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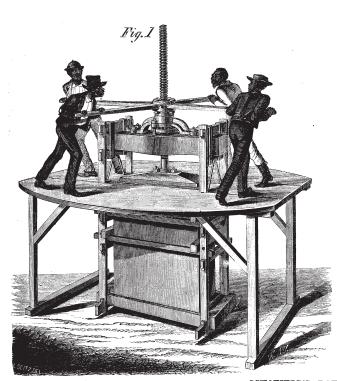
NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

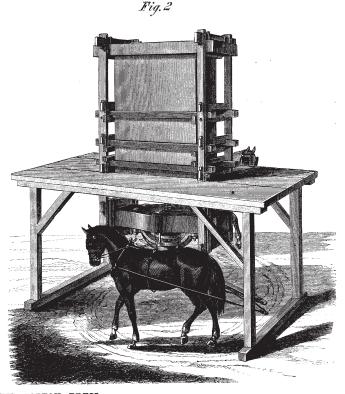
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## Improvement in Cotton and Hay Presses.

Some screw presses are so constructed that the operating arms, being fixed to the screw, rise and fall as the press is worked. This is a serious objection, as the operating power, whether men or horses, must be adapted to this change of level.

The engravings present views of a simple press adapted for cotton, hay, or other fibrous products requiring compression or baling. One of the engravings represents the press as adapted to man power, and the other as arranged for horse power, the change being effected simply by an inversion of the apparatus. This change can be effected in a few min-





SCHOFIELD'S PATENT COTTON PRESS.

utes. The platform sustaining the press is used, whether the machine is operated by hand, or by animal power. Its construction is evident from the engravings. It may be made in sections, so as to allow of being taken to pieces either for facility in transportation when desirable, or for changing the machine from a hand apparatus to one worked by animal power. The posts of the frame supporting the platform may be of wrought iron, connected together by cross beams, and properly braced. A floor may be fixed to the lower cross beams, when the apparatus is to be operated by manual power, and on this floor the packing tube or press may rest.

A strong beam passes across the operating end of the box,

A strong beam passes across the operating end of the box, or packer, and to this is attached a yoke or arch of iron, or other metal, which sustains the nut of the screw, the friction disk, and the hub of the operating arms. The screw passes through the beam and the rings. Inside the metallic yoke is a cup disk, surrounding the screw, and holding between it and the yoke a number of balls, intended to reduce friction. On the other side of the yoke is the double hub for receiving the operating arms. This hub is made in two parts, the disks being bolted together. Inside this hub is the nut for the screw. On that end of the screw which works in the compressing box is a piston which fits loosely the box and compresses the cotton or hay, its surface, as also that of the receiving end of the box, being scored across for the reception of the bands for securing the bale. That portion of the compressor furthest from the arms has the sides of the box removable for the reception of the material to be pressed.

This machine is simple in construction, easy in operation, and presents the advantage of being driven either by hand or by horse power. Patented through the Scientific American Patent Agency, Sept. 3d, 1867, by J. S. Schofield, Macon, Ga.

The rights for all States except Georgia are for sale by the natentee.