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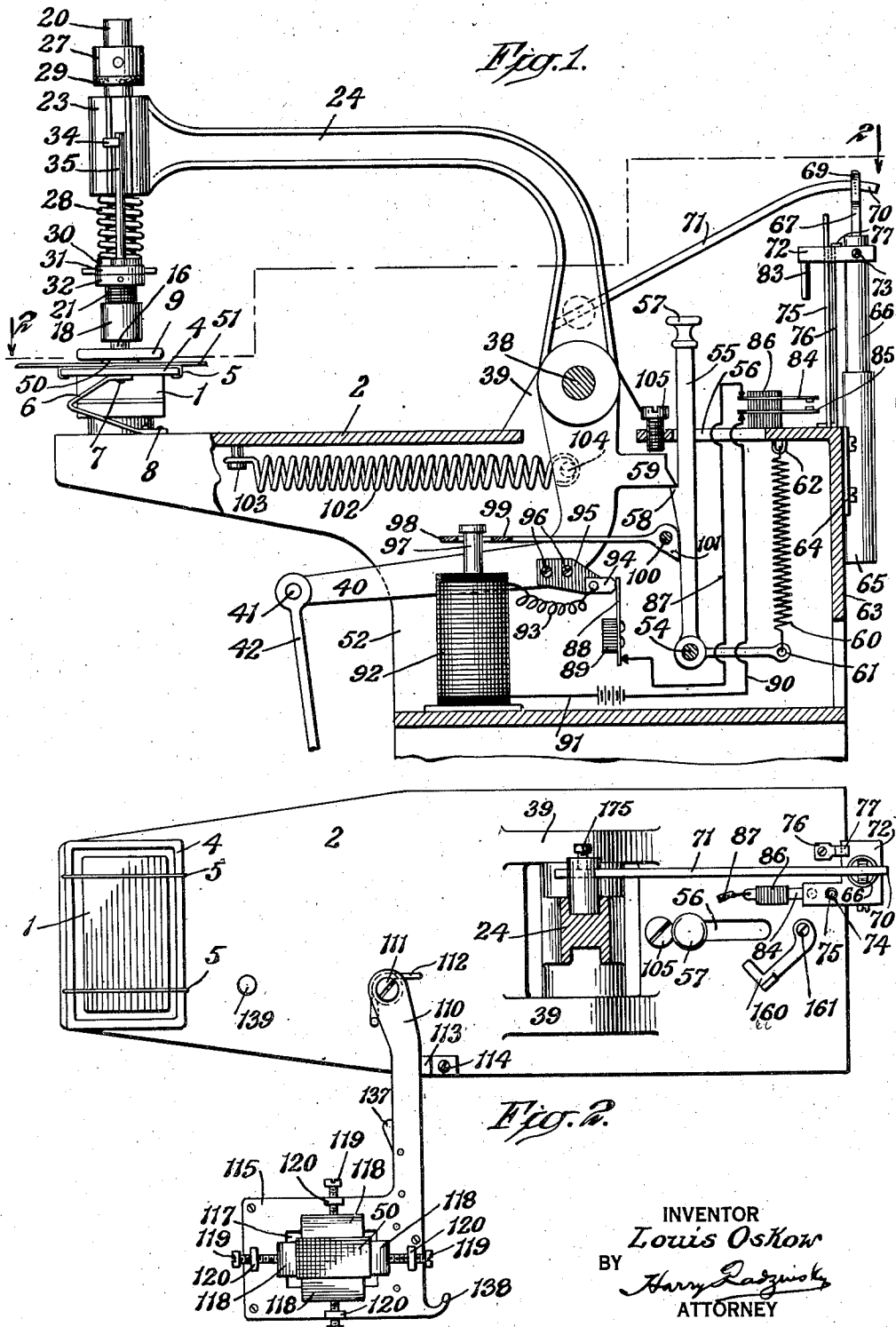
L. OSKOW

2,189,296

LABELING MACHINE

Filed March 21, 1939

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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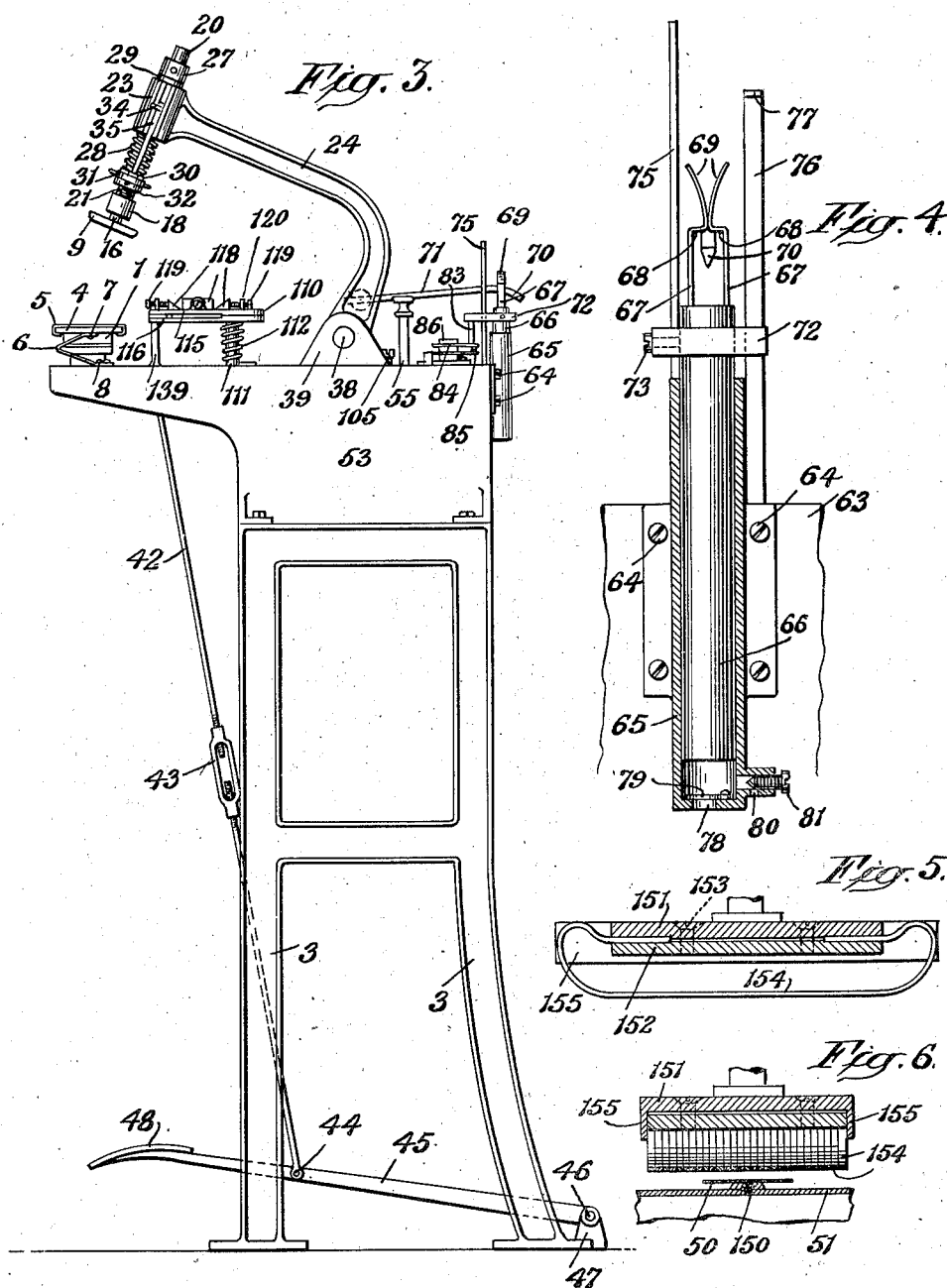
L. OSKOW

2,189,296

LABELING MACHINE

Filed March 21, 1939

3 Sheets-Sheet 2



INVENTOR
Louis Oskow
BY
Harry R. Rasmussen
ATTORNEY

Feb. 6, 1940.

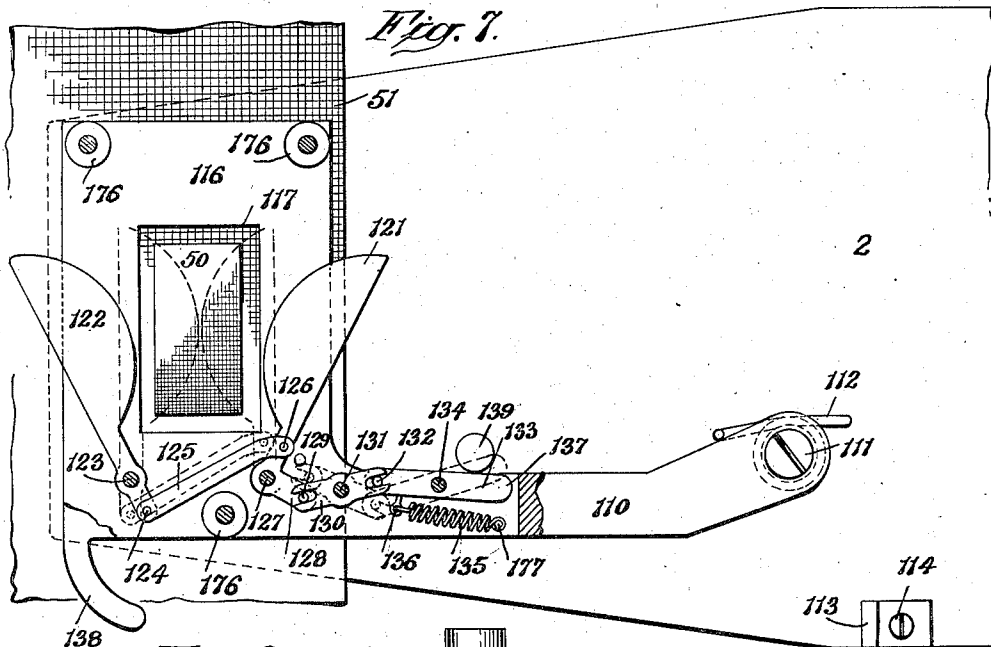
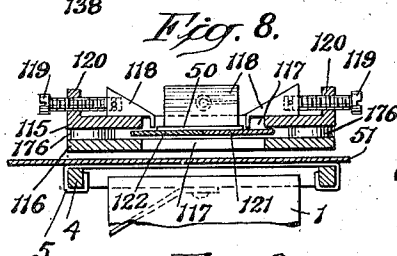
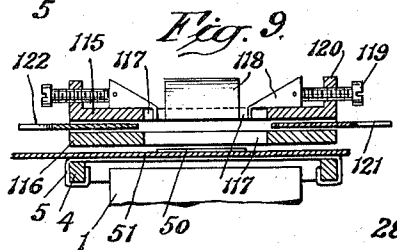
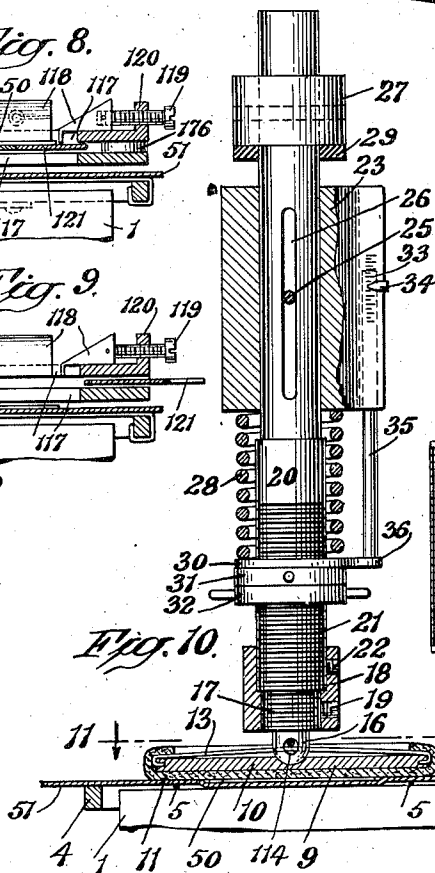
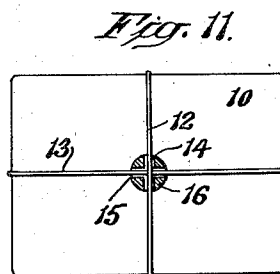
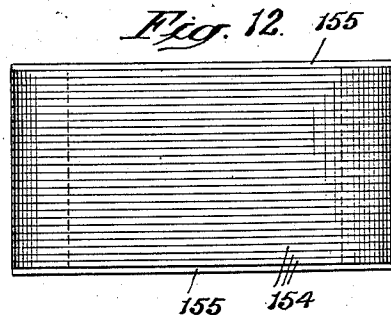
L. OSKOW

2,189,296

LABELING MACHINE

Filed March 21, 1939

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



INVENTOR
Louis Oskow
BY
Harry D. Zimsky
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,189,296

LABELING MACHINE

Louis Oskow, New York, N. Y., assignor to
Master Machine Mfg. Co., Inc., New York,
N. Y., a corporation of New York

Application March 21, 1939, Serial No. 263,257

11 Claims. (Cl. 216—9)

This invention relates to a machine for adhesively affixing labels or other similar sections of material to garments or the like. The type of label or other like section of material which the improved machine applies is one composed of woven textile material having on its rear face a coating or film of adhesive substance which is rendered adhesive and caused to adhere to a portion of a garment or the like by the application of heat and pressure. The primary object of the present invention is to provide a machine by which labels of this character are speedily and effectively applied to garments or the like by the application of heat and pressure.

Another object of the invention consists in the provision of means in a machine of this character by which the label and the portion of the garment or the like to which it is to be adherently affixed will be subjected to heat and pressure for a definite, selected period of time whereby the label will be firmly and smoothly applied without the possibility of the garment being scorched or otherwise damaged by the application of too much heat and pressure. The improved means also includes an arrangement of elements whereby the application of heat and pressure on the label and garment can be regulated to suit the material of the garment and label; the invention also contemplates the provision of an automatic release of pressure at the end of a regulatable predetermined period of time and it contemplates the provision of means for controlling the degree of heat and pressure applied to the garment and label.

A further object of the invention consists in the provision of means by which successive labels may be delivered to the point of application of the same upon successive garments to thereby insure accuracy of placement of the labels, and the invention also includes other features more particularly pointed out hereafter and set forth in the annexed claims.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein an embodiment of the invention is shown, Fig. 1 is a vertical sectional view through the upper portion of the machine, showing the pressure-applying mechanism; Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the complete machine; Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view through the timing device; Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view through a modified form of pressure-applying member; Fig. 6 is a sectional view through the pressure-applying member shown in Fig. 5, the view being at right angles to

that of Fig. 5; Fig. 7 is a horizontal sectional view through the label-delivery mechanism; Figs. 8 and 9 are transverse sectional views through the label delivery mechanism, Fig. 8 showing the label supported by the delivery mechanism and Fig. 9 showing the same released thereby and deposited upon the garment; Fig. 10 is a vertical sectional view through the pressure plate and the mounting for the same; Fig. 11 is a sectional view on the line 11—11 of Fig. 10, looking in the direction of the arrows; and Fig. 12 is a view of the underside of the novel type of pressure-applying member shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

In the operation of the improved machine, a shirt, or other garment or article to which a label is to be applied, is manually placed over a heated support and a label is placed, either manually or by suitable delivery mechanism, on top of the garment at the proper point of application for the label, with the adhesive surface of the label facing toward the garment. A pressure-applying member is then brought down on top of the label and shirt, forcing the same against the heated support, and under such application of heat and pressure, the label is caused to adhere to the garment, the pressure-applying member moving away and releasing the garment and affixed label after a predetermined period of pressure-application. In referring herein to the article to which the label is applied as the "garment", I do not wish to limit the machine to the application of the labels to garments only since it will be apparent that the machine can be readily employed for the application of this type of label to almost anything to which the labels can be adherently attached.

In the drawings, the heated member is shown at 1, the same being secured and supported upon the horizontal top or table portion 2 of the frame of the machine. Suitable supporting legs 3 serve as a mounting for the upper portion of the frame which includes the top 2, as shown in Fig. 3. The heated member 1 is supplied with heat by a suitable internally located heating coil or other source of heat, preferably thermostatically controlled to maintain the heating member at uniform temperature. As clearly seen in Figs. 1 and 2, a rectangular frame 4 surrounds the heated member, the longer sides of said frame being connected by the wires or bars 5 which are adjustable along the sides of the frame. The frame 4 is supported at its ends upon the angular springs 6 which have their upper ends attached at 7 to the frame and their opposite or lower ends attached at 8 to the top 2 of the machine. These

5 springs 6 normally hold the frame so elevated that its upper face is located slightly above the top surface of the heated member 1 (see Fig. 8) so that when a garment is placed over the frame and a label is placed on top of the garment, both the garment and label placed thereon will be normally held by the frame 4 out of contact with the top of the heated member 1 until pressed down on top of the same by the descent of the pressure-applying member 9. The frame also lifts the garment and applied label away from the heated member 1 upon completion of the label-affixing operation.

15 The pressure-applying member 9, shown in detail in Figs. 10 and 11, consists of a plate 10, having its under face and edges covered by a soft padding 11 and provided with crossed wires or rods 12 and 13 extending over its top. These wires 12 and 13 extend loosely through crossed passages 14 and 15, (see Fig. 11) formed through the end 16 of a member that is provided with a threaded portion 17 adjustably received in an internally threaded collar 18. The plate 10 is thus universally mounted and can tilt forward or backward and from side to side to flatly position itself upon the label and garment when brought down on top of the same. A set screw 19 holds member 16 in any selected position of adjustment. Threaded in the upper portion of the collar 18 is a shaft 20, which has a threaded lower portion 21 extending into the collar and prevented from rotating therein by means of the set-screw 22. Shaft 20 is mounted to slide vertically in a boss 23 formed on the end of a rocking goose-neck arm 24, the shaft 20 being prevented from turning within the boss 23 by means of a pin 25 extending through the slot 26 in the shaft. A head 27 is pinned on the upper end of the shaft 20, said head serving to limit the descent of the shaft within the boss 23 under pressure of the coil spring 28, a washer or bumper 29 of soft material being interposed between the head 27 and the top of the boss 23 to lessen the shock of the contact of the head against the top of the boss when the goose-neck arm 24 rises as will be hereinafter described.

45 The pressure-applying spring 28 has its upper end bearing against the bottom of the boss 23 and its lower end resting on a seat 30, said seat being supported on the adjusting nut 31 threaded on the portion 21 of the shaft 20, said nut being backed up by the lock nut 32. The tension of the spring 28 is increased or decreased by means of the nut 31 which raises or lowers the seat 30 as required, the nut 32 being then rotated to lock the nut 31 in the selected position of adjustment. By the increase or decrease of spring tension as just explained, the pressure applied by member 9 upon the label and garment placed over the heated member 1 can be regulated. To enable the desired pressure for various materials and types of labels to be quickly secured when once determined, a scale 33 is provided upon the boss 23 over which a pointer 34 at the upper end of rod 35 moves when the tension of the spring 28 is being regulated. Rod 35 projects upwardly from a lug 36 formed on and extending laterally from the seat 30.

70 The goose-neck arm 24 is pivoted at 38 between the spaced-upstanding ears 39 projecting from the top 2 of the frame, and said arm is formed with a lower, forwardly-curved portion 40, which extends beneath the top 2 and has its front end pivotally connected at 41 to the upper end of a rod 42. Rod 42 is adjustable in length by means

of the turnbuckle 43 and has its lower end pivotally connected at 44 to the foot-lever 45 which has its rear end pivoted at 46 in bracket 47, and its front end provided with the foot-receiving plate 48. It will be obvious that when the foot of the operator is pressed down upon the foot-plate 48 of the lever 45 to cause said lever to be depressed, the rod 42, exerting a downward pull on the arm 40, will swing the goose-neck arm 24 downwardly and cause the pressure-applying member 9 carried thereby to force a label 50 and garment 51, then located over the frame 4, downwardly and into contact with the upper face of the heated member 1, as shown in Fig. 1. The means of retaining the arm 24 in its lowered or pressure-applying position for a predetermined period of time will now be described.

Pivotally mounted on a cross-shaft 54 connecting the side walls 52 and 53 of the frame of the machine is a locking arm 55 which projects upwardly through a slot 56 in the top 2 of the machine, the upper protruding end of the lever being provided with a knob 57 for convenience in manually manipulating the arm 55 when it is necessary or desirable to do so as will be hereafter explained. The locking arm 55 is held in a forward position, or toward the left end of the slot 56 as viewed in Fig. 1, when in its locking position or in other words at the time when it is engaged in holding the arm 24 in the lowered or pressure-applying position. At this time, a shoulder 58 formed on the locking arm 55 is engaged under the lower edge of a lug 59 formed on and extending rearwardly from the arm 40. The locking arm 55 is normally held in its locking position, or as shown in Fig. 1, by means of the spring 60 which has one of its ends attached to an arm 61 projecting rearwardly from arm 55 and its opposite end attached to the loop 62 secured to the underside of the top 2 of the machine.

45 Attached to the back plate 63 of the frame of the machine, by the screws 64 (Fig. 4) is a cylinder 65 within which a piston 66 is vertically movable, the piston extending out of the top of the cylinder, and being provided at its top with a pair of upwardly-extending spring tongues 67, these tongues being bent inwardly near their upper ends to form the shoulder portions 68 and then flared outwardly from one another as indicated at 69. The tongues are shaped in the manner disclosed, in order to permit of the entrance between them and the removal therefrom, of a wedge-shaped end 70 of a lifter-rod 71 which is secured at its opposite end by clamping screw 175 in the goose-neck arm 24 as shown in Fig. 1.

A collar 72 is secured around the upper end portion of the piston 66 by means of the screw 73, said collar being formed with a guide-hug-rod 74 through which a vertically extending guide-rod 75 passes, the rod projecting upwardly from the top 2 of the frame. Also extending upwardly from the top 2 of the frame near the cylinder 65 is a stop-member 76, the same having its upper end laterally extended at 77 to form a stop or abutment against the collar 72 and thereby limit the upward or rising movement of the piston 66 under the lifting action of the lifter-rod 71. The bottom of the cylinder 65 is provided with an opening 78 normally covered by a flap-valve 79, and the side of the cylinder near lower end thereof is provided with an exhaust opening 80 regulatable as to effective size by means of the threaded adjusting screw 81.

When the goose-neck arm 24 is in its raised position, as shown in Fig. 3, the lifter-rod 71 is in a lowered position so that its free, wedge-shaped end 70 has been inserted between the flared ends 69 of the tongues 67 and has become engaged under the shoulders 68 on the tongues 67. When pedal-plate 48 of the lever 45 is depressed by the operator and the goose-neck arm 24 swings downwardly to pressure-applying position, the lifter-rod 71 swings upwardly, and its end 70, being engaged under the shoulders 68 of the tongues 67 raises the piston 66 upwardly within the cylinder 65. Flap-valve 79 permits the upward suction of air into the cylinder as the piston is thus drawn upwardly. Such upward movement of the piston continues until the collar 72 carried thereby abuts against the end 77 of the stop member 76, and upon meeting with this resistance, and the upward swing of the lifter-rod 71 being continued, the flared ends 69 of the tongues 67 are spread apart by the end 70 of the lifter rod, thus releasing the lifter-rod 71 and it continues to move upwardly during the further descent of the goose-neck arm 24. Piston 66, having now been freed from engagement with the lifter-arm 71 starts to descend by gravity, and the goose-neck arm reaches its position of pressure-application as shown in Fig. 1 and is locked in that lowered position by means of the engagement of the lug 59 over the shoulder 58 of the locking lever 55 during the descent of the piston.

The speed of descent of the piston 66 within the cylinder 65 is dependent upon the effective size of the exhaust opening 80, this being regulated by the screw 81. Thus, by manipulation of the screw 81, the speed of descent of the piston can be regulated accordingly, and this arrangement acting as a time switch, controls the period of time within which pressure is applied by the pressure-applying member to the garment and its superposed label. Carried by the collar 72 is a downwardly extending pin 83 adapted, when the piston is in its lowered position, to impinge against a spring contact member 84 and force the same into contact with a similar contact member 85 located below it in a block 86 of insulation, the block 86 being mounted upon the top 2 of the frame. A wire 87 extending from the upper contact member 84 electrically connects to a fixed spring contact finger 88 secured on the insulation 89. The lower contact member 85 electrically connects to a wire 90 which extends to a source of current, the second wire 91 of the current-supply pair connecting to the winding of an electro-magnet 92. The opposite end of the winding of the magnet 92 connects by wire 93 to a contact-piece 94 carried on an arm 95 of insulating material, attached by screws 96 to the arm 40.

When the goose-neck arm 24 is in its lowered, or pressure-applying position, as shown in Fig. 1, it will be seen that contact piece 94 is contacting with the spring contact 88. However, circuit to the electro-magnet is not closed at this time for the reason that piston 66 is elevated, although slowly moving downwardly, and the contact members 84 and 85 are separated. When the piston reaches the point in its descent where the pin 83 impinges against contact 84 and forces it against contact 85, the circuit to the electro-magnet 92 is instantly closed, and the magnet then magnetically draws down its armature 97. The head of the armature is located between the forked end 98 of a lever 99, said head pulling

that end of the lever 99 downwardly, and swinging the lever 99 on its pivot 100. Lever 99 is formed with a cam-shaped end 101 which, when the lever 99 is swung downwardly as just explained, by the descent of armature 97, operates against the edge of locking arm 55, to swing said locking arm toward the right, as viewed in Fig. 1, and free the shoulder 58 thereof from its engagement under the lug 59.

A coil spring 102, connected at one end to the pin 103 on the underside of top 2 and at its other end to the pin 104 on arm 40, at once swings the goose-neck arm 24 upwardly to the inoperative position shown in Fig. 3. As soon as lug 59 is freed from engagement with the shoulder 58 and the spring 102 is permitted to exert its pull to swing the goose-neck arm 24 upwardly, the arm 40 on its similar upward swing, carries contact-piece 94 away from the fixed contact spring 88, thus immediately breaking the circuit to the magnet allowing armature 97 to rise and allowing the locking arm 55 to swing toward the left, as viewed in Fig. 1 and into position to engage the lug 59 upon the next descent of the goose-neck arm 24. Stop screw 105 acts to limit the upward movement of lug 59 and prevents the placing of undue pressure on the pressure-applying member 9. If it is desired at any time to manually release the locking arm 55 from its engagement with lug 59, this may be done by grasping knob 57 and pushing the arm rearwardly. The locking arm may be held in an inoperative position if desired, to enable the machine to be wholly foot-operated, by means of the catch member 160 pivoted at 161 on the top plate 2 of the machine.

The label 50, to be applied to a garment 51, can either be placed manually in position on top of the garment while a portion of the garment is supported on the frame 4, or a means for supplying successive labels into proper position of application above the heated member may be employed. Such a means is shown in Figs. 2, 7, 8 and 9 of the drawings.

A label-carrying arm is shown at 110, the same having one end pivoted on pin 111 extending upwardly from the top 2 of the machine. A torsional spring 112 extending around the pivot 111 tends to maintain the label-carrying arm 110 in its inoperative position, or away from the heated member 1, as shown in Fig. 2. A stop 113 secured by the screw 114 to the top of the frame 2 limits the movement of the arm in a direction away from the heated member 1 and normally maintains it in the position shown in Fig. 2, in which position it is in readiness to receive a label for subsequent transport to position over the heated member. At the free end of the arm is provided an enlarged head consisting of upper and lower plates 115 and 116 spaced apart by washers 176. These plates are provided with registered apertures 117 of sufficient size to permit the passage of the largest of labels to be applied by the machine.

Mounted on top of the upper plate 115 are four centering blocks or guides 118, said blocks being mounted at the ends of screws 119 threaded through lugs 120. By adjustment of the four screws 119, the centering blocks or guides 118 may be properly spaced to define the position in which a label is to be placed between them and thereby received upon a pair of movable blades 121 and 122 which are mounted for movement between the upper and lower plates 115 and 116. Movable blade 122 is pivoted between the plates 115 and 116, as shown at 123, said blade being

pivotaly connected at 124 to one end of a link 125, said link having its opposite end pivoted at 126 to the blade 121. Blade 121 is pivoted between the plates 115 and 116 as indicated at 127 and the blade 121 is provided with an arm 128 having a projecting pin 129 which enters into the slotted end of an oscillating toggle member 130 which is pivoted at 131 between the plates 115 and 116. The opposite slotted end of the toggle member 130 engages with a pin 132 projecting from a rocking lever 133 pivoted at 134 between plates 115 and 116. A spring 135 connects at one end to an eye 136 secured to the rocking lever 133 and at its opposite end of pin 177. Said spring normally tends to maintain the end 137 of lever 133 projecting slightly beyond one edge of the arm 110, as indicated in Fig. 2, and as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 7.

When the device is in its normal position, the label-receiving blades 121 and 122 are in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 7, or in other words are so disposed that they extend across the registered apertures 117 in the two plates 115 and 116. When the device is in the position shown in Fig. 2, a label 50 is manually dropped into position as there shown between the guide blocks 118 so that it falls through the top aperture 117 and comes to rest upon the pivoted blades 121 and 122, which are then in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 7. A hook-shaped projection 138 extending from the arm 110 provides a handle by which the arm is manually engaged and swung above its pivot 111 to bring it into position above the heated member 1 as shown in Fig. 7. As the arm 110, carrying a label in aperture 117 upon the blades 121 and 122, reaches the proper position over the garment 51 then resting on the frame 4 around the heated member 1, the projecting end 137 of the rocking arm 113 comes into contact with an upstanding stop-pin 139, which, through the mechanism described, swings the pivoted blades 121 and 122 apart as clearly shown in Fig. 7, permitting the label supported by them, to drop downward through the lower aperture 117, as shown in Fig. 9, and come to rest upon the top of the garment. The operator then releases his hold upon handle portion 138 and spring 112 swings the arm 110 back to the position shown in Fig. 2.

As soon as the arm 110 swings away from the pin 139, the spring 135 moves the pivoted blades 121 and 122 back to closed position so that when the arm reaches the position shown in Fig. 2, it is in readiness to receive another label through top aperture 117 and on top of the blades 121 and 122.

While it is herein stated that successive labels 50 may be placed in the label carrier just described, by hand, it will be understood that a label-feed mechanism of suitable construction may, as an alternative, be utilized to drop labels into position in the carrier each time that the same reaches its retracted position, shown in Fig. 2. It will be understood that the label carrier is swung forward to position over the heated member 1 during periods when the goose-neck arm 24 is in its raised position as shown in Fig. 3, and that as soon as the label carrier has deposited its label on top of the garment resting over the heated support, and the spring 112 moves the label carrier aside, the operator presses on the pedal plate 48 to bring the pressure plate down on top of the label and garment to which it is to be applied. During the time that the application of the label to the garment is

taking place, the operator has ample time to insert a label in the carrier so that as soon as the goose-neck arm 24 is again raised upon the completion of the label-affixing operation and the next garment has been placed in position over the heated support, the label carrier is ready to be swung forward over the heated support to deposit its label upon the garment, and the goose-neck arm is then again ready to be brought down to apply the pressure necessary to affix the label on the garment.

While I have shown the label carrier as being manually operated independently of the movement of the pressure-applying means, it will be obvious that the same may be so coupled with the pressure-applying means that upon withdrawing movement of the pressure-applying means after the affixment of a label, the carrier may be automatically moved forward into position to drop a label for the next garment placed over the heated support.

Briefly, the operation of the machine is as follows:

The operator places a garment, or other article to which a label is to be affixed, over the heated support 1, the garment then resting upon the frame 4 and held slightly elevated above the top face of the heated element 1. A label 50 is next dropped into position in the label carrier and the label carrier is grasped by the handle 138 and swung toward the operator and into position over the heated member 1. When the label carrier reaches its position over the heated support 1, the blades 121 and 122 move apart as shown in full lines in Fig. 7, and this movement permits the label to drop down on top of the garment 51 at the proper position thereon for application. The hand of the operator is then removed from the handle portion 138 permitting the label carrier to be swung away by action of the spring 112 and the operator then presses downwardly on the foot-plate 48 to bring the goose-neck arm 24 downwardly and cause it to bring the pressure-applying member 9 into resilient, pressure-applying contact, with the label and garment beneath it. The wires 5 extending across the frame 4, hold those portions of the garment surrounding the area of label affixation out of contact with the heated upper face of the member 1, as clearly shown in Fig. 10. As the goose-neck arm 24 moves downwardly and reaches the point of pressure application, the lifter arm 71 becomes disengaged from the tongue 67 so that the piston 66 begins to descend by gravity within the cylinder 65. After a predetermined period of time, dependent upon regulation of the screw 81 to control the effective size of the exhaust aperture 80, the piston has descended to a point where the switch, composed of the contact members 84 and 85, is closed to complete circuit to the electro-magnet 92. The goose-neck arm having been locked in its lowered position by engagement of lug 59 with shoulder 58, has remained in such lowered and locked position during the descent of piston 66, until the switch, composed of contact members 84 and 85 is closed to energize the magnet. When the circuit is so closed, the magnet immediately operates locking release 99, which disengages lug 59 from shoulder 58, and permits the goose-neck arm 24 to be swung upward immediately, under the pull of the spring 102. It will be apparent that by regulation of screw 81, which may be provided with an indicating pointer and a calibrated dial, the period of time during which pressure is

applied by member 9 can be definitely regulated, so that when the pressure member 9 has ceased to apply its pressure to the label and garment beneath the same, the label will have been smoothly and securely affixed to the garment. Since the period of time of pressure application may be thus regulated, the machine may be set to operate upon labels and garments made of various fabrics requiring different periods of time for application of heat and pressure to affix the labels, and the time switch may be calibrated so that it may be set for any predetermined period and will effectively operate to apply the label without the danger of scorching the garment and without the possibility of the label being insecurely attached.

In some types of garments and in various other articles, the portion of the garment or article where the label is to be attached, does not always provide a smooth and even surface. For example, it often happens that a label must be applied over a seam, shirred part, or other irregular portion of a garment, an example of which will be seen in Fig. 6 where parts of the garment are indicated at 51 and a raised seam portion of the garment is shown at 150. The label 50 is there arranged to extend over the seam and to also adherently engage other portions of the garment on opposite sides of the seam. Thus, in this construction there is presented an irregular surface to which the label is to be applied. To facilitate the affixation of a label to such an irregular surface, I find it desirable to provide a type of pressure-applying member such as is disclosed in Figs. 5, 6 and 12. The same includes upper and lower plates 151 and 152, which are secured together by means of screws 153 or equivalent fastening devices. The pressure-applying surface consists of a plurality of flat, curved leaf springs 154 which have their ends clamped between the plates 151 and 152 as clearly seen in Fig. 5. These springs 154 are so held in side-by-side relationship and co-operate in the formation of a smooth, flat contact surface, yet one in which each of the springs is independently compressible relatively to the others so that when the pressure-applying member is brought down upon a label to be applied to an irregular surface, the springs will automatically adjust themselves to irregularities in the surface to which the label is to be applied and will apply equal pressure over the label and smoothly affix it to such an irregular surface. To prevent lateral shifting of the springs 154 relative to one another during the period of their compression, the upper plate 151 may be provided with downwardly extending side flanges 155 as clearly shown in Fig. 6.

While I have shown an embodiment of the invention, it is understood that the same may be modified considerably to meet various trade and other requirements. The label carrier is so located that it can be readily removed from the machine when it is not desired to use it since some operators may prefer to manually place the label directly in position on top of the garment located over the heated member. This machine may be operated in this way if desired, by either not using the label carrier, or if desired, the label carrier may be easily removed from the machine as a unit when it is not desired to use it.

By manually shifting the locking arm 55 to a rearward position in slot 56 and maintaining it in such position by means of the catch 160, the timing mechanism may be rendered inoperative so that the machine may, if desired, be wholly

foot operated. That is to say, the operator need simply place a garment and superposed label in position over the heated member and then press down on the foot lever to swing the goose-neck arm downward and press the label and garment down on the heated member, holding it down by maintaining his foot upon the foot plate 48 until the label is securely affixed and then upon release of pressure on foot plate 48, the arm 24 will swing upward under the pull of the spring 112.

These and other modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What I claim is:

1. In a machine of the character described, a heated support on which an article and a coated label are brought to rest, a pressing member for pressing the label and article against the heated support, and a resiliently mounted lifting element for raising the article and label applied thereto from the surface of the heated support upon cessation of pressure on the article and label by the pressing member.

2. In a machine of the character described, a support, a heated member mounted thereon for the reception of an article and a coated label to be applied thereto by the application of heat and pressure, a pressing member for pressing the article and coated label against the surface of the heated support, a frame surrounding the heated member, and spring supports for said frame for raising the same above the heated member to cause it to lift the article and label affixed thereto from the surface of the heated support upon movement of the pressing member away from the heated member.

3. In a machine of the character described, a heated member against which a label and an article is held, a pressing member for pressing the label and article against the heated member, means for moving said pressing member toward and away from the heated member, a label holder and means for causing the same to feed a label between the pressing member and the article and deliver the label so fed on top of the article while the pressing member is held away from the heated member.

4. In a machine of the character described, a heated member against which a label and an article is held, a pressing member for pressing the label and article against the heated member, a movable arm by which the pressing member is carried, means for moving said arm to cause it to bring the pressing member against the heated member, means for moving the arm away from the heated member after the application of heat and pressure on the label and article, a label holder by which successive labels are deposited on top of successive articles placed against the heated member and means whereby the label holder may be moved out of the path of movement of the arm as said arm is moved toward the heated member.

5. In a machine of the character described, a heated support for a label and an article to which the label is to be applied by the application of heat and pressure, a pressure-applying member adapted to be brought against the label and article while the same are on the support, a movable arm carrying said pressure-applying member, a pedal-operated lever for moving said arm toward the heated support, a label-feeding member mounted to permit of its movement to and from the heated support to feed successive labels

on top of successive articles placed on said support, an electro-magnet for releasing the arm from position of pressure-application, an electric circuit for controlling the operation of the electro-magnet, said electric circuit including a time switch for closing circuit to the electro-magnet after a selected period of time, beginning with the instant of pressure-application, has lapsed, and means for moving the arm to a position of non-application of pressure upon the closing of the circuit to the electro-magnet.

6. In a machine of the character described, a heated support against which an article and a coated label are disposed, pressure-applying means for pressing said article and label against the heated support, a movable mounting for said pressure-applying means whereby it may be brought to or from the heated support, means for moving the pressure-applying means toward the heated support, means for moving said pressure-applying means away from the support, means for automatically holding the pressure-applying means in position of pressure application for a selected, predetermined period of time, means for rendering said holding means inoperative at the expiration of said period of time whereby the means for moving the pressure-applying means away from the support will at once become operative to do so, label holding means for receiving a label at a position remote from the point of label application, and while another label is being applied, and mounted for movement toward the heated support, means for enabling it to deliver the label held by it to a position of label application when the pressure-applying means has moved away from the heated support.

7. In a machine of the character described, a heated member against which an article and a label to be adherently affixed thereto is pressed, a pressing member for pressing the label and article against said heated member, said pressing member including a plurality of independently compressible elements whereby it presents a contacting surface resiliently conformable to irregularities in the surface of the article to which the label is to be applied.

8. In a machine of the character described, a heated member against which an article and a label to be adherently affixed thereto is pressed, a pressing member including a plurality of independently compressible leaf springs placed in side-by-side relationship to present a contacting surface conformable to irregularities in the surface of the article to which the label is to be attached.

9. In a machine of the character described, a heated support against which an article and a label to be adherently affixed thereto is adapted to be pressed, an article support surrounding the heated support for normally holding the article away from the surface of the heated support, a

swinging arm, a pressure-applying member adapted to be brought down on the label and article to force the same against the heated support, a label carrier, means for normally holding said label carrier out of the path of movement of the swinging arm, means on the label carrier for supporting a label while the label carrier is positioned out of the path of the swinging arm, and means for causing the label carrier to release a label carried by it when said carrier is brought to a position over the heated support.

10. In a machine of the character described, a heated support, a swinging arm carrying a pressure-applying member, means for swinging said arm to cause it to bring the pressure-applying member against the heated support, a lock for holding the swinging arm in position of pressure-application, an electric switch closed by said arm when the arm is locked in pressure-application position, a time switch and means whereby the same is set in operation when the arm reaches its locked position, said time switch including switch contacts maintained in open relationship for a predetermined period of time after the time switch is set in operation, an electric circuit in which the several switches are included, an electro-magnet connected in said circuit and means operated thereby for freeing the swinging arm from its lock when the magnet is energized, the electric circuit being such as to cause energizing of the electro-magnet only when both switches are in closed position.

11. In a machine of the character described, a heated support for receiving an article and a label to be applied thereto by heat and pressure, a goose-neck arm mounted to swing downwardly toward and upwardly away from the heated support, a foot-pedal and means connecting the same with the goose-neck arm whereby the arm may be swung toward the heated support, means for moving the goose-neck arm away from the support, a pressure-applying member carried by the arm and adapted to be brought against the heated support by the arm when the arm is lowered toward the support by foot-pedal depression, a pivoted locking arm and spring means connected thereto for normally holding the same in position to engage a part of the goose-neck arm and hold it in position of pressure application, a pivoted release member for moving the locking arm to an inoperative position to thereby release it from engagement with the goose-neck arm, an electro-magnet connected to said release member for moving said release member to cause it to release the locking arm from engagement with the goose-neck arm, and a time-switch controlled by the goose-neck arm for rendering the release member operative after the goose-neck arm has been lowered for a predetermined period of time.

LOUIS OSKOW.