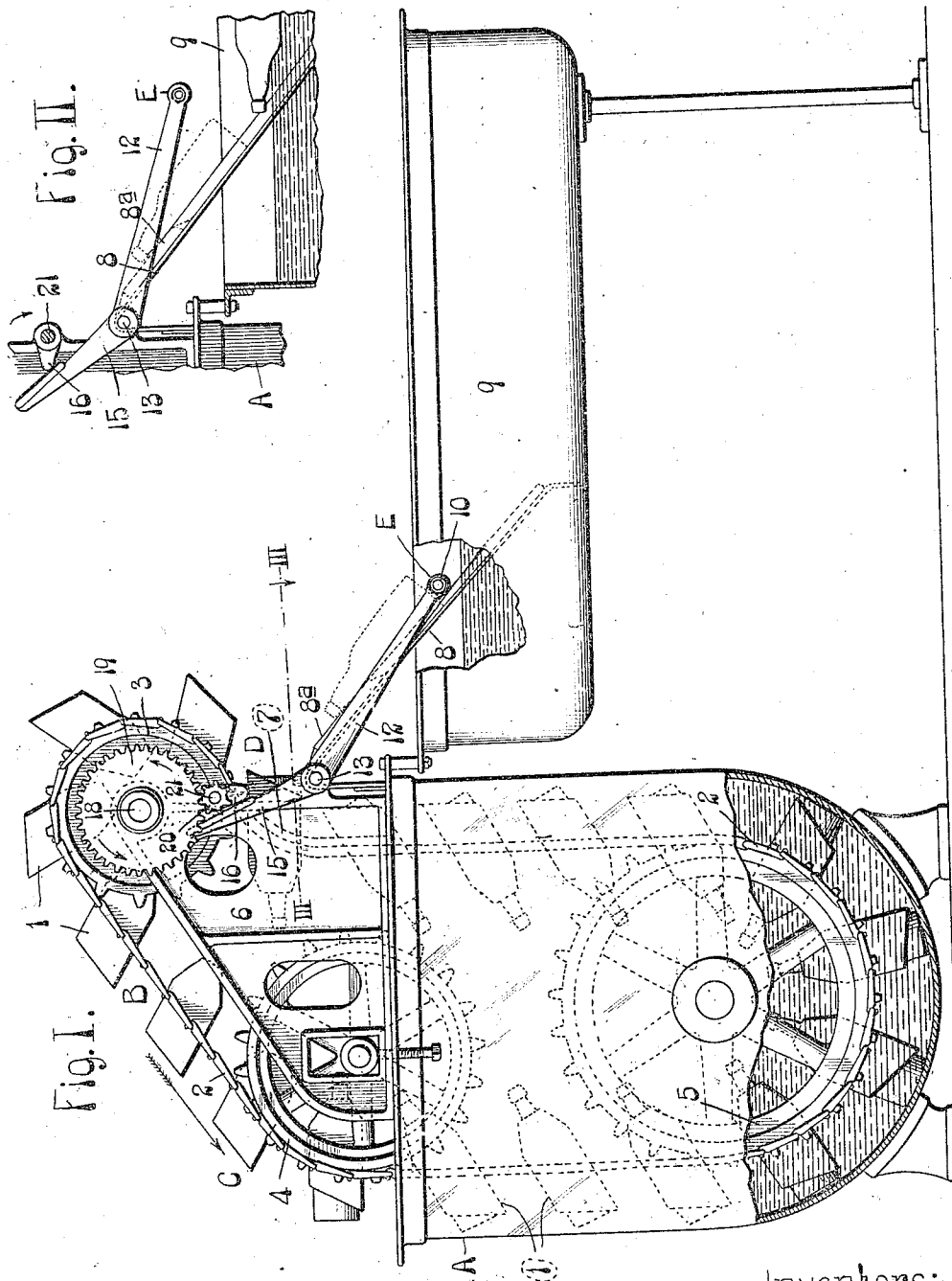


A. H. WEHMLER & J. W. DAWSON.
BOTTLE SOAKING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 10, 1910.

Patented Jan. 17, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

981,962.



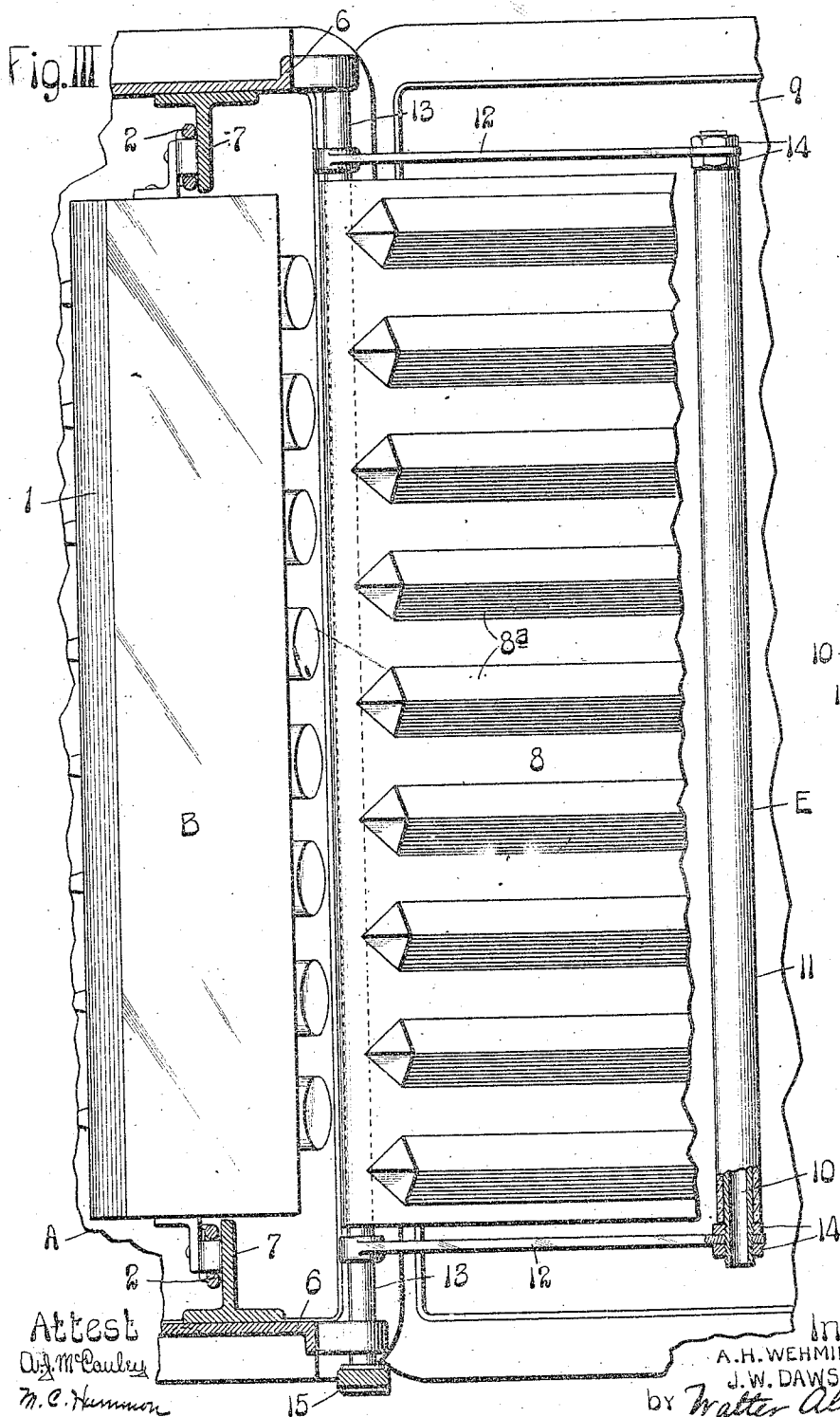
Attest
A. H. Wehmler
M. C. Hammon

Inventors:
A. H. Wehmler
J. W. Dawson
by Walter Allen. Atty.

A. H. WEHMILLER & J. W. DAWSON.
BOTTLE SOAKING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 10, 1910.

Patented Jan. 17, 1911.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

981,962.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED H. WEHMLER AND JOSEPH W. DAWSON, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNORS
TO BARRY-WEHMLER MACHINERY COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, A COR-
PORATION.

BOTTLE-SOAKING MACHINE.

981,962.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 17, 1911.

Application filed March 10, 1910. Serial No. 548,406.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALFRED H. WEHMLER and JOSEPH W. DAWSON, citizens of the United States of America, residing in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Soaking Machines, of which the following is a full, complete, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

Our invention relates to that class of machines wherein bottles are cleansed, or otherwise operated on.

The object of the invention is to provide an attachment for a machine of this character that will prevent the bottles from being cracked or broken as they are discharged from the machine.

We have herein shown the attachment applied to a bottle soaking machine, provided with a carrier which discharges bottles on a chute leading to a rinsing tank, the movements of the discharged bottles being temporarily stopped at a point adjacent to the lower end of the chute and thereby caused to move slowly into the adjacent rinsing tank.

Figure I is a side elevation, partly in section of our machine. Fig. II is a detail view showing the stop member moved to a position to allow the bottles to pass into the rinsing tank. Fig. III is an enlarged horizontal section taken on line III—III, Fig. I. Fig. IV is an enlarged cross section of the stop member.

In the accompanying drawings:—A indicates a tank containing cleansing liquid, through which a bottle carrier B passes. The carrier B comprises bottle holders 1 secured to sprocket chains 2 mounted on sprocket wheels 3, 4 and 5. The bottles are introduced into the carrier at C and discharged therefrom at D, after being moved through the liquid in tank A. The frames 6 mounted on tank A have secured to them curved guide members 7, (see Figs. I and III), that direct the sprocket chains 2 and cause the bottle holders to tilt and discharge the bottles onto an inclined runway 8 leading to a rinsing tank or receiver 9. To prevent the bottles from striking each other, the inclined runway 8 is provided with division members 8^a.

The bottles discharged onto the runway 8

are temporarily arrested at the lower end of the runway by a movable stop member E and thereby prevented from entering suddenly into the rinsing tank and striking forcibly against the bottles which accumulate in the rinsing tank. The stop member E is preferably a rod 10 incased by a covering 11, that may be of rubber or other yielding material. The rod has threaded ends which pass through arms 12. The arms 12 are carried by a rock shaft 13 and the rod 10 is secured to the arms by nuts 14. A bell crank lever 15 secured to the rock shaft 13 has an arm 15^a which coöperates with a cam or finger 16. 17 is a weight connected to the bell crank 15 for the purpose of retaining the arm 15^a in engagement with the cam 16.

When the machine is in operation, the shaft 18 is rotated by any suitable means and rotary motion is imparted to the cam 16 by a gear wheel 19, meshing with a pinion 20 on the cam shaft 21. The cam 16 rotates continuously and moves in unison with the carrier B, the parts being so timed that the stop member E occupies the position shown in Fig. I when bottles are discharged from the carrier, and, after serving as a stop for the bottles, said member moves to the position shown in Fig. II, where it will allow the bottles to enter the rinsing tank or receiver. The stop member E is restored to its normal position by the weight 17, when the cam moves to the position shown in Fig. I.

We claim:

1. A machine of the character described, comprising a bottle carrier, means for moving said carrier, a runway adapted to receive bottles discharged from said carrier, a yielding stop member extending across said runway and adapted to receive the ends of the bottles, a rock shaft extending across the under side of the runway, arms connecting said stop member to the rock shaft, an operating arm secured to the rock shaft, a rotatable finger adapted to actuate said operating arm, and means for causing the said finger to move in unison with the carrier.

2. A machine of the character described, comprising a bottle carrier, means for moving said carrier, a runway adapted to receive bottles discharged from said carrier, a yielding stop member extending across said runway and adapted to receive the ends of the bottles, said stop member being com-

posed of a rod and a tubular cushion surrounding said rod; a rock shaft extending across the under side of the runway, arms connecting said stop member to the rock shaft,
5 an operating arm secured to the rock shaft, a rotatable finger adapted to actuate said operating arm, and means for causing the

said finger to move in unison with the carrier.

ALFRED H. WEHMILLER.

JOSEPH W. DAWSON.

In the presence of—

HOWARD G. COOK,

EDNA B. LINN.