

No. 837,792.

PATENTED DEC. 4, 1906.

G. N. BYL.
LABEL PASTING BOARD.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 10, 1906.

Fig. 1.

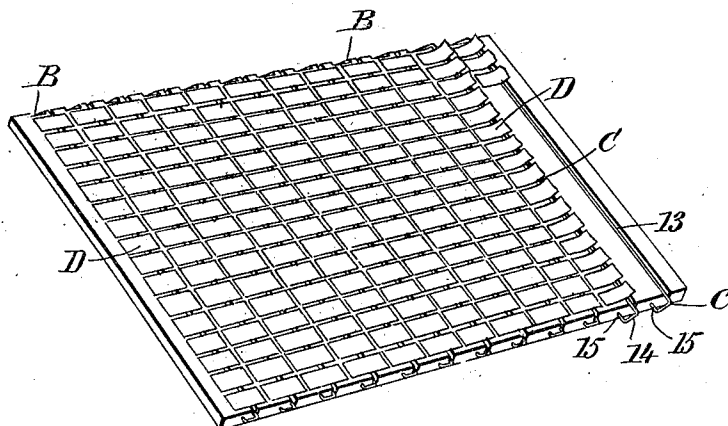


Fig. 2.

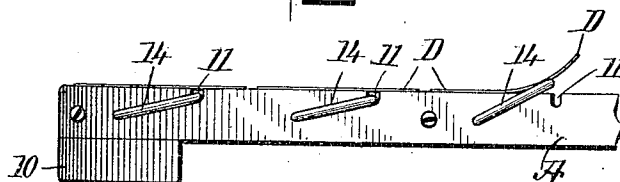


Fig. 3.

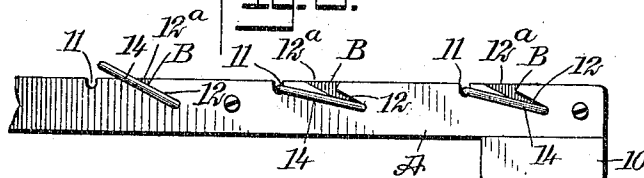
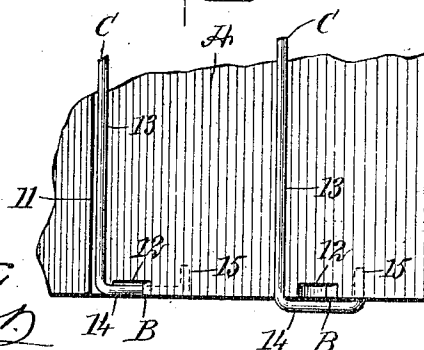


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE N. BYL, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO JOSEPH KOEHLER, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

LABEL-PASTING BOARD.

No. 837,792.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 4, 1906.

Application filed January 10, 1906. Serial No. 295,416.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE N. BYL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Label-Pasting Board, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to construct a board upon which labels may be laid in regular order to receive a coating of an adhesive material and to provide means whereby the labels in any row or series may be instantly raised at one of their ends from the board without soiling the hands of the operator, the labels occupying a position at that time which enables the operator to quickly remove them with the least possible inconvenience and without danger of lacerating or soiling the labels.

A further purpose of the invention is to provide a board of the character described which will be simple, compact, and economic in construction, and so that when a row or a series of labels has been elevated at one of its ends as described the means employed for the purpose may be quickly and readily locked to hold the labels in their adjusted position as long as may be required.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the board, illustrating its manner of use and operation. Fig. 2 is a bottom edge view of a portion of the board drawn upon an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a top edge view of a portion of the board drawn upon the same scale as Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged front face view of a section of the upper edge portion of the board.

A represents a board, preferably made of wood and of any desirable size and thickness; but in the construction of said board any suitable material may be employed. When the board, however, is constructed from wood, it is usually provided with

strengthening-strips 10, located, for example, upon its under face at its end portions.

A series of parallel grooves 11 is made in the front face of the board A, extending from the lower to the upper edges of the board and through said edges, and the said grooves are usually placed a uniform distance apart, although I do not confine myself to such an arrangement.

In the upper edge of the board a series of recesses B is produced, a recess being provided for each groove 11. These recesses B are diagonally formed in the said board, extending through the front face of said board, and where they thus extend the said recesses at one outer wall are adjacent to a groove 11, as is shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Each recess B is given the same inclination, inclining from an edge of the board away from the groove in connection with which the recess is to be employed. Each recess B consists of a channel portion 12 and a mouth portion 12^a, which is much wider than the channel portion, as is clearly shown in Fig. 3.

In connection with each groove 11 and cooperating recess B a dislodging-arm C is employed, and each dislodging-arm is preferably in the form of a bail, as illustrated. Each of said arms C comprises a body member 13, adapted to normally enter a groove 11, and when so entered to be back of the plane of the front face of the board. Said body member 13 is of greater length than the length of the groove 11 it is to enter. In the further construction of the bail-arm C end members 14 are employed, being at right angles to the body member 13, and each end member 14 is provided in its turn with an offset 15, (shown in Fig. 4,) which offsets are at the free ends of the end members 14, or the ends farthest removed from the body members 13, and said offsets 15 extend inward or in direction toward each other, preferably parallel with the body member 13, as is also indicated in Fig. 4. The offsets 15 of the various dislodging-arms or bails C are made to loosely enter apertures in the lower edge of the board and corresponding apertures in the upper edge of the board, the upper apertures being located at the rear end portions of the body-sections 12 of the said recesses B, as is indicated in Fig. 3.

When the board is used, it is preferably

given a slight inclination, as is shown in Fig. 1, and the vertical or body members 13 of the said arms are made to rest in the grooves 11 in the front of the board, while the upper end members 14 rest upon the plane upper edge portions of the board, as is shown to the right in Fig. 3. The face of the board may now be given a coating of any adhesive material, and the labels are placed back down upon the coated surface of the board, one below the other, in such manner that one of their edges extends over the body member 13 of a dislodging bail-arm C, as is shown in Fig. 1. Thus the labels D are in vertical rows or series for operative purposes, but can be arranged in rows or series extending in both directions, so as to provide for the greatest possible number of labels upon a board of given size.

When it is desired to remove the labels D of a row, for example, the dislodging bail-arm C belonging to that row is turned upon its pivots over the board, as is shown to the right in Fig. 1, thus elevating the ends of the labels D, which rested upon the body portion of that arm. The bail-arm lifted is then permitted to drop endwise until its upper end member 13 rests in the recess B belonging to that particular row of labels D, whereupon the labels are held elevated at their dislodged end portions, as is shown to the right in Figs. 1 and 2, and such labels may then be removed with great rapidity and with comparatively little inconvenience and without danger of lacerating or soiling the labels.

The operation above mentioned may be conducted with great despatch.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In labeling devices, a board having a

groove therein, and a dislodging-arm pivoted to the board for movement to and from the said groove.

2. In labeling devices, a board having a groove in its working face extending through opposite edges, and a dislodging-arm having a hinged and sliding locking connection with the board, a portion of the arm being adapted to normally rest in said groove and to be carried out therefrom to a point beyond the plane of the working face of the board and temporarily locked in such position.

3. In labeling devices, a board having a groove in its working face extending through opposite edges, a dislodging-arm having a hinged and sliding locking connection with the board, a portion of the arm being adapted to normally rest in said groove and to be carried out therefrom to a point beyond the plane of the working face of the board, and means for locking the arm in its outer position.

4. In labeling devices, a board having a groove in its working face extending through opposite edges of the board, a dislodging-arm of substantially bail construction, having its terminals pivoted in opposite edges of the board, the body portion of the arm being adapted to normally rest in the said groove, said arm being capable of a locking sliding movement and of rocking movement to and from the groove, and means for temporarily locking the body portion above the plane of the grooved face of the board.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE N. BYL.

Witnesses:

W. L. HOFFMAN,
JAS. V. MEADE.