W. GOLDING.

COTTON PRESS.

No. 180,998. Patented Aug. 15, 1876.

Fig. 1.

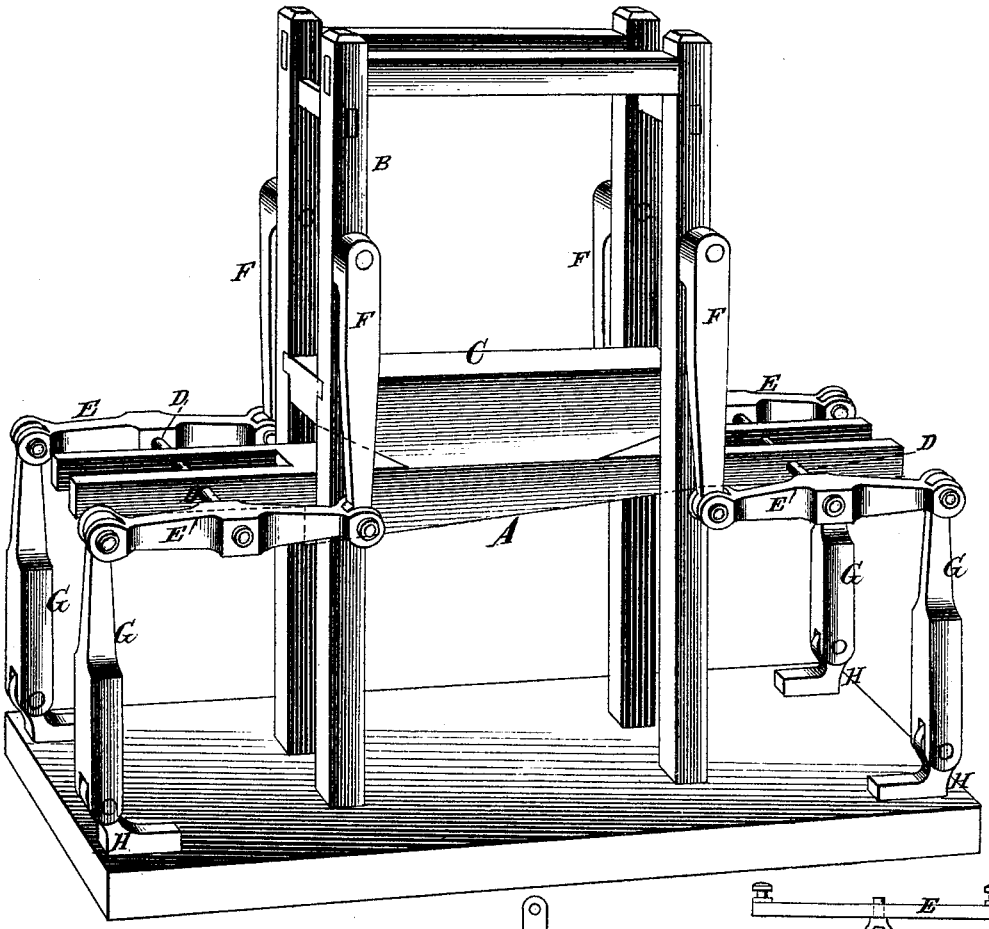


Fig. 2.

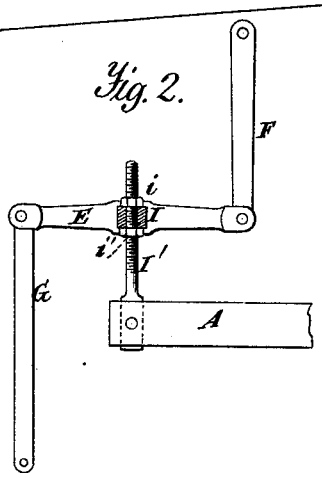
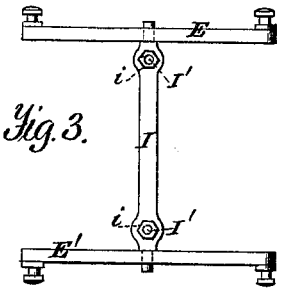


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

A. Ruppert.

John Eilers

Inventor.

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Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GOLDING, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON-PRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **180,998**, dated August 15, 1876; application filed March 27, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GOLDING, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented a certain Improvement in Cotton-Press, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates more especially to an improvement on what is known as the "Tyler Cotton-Press." Ever since the first introduction of this press it has been gradually made more and more powerful until the point was finally reached where it was found impracticable to longer construct the wedge of wood, as had been customary theretofore, because no wood would stand the great pressure exerted or demanded. I then made the wedge of iron, in which it weighed more than five times the weight of the wooden wedge, but in doing so found that the mode of moving the wedge on wheels on a track could not be used to advantage for a wedge of such greatly-increased weight. I therefore devised a new means of suspending this cumbrous wedge, and this, which constitutes my invention, consists of a suspension-gear, composed of a system of beams or levers, connected in pairs by shafts or rods, to which the wedge is attached at the ends, and so linked to the frame and base of the press that the wedge can be moved endwise in rectilinear lines under its abutment, as required.

The annexed drawing is a perspective view of so much of a Tyler cotton-press as it is necessary to show in illustration of my invention.

The wedge A moves between the timbers of the upright frame B, under the abutment C. The ends of the wedge, shown as forked, and projecting beyond the upright frame on either side, are supported on the transverse shafts D, one of which is used at each end thereof. The journals of each shaft D turn in bearings in the parallel beams E and E′, arranged horizontally on either side of the wedge. These beams or levers, the arms of which are of equal length, are, respectively, supported at one end by an arm or link, F, pivoted overhead on the frame B, and at the other end by an arm or link, G, pivoved to a lug, H, at the base, the arms F and G being all of equal length.

It will be readily understood that, being suspended on pivots, the wedge can be moved with great ease and comparatively little expense of power, notwithstanding its great weight; and in this consists the principal merit of my new suspension-gear. The beams are always centrally connected to the wedge, but it is not essential that they be connected by continuous shafts. And the beams may be adjustably connected to the wedge so as to provide for an easy mode of correcting any disturbance of the proper relations of the parts by reason of a settling of the foundation or parts of the press. I have shown one means of accomplishing this in Figs. 2 and 3, drawn on a small scale. The beams E E′ are here pivoted to the ends of a cross-bar, I, supported by fixed standards I′ rising from the wedge. The standards are screw-threaded, and carry nuts *i* and *i′*, by means of which the cross-bar I can be readily adjusted.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, substantially as specified, of the wedge, the beams or levers centrally connected therewith, and the arms or links for supporting the levers or beams, respectively, from above and from below.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to the foregoing specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WM. GOLDING.

Witnesses:
J. R. HUNT,
P. B. SUTON.