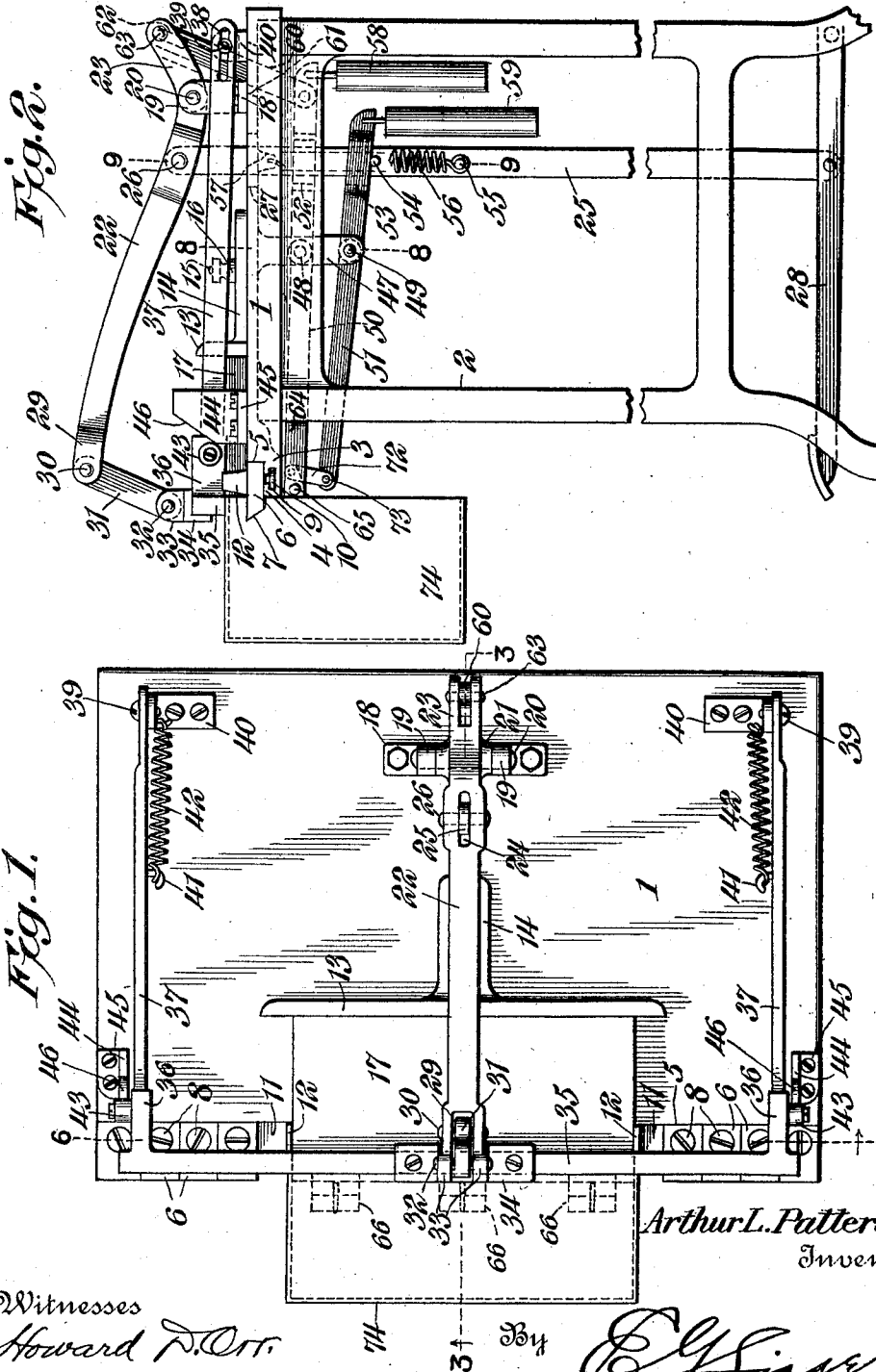


A. L. PATTERSON.
MACHINE FOR APPLYING PAPER FLIES TO BOXES.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 15, 1911.

1,032,237.

Patented July 9, 1912.

3 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses
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3 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

Fig. 8.

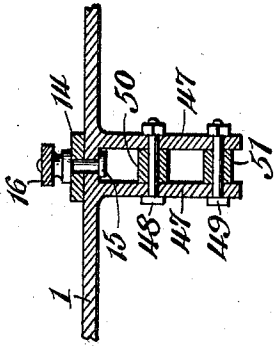


Fig. 9.

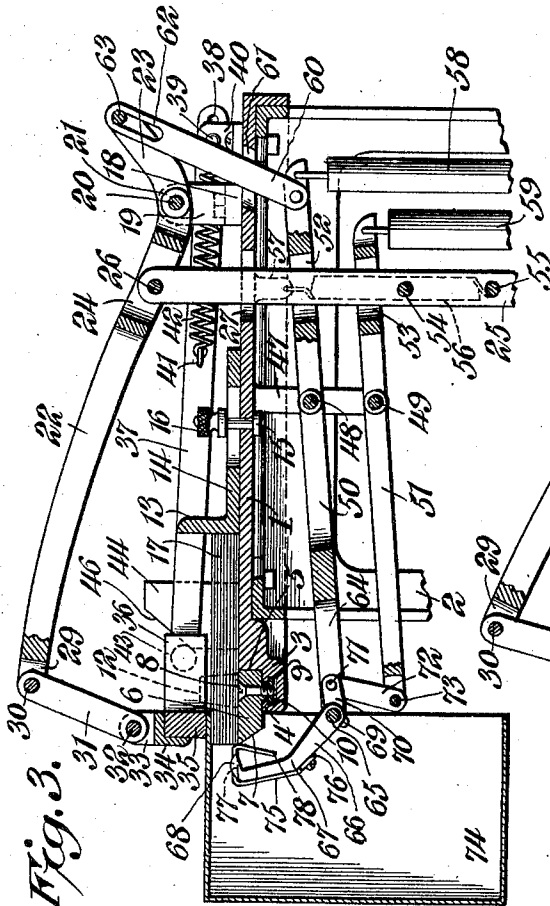
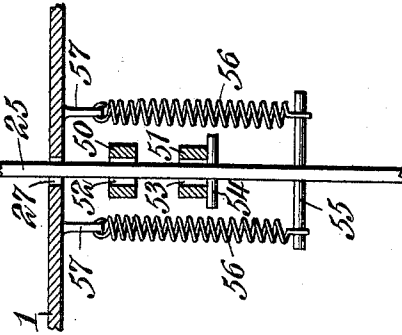
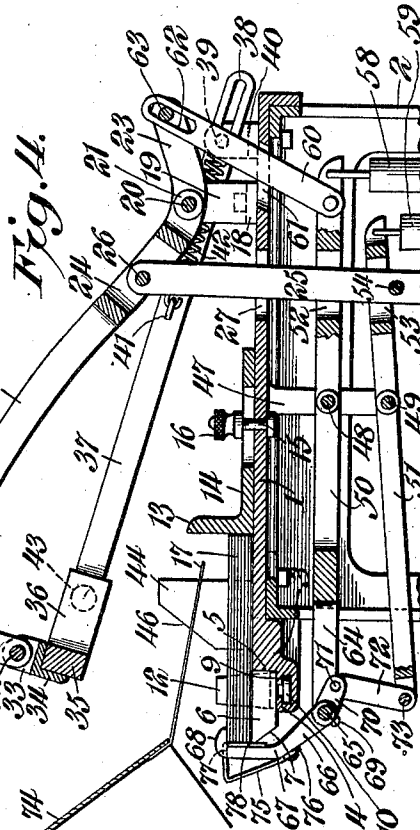


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



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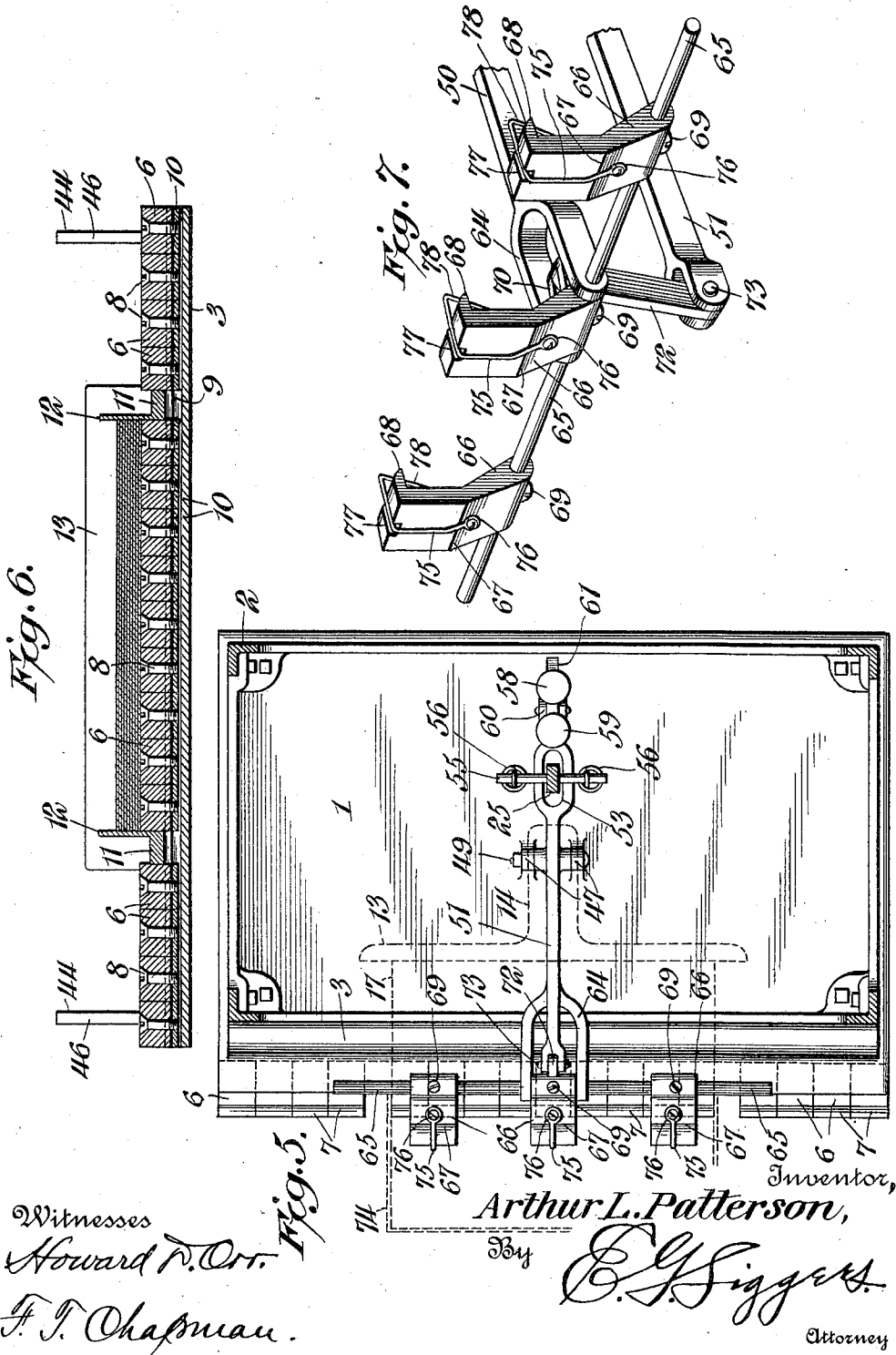
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3 SHEETS-SHEET 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR L. PATTERSON, OF ALBEMARLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

MACHINE FOR APPLYING PAPER FLIES TO BOXES.

1,032,237.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 9, 1912.

Application filed December 15, 1911. Serial No. 666,030.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR L. PATTERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albemarle, in the county of Stanly and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Machine for Applying Paper Flies to Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in machines for applying paper flies to boxes, and its object is to provide a machine by means of which paper flies may be expeditiously attached to boxes to which latter a cementing material has already been applied, the present invention being designed to operate in conjunction with the machine for preparing boxes for the application to flies thereto disclosed in my application No. 621,402, filed April 15, 1911, although the present machine may be used in conjunction with other machines for applying paste to boxes or for other purposes.

In accordance with the present invention there is provided a holder for a stack of flies whether plain or lace, that is, perforated with some ornamental design, and devices are arranged in such manner that a box having an interior strip of paste therein may be placed upon the top member of the stack of flies and pressed thereagainst, after which other devices will hold the remaining flies of the stack so that when the box is removed more than one fly will not be removed with it.

The present machine is preferably of the manually operable type, although this does not preclude the use of power if so desired.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, with the understanding, however, that while in the drawings there is shown a practical embodiment of the invention, the latter may be embodied in other forms differing in structural details from that shown in the drawings, and hence the invention is by no means limited to any exact conformity with the showing of the drawings, but may be changed and modified so long as there is no material departure from the scope of the invention or the result to be obtained.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the parts in one operative position.

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1 with the parts in the same position as indicated in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section in the same plane as Fig. 3 but showing the parts in another operative position. Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view with the supporting legs and actuating bar in cross section. Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1, but drawn to a larger scale and omitting distant parts and also some adjacent parts. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the fly engaging fingers and some adjacent parts. Fig. 8 is a detail section on the line 8—8 of Fig. 2. Fig. 9 is a detail section on the line 9—9 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, there is shown a table 1 of appropriate size and usually rectangular in outline, although any particular shape is of no moment. The table is supported upon a frame 2 of suitable form, whereby the table is raised to a suitable height above a support, such as a floor, to facilitate the operation of the machine. Of course, the frame 2 may be replaced by any suitable supporting means and the table 1 may form part of a larger structure and may be constructed of skeleton form for lightness and the saving of material.

Considering the structure as composed in the main of the table 1 and support 2, one long edge of the table has a drop portion 3 extended beyond the supporting frame 2, whereby there is formed a ledge 4 and a shoulder 5, the ledge serving as a support for a series of blocks 6, each with one edge 7 beveled and each block is traversed by a screw 8 entering an undercut channel 9 where the screw receives a nut 10, so that each block 6 may be adjusted along the ledge 4 to any desired position, the channel 9 extending lengthwise of the drop portion 3 and the block 6 may then be clamped tightly in adjusted position. It is customary to so arrange a number of blocks 6 that together they form an overhanging support projecting laterally from one long edge, but all the blocks together do not extend when placed in side contact the full length of the table, so that there remain spaces for the insertion of other blocks 11, each of which is formed with a marginal flange 12 at substantially right angles to the block 11 along one edge thereof, and these blocks 11 may be placed at the ends of any associated number of blocks 6 to form guide flanges for a purpose which will presently appear. The blocks 6 are so arranged that when in position on the

ledge 4 they will have what may be termed the upper surface flush with the top of the table 1.

Mounted on the table 1 is a guide 13 having extended from one face a slotted arm 14 adapted to rest on top of the table 1 and the slot of this arm is traversed by a bolt 15 having a milled nut 16 or other suitable means whereby the guide may be adjusted toward or from the margin of the table containing the blocks 6 to any desired extent. By this means there may be supported upon the table a pile of flies 17, the latter being either plain flies or of the perforated variety, and the guide 13 is so adjusted that one edge of the pile will be even with the outer edges of an associated group of blocks 6, such group being usually arranged intermediate of the ends of the table and flanking the two blocks 11 with upstanding flanges 12 embracing the corresponding edges of the pile or stack of flies, but the upstanding flanges 12 are so related to the blocks 11 and blocks 6 that they are located an appropriate distance back from that edge of the pile of flies coincident with the outer edge of the group of blocks 6.

Near what may be termed the rear edge of the table, that is, the edge remote from the blocks 6, there is secured to the table a block 18 on which is formed a pair of spaced ears 19 designed to receive a pivot pin 20 traversing said ears and a hub 21 formed on a lever 22 the longer arm of which may be slightly curved, as indicated, and the shorter arm 23 of which is arranged at an angle to the longer arm, although such angular disposition is not mandatory. The longer arm of the lever 22 adjacent the hub 21 is formed with a slot 24 receiving one end of a bar 25 held to the lever 22 by a pivot pin 26. The bar 25 is passed through an appropriate slot 27 in the table 1 and to near the bottom of the table where it is pivotally connected to a treadle lever 28 conveniently placed for manipulation by the foot of an operator standing about midway of the length of the table in front of the portion of the table provided with the blocks 6 and which portion of the table may, therefore, be termed the front of the table. The lever 22 extends to a point adjacent the front edge of the table and is there bifurcated, as shown at 29, and this bifurcated portion is traversed by a pivot pin 30 also extending through one end of a link 31 in depending relation to the lever 22 and at the other end pivoted by a pin 32 between ears 33 on an angle bracket 34 fast to a bar 35, which latter is of a length somewhat less than the length of the table 1, although so far as this operation is concerned it may be as long as the table or longer, if desired. The bar 35 has near its ends sockets 36 extending at substantially right

angles to the length of the bar 35 and each socket receives one end of an arm 37, which arm may be in the form of a flat bar having the end remote from the socket 36 formed with a longitudinal slot 38, such slot being traversed by a screw or pin 39 carried by a bracket 40 fast to the table 1, while extending from the bracket 40 to a pin 41 on the arm 37 is a spring 42 tending at all times to move the arm 37 in the direction of its length toward the bracket 40. The movement of the arms 37 under the action of the springs 42 is participated in by the bar 35 carried by the front end of the lever 22 since the bar 35 is connected to the lever 22 solely by the link 31 which is pivoted at both ends to the lever 22 and bar 35, respectively.

Each socket 36 carries a roller 43 in the path of which there is an upstanding angle portion 44 of a bracket 45 fast to the table 1 and this upstanding portion 44 has a beveled edge 46 in position to engage the roller 43 to move the respective arm 37 against the action of the spring 42 in one direction of movement of the parts and to permit the spring 42 to act to move the respective arm 37 as the parts move in the other direction, these several movements being for a purpose which will presently appear.

Underneath the table there is a pair of parallel spaced hangers 47 traversed by pivots 48, 49, respectively, for levers 50 and 51, respectively, the pivots 48 and 49 being shown as formed of bolts, but it will be understood that they may be otherwise constructed. The levers 50 and 51 are arranged substantially beneath the lever 22 and extend in substantially the same direction, that is, from the front to the rear of the table. To permit the passage of the manipulating bar or rod 25, the lever 50 has a slot 52 formed therethrough and the lever 51 has a slot 53 formed therethrough, while the bar 25 is traversed by a pin 54 so positioned as to engage the lever 51 for a purpose which will presently appear. At a lower point than the pin 54 the bar 25 is traversed by another pin 55 to which are attached the corresponding ends of two springs 56 on opposite sides of the bar 25 and these springs are in turn attached to eyes 57 which may be formed on the under face of the table 1, the purpose of the springs 56 being to raise the bar 25 and with it the lever 22 and parts carrier thereby when the treadle 28 is not depressed by the foot of the operator.

The lever 50 at the end adjacent the slot 52 carries a weight 58 and the lever 51 adjacent the slot 53 carries a weight 59, these weights tending constantly to turn the levers about their pivots in one direction. The weighted end of the lever 50 is pivoted to one end of a link 60 rising through a slot 61

in the table 1 to a point above the same and entering between the wings of the shorter arm 23 of the lever 22 which is bifurcated for the purpose. The end of the link 60 extending between the wings of the shorter arm of the lever 22 is provided with a longitudinal slot 62 traversed by a pin 63 carried by the shorter arm 23, so that the lever 22 may have a range of movement without affecting the link 60. That end of the lever 50 remote from the weight 58 extends to a point beneath the drop portion 3 of the table and is there appropriately bifurcated, as indicated at 64, and at the extremities of the bifurcations is traversed by a rod 65 extending beneath the overhang 3 and about the front thereof, and of a length to carry a plurality of fingers 66. These fingers are shown in the drawing as three in number, although not limited to such number and each finger is shown formed intermediately with a bend 67 and terminates in a hook portion 68. The fingers are adjusted along the rod 65 by means of set screws 69 while one finger is mounted between the wings of the bifurcated end 64 of the lever 50 and is provided with parallel ears 70 extending from the axis of the rod 65 in a direction opposite the corresponding finger 66. The ears 70 are traversed by a pivot pin 71 in turn traversing one end of a link 72, the other end of which is connected by a pivot pin 73 to the corresponding end of the lever 51.

In order to describe the operation of the structure of the present application it is necessary to consider that there is provided a supply of boxes 74 each of which has applied thereto, usually on one inner wall adjacent the open edge of the box, a suitable layer of paste which is customarily in the form of a long narrow band of paste which may be placed on the box by the mechanism and in the manner described in my aforesaid application. It is assumed that the boxes 74 reach the operator working the machine of the present invention with the paste still moist enough to be sticky. The normal position of the parts may be assumed to be substantially that shown in Fig. 4, the springs 56 raising the bar 25 until the front end of the lever 22 is elevated and the rear end of the arm 23 is depressed, the arms 37 being drawn rearwardly by the springs 42.

Assuming that there is a stack 17 of flies on the table, the follower 13 and guides 12 having been properly adjusted, the fingers 67 will engage by their hook portions or noses 68 over the corresponding outer edge of the stack 17. This is brought about by the action of the weight 58 and the lifting action of the pin 54 on the lever 51. The weight 58 causes a lowering of the corresponding end of the lever 50 and the raising of the front end thereof lifting the series

of fingers 66 until their hook ends 68 are above the top of the stack of flies, while at the same time the lifting action of the pin 54 on the rear end of the lever 5 causes a corresponding lowering of the front end thereof and thence through the links 72 rocks the rod 65, thus moving the fingers 66 toward the table 1 until arrested by the front edges of the blocks 6 then in the path of the fingers. The movements are so timed that the series of fingers are lifted until the noses 68 are above the stack of flies before these fingers are moved toward the table, and after the fingers are brought into engagement with the blocks 6 the combined action of the levers 51 and 50 then force the noses 68 into engagement with the corresponding portions of the flies.

An operator places a box with the open portion toward the table until the box has the pasted side in overhanging relation to the stack of flies, and further movement of the box toward the table is arrested by the engagement of the box with the overhang 3 on each side of the series of blocks 6 sustaining the corresponding portion of the stack of flies. The operator on depressing the treadle 28 causes a lowering movement of the forward end of the lever 22 against the action of the springs 56. The downward movement of the bar 25 permits the weight 59 to act on the lever 51 which at once swings the series of fingers 66 away from the front of the table, so that the hooks or noses 68 move out of the path of the box 74. The continued downward movement of the bar 25 and lever 22 finally brings the rollers 43 into engagement with the beveled portions 46 of the upstanding members 44 and these beveled portions act to cause a forward movement of the arms 37 against the action of the springs 42. This movement causes the bar 35 to be brought into contact with the then upper side of the box and forces it into intimate engagement with the uppermost fly of the stack, causing the fly to adhere to the box by reason of the sticky paste on the box. The downward movement of the lever 22 just described ultimately brings the pin 63 into engagement with the upper end wall of the slot 62 of the link 60 and the rear end of the lever 50 is raised, thus depressing the front end thereof and moving the fingers 66 still farther away from the stack of flies and out of the path of the box 74, this movement taking place as the bar 35 is approaching the stack of flies. The position of the parts during the compression of the box against the topmost fly is shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The operator now releases the treadle 28 when the contraction of the springs 56 immediately raises the bar 25 and by this the lever 22 is also raised. This causes an elevation of the bar 35 and under the action

of the springs 42 this bar 35 is moved toward the rear of the table out of the way of the operator, thus giving ample room for the removal of the box. It transpires, however, that the flies will often stick together and unless provision be made for preventing it, the removal of the box will cause the carrying of two or more flies with it instead of the one fly pasted to the box. To prevent this the parts are so timed that as the bar 35 is rising from engagement with the box thus acted upon, the link 60 is being released from the upholding action of the pin 63 and the pin 58 becomes active while the pin 54 is at the same time lifting the rear end of the lever 51. This combined movement causes the fingers 66 to move quickly into position approaching the box which in the meantime is being raised by the operator and to force the noses 68 between the fly pasted to the box and the next fly in order and the noses 68 are at once lowered into engagement with the corresponding portion of the stack of flies thus holding them while the box is being removed, and any tendency of the pasted fly sticking to the other flies and removing them with it is prevented. The flies are very liable to stick together when they are of the fancy types where the stack of flies is perforated to form ornamental patterns, since the perforating machines acting on a stack of flies force the material of one fly into more or less intimate engagement with and partial projection through the next adjacent fly or flies, so that there is a tendency to interlock the separate flies. The fingers 66 by holding down all but the pasted fly will prevent the under flies from following the removal of the pasted fly which may, therefore, be readily stripped from the stack by the removal of the box. The movement of the fingers 66 into and out of engagement with the stack of flies is liable to disturb the stack, sometimes dragging it in part away from the guide 13. To avoid this each finger 66 has secured thereto a light spring 75 which may be in the form of a wire having at one end an eye 76 secured to the respective finger 66 at a point somewhat remote from the hook or nose 68 and the latter has a recess 77 formed therein for the passage of the corresponding end of the spring 75 which is first bent to extend through the recess 77 toward the end of the nose 68 designed to engage the stack of flies and is then shaped into a return bend 78 extending along the face of the finger 66 presented toward the stack of flies in a direction toward the pivot support of the finger. The spring 75 has a normal tendency toward the stack of flies and when the fingers 66 are brought into operative relation to the stack of flies the springs 75 will readily yield to permit the noses 68 to over-

ride and engage the corresponding portions of the stack of flies. When, however, the fingers 66 are moved away from the stack of flies the springs 75 still engage the stack of flies by the extensions 78 so that any tendency of the fingers 66 to drag the stack of flies or a portion thereof with them on being moved away from the stack is overcome by the pressure exerted by the springs 75 through the bent portions 78 which remain in engagement with the front edge of the stack of flies until the fingers 66 are wholly removed from engagement with the stack. In practice these operations follow each other with great rapidity and the speed of the machine is only limited by the capacity of the operator for applying and removing the boxes.

Some of the features of the present invention are adaptable to power machines, but it has been found in practice that manually operated machines are to be preferred, although this preference does not by any means limit the use of the present invention strictly to manually operated machines.

When it is desired to change the machine for operation upon boxes and flies of different sizes from that for which the machine may be set, the blocks 6 are readjusted so that a centralized group of blocks will enter the box to be operated upon to constitute a sufficiently extensive supporting surface for that portion of the box against which the fly is to be pasted and the side guiding blocks 11 with their flanges 12 are suitably adjusted and the follower 13 is so placed that when the stack of flies is positioned upon the table such position will be determined and maintained without difficulty. The operation of the machine as described will occur whatever be the size of the box and the size of the flies so long as such sizes are within the limits of the machine which is made to operate upon some predetermined maximum size of box and flies and may be adjusted to any desired smaller size without other change than the rearrangement of the blocks 6 and 11 and the guide 13.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a machine for applying flies to boxes, a support for a stack of flies, a holding member for the flies, a presser member for forcing a box against the outermost one of the stack of flies, operating means for the presser member, and connections timed in operation to cause the presser member and the holding member for the flies to act in alternation.

2. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a support for a stack of flies adapted for the reception of a box with its inner wall in engagement with the uppermost one of the stack of flies lodged on the support, a gripping means movable into and out of operative relation to the stack of flies, a presser

member movable into and out of engagement with a box in operative relation to the stack of flies, and connections for causing the active operation of the presser member and the gripping means in alternation to permit the placing of the box with relation to the stack of flies and the removal of the box and engagement of the flies by the gripping means, in succession.

3. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, an elongated presser member, a rock member carrying said presser member and operable to move the latter into and out of active position, means in the path of the presser member during its active travel for causing movement of said presser member away from the axis of movement of the rock member, and means acting on the presser member for causing its movement toward the axis of movement of the rock member during the retractive movement of the presser member.

4. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, an elongated presser member, a pivoted lever connected to the presser member intermediate of and for operating the latter, spaced means connected to the presser member on opposite sides of the pivoted lever, for causing movements of the presser member toward the pivoted end of the lever on the movement of the presser member away from active position, and spaced means on opposite sides of the pivoted lever in operative relation to the presser member for causing the movement thereof away from the pivoted end of the lever on the active movement of the presser member.

5. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a pivoted lever, a presser member, a link connection between the end of the lever remote from its pivot and said presser member, means having a normal constraint in one direction for causing a movement of the presser member toward the pivot support of the lever, and means active to the presser member on its movement toward active position to move the presser member away from the pivot support of the lever and in opposition to the normal constraining means for said presser member.

6. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a pivoted lever, a presser member, a link connection between the lever and presser member, means for rocking the lever to move the presser member into and out of active position, bars connected with the presser and provided with supports in which they are longitudinally movable, springs engaging said bars and constraining them and through them the presser to move in one direction, and means for moving the presser in a direction opposed to the normal action of the springs.

7. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a pivoted lever, a presser member, a

link connection between the lever and presser member, means for rocking the lever to move the presser member into and out of active position, bars connected with the presser and provided with supports in which they are longitudinally movable, springs engaging said bars and constraining them and through them the presser to move in one direction, and means for moving the presser in a direction opposed to the normal action of the springs, said means comprising cams operating on the presser to move it against the action of the springs when the presser is approaching active position.

8. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a pivoted lever, means for rocking the lever, an elongated presser, a link connection between the lever and presser, bars connected to the presser and each having the end remote from the presser slotted, fixed members having pins therein traversing the slots in the bars, springs each connected at one end to a pin support and at the other end to a bar and tending to move the bar toward the pin support, projecting members on the bar, and beveled plates in the path of the projecting members as the presser approaches active position and operating to move the presser in opposition to the action of the springs.

9. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a support for a stack of flies, a lever carried by the support below a stack of flies on said support, a fly engaging finger carried by and pivoted to the lever and movable with the latter into and out of engagement with the topmost fly of the stack, and positive operating means co-acting with the lever for causing the finger to rock on its pivot support.

10. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a support for a stack of flies, and means for clamping the stack of flies comprising a lever having a normal tendency in one direction, a fly engaging finger pivotally supported by said lever, another lever having a normal tendency in one direction, a link connecting the second named lever to the pivoted finger of the first named lever, and means for rocking the levers in timed relation to move the finger into and out of active relation to the stack of flies.

11. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a support for a stack of flies, a presser movable into and out of operative relation to a stack of flies on the support, a lever connected at one end to the presser, an operating member for the lever, another lever carried by the support and having a normal tendency in one direction, a lost motion connection between the first named lever and the second named lever, a pivoted finger adapted to engage the stack of flies and carried by the second named lever, a third lever having a normal tendency in one

direction, a link connection between the third lever and the pivoted finger, and means for causing the operating member for the first named lever to actuate the third lever in opposition to its normal tendency.

12. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a table having means for supporting a stack of flies, a lever pivotally supported on said table, a presser member carried by one end of the lever, a link connected to the other end of the lever, an operating member connected to the other end of the lever, another lever carried by the table and having a normal constraint in one direction, the second named link carried by the first named lever being also connected to the second named lever near one end thereof, a pivoted finger carried by the second lever at the other end thereof and provided with means for engaging a stack of flies on the support, a third lever having a normal constraint in one direction, a link connection between the second named lever and the finger, and means on the operating member for engaging the third lever to move it in opposition to its normal constraint.

13. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a table having means for supporting a stack of flies, a lever pivotally supported on said table, a presser member carried by one end of the lever, a link connected to the other end of the lever, an operating member connected to the first named end of the lever, another lever carried by the table and having a normal constraint in one direction, the link carried by the first named lever being also connected to the second named lever near one end thereof, a pivoted finger carried by the second lever at the other end thereof and provided with means for engaging a stack of flies on the support, a third lever having a normal constraint in one direction, a link connection between the second named lever and the finger, and means on the operating member for engaging the third lever to move it in opposition to its normal constraint, said operating member having spring actuating means for moving it in one direction and provided with a treadle for moving it in the opposite direction.

14. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a table having its active face along one edge depressed or dropped and provided with an extended channel opening toward the active face of the table, and blocks adapted to the depressed edge of the table and each provided with fastening means individual thereto and adapted to the channel along said edge of the table, said blocks constituting continuations of the active face of the table and each having an edge in overhanging relation to the corresponding edge of the table.

15. In a machine for attaching flies to

boxes, a table provided along one edge with a series of blocks adapted to predetermined groupings along said edge with means for securing the blocks in grouped positions, and other blocks free from fastening means and each having a stop flange thereon in position to project above the active surface of the table, the last named blocks being held solely by the grouped blocks along the edge of the table.

16. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a table having along one edge a depressed ledge with a longitudinal channel therein, a series of blocks adapted to the depressed ledge with the surface remote from the ledge flush with the top of the table, each block being provided with fastening means coacting with the channel for holding the blocks in chosen groupings, and other blocks provided with flanges and also adapted to the ledge and to be held thereto by the first named blocks.

17. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a support for a stack of flies, a gripping member for the stack of flies having an end extension to engage the topmost one of the stack adjacent one edge, a support for the gripping member located below the support for the stack of flies and movable toward and from the said stack in approximately the direction of the thickness of the latter, and means for rocking the gripping member on its support on an axis substantially perpendicular to the movement of said support.

18. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a support for a stack of flies, a plurality of gripping members each having an end extension to engage the topmost one of the stack adjacent one edge, a pivoted support for the gripping members located below the support for the stack of flies, a carrier for said pivoted support for moving the latter in substantially the direction of the thickness of the stack of flies, and means for rocking the pivoted support and with it the gripping members with relation to the carrier for said pivot support on an axis substantially perpendicular to the movement of said support.

19. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a supporting means for a stack of flies, a plurality of gripping members for engaging the stack of flies, a pivot support common to the gripping members and along which the gripping members are independently adjustable, a carrier for the pivot support operable to move the pivot support in approximately the direction of the thickness of the stack of flies, and means for rocking the pivot support to carry the gripping members toward and from one edge of the stack of flies.

20. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a support for a stack of flies, a grip-

ping member for the stack of flies lodged on the support and provided with means for engaging the topmost one of said stack of flies, and co-acting means arranged below the support for imparting to the gripping member movements both in the direction of the thickness of the stack of flies and toward and from one edge thereof.

21. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a support for a stack of flies, a presser member movable into and out of operative relation to the stack of flies, a rockable member, an intermediate member between the rockable member and the presser member, whereby the latter is pendently hung from the rockable member, and means independent of the rockable member for imparting a swinging movement to the presser member and the intermediate member carrying it during the actuation of the presser member by the rockable member toward and from the stack of flies, the intermediate member being pivotally connected both to the rockable member and to the presser member.

22. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a fly engaging finger provided with an elastic member having a tendency to engage an edge of a stack of flies, after the

finger has been moved out of engagement with said stack.

23. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a fly engaging finger movable into and out of engagement with the flies, said finger having a spring thereon having a normal tendency to remain in engagement with one edge of a stack of flies when the finger is moved away from the stack.

24. In a machine for attaching flies to boxes, a support for a stack of flies, and a fly engaging finger having a portion movable into and out of engagement with the outermost fly of the stack, said finger being provided with an elastic member in position to engage one edge of the stack, said elastic member having a normal tendency to remain in engagement with the edge of a stack of flies when the fly engaging portion of the finger is moved out of engagement with the stack of flies.

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

ARTHUR L. PATTERSON.

Witnesses:

M. J. HARRIS,
J. M. HARRIS.