No. 839,747. PATENTED DEC. 25, 1906.

J. J. GAYNOR.

MACHINE FOR MAKING COIN MAILING CARDS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 5, 1905.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

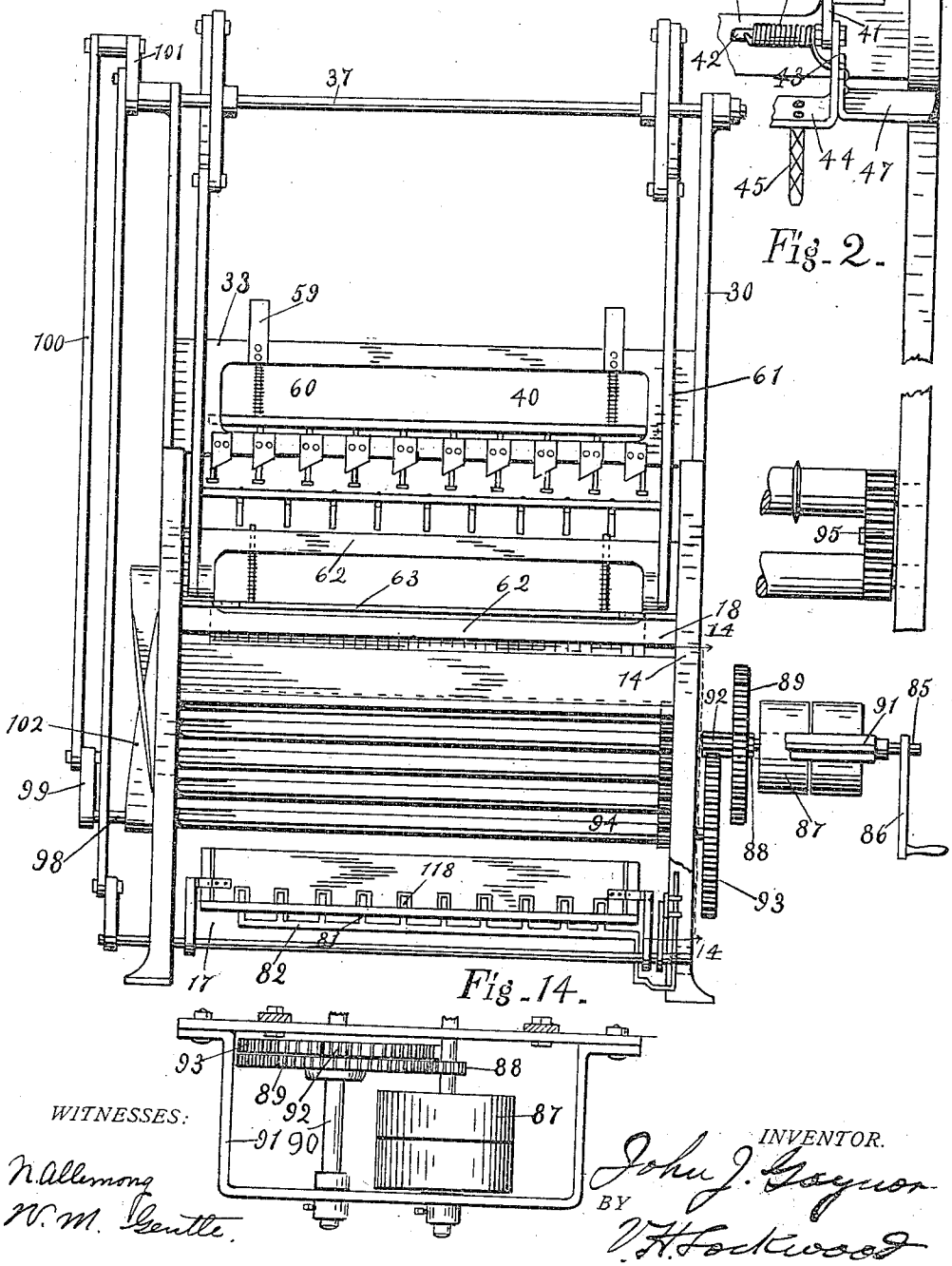

Fig. 14.

Fig. 2.

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

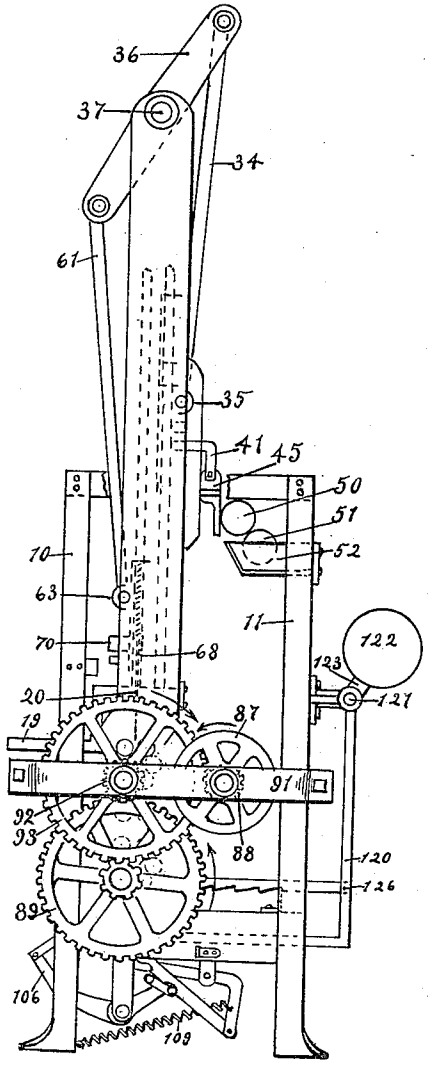


Fig. 4.

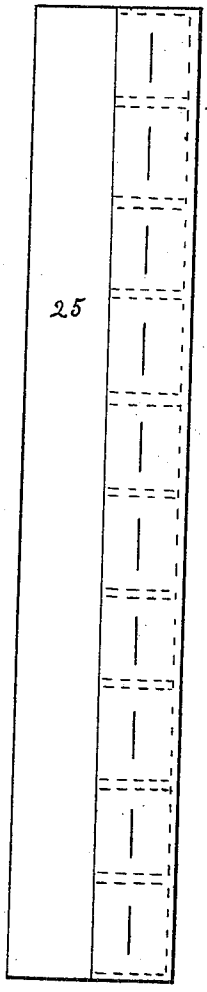


Fig. 5.

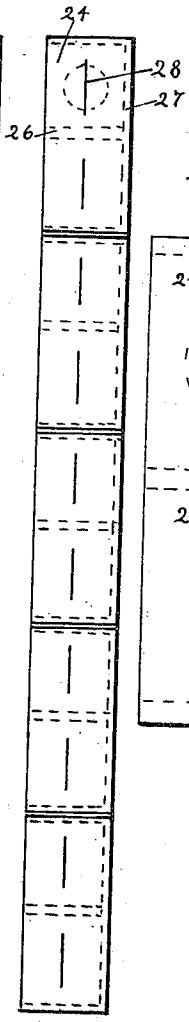
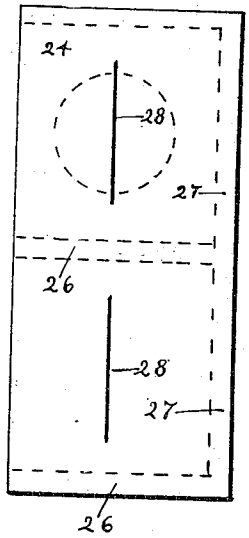


Fig. 6.



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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 8.

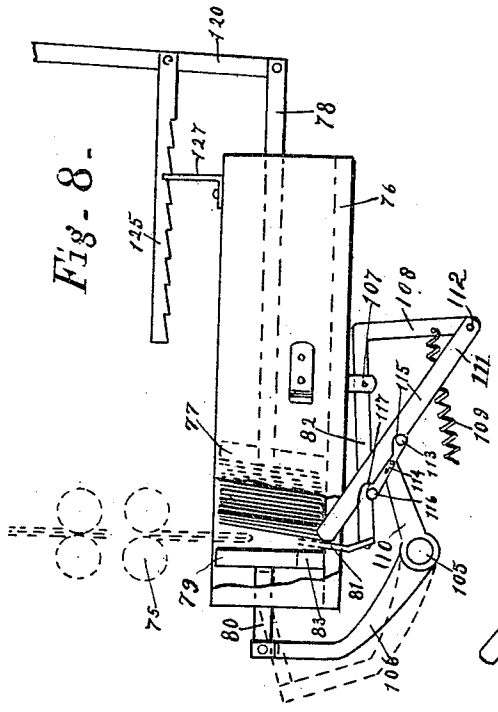


Fig. 9.

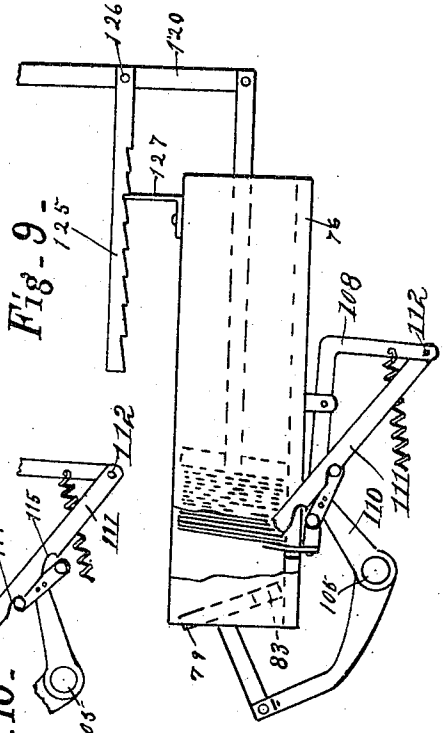
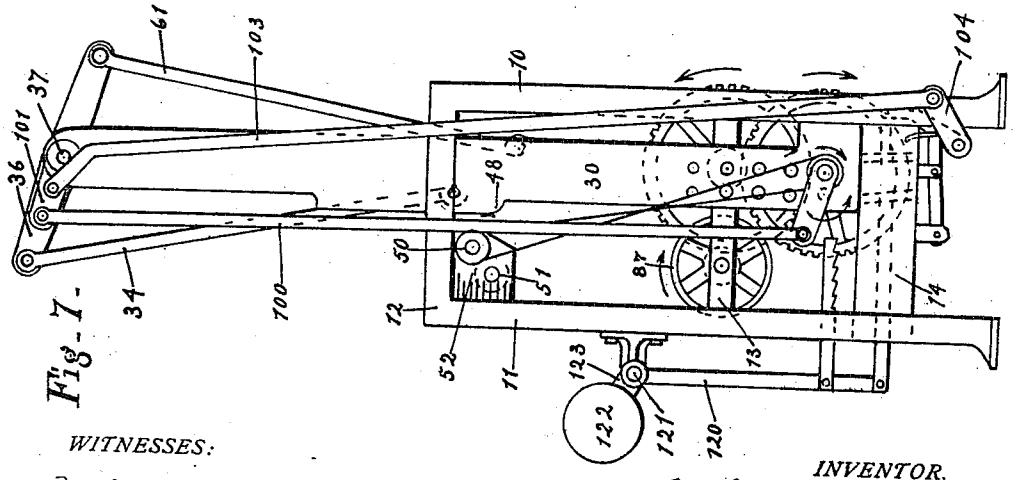


Fig. 10.

Fig. 7.



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MACHINE FOR MAKING COIN MAILING CARDS.

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 11.

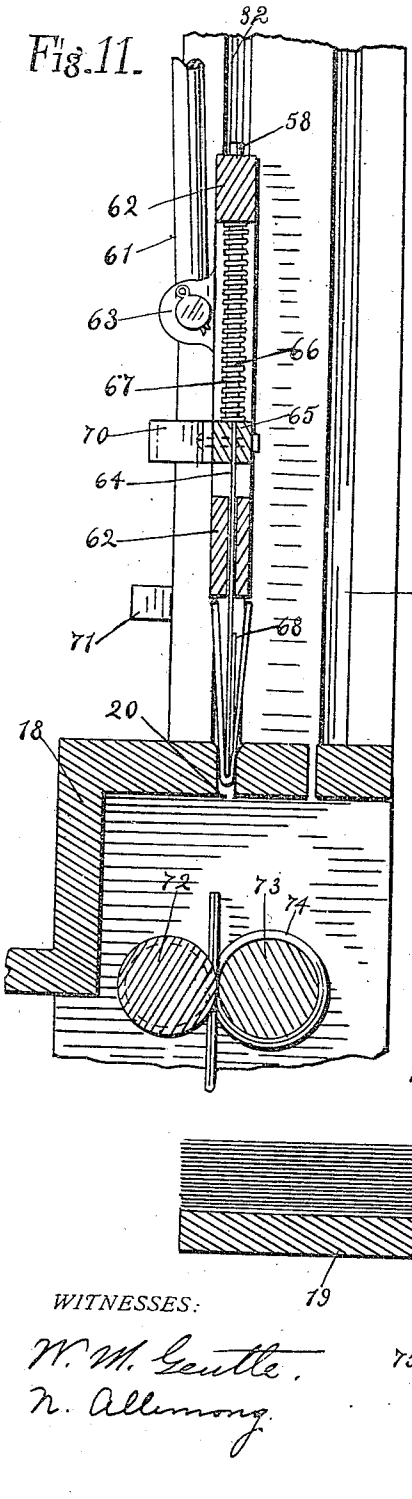


Fig. 12.

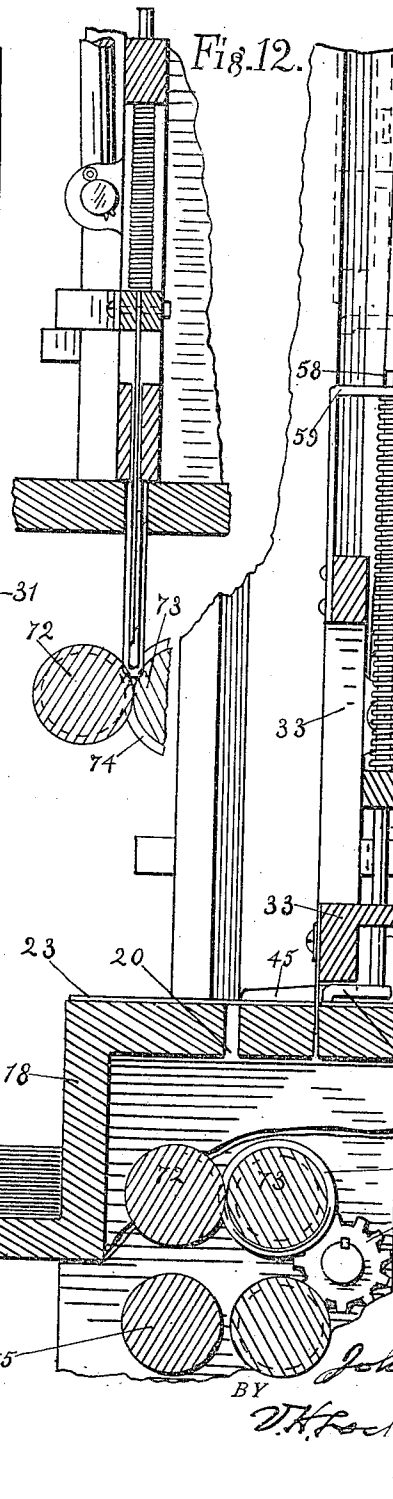
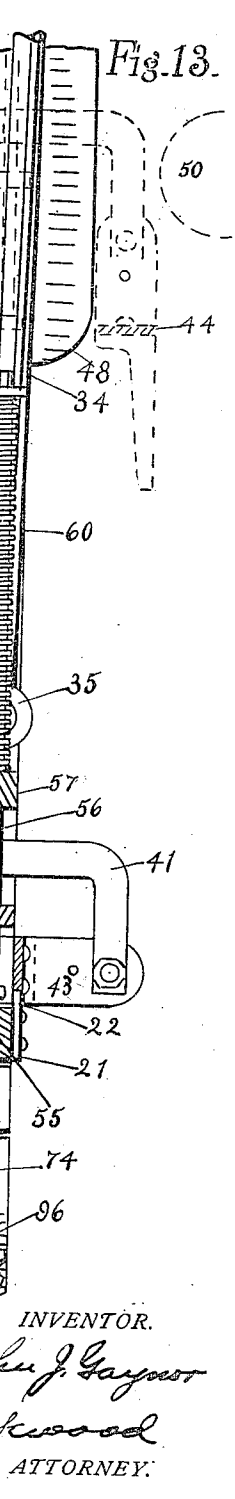


Fig. 13.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MACHINE FOR MAKING COIN-MAILING CARDS.

No. 839,747. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 25, 1906.

Application filed October 5, 1905. Serial No. 281,402.

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, JOHN J. GAYNOR, of Indianapolis, county of Marion, and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Machine for Making Coin-Mailing Cards; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which like figures refer to like parts.

The object of this invention is to provide a comparatively simple machine for the rapid manufacture of coin-mailing cards and the like.

The machine is arranged to receive a long sheet of cardboard adapted to be made into a number of coin-mailing cards, to cut or punch slots in the sheet through which coin may be inserted in the mailing-card after it is completed, to apply paste to the sheet at various places, to fold the sheet, to cut or sever the large sheet into smaller sheets, and finally to compress the coin-mailing cards while the paste is drying.

The general nature of the invention will be understood from the accompanying drawings and the following description and claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the machine with portions of the frame broken away. Fig. 2 is a detail in front elevation of a portion of the right-hand side of the machine, parts being broken away. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the right-hand end of the machine. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a sheet of cardboard after it has been punched and paste has been applied thereto. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the same after it has been folded and cut. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a finished coin-mailing card. Fig. 7 is an elevation of the left-hand side of the machine. Fig. 8 is an elevation of the left-hand end of the box for receiving the coin-mailing cards and the associated parts, parts being broken away and parts being shown in dotted lines, the figure being intended to show the compressor for compressing the coin-mailing cards in the box moving inward toward said cards. Fig. 9 represents the same as is shown in Fig. 8 with the compressor at its outward limit of movement. Fig. 10 is a detail of the means for operating the compressor shown in an altered position as compared with Figs. 8 and 9. Fig. 11 is a central vertical section through the central part of the machine, showing the means for folding the cardboard starting to operate, parts being in section and parts broken away. Fig. 12 shows a portion of Fig. 11 with the card-folder at its lower limit of movement. Fig. 13 is a similar section of a greater portion of the machine than is shown in Fig. 11, showing the means for punching the slots, applying the paste, and holding the sheet of cardboard down in their lower operated position, the upper position of the pasting means being shown by dotted lines and parts being shown in section and parts broken away. Fig. 14 is a plan view of a part of the driving mechanism looking down from the line 14 14 of Fig. 1.

The machine operates upon a long strip of cardboard 23, the length of which is equivalent to the width of the machine. The machine herein shown receives a cardboard long enough to make five coin-mailing cards 24. The coin-mailing cards 24 are formed of one piece of paper folded centrally, with the two sides or flaps brought against each other and secured by mucilage along the dotted lines 25 near each end and centrally at 26 and along the longitudinal edge of the card at 27. This forms a card with practically two compartments for coin, one at each end of the card. A slot 28 is made in one side of the card near each end for the insertion of coins. From this explanation the article which the machine is to manufacture will be understood.

In the drawings there is shown in the first place a general frame. It is composed of two similar end frames formed of the uprights 10 and 11, the top cross-bar 12, a middle cross-bar 13, and a lower cross-bar 14. The two end frames are connected by longitudinally-extending bars 17 near the lower end of each pair of uprights 10 and 11 and with the plate 18, that is located slightly above the middle of the end frame, and at each end are secured to said end frames. The various rolls and shafts also tend to hold these end frames in place, as will appear from the description of them hereinafter.

The plate 18 is formed with a front shelf 19, with a longitudinally-extending folding-slot 20 and also a knife-slot 21 extending through it. A pair of upwardly-extending

fingers or stops 22, one near each side of the machine, are secured at the back to the rear edge of said plate 18, but extend above the surface of said plate to form a stop for the rear edge of the sheet of cardboard 23 when it is placed in the machine upon the upper surface of the plate 18. The cardboard is slipped in from the front toward the rear of the machine against the stops 22. After the sheet of cardboard 23 has been placed upon the plate 18 the machine first punches the slots 28 in the entire strip at one stroke, and almost simultaneously, but slightly afterward, it applies the paste to the cardboard. The means for accomplishing these two results will now be explained.

On each side of the machine there is a vertical guide-plate 30, extending far above the frame of the machine, which has been described heretofore. On the inner surfaces of said vertical guide-plates there are vertical grooves or guideways 31 and 32, parallel with each other and about two inches apart. These form, therefore, a front and a rear pair of grooves or guideways, the grooves or guideways of each pair being oppositely located on the two sides of the machine. In the rear pair of grooves or guideways 31 the cross-head 33 reciprocates vertically, being actuated by a pair of connecting-rods 34, that are pivoted at their lower ends in ears 35, secured to said cross-head at each end. The connecting-rods 34 are at their upper ends pivoted to the rear ends of a pair of walking-beams 36, that are secured rigidly and centrally to the shaft 37, having bearings in the upper ends of the vertical guide-plates 30.

A series of knives or punches 40 are secured along the lower edge of the cross-head 33 and on the front side thereof, the cutting or punching edges of the punches being inclined or beveled in order to shear the cardboard. The shearing edge is not necessary, and where a widened slot is desired an ordinary punch could be used instead of a shearing-knife. In the lower part of the movement of the cross-head 33 the knives penetrate and cut or punch the cardboard 23 and pass into the knife-slot 21 in the plate 18.

At the rear of the cross-head, near each end, two bearing-arms 41 are secured, in which a transverse rod 42 is mounted. On each end of the rod 42 there is mounted the turned end 43 of the transversely-extending bar 44, which carries the paste-fingers 45, located at intervals opposite points about midway between the knives 40. A spring 46, coiled about the end of the rod 42, tends to hold or draw the paste-bar 44 in a downward or forward position. An outwardly-extending arm 47 is secured to one end of the bar 44 and is adapted to engage the rear edge of the vertical guide-plate 30 at the left-hand side of the machine. A curved or cam surface 48 is provided along the rear edge of said plate 30, against which said arm 47 bears and is drawn by the spring 46. One end of that spring engages the inturned end 43 of the bar 44. While the cross-head 33 is in an upper position the arm 47 will engage the rear edge of the plate 30 above the curved or cam surface 48 and hold the bar 44 in its outer or rearward position, in which position the paste-fingers 45 are vertical, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 13. When the cross-head is moved down so that the arm 47 is below the curved or cam surface 48, the spring 46 draws the bar 44 inward, so that the paste-fingers 45 will be horizontal, and in the downmost position of said cross-head said paste-fingers will rest and bear upon the strip of cardboard 23, as shown in full lines in Fig. 13. When the cross-head 33 moves upward and the arm 47 engages the cam or curved surface 48 of the vertical plate 30, that surface will push the arm 47 rearward and turn the bar 44, as appears in Fig. 2, gradually from a horizontal to a vertical position, and as the cross-head goes still farther up the paste-fingers 45 will be held vertically and to the rear in position to engage the paste-roll 50, as appears by dotted lines in Fig. 2. In this way paste is applied to the rear surfaces of the paste-fingers in their upper position, said rear surfaces becoming the bottom of said fingers when they are in their lower position, so as to apply the paste to the upper surface of the cardboard 23. Any desirable way may be employed for applying paste to these paste-fingers, but that shown herein consists merely of the paste-box 52, extending across the machine and containing paste, with a paste-roll 53 in the box in position to engage the surface of the paste-roll 50, that is out of the box or in such position as to engage the paste-fingers. The means for operating the paste-roll will be hereinafter explained.

The length of the paste-fingers is substantially the same as half the width of the strip of cardboard, as paste is applied only to one-half of said cardboard. As stated, there is a paste-finger 45, adapted to apply paste transversely of the cardboard strip on each side of and between the slots 28. The rear edge of the bar 44 also receives paste from the paste-roll 50, and when it is turned to a horizontal position in the lower movement it applies paste longitudinally of the cardboard strip 23 along the edge thereof indicated by the dotted line 27 in Fig. 4.

In order to hold the cardboard strip 23 down on the plate 18 while the paste-fingers are being elevated and removed from the cardboard, strippers 55 are employed. These are fingers, one corresponding with each knife or punch 40, secured to the lower ends of the vertical rods 56, that reciprocate through a rearwardly-extending flange from the lower part of the cross-head 33 and at their upper ends are secured to and held by

the cross-bar 57. From each end, of the bar 57 a rod 58 extends upward through arms 59, secured to the cross-head 33. Springs 60 are coiled about the rods 58 between the arms 59 and the bar 57, and their function is to continue to hold the stripper-fingers 55 down on the sheet of cardboard 23 for some time after the cross-head 33 starts on its upward movement, so that the paste-fingers 45 can be removed or detached from the cardboard 23. In other words, it is necessary that the cardboard 23 be held down while said fingers are being removed. After the paste-fingers have been removed and are moving upward the springs 60 will cease to hold the stripper-fingers 55 down or the cross-bar 57 will be engaged by the lower part of the cross-head 33 in its upward movement, and the stripper-fingers 55 will be elevated along with the other parts. It may be added that it is necessary for the stripper-fingers to hold the cardboard strip down while the knives or punches 40 are being extracted, as well as while the paste-fingers are being removed.

After the cardboard has been punched and pasted and the punching and pasting apparatus is moving upward a cross-head 62 moves down in a pair of guides or slots 32. The cross-head 62 is formed, like the cross-head 33, with upper and lower bars connected at their ends and at each end has pivoted to it a connecting-rod 61, that at its upper end is pivoted to the walking-beam 36 opposite the attachment of the connecting-rods 34. The walking-beams therefore immediately cause the alternate and opposite actuation of the connecting-rods 34 and 61 and the cross-heads to which they are attached. The connecting-rod 61 is pivoted in the ear 63, secured to the cross-head 62. The lower bar of the cross-head 62 is centrally and vertically slotted for the vertical movement of the folding-plate 64, that extends across the machine, and at its upper end is secured to the bar 65, that has near each end upwardly-extending guide-rods 66, that reciprocate through the upper bar of the cross-head 62. The bar 65 and folding-plate 64 are held in their downward position by springs 67, coiled about the rods 66.

The function of the foregoing mechanism is to fold the strip of cardboard by pressing it down centrally through the slot 20, and to that end the plate 64 passes down through said slot, as appears in Figs. 11 and 12. Vertical ribs 68 are secured on the back surface of the plate 64 opposite the pasting-fingers 45 or in position to be engaged by the pasted surfaces of the cardboard to prevent the paste thereon from engaging the flat surface of the plate 64 and covering it with paste, for if this surface should become covered with paste it would be difficult to withdraw the plate 64 from the folded strip of cardboard.

The downward movement of the folding-plate 64 is limited by the stop 70, secured to the bar 65, engaging the stop 71, secured to the guide-plate 30. This stopping of the plate 64 occurs before the limit of downward movement of the cross-head 62 has been reached, so that the final downward movement of said cross-head will cause the lower bar thereof to engage and push down the folded strip of cardboard into engagement with the cutting-rolls 72 and 73 below. This downward position of the cross-head and folded cardboard is shown in Fig. 12. The cutting-rolls 72 and 73 grasp the lower end of the cardboard and prevent its upward movement when the cross-head 62 and folding-plate 64 are being elevated.

The cutting-roll 73 has annular knives 74 registering with corresponding grooves in the roll 73, there being one knife and groove corresponding with every alternate pasted line 25, so as to cut the strip of cardboard into separate coin-mailing cards, each consisting of two sections and having two slots 28, as shown.

The cutting-rolls 72 and 73 feed the coin-mailing cards down through successive pairs of vertically-disposed compressing-rolls 75. There are four pairs of these compressing-rolls 75 shown, and their function is to compress the two sides of the coin-mailing cards together and hold them together in their pasted condition.

The coin-mailing cards issue downward from the lower pair of the rolls 75 into a receiving-box 76, that is horizontally disposed, as is shown in Figs. 8 and 9. They are fed down into said box in front of the plate 77, with its ends centrally pivoted to horizontal bars 78, that recede as the plate 77 is bushed backward by the successive coin-mailing cards and by the compressing-plate 79, that is secured on the bar 80, which reciprocates through one end of the receiving-box 76. After each set of coin-mailing cards has been deposited in said box the plate 79 pushes them rearward against the plate 77. The mailing-cards are held in their rearward position by the fingers 81, there being two fingers for each mailing-card. The purpose of this construction now being described is to hold the mailing-cards compressed until the paste thereon becomes set. The fingers 81 extend up from the bar 82 across the machine through slots 83 in the bottom of the box 76.

Referring for the present to the means for driving the various parts of the machine, power is applied to the shaft 85 from a crank 86 or pulleys 87, which are driven by a belt from some suitable source of power. Said shaft 85, outside the frame, carries a pinion 88, that engages and drives the gear 89 on the short shaft 90, mounted in the frame 91, secured to the right-hand side of the machine. Said shaft 90 carries a pinion 92, that drives

the gear 93, mounted on the shaft of one of the bottom rolls 75. All of the rolls are provided at their right-hand end with pinions 94, and between said pinions there are intermediate pinions 95, as seen in Fig. 2, and 96, as seen in Fig. 14, for transmitting power from one to the other and causing them to rotate in the right direction.

At the left-hand side of the machine the shaft 98, on which the gear 93 is secured, carries a crank 99, from which a connecting-rod 100 extends up to a crank 101 on the shaft 37, and by this means the walking-beams 36 and much of the mechanism that has been heretofore described are operated. The shaft 98 also has a pulley on it, from which a belt 102 extends to the pulley on the paste-roll 50 and actuates the two paste-rolls. A connecting-rod 103 extends from the crank 101 at the top down to a crank 104 on the shaft 105 near the bottom of the machine. The shaft 105 has near each end an arm 106, which arms are secured at their upper ends to the bars 80, that actuate the compressor-plate 79.

A rocking bar 107 is pivoted between its ends to arms 108, extending down from the box 76, and at its forward end it is secured to the bar 82, that carries the fingers 81. The bar 107 is turned downward at its rear end, and to the turned-down end thereof a spring 109 is connected, so that it will tend to draw the rear end of the bar 107 and move the fingers 81 upward. The fingers 81 are moved downward by the crank 110 and bar 111. The crank 110 is mounted on the shaft 105, while the bar 111 is pivoted at 112 to the lower end of the turned-down portion of the bar 107. Said bar 111 is pushed rearward by the pin 113 on the head 114, that is on the crank 110. The pin 113 engages the right-hand edge of the notch 115, as shown in Fig. 9. When the movement of the shaft 105 causes the movement of the bar 80 to the right to cause the plate 79 to move in against the coin-mailing cards, the pin 113 pushes the bar 111 to the right and throws the fingers 81 down out of the way of the incoming mailing-card, and when the operation has passed that stage the pin 116 engages the shallow curved notch 117 and elevates the bar 111 out of engagement with the pin 113, and then the spring 109 will immediately throw the fingers 81 upward into their upper position behind the last mailing-card. This movement of the fingers 81 occurs about the time the plate 79 is at the end of its movement inward. The plate 79, therefore, is provided with a plurality of slots 118, that register with the fingers 81 to permit the upward extension of said fingers, as seen in Fig. 1. The spring 109 is fastened to the frame, as shown in Fig. 7.

In order to hold the plate 77 against the coin-mailing cards in the box 76, the bars 78 are normally pushed inward by the crank-bar 120, (seen in Fig. 7,) the crank-shaft 121, and the weight 122. Said weight is on the crank 123 and tends to throw the inner ends of the bars 120 toward the machine, and since said bars 120 are pivoted at their lower ends to the bars 78 the weight 122 will normally press the bars 78 and plate 77 inward. This movement, however, is limited by the notched bar 125, pivoted at 126 to the bar 120 and adapted to engage the stop 127 on the box 76. These parts 125 and 127 prevent the weight 122 from pushing the plate 77 too far inward, but permit said plate 77 to gradually yield as the coin-mailing cards are increased in number and pushed backward by the plate 79.

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

1. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, means for punching and applying paste to one side of the fold-line of a sheet of paper, means for centrally folding said sheet, means for cutting the sheet into sections, and means for holding the folded paper together for the paste to set.

2. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive a sheet of paper, a paste-applying means movable to and from said sheet of paper and consisting of a number of paste-fingers separated from each other and adapted to apply paste at intervals transversely of the sheet of paper, a bar adapted to apply paste longitudinally along the edge of the sheet of paper and means for folding the pasted and unpasted portions of the sheet upon each other.

3. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive a sheet of paper, a cross-head movable vertically to and from said plate, a bar parallel with the cross-head with right-angle cranks at the ends pivoted to said cross-head, a spring tending to draw said bar downward, paste-fingers secured to said bar at intervals so that when said bar is in its upper position said fingers will be vertical and when in a downward position they will be horizontal, and a plate against which an extension of said bar moves during the reciprocation of the cross-head provided with a curved surface for causing said bar to assume the two positions referred to.

4. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive a sheet of paper, a cross-head movable vertically to and from said plate, a bar parallel with the cross-head with right-angle cranks at the ends pivoted to said cross-head, a spring tending to draw said bar downward, paste-fingers secured to said bar at intervals so that when said bar is in its upper position said fingers will be vertical and when in a downward position they will be horizontal, a plate against which an extension of said bar

moves during the reciprocation of the cross-head provided with a curved surface for causing said bar to assume the two positions referred to, and paste-rolls in position for said fingers to engage while they are in a vertical position.

5. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive a sheet of paper to be treated, a cross-head reciprocable vertically to and from said plate, punches carried by said cross-head for providing slots in said sheet of paper, and paste-applying fingers carried by said cross-head.

6. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive a sheet of paper to be treated, a cross-head vertically reciprocable to and from said plate, paste-applying means mounted in connection with said cross-head, means reciprocable in said cross-head for holding down said sheet of paper, a spring-coil holding said paper-holding means down after the paste-applying means has been elevated and means for folding the sheet after it is pasted.

7. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive a sheet of paper to be treated that has a slot, means for applying paste to portions of the sheet of paper that lie on one side of said slot, means for holding said sheet during and after the application of paste and a paper-folding plate reciprocable through said slot after the operation of the paste-applying means whereby the paper will be folded centrally after the paste has been applied to one half thereof.

8. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive a sheet of paper to be treated, said plate having a slot, a cross-head vertically movable to and from said plate, and a paper-folding plate vertically reciprocable in said cross-head and adapted to push the paper through said slot, said plate being yieldingly mounted in said cross-head so that it may yield independently of the cross-head.

9. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive a sheet of paper to be treated, said plate having a slot, a cross-head vertically movable to and from said plate, a paper-folding plate vertically reciprocable in said cross-head and adapted to push the paper through said slot, said plate being yieldingly mounted in said cross-head so that it may yield independently of the cross-head, and a stop for stopping the movement of the plate before the end of the movement of the cross-head whereby the plate will be partially withdrawn from the folded paper before the cross-head starts on its return movement.

10. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive a sheet of paper to be treated, two cross-heads reciprocable in parallel lines to and from said plate, paste-applying means carried by one of said cross-heads, a paper-folding plate carried by the other of said cross-heads, and a single means for alternately moving said cross-heads toward said plate.

11. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive a sheet of paper to be treated, two cross-heads reciprocable in parallel lines to and from said plate, paste-applying means carried by one of said cross-heads, a plate for folding the paper carried by the other of said cross-heads, and a single means for simultaneously and continuously operating said cross-heads in opposite directions.

12. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive a sheet of paper to be treated that is provided with a slot, a paste-applying means, means for holding said sheet upon said plate during and after the application of paste, a paper-folding plate movable against the paper through said slot, and means in line with said slot for receiving and holding said paper while the paper-folding plate is being withdrawn.

13. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards, a plate adapted to receive a sheet of paper to be treated that is provided with a slot, a series of paste-applying fingers adapted to apply paste to said sheet at intervals and transversely thereof on one half, a paper-folding plate movable centrally against the sheet of paper for forcing the same through said slot to fold the paper, and ribs secured to one side of said paper-folding plate in line with said paste-applying fingers so as to engage the pasted surfaces of said sheet of paper to prevent the same from coming into engagement with said paper-folding plate.

14. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive the sheets of paper to be treated that is provided with a slot, means for applying paste to portions of the sheet of paper to one side of the fold-line of the sheet, means for engaging the sheet of paper centrally and forcing the same through said slot for folding the paper, a pair of rolls in line with said slot and adapted to receive said sheet of paper from the paper-folding means, and knives on said rolls for cutting said sheet of paper into sections.

15. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive the sheets of paper to be treated that is provided with a slot, means for applying paste to portions of the sheet of paper to one side of the fold-line of the sheet, means for engaging the sheet of paper centrally and forcing the same through said slot for folding the paper, a pair of rolls in line with said slot and adapted to receive said sheet of paper from the paper-folding means, knives on said rolls for cutting said sheet of paper into sections, and a series of presser-rolls mounted below said

cutting-rolls and in line with them for compressing the sides of the paper together as it passes through the machine.

16. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, a plate adapted to receive the sheets of paper to be treated that is slotted, means for applying paste to portions of the sheet of paper to one side of the fold-line of the sheet, a plate movable against said paper and through said slot for folding said paper, a series of rolls in line with said slot that are adapted to receive said sheet of paper from said paper-folding plate and pass the same through said rolls, and knives on one of said rolls for cutting the paper into sections.

17. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, means for pasting and folding sheets of paper, a receptacle adapted to receive the same successively, a yielding plate in said receptacle on one side of said sheets of paper as they are received, means that presses each sheet of paper against said yielding plate after each sheet of paper enters said receptacle, and fingers movable into and out of said receptacle through the bottom for holding said sheets of paper against said yielding plate.

18. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, means for pasting and folding sheets of paper successively, a receptacle for receiving said sheets of paper before the paste has set, a yielding plate movable in said receptacle, a bar connected with each end of said yielding plate, means tending to force said plate toward the point at which said sheets of paper are received, another plate movable in said receptacle toward and from said first-mentioned plate, and means for moving said last-mentioned plate immediately after each sheet of paper enters said receptacle for packing the same against said yielding plate.

19. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, means for pasting and folding sheets of paper successively, a receptacle for receiving said sheets of paper before the paste has set, a yielding plate movable in said receptacle, a bar connected with each end of said yielding plate, weight-actuated means tending to force said plate toward the point at which said sheets of paper are received, means for temporarily limiting the action of said weight-actuated means, another plate movable in said receptacle toward and from said first-mentioned plate, and means for moving said last-mentioned plate immediately after each sheet of paper enters said receptacle for packing the same against said yielding plate.

20. In a machine for making coin-mailing cards and the like, means for pasting and folding sheets of paper successively, a receptacle for receiving said sheets of paper before the paste has set, a yielding plate movable in said receptacle, a bar connected with each end of said yielding plate, weight-actuated means tending to force said plate toward the point at which said sheets of paper are received, another plate movable in said receptacle toward and from said first-mentioned plate, means for moving said last-mentioned plate immediately after each sheet of paper enters said receptacle for packing the same against said yielding plate, holding-fingers movable into and out of the bottom of said receptacle in advance of said pressing-plate, means for operating said pressing-plate, and means actuated by said pressing-plate operating means for controlling the operation of said holding-fingers.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of the witnesses herein named.

JOHN J. GAYNOR.

Witnesses:
N. ALLEMONG,
CARRIE FLINN.