P. K. DEDERICK.

Baling-Press.

No. 205,736. Patented July 9, 1878

Fig. 1.

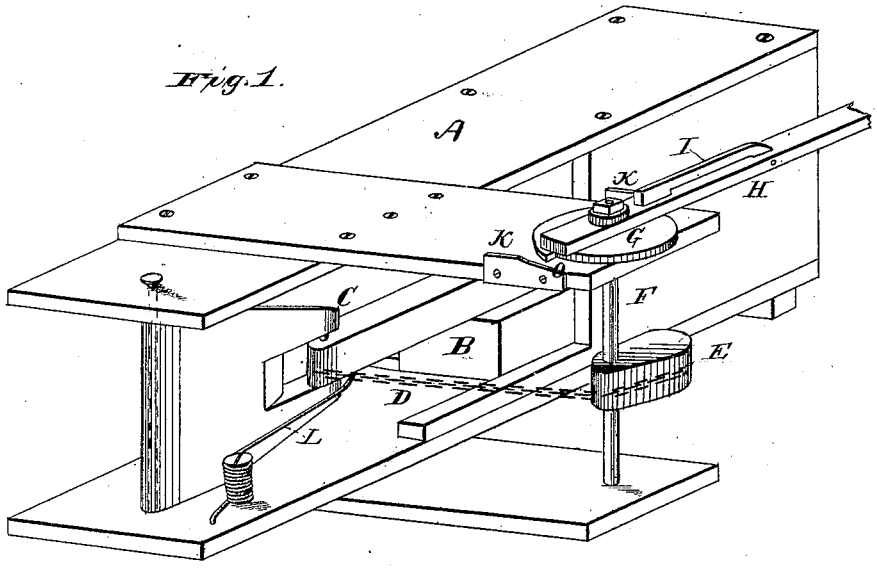


Fig. 2.

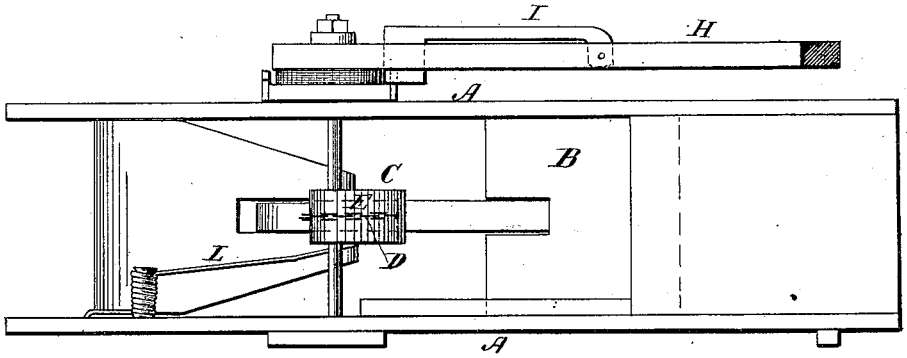
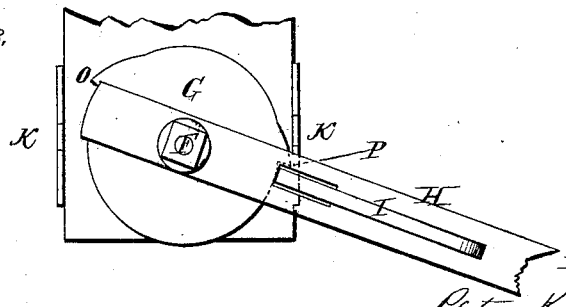


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER K. DEDERICK, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN BALING-PRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **205,736**, dated July 9, 1878; application filed January 19, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER K. DEDERICK, of Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented a certain new and Improved Baling-Press; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, illustrating the principal part of the machine with my improvements attached. Fig. 2 is a sectional view, illustrating the manner of connection between the horse-lever and driving-shaft.

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

My invention relates to the construction and manner of applying the power to that class of presses in which the hay is fed in and pressed in sections, and for which numerous Letters Patent have heretofore been granted me.

In the accompanying drawings, A is the frame of the press, which may be constructed as shown, or in any other proper way and form to embody the various improvements for which Letters Patent have been granted to me on this class of presses. B is the traverser; C, a toggle; D, a chain connecting the toggle to an eccentric or cam, E. F is a shaft supporting the cam or eccentric, and carrying a wheel or plate, G, upon its upper end, which plate is provided, at nearly opposite points of its edge, with lugs or shoulders G′.

H is the horse-lever or sweep, mounted upon the shaft F above the plate, so as to turn freely upon the shaft. The sweep is slotted in front of the plate, and within the slot an angular dog or stop, I, is pivoted so that its loose end shall catch against the lugs of the plate, when the sweep is moved from side to side.

K K are inclined strips or cams, secured to the press upon opposite sides of the plate G, and within the path of the dog, for the purpose of throwing up the latter and disconnecting it from the plate when the sweep reaches the limit of its movements from side to side. A slide or other suitable fastening, to be operated by hand or other power, may be substituted for the dog, if preferred.

L is a spring for reversing the power by throwing back the toggle after the sweep is disconnected from the plate G. Any other form of spring, or a weight, may be employed for this purpose, or the press may be set at an inclination and the traverser mounted upon rollers, so as to run back by its own gravity when the sweep and plate are disconnected.

In operation, the hay is pitched into the press-chamber, and the horse-lever is then swung round from O to P, turning the plate G, its shaft F, and the cam E, thereby causing the chain D to draw the toggle near or into line and move the traverser C into the press, for compacting a section of hay. When the traverser has reached the limit of its movement against the pressed section, the sweep has also reached the limit of its throw, and the dog I, riding up the cam K, is disconnected from the plate G to release the sweep. The spring L then comes into operation to throw back the traverser and toggle into a position for acting upon another section of hay, and also turns back the cam E and plate G, so as to bring the opposite lug of the plate against the sweep-dog. The sweep is then moved in a direction opposite to that in which it first moved—that is to say, from P to O—when the same operation of the remaining parts to press a section of hay and reverse the traverser is repeated. The movements of the press are thus continued, each throw or half-turn of the sweep pressing a section of hay until the bale is completed. By this means I am enabled to accomplish double the amount of work that could be performed if the horse-lever were firmly secured to the common shaft.

It should be observed that in Letters Patent issued to me June 2, 1874, No. 151,477, I have shown and described a loose sweep in connection with a crank and gearing; but the crank or power is not reversed, but allowed to pass on in advance of the horse-lever, thus permitting the traverser to be retracted by the expansion of the pressed material without crowding on the horse-lever, the crank and horse-lever always advancing in one direction. If preferred, the eccentric or cam E may have the plate G attached to it, and both be loose on the shaft F. The sweep or horse-lever could then be mounted upon the shaft over

the plate and operated the same as above described, and with the same effect.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In that class of baling-presses in which the material is fed or pressed in sections by a reciprocating traverser, the eccentric or cam E, connected with the toggle C by a chain or other flexible connection, in combination with a loose sweep or horse-lever, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

2. The plate G, having the shoulders O P, in combination with the loose sweep H, dog I, and cams K K, substantially as described.

3. In that class of baling-presses in which the material is forced into the bale-chamber in sections by a reciprocating traverser, the eccentric or cam E, connected to the toggle C, in combination with the plate G, loose sweep H, dog I, and cams K K, substantially as described.

P. K. DEDERICK.

Witnesses:

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