(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. A. GABOURY.

COMPRESSOR.

No. 342,198. Patented May 18, 1886.

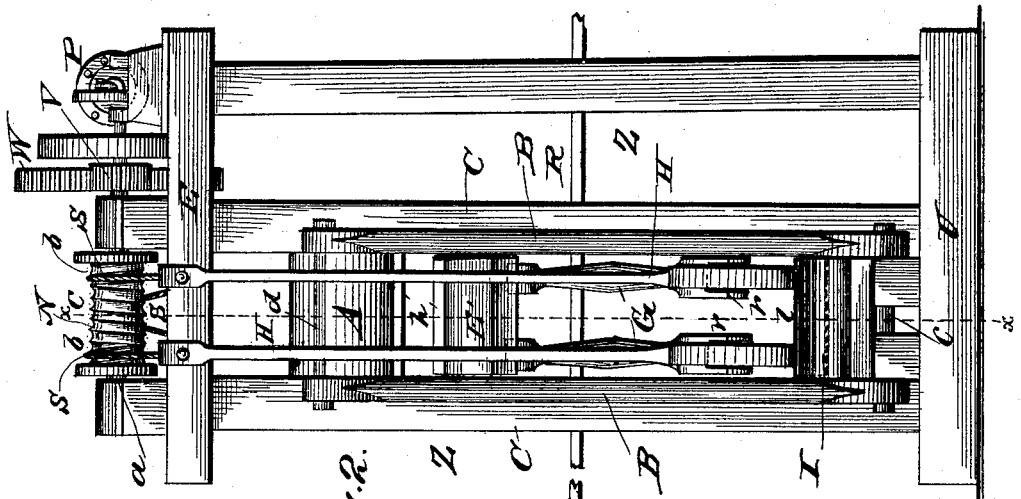

Fig. 2.

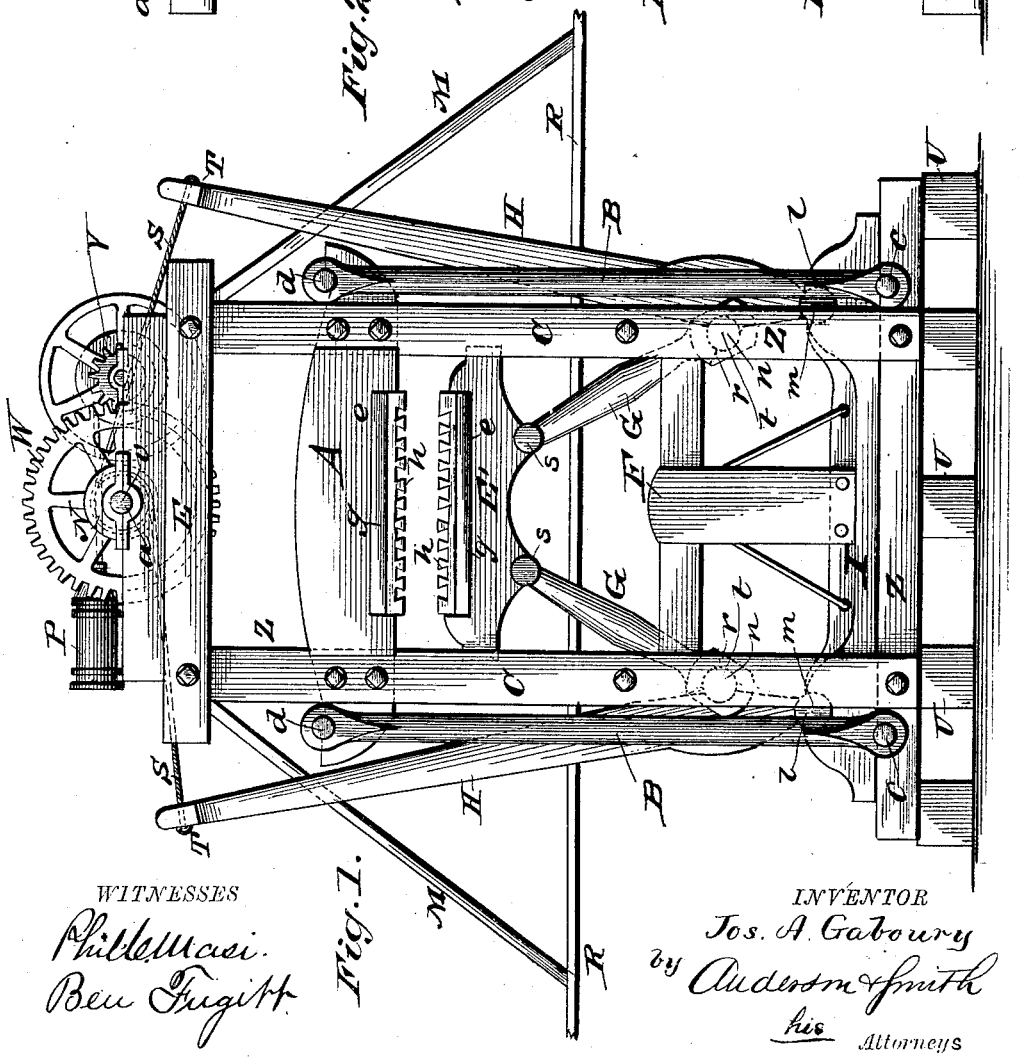

Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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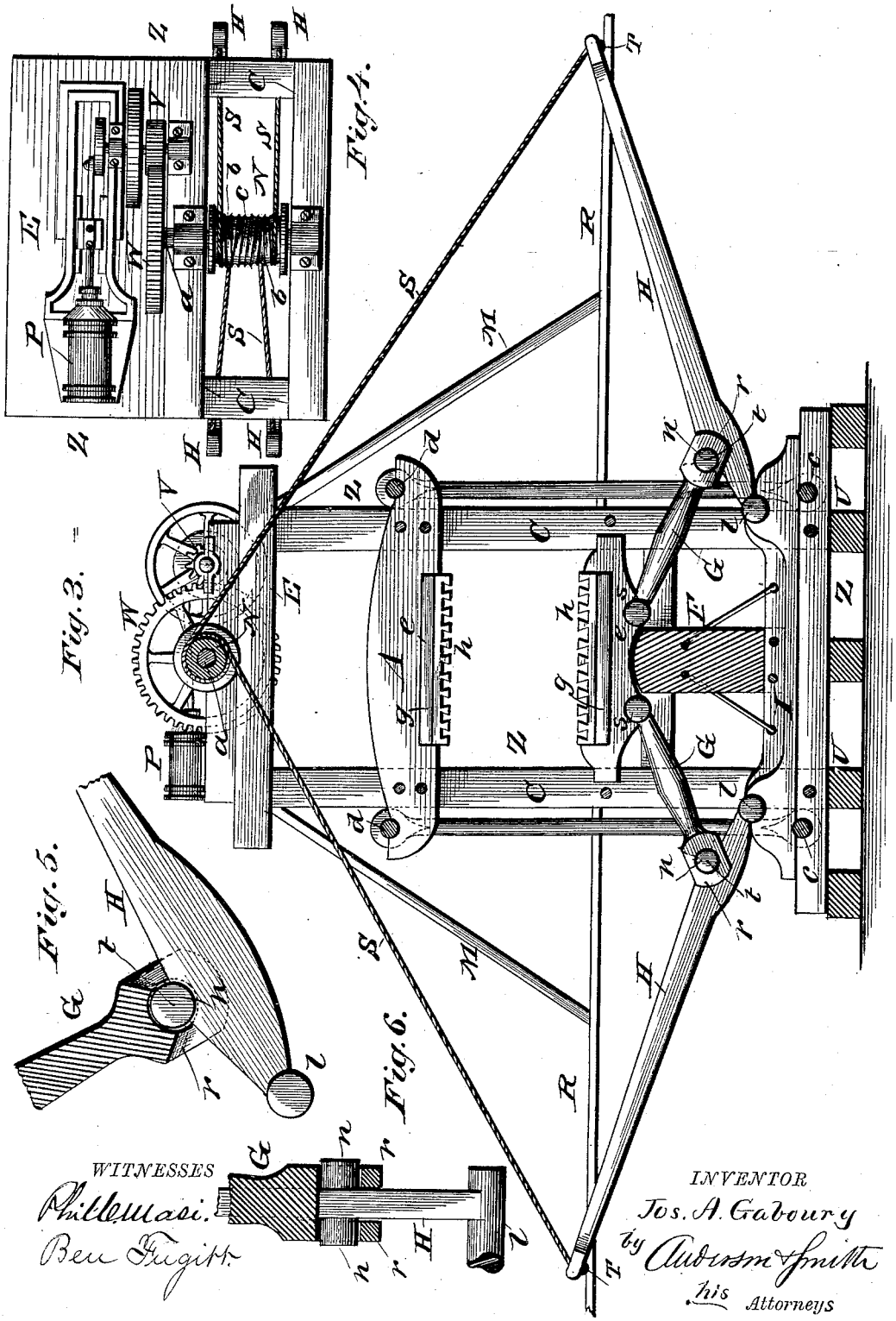

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. GABOURY, OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

COMPRESSOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,198, dated May 18, 1886.

Application filed March 5, 1886. Serial No. 194,147. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. GABOURY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Montgomery, in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Compressors; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of a front elevation, showing the follower up. Fig. 2 is an end elevation. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line *x x*, Fig. 2, showing the follower down. Fig. 4 is a top plan view showing the operating mechanism, and Figs. 5 and 6 are detail sectional views of the invention.

This invention relates to compound-lever compresses; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of devices, all as hereinafter set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter P represents a steam-engine, which is mounted on a suitable frame, and is in connection with the gearing V and W.

N is the drum mounted on the shaft *a*, which is turned by the operation of said gearing. As usually constructed, the engine is directly connected to the gearing, and the gear-wheel W is mounted on the shaft *a* of the drum.

The drum N is formed with right-hand and left-hand grooves *b* and *c*, for the purpose of winding the four wire ropes S at the same time in regular manner. These ropes are connected to the upper ends of the respective main levers H at T.

Z is the frame-work of the press, composed, principally, of the uprights C, the sills U, and the cross-bars E at the upper end or top. In the lower part of the frame, which is constructed to extend partially above and partially below the floor-level R, is built the rest F for the follower when the latter is down to its lowest position.

I represents the lower or base casting of the press, which rests on the sill portion of the framing. This is provided usually with under grooves or seats for the link-bars *c*, to which the link-branches B are connected, said branches also being connected to the upper link-bars, *d*, which are seated in grooves or rests of the upper or stationary platen, A, of the press. In this manner the upper or stationary platen is firmly bound to the base-casting. The upper platen, A, is also usually firmly bolted to the framing.

The platen A is compound, being composed of wood and metal. The metallic body is recessed underneath, as at *e*, to receive the wooden cushion-piece *g*, below which is secured the steel press-rack *h*. The lower or follower platen, E', moving upward and downward in guides of the framing, is also compound, the wooden cushion-piece *g* being let into the recess *e* of said platen, and the steel rack *h* of the follower resting thereon in said recess. The compound construction gives elasticity to the working parts and enables them to resist shocks.

The letter H represents the four main levers, two on a side, which are pivoted in the socket-bearings *l* of the base casting or castings, the centers of these lower pivots being indicated at *m*. These main levers are provided with bearings at *n* a short distance above their lower ends, to receive the lower pivot ends, *r*, of the short auxiliary or joint levers G, which extend upward and somewhat inward to the follower E', in connection with which the upper pivot ends, *s*, work. The centers of the lower pivot ends of the joint-levers G are indicated at *t*. In the proper construction of the press the centers *m* and *t* of each compound lever will be in line, or very nearly so, with the central axis of the drum-shaft (indicated at *v*) when the pressure is at its highest degree of tension.

M M are braces of the frame-work. Usually the two main levers on each side are connected, having a solid or common trunnion or pivot.

I am aware that in presses for fruit main levers and secondary levers jointed thereto have been used in operating the lower carrier-head, and I do not claim such invention, broadly.

Having described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the winding-drum and its wire ropes, of the main levers, respectively, and the joint-levers, respectively, having their lower pivotal centers in line with the

axial center of the drum when at the highest degree of pressure, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the drum and its wire ropes, the upper platen and base casting, the link-connections, and the follower, of the main and joint levers having their lower pivotal centers in line with the axial center of the drum when at the highest degree of pressure, substantially as specified.

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

J. A. GABOURY.

Witnesses:
THEO. MUNGEN,
PHILIP C. MASI.