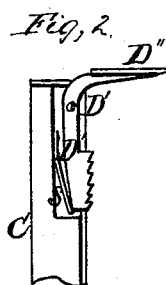
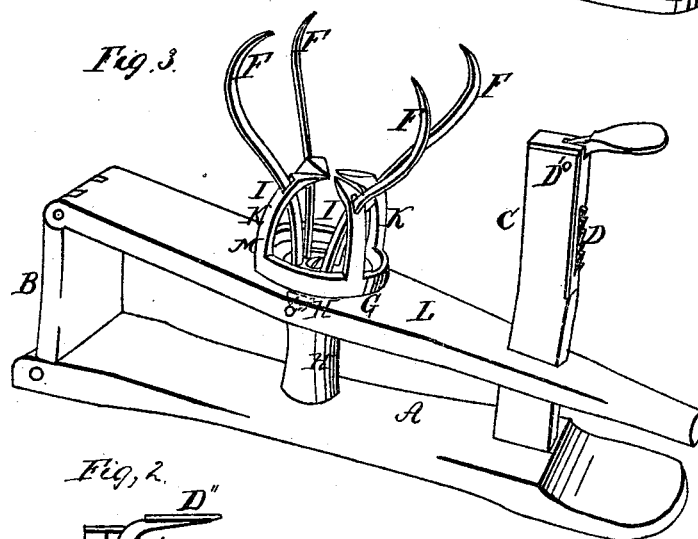
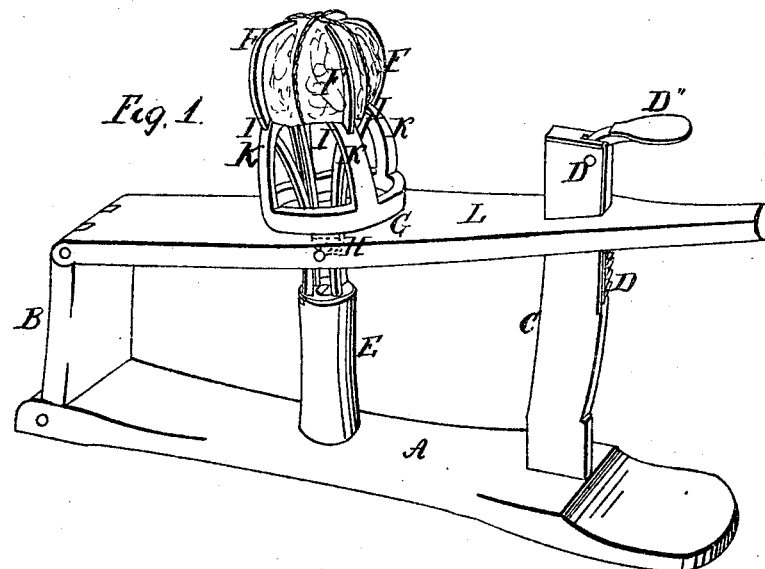


L. Tynner,
Wool Press,
No 5433, *Patented Feb. 8, 1848.*



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS TUPPER, OF GENOA, NEW YORK.

MACHINE FOR COMPRESSING FLEECES OF WOOL.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 5,433, dated February 8, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS TUPPER, of Genoa, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Machine for Compressing Fleeces of Wool, called "Tupper's Wool-Press," which is described as follows, reference being had to the annexed drawing of the same, making part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the press closed upon a fleece of wool. Fig. 2 is a section of the segment post showing the catch and spring let into the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the press open and the fleece of wool removed.

Similar letters in the several figures refer to corresponding parts.

A is the bed piece of the machine, made of timber of any suitable length, breadth, and thickness—say for a full sized machine, about four feet long and one foot wide, and two inches thick.

B is a swing post attached by its lower end to the bed by a loose joint and to the vibrating lever at its upper end by another loose joint, serving as the jointed swinging fulcrum of the vibrating lever having a play to the right and left as the lever is raised and lowered.

C is a stationary post made in the form of a segment of a circle over which the lever moves in being raised and lowered said post being made fast to the bed in such position that a round opening in the middle of the lever shall be made to pass over a central post to which the curved fingers for grasping the fleece of wool are jointed without permitting the lever to touch the said central post.

D is a notched bar or catch for holding the lever during the operation of tying the fleece, suspended, or hung to the post by a pin or bolt D' at the upper end where it is turned nearly at right angle and formed into a thumb piece D'' for disengaging the catch from the lever by bearing it down having a spring S arranged behind it in the mortise of the post for the purpose of keeping it in contact with the lever.

E is the central post to which the fingers are attached let into the bed piece near the center thereof and properly secured being made cylindrical or of other more convenient form about ten or twelve inches long and three or four inches diameter.

F are the curved fingers for grasping and pressing the wool being four or more in number attached to the head of the central post by joints in the manner represented, or in any convenient way so as to open and close freely in pressing and discharging the wool.

G is a cylindrical ring cast with four or more curved perforated arms or closers K for opening and closing the aforesaid fingers. These closers gradually approach the center as they rise from the ring about six inches when they turn more abruptly toward the center and are tapered off to their upper extremities and when closed nearly meet at a central point perpendicularly over the center of the ring—space being left between the aforesaid tapered points of the closers to admit the string that is to tie the wool to be passed between them without touching them. The perforations or openings I in the closers to admit the curved fingers F to pass through them are made at the angles where they bend and are of an oblong or other form of greater size than the fingers so as to allow them to have sufficient room to play freely therein.

The ring G is attached to the lever by two hinges H on its diameter transversely of the lever to permit it to balance or rock to accommodate itself to the position that the closers and fingers are made to assume during the operation of raising and lowering the lever so as to prevent any binding or impingement of the parts and to cause them to work freely.

L is the lever to which the ring of closers is attached as aforesaid. This lever is made of a piece of hard wood about four feet long nine inches wide and two inches thick hinged to the vibrating fulcrum B as aforesaid and pierced with a round opening M in the middle to admit the fingers to pass through and to open and close therein without touching the lever and an oblong opening to allow the segment guide post C and spring catch D to pass through the same over which it plays freely during the operation of opening and closing the fingers F.

To press a fleece or fleeces of wool with this machine for sacking for transportation or for other purposes depress the lever L, which will open or extend the fingers F—roll the fleece of wool and put it within the

fingers—then raise the lever which will cause the ring of closers K to rise and close the fingers around the wool and compress it into a small compass as seen in Fig. 1 the
5 spring catch D holding the lever in its raised position; then tie the wool in its compressed form or body, with a string, or other suitable article; then disengage the catch
10 again open the fingers as seen in Fig. 3 and liberate the wool from their grasp, which is then removed and the operation repeated and so on.

By the use of this machine in the manner
15 above described double the quantity and

weight of wool in tied fleeces can be packed in an ordinary sack than by the old mode.

What I claim as my invention and improvement in the machine for compressing fleeces of wool for transportation and which
20 I desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The combination of the curved fingers F, closers K, ring G, and lever L, constructed, arranged, and operated in the manner and for the purpose substantially as above set
25 forth.

LEWIS TUPPER.

Witnesses:

WM. P. ELLIOT,
A. E. H. JOHNSON.