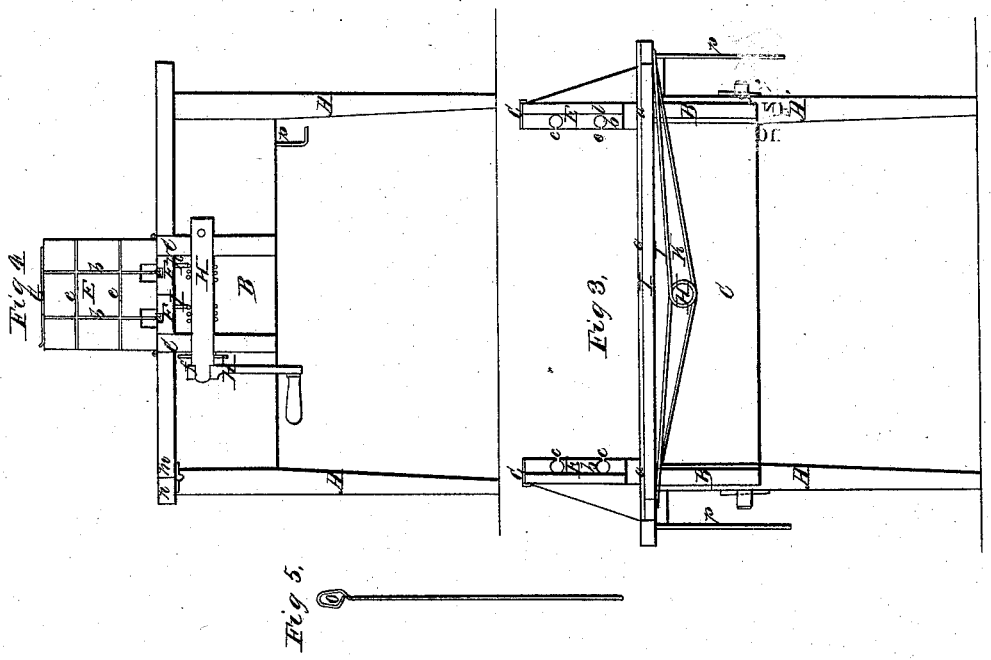
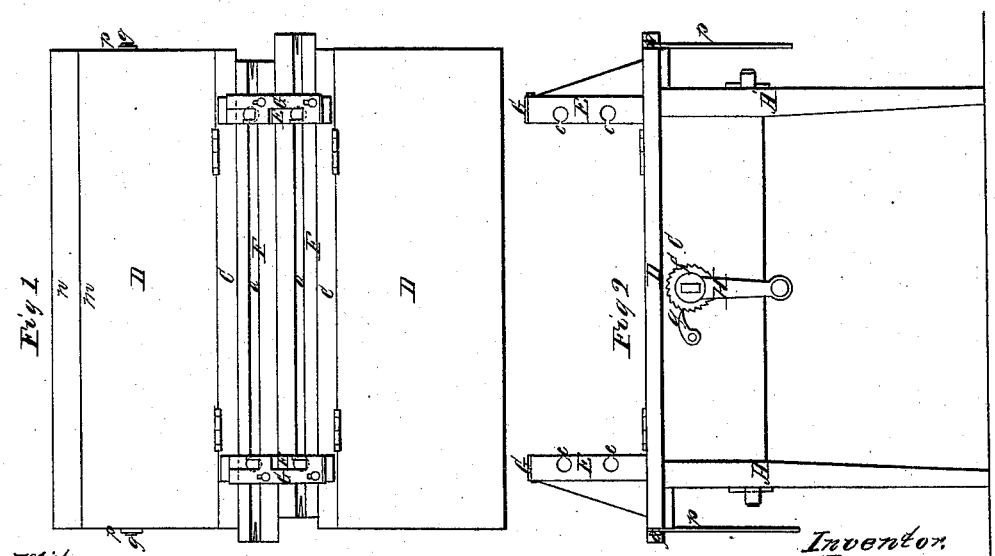
J. Crane,

Wool Press.

No. 48,159. Patented June 13, 1865.





Witnesses.
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Inventor.
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by his attorney.
R. H. Eddy.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CRANE, OF GLOVER, VERMONT.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOOL-PRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **48,159**, dated June 13, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CRANE, of Glover, in the county of Orleans and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful or Improved Wool Pressing and Baling Press; and I do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a top view, Fig. 2 a front elevation, Fig. 3 a longitudinal section, and Fig. 4 a transverse section, of it.

In the said drawings, A A and A′ A′ are two sets of legs, the two legs of each set being connected by a horizontal board, B, set up edgewise. The two boards B B are also connected by two parallel ties, C C, arranged as shown in the drawings, such parts A A, A′ A′, B B, and C C constituting a frame for sustaining the operative parts, to be hereinaafter described. Each of the said ties C has one of two wide boards, D D, hinged to it, so as to be capable of being turned from a horizontal up into a vertical position. When in a horizontal position each board D rests on the boards B B of the two sets of legs, but when in vertical positions the boards D D rest against the ends of two cross boards or standards, E E, each of which is fixed to and extends upward from one of two grooved bars, F F, which are supported on the upper edges of the boards B B and placed between the ties C C. Each of the movable bars F has a groove, *a*, made lengthwise through it and in its upper side, there being directly over the grooves of the said bars two vertical grooves, *b b*, made in the inner face of each of the standards E E. One of the said standards should be attached to one of the bars F, while the other standard should be affixed to the other of the said bars, each standard projecting across both of the said bars. Horizontal grooves *c c* are also made in each of the standards E, and so as to cross the grooves *a a* thereof.

A slider, G, formed as shown in Fig. 1, is placed on the top of each of the standards, and is so applied thereto as to be capable of being moved across the front portions of the heads or upper ends of the vertical grooves, in order to hold the baling-ropes or their lifting-wires in such grooves. A windlass, H, is disposed transversely through the two ties C C, and provided with a ratchet, *f*, and a stopping click or pawl, *g*. There are two ropes, I K, wound around the barrel of the windlass, the two ends of each rope being attached to opposite ends of one of the bars F, the whole being so that when the windlass is revolved in either direction both of the bars F will be moved lengthwise, but in opposite directions with respect to each other. A portion, *n*, of either or each of the boards D D may be hinged to the remainder of the board *m*, so as to be capable of being turned down out of the way of a person who may be at work at the machine, while the part *m* may be in a vertical position.

In using the above-described machine ropes or baling-strings are to be stretched through the eyes *o o* of the wires or lifters, formed as shown in Fig. 5—that is to say, each rope is to be passed through two of the said wires when placed within the two opposite vertical grooves of the two standards, the rope also lying within the groove of the bar F. In this way each of the bars F and the standards are to have baling-ropes and the wires applied to them. A cross string or rope is also to be laid through each of the horizontal grooves of the standards, the ends of each string being brought together and tied in rear of each standard, if desirable. Next, the boards D D should be turned up into vertical positions and there secured by means of hooks *p p* applied to one of them, and extended from it to the other, which should be provided with eyes or studs *g g* for the hooks to catch upon. The wool or stuff to be baled is next placed in the space between the two standards E E and the two boards D D, after which the windlass should be revolved, so as to cause the standards to approach one another and compress the wool between them. A sufficient compression of it having been obtained, the wires are to be pulled up out of the grooves of the standards, and so as to draw the baling-ropes running through the eyes of such wires up through the said grooves. The sliders G G are to be moved backward, and the two ends of each of the said ropes should next be drawn and tied together. Next, the boards D D should be turned down into horizontal positions and the other baling strings or ropes should be brought together and tied so as to encompass the bale.

I claim as my invention—

1. The machine or combination substantially as described, the same consisting of the hinged boards D D and their supporting-frame, and the grooved slides F F, and standards E E and their operative mechanism, as described.

2. The above-described arrangement of the hinged boards, their supporting-frame, and the grooved slides F F and standards, and their operating mechanism.

3. The combination of the sliders G G with the grooved standards E E and slides F F, when combined with the hinged boards D D and the mechanism for operating the slides F F, as specified.

JOHN CRANE.

Witnesses:
JAMES SIMONDS,
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