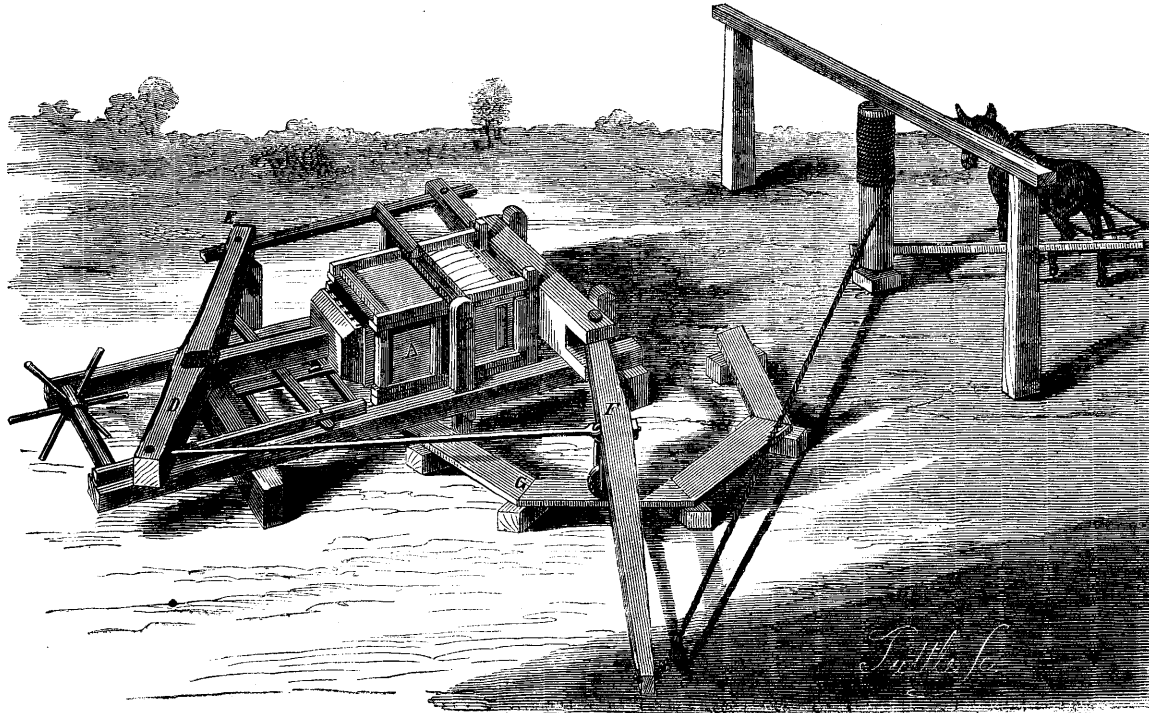


**Horizontal Cotton Press.**

For transportation of bulky bodies, as cotton, hay, and cloths, the work of compressing into convenient sized bales is almost imperative. Facility of handling as well as economy of room is thus assured. The screw is often used for this purpose, but it is well known that the power to be exerted increases with the resistance to be overcome, so that there is a limit to its use. The hydraulic press is costly and not always convenient to procure. The engraving represents an efficient baling press so simple in its parts and operation that it may be constructed on the plantation or farm by any one with ordinary mechanical skill. Its combination of levers gives it immense power and its operation is certain.

A suitable frame of timber is secured to the ground or the floor of a building, upon which is mounted a box, A, by being pivoted by a cross brace to the uprights, B, to allow it to take a horizontal or nearly perpendicular position. In the back end of this box, when in a horizontal position, enters a follower, C, which nearly fills its cross section. This is connected by a pivoted bar to the lever beam, D, pivoted to an upright standard at E, and connected by a bar to the traversing lever, F. This lever's weight is sustained by a roller which moves over the segmental platform, G. At the extreme end of the lever is a rope connected by a hook, and winding on an upright windlass or capstan, which may be turned either by manual labor or horse power.

In operation, the box, A, is turned into a nearly perpendicular position and the hay or cotton pressed in until full; it is then swung into a horizontal position and the follower, C, inserted and brought home by the leverage. That portion of the box, A which holds the bale has a hinged top and bottom, the former seen open in the engraving, for convenience in roping or strapping the bale and for delivering it when finished. The windlass on the rear of the machine is for "tumbling" the box, A, which is done by a cord attached to the box and winding on the windlass beam. The top and bottom of the receiver are held in place, when closed, by a double swivel latch and the box is secured when in a horizontal or vertical position by a suitable catch. This apparatus was patented through the Scientific American Patent Agency, Oct. 2, 1866, by John I. Williams of Meridian, Miss.



**WILLIAMS' HORIZONTAL COTTON PRESS.**