J. FASSINO.

PACKING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1909.

941,444.

Patented Nov. 30, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

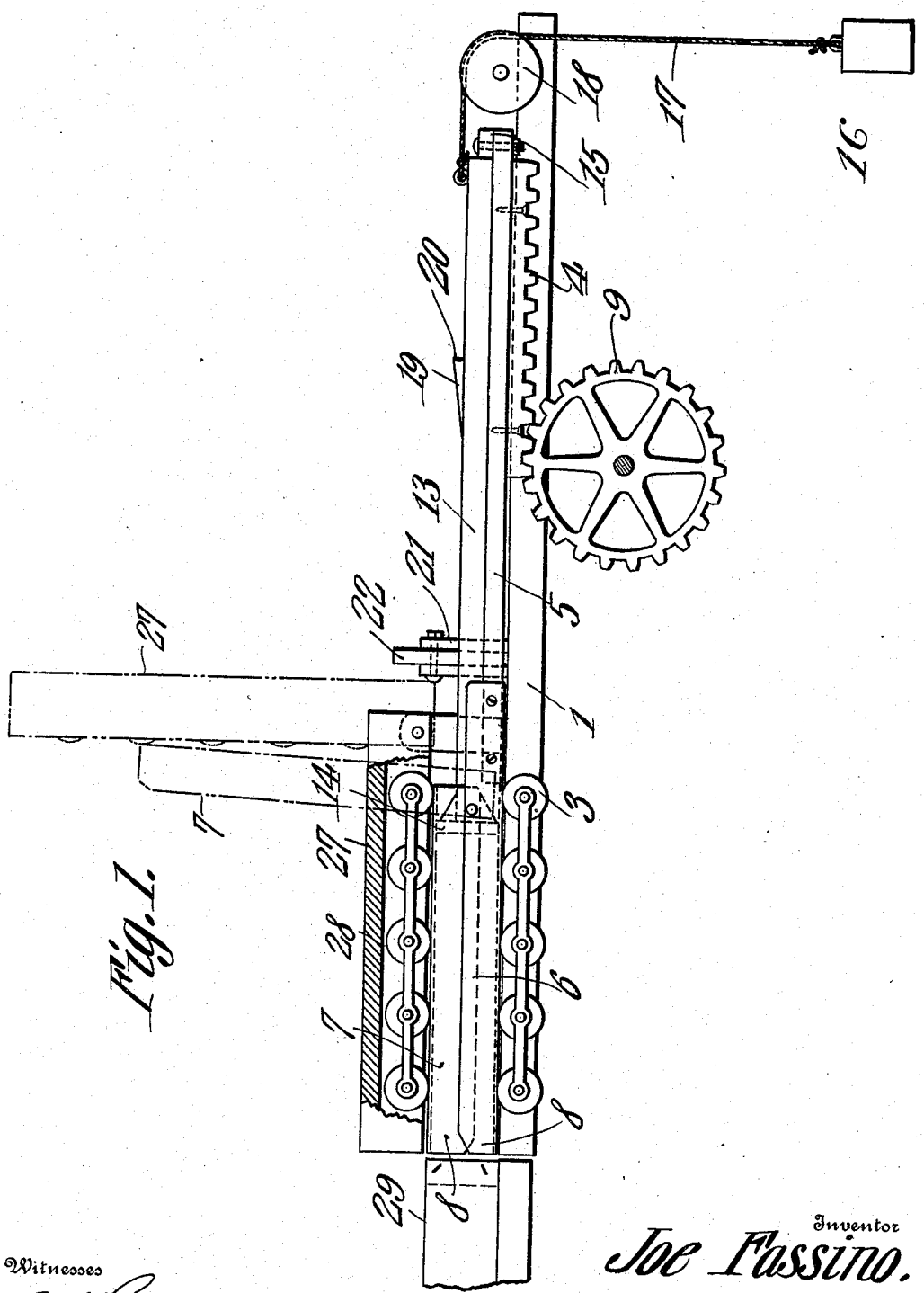

Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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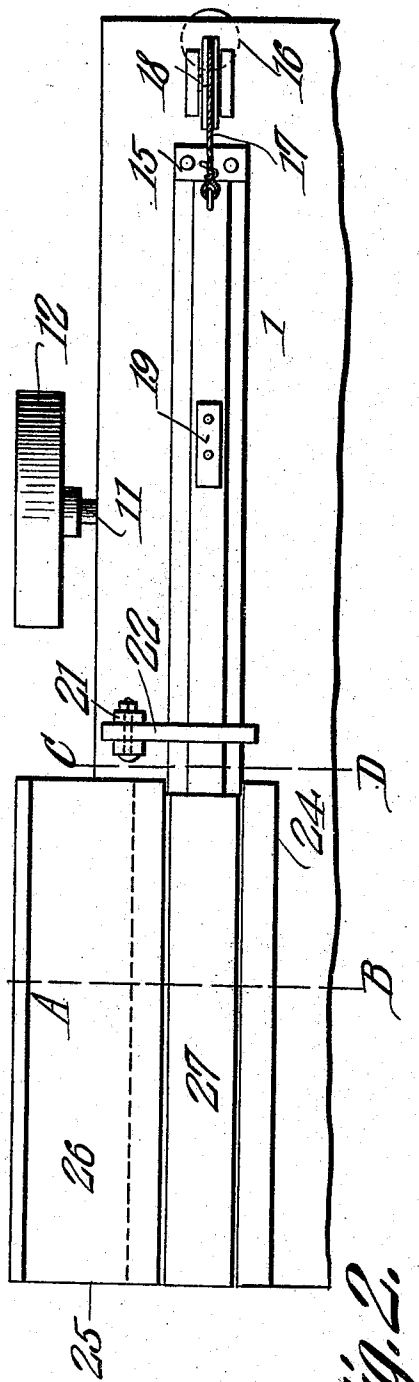

Fig. 2.

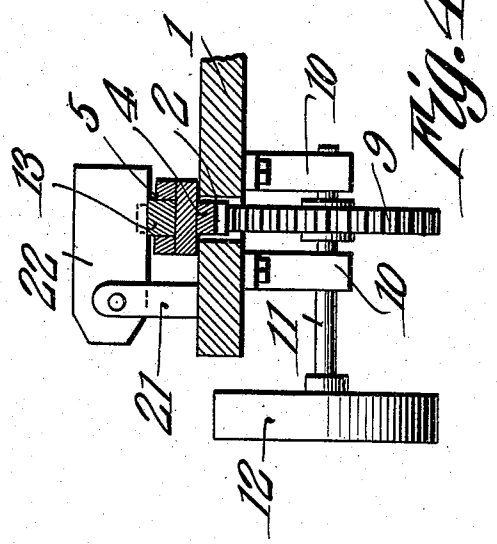

Fig. 4.

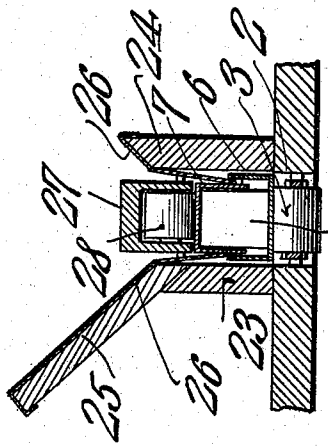

Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PACKING-MACHINE.

941,444. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 30, 1909.

Application filed April 27, 1909. Serial No. 492,579.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOE FASSINO, a citizen of the United States, residing at McAlester, in the county of Pittsburg and State of Oklahoma, have invented a new and useful Packing-Machine, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in packing machines and is designed to provide a means whereby commodities may be rapidly introduced into cartons, especially commodities wherewith a certain degree of pressure is needed to properly pack the material into the carton.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration with the following detail description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification in which drawings,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine with parts broken away and certain positions of parts shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the structure shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross section on the line A—B of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a cross section on the line C—D of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings there is shown a table or support 1 which may be of any suitable shape adapted to carry the several parts of the mechanism. This table is formed with a longitudinal slot 2 which may be widened near one end to house a number of anti-friction rollers 3 arranged in longitudinal series. The narrow portion of the slot 2 has within it a rack 4 fast on the under side of a slide 5 adapted to travel on top of the table. The rack 4 is fast to one end of the slide 5 and the latter at the end remote from the rack has secured to it a thin metal trough 6 which in its retracted position rests upon the rollers 3 but which is capable of being moved longitudinally over the rollers for a purpose which will presently appear. Hinged to the trough 6 is another trough 7, the hinge connection between the two troughs being at one end of the same while the other ends of these troughs are open, the open ends being indicated at 8. The troughs are so arranged that when closed together they form a substantially rectangular chamber of about the same diameter throughout and much longer than either wide or high. The rack 4 is normally engaged by a gear wheel 9 suitably journaled in bearings 10 which may be made fast to the under side of the table 1 and the arbor 11 of this gear wheel may carry a pulley 12 to which power may be applied in any suitable manner at the will of the operator.

Mounted on the slide 5 so as to travel longitudinally thereof is a bar 13 extending into the troughs 6 and 7 and there provided with a plunger head 14 forming a closure for the end of these troughs remote from the open ends 8. This bar 13 is in normal engagement with a stop member 15 at the end of the slide 5 carrying the rack 4 and this bar 13 is under the normal control of a weight 16 connected to the corresponding end of the bar 13 by a flexible strand 17 passing over a pulley 18, the tendency of the weight 16 being to keep the bar 13 in constant engagement with the stop 15 and also to maintain both the said bar and the slide 5 in the retracted position.

On the upper surface of the bar 13 there is secured a stop 19 having one face gradually inclined and the other formed into an abrupt shoulder 20. Rising from the table 1 are posts or standards 21 and these carry a pivoted latch member 22 coacting, in a manner to be presently described, with the stop member 19.

Considering the trough members 6 and 7 which, when closed, constitute a chamber for the reception of material to be acted on by the plunger 14, as being in the position shown in Fig. 1, these members 6 and 7 are then located between two side partitions 23 and 24 parallel one with the other and sufficiently spaced to readily receive the receptacle made up of the two members 6 and 7. One of these partitions, say the partition 23 carries an inclined guide 25 and these partitions as well as the guide 25 may carry plates 26 shaped to enter the trough member 6 along one side thereof to direct material thereinto, while the trough member 7 is made somewhat narrower so that its sides may nest to an extent into the trough member 6 when the said member 7 is closed down upon the said trough member 6.

Hinged to the side members or partitions 23 and 24 is a casing 27 containing a series or rollers 28 and capable of being turned on its hinge so that the rollers 28 may be brought into engagement with the upper face of the member 7 when closed down upon the member 6.

When the device is in operative condition, the parts are in the position shown in

Fig. 1 except that the casing 27 and the chamber member or top 7 are turned on their hinges until in the upright position indicated in dotted lines. In this position of the parts the member 6 is in position to receive the commodities to be treated which may be permitted to gravitate down the member 25 and be directed by the plates 26 into the receiving portion 6 of the plunger compartment. When a suitable amount of the commodity has been deposited then the hinged member 7 of the compartment is turned down upon the member 6 and the casing 27 is turned down upon the member 7 resting thereon and holding the same in position either by its weight or by suitable fastening devices if necessary.

At the open ends 8 of the two parts 8 of the plunger chamber there is placed a carton 29.

The gear wheel 9 is caused to rotate by power applied in any suitable manner and the rotation being in the proper direction, the engagement of the gear wheel with the rack 4 causes the slide 5 to move in a direction toward the carton 29 and this movement is participated in by the trough 6 and cover 7, both these members being fast to the slide 5. The bar 13 also participates in this movement because of the engagement of the stop 15 therewith but the relation of the head 14 with the trough 6 and cover 7 remains the same as before. The movement of the slide 5 is in opposition to the weight 16. The movement of the parts described continues during the rotation of the gear wheel 9 and until the trough 6 and cover 7 have moved into the carton 29 to the full distance desired. This movement continues until the stop 19 has under-ridden the latch 22 and the latter has finally dropped behind the shoulder 20 of the said stop 19 thus preventing any return movement of the bar 13. Now on reversing the direction of rotation of the gear wheel 9 the slide 5 is caused to move back toward its original position carrying the trough 6 and cover 7 with it. However, the plunger head 14 is held stationary by the engagement of the latch member 22 with the stop 19 and consequently the material which has been carried into the carton by the holder composed of the trough 6 and cover 7 is caused to remain in the carton while the receptacle is withdrawn therefrom. The latch 22 may now be lifted when the weight 16 is free to act on the bar 13 withdrawing the plunger from within the carton or from its position close to the mouth of the carton to the position shown in Fig. 1, the movement of the bar 13 under the action of the weight 16 being finally arrested by the engagement of the said bar 13 with the stop 15. The carton thus filled may now be removed and a new one placed in position and the casing 27 may be raised as before and also the cover 7 and a new charge introduced into the trough 6 when the operation already described may be repeated.

It will be understood, of course, that the structure may be variously modified so long as there is no departure from the salient features of the invention. For instance other actuating means than the rack 4 and gear 9 may be used and other like changes may be made in the structure shown.

What I claim is:—

1. In a machine for packing commodities, a receptacle formed of two members hinged together, a plunger adapted to move through said receptacle, means for moving the receptacle and plunger simultaneously in one direction, and means for moving the said receptacle and plunger separately in the other direction.

2. In a machine for packing commodities, a receptacle, a plunger adapted to move through said receptacle, means for moving the receptacle and plunger simultaneously in one direction, and means for moving the said receptacle and plunger separately in the other direction.

3. In a machine for packing commodities, a receptacle, a plunger adapted to move through said receptacle and constrained to move in one direction, means for moving both the receptacle and plunger simultaneously in a direction against the constraining means for the plunger, means for moving the receptacle in the other direction independent of the plunger, and means for holding the plunger against its restraining means and for releasing it to said restraining means.

4. In a machine for packing commodities, a receptacle formed of two members hinged together at one end, one member being adapted to be moved on its hinge away from the other member and both members being movable in the direction of their lengths, a plunger housed in the said receptacle and adapted to move lengthwise thereof, means for moving the receptacle and plunger simultaneously in one direction, means for moving both the plunger and receptacle separately in the other direction, and a latch member for holding the plunger against movement under its constraining means and for releasing it to the action of the said constraining means.

5. In a machine for packing commodities, a receptacle formed of a trough-shaped member and another member hinged thereto at one end and both members adapted to move in the direction of their lengths, means for holding the cover member to the other member of the receptacle, guiding means for directing the desired commodity into the lower member of the receptacle when the hinged member is moved out of the path of said commodity, means for mov-

ing the receptacle longitudinally in both directions, a plunger housed in said receptacle, means for constraining the plunger to movement in one direction, means for causing the movement of the plunger with the receptacle in a direction against the constraining means for the plunger, and a latch member for holding the plunger at one limit of its movement in one direction and for releasing the plunger to the action of its constraining means.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOE FASSINO.

Witnesses:
A. C. SPRINGS,
R. H. TARTER.