J. M. ALBERTSON.

Baling-Press.

No 162,786. Patented May 4, 1875.

Fig. 1.

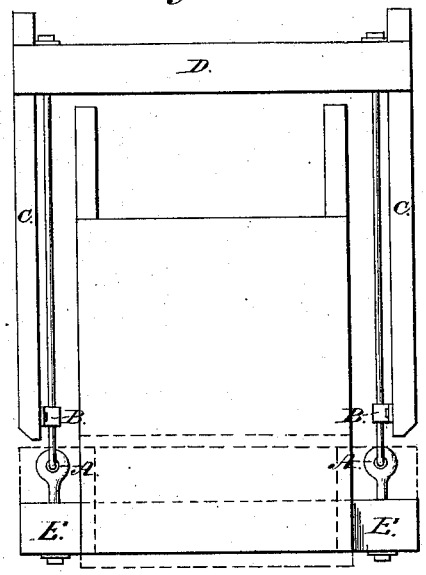
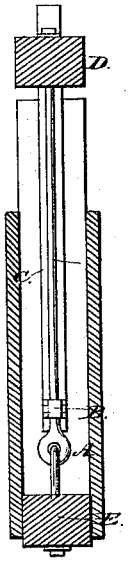


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. ALBERTSON, OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN BALING-PRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **162,786**, dated May 4, 1875; application filed November 20, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. ALBERTSON, of New London, State of Connecticut, have invented a certain Improvement in Baling-Presses, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to that class of presses in which the screw or other working power enters the press from the bottom, and forces the bale upward against a swinging head; and it consists of an improved arrangement for preventing the turning of the head or upper straining-beam when under pressure, for moving the same to one side to uncover the top of the box for filling it with material, and also to admit of an easy removal of the bale.

The nature of my improvement will be apparent from the accompanying drawing, representing a form of construction embodying my invention, in which E represents the lower straining-beam of the press to which the screw or other working power is attached. D is the upper straining-beam, against which the bale is forced by the working power. A is an iron rod connecting D and E, and linked or jointed near the lower timber, said joint forming a hinge for the swinging of the head. Thus far my arrangement does not differ from forms of construction now in use.

C is a beam firmly fixed into the head D, and extending downward and parallel with the rod A, until it nearly reaches the link or joint, when it is secured to the rod by a clip or proper fastening B.

The object of this my invention is, first, to prevent the turning of the head D when under pressure, experience having proved that the stiffness of the rod alone is not sufficient to accomplish this. The effect of this turning is sometimes to throw so great a strain upon one side of the follower as to bend or break the screw; and often, when the doors of the box are removed, the turning while under pressure will throw the bale out of the box, and in any event it destroys the neatness and symmetry of the bales. Secondly, to hold the head in position while being moved forward and back, to cover and uncover the top of the box for filling in the material and removing the bale. Where only the rods are used they turn in the head, and in the hinge or link at the bottom, and allow one end of the beam D to be moved forward before the other, causing much annoyance and trouble. By the use of the beams C all this is entirely removed, since, before the rod A can be sprung, the beam C must first yield, and this is made large enough to resist this strain, so that by that arrangement it is impossible for the head to turn under pressure. As there are two of these beams, one on each end of the head D, both ends of the head must move simultaneously when it is pushed forward or back to cover or uncover the box.

These beams C, it will be seen, do not perform any of the functions of the rods. The rods receive the whole strain in pressing, and are the only connection between the beams D and E. The beams C only extend from the head D down to the hinge, and have no connection with beam E, and, therefore, sustain no tensile strain, as in case of the rods.

What I claim is—

In combination with the jointed side rods A, secured to the straining-beam E, the beams C, attached firmly to the head D, and extending downward parallel with the rod, and secured to it above the joint, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JAS. M. ALBERTSON.

Witnesses:

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