(No Model.)

P. K. DEDERICK.

BALING PRESS.

No. 347,327. Patented Aug. 17, 1886.

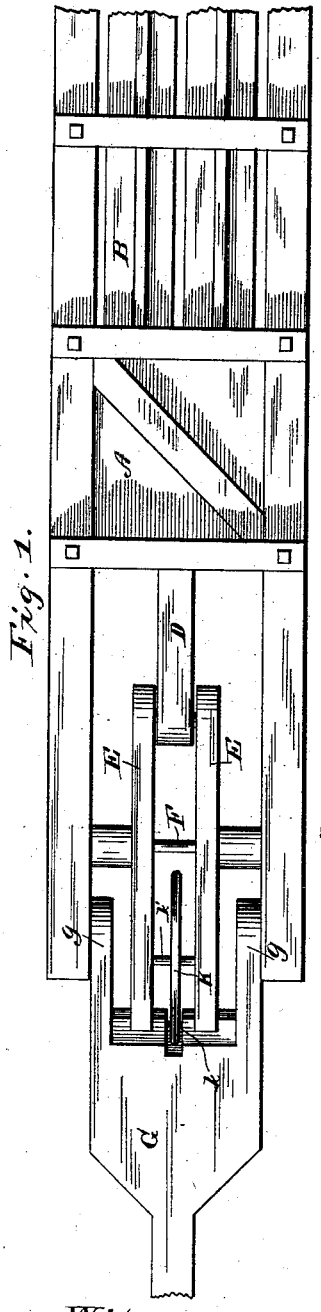

Fig. 1.

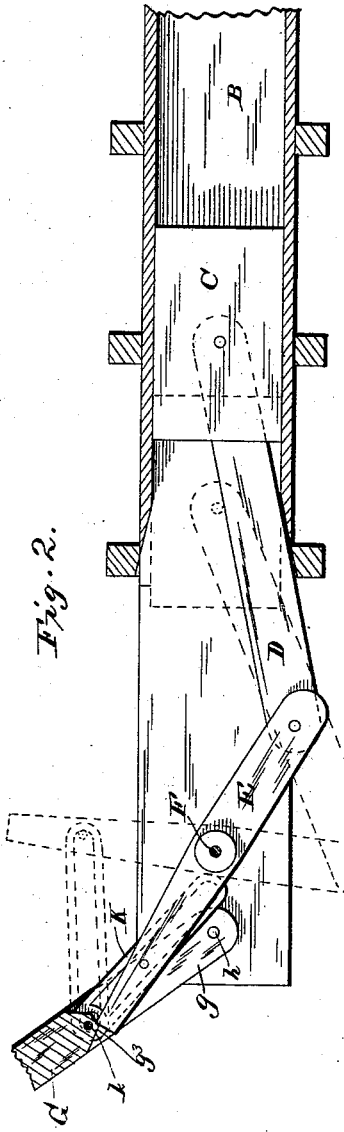

Fig. 2.

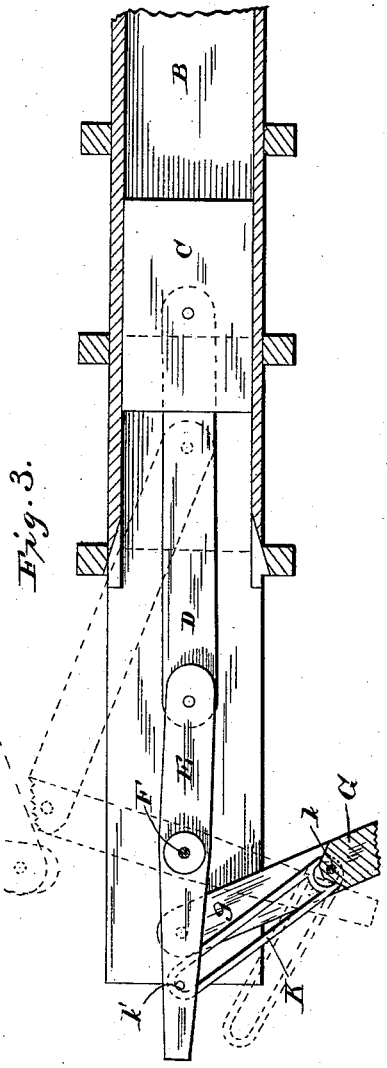

Fig. 3.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER K. DEDERICK, OF LOUDONVILLE, NEW YORK.

BALING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 347,327, dated August 17, 1886.

Application filed April 10, 1886. Serial No. 198,468. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER K. DEDERICK, of Loudonville, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baling-Presses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to that class of baling-presses in which the reaction or back expansion of the pressed material is relied upon to reverse the traverser or plunger after a charge has been pressed into the baling-chamber, and particularly to that class in which the forward movements of the traverser are effected by means of a reversible horse-lever or sweep acting through intermediate connections upon a toggle connected to the traverser.

In Patent No. 334,004, granted to me January 12, 1886, there are illustrated a number of forms of power contrivances for presses of this class, in which the single movement of the horse-lever or sweep from side to side of the press is caused to effect two complete reciprocations of the traverser, and the present invention is designed to provide still another form or embodiment for accomplishing the same result.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a press with my improvements applied thereto, showing the position of the parts of the power contrivance just before the completion of the first stroke of the traverser. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the parts in the same position, the dotted lines showing the position of the parts at the commencement of the second stroke. Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing in full lines the position of the parts near the end of the second stroke and in dotted lines their position at the completion of such stroke.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

A represents the press-box, and B the bale-chamber, in what is known as a "perpetual" or "continuous" baling-press.

C is the traverser, and D the pitman, jointed at its inner end to the traverser, and at its outer end to one end of two arms, E E, pivoted at or near their middles to a shaft, F. The pitman D and arms E E together form a toggle, as will be seen.

G is a horse-lever or sweep, bifurcated preferably as shown, and mounted on pivots *h*, which pass through or into the upper and lower arms, *g*, as shown in Fig. 1. A link, chain, or other loose connection, K, is jointed at one end to the horse-lever, as shown at *k*, and at the other end to the outer end of the arms E E, as shown at *k'*.

The operation is as follows: When the parts are in the position shown in the dotted lines, Fig. 2, a charge of material is fed into the press-box in front of the traverser, after which the horse-lever is started toward the opposite side of the press. During the first portion of the movement of the horse-lever its portion g^3 bears against the outer end of the levers E, and continues in contact until said arms E and the pitman D are brought nearly in line, as shown in full lines, Fig. 2, when, by reason of the horse-lever and said arms E being mounted on separate centers, they separate, and the expansion of the pressed material turns the arms E back to the position from whence they started, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, thus completing the first stroke. Then, continuing its movement, the horse-lever, through the link or other loose connection K, draws the arms E up to and over the center, and until the reaction of the pressed material forces the parts back into the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 3, thus completing the second stroke. Upon the movement of the horse-lever back to the opposite side of the press the operation will be repeated, the first stroke being effected by the pushing of the horse-lever against the arms E, and the second stroke by the pulling of the said arms by the horse-lever through the link or loose connection K, as before. Before the commencement of each stroke a charge of material is forced into the press-box in front of the traverser.

I claim as my invention—

The combination, with the traverser, the pitman, and the pivoted arm connected at one

end to the pitman, and having the other end extended so as to engage with the horse-lever, of the reversible horse-lever mounted on a center separate from that on which the pivoted arms are mounted, and having a bearing for engaging the end of the pivoted arms during the first stroke of the traverser, and the loose connection between the horse-lever and the said arms for assisting in effecting the second stroke of the traverser, substantially as described.

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