do not claim as my invention the actuating of the screw by the revolving of the nut; but

I do claim—

1. The manner of forming and combining the nut and metallic box, as set forth, in conjunction with the combining them with the head-block, by means of which arrangement the press can be conveniently worked by horse-power, while the head-block of wood is left of such strength as to render it perfectly efficient.

2. In combination with the foregoing arrangement, the employment of the studs *k k*, affixed in the manner described, for the purpose of steadying and keeping the hogsheads and the pressing-screw in a vertical position.

A frame, *j j*, and a vertical rod, *i*, rising from the pressing-screw, are represented in the

drawings as aiding in preserving the vertical position of the screw, but in practice these have not been found necessary or useful.

ELLIOTT RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:

THOS. P. JONES,

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