

Feb. 17, 1925.

1,526,979

G. W. HENRY, JR

TICKETING MACHINE

Filed March 14, 1924

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

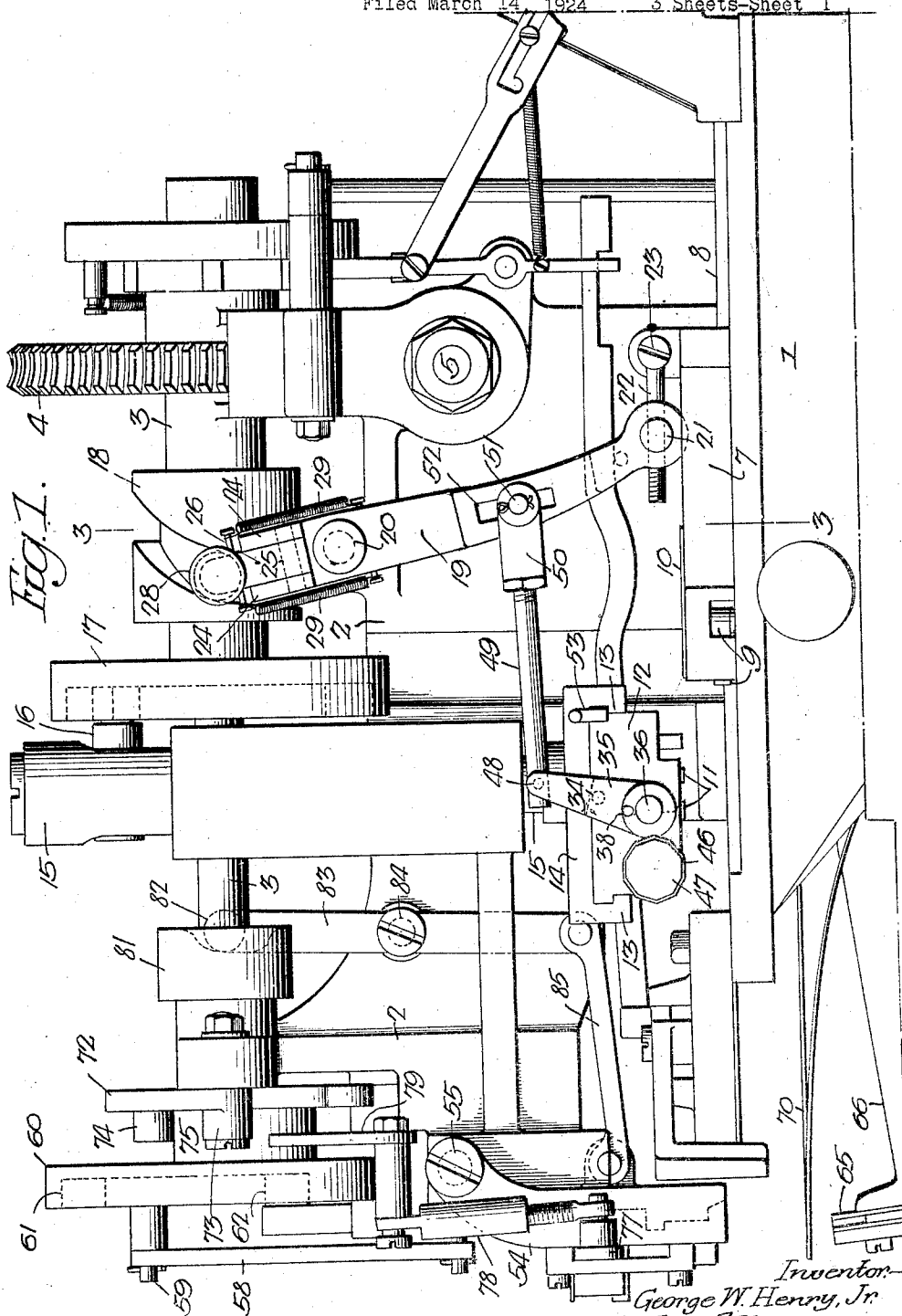


Fig. 1.

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Fig. 2.

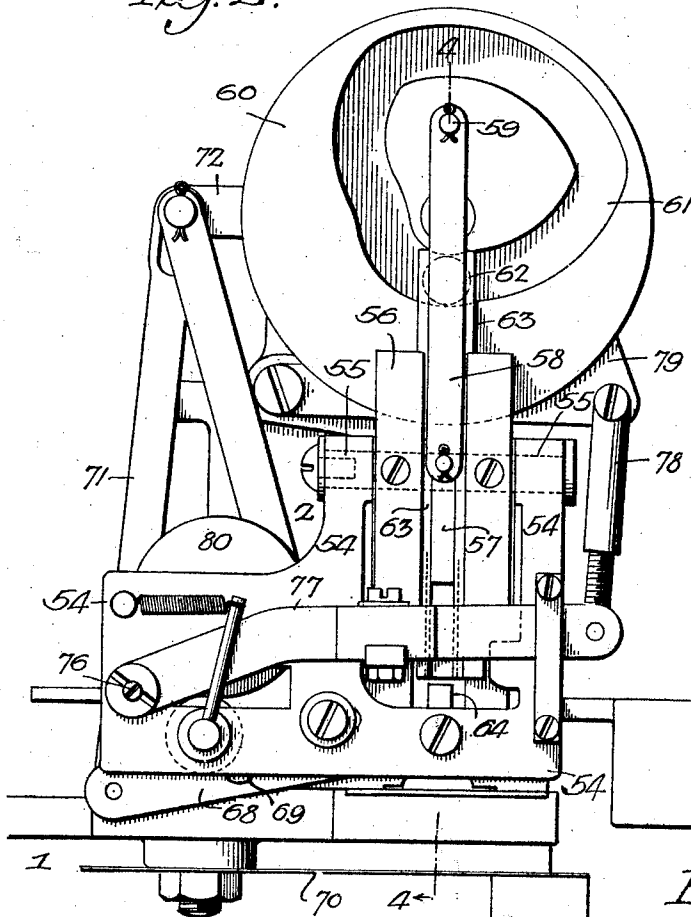


Fig. 4.

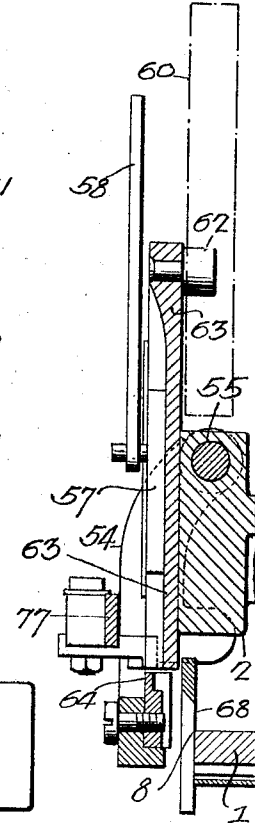


Fig. 5.

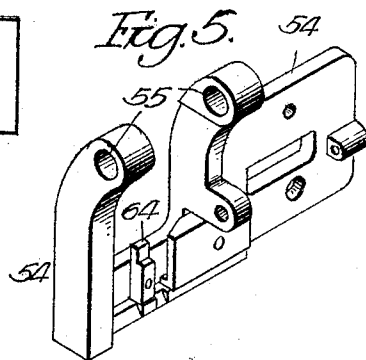
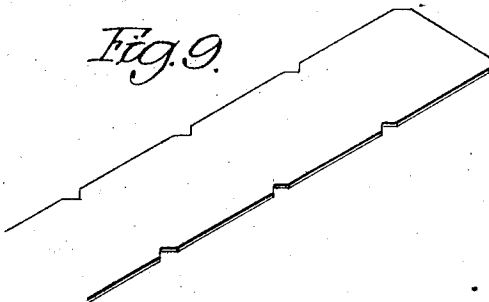


Fig. 9.



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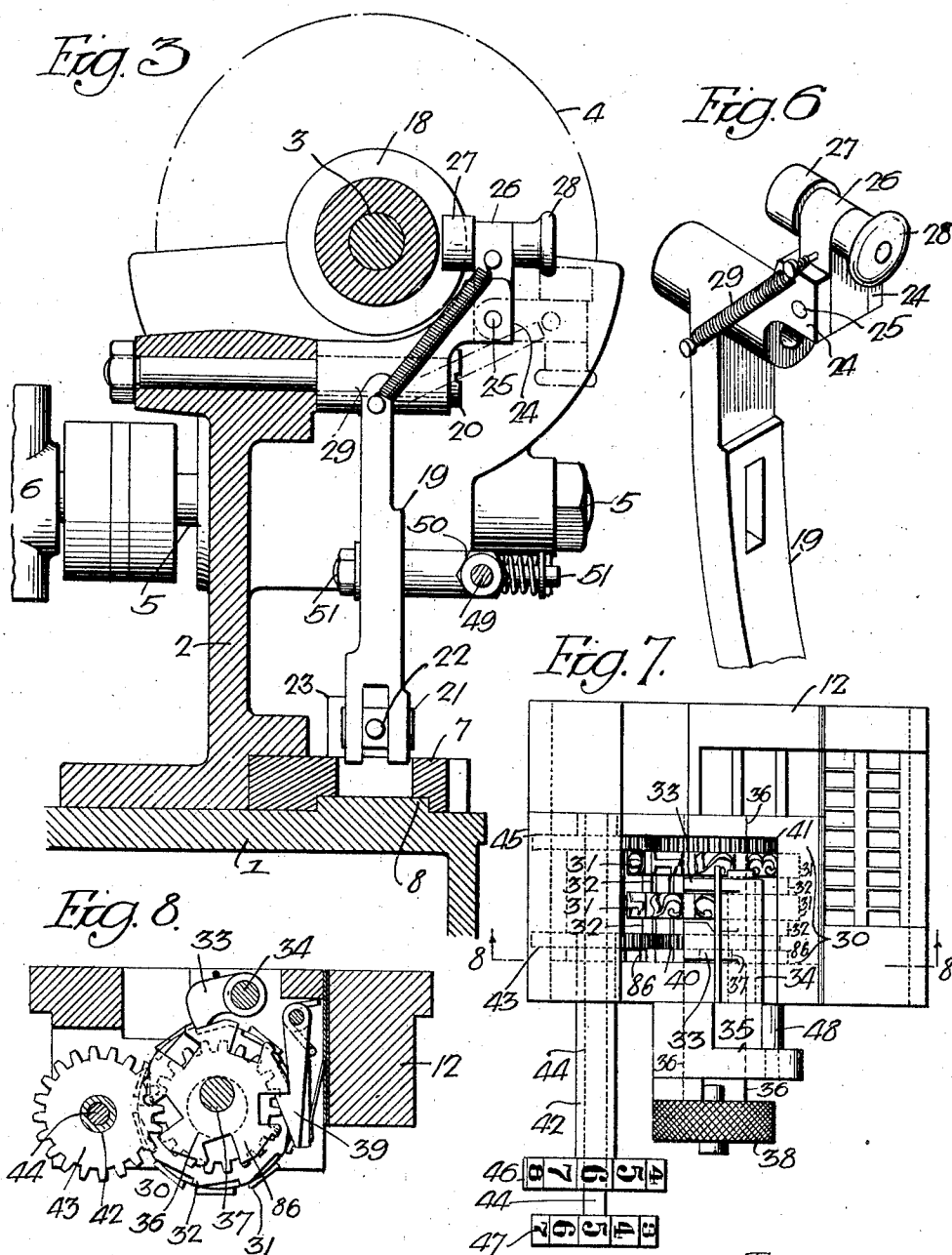
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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. HENRY, JR., OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO SOABAR COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TICKETING MACHINE.

Application filed March 14, 1924. Serial No. 699,297.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. HENRY, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Ticketing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in ticketing machines of the type in which a notched ticket strip is fed intermittently through the machine and printed, after which it is cut and is attached by staples to pieces of fabric, or other material, the staples being cut and formed from a continuous piece of wire.

One object of the invention is to provide means whereby the feeding of the ticket strip can be stopped while the rest of the mechanism is in motion so that two or more staples can be secured to a ticket, or a separate material can be applied to the fabric.

A further object of the invention is to improve the construction of the printing mechanism so that it can be removed readily from the machine when desired.

A still further object of the invention is to improve the carrier for the anvil over which a staple is bent.

These objects I attain in the following manner, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a side view of my improved ticketing machine;

Fig. 2 is a front view;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3, Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4, Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a detached perspective view of the pivoted anvil carrier;

Fig. 6 is a detached perspective view of the lever through which the feed mechanism is actuated;

Fig. 7 is a detached plan view of the type form;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view on the line 8—8, Fig. 7; and

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a ticket strip.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is the base of the machine. 2 is a frame, which is mounted on the base. In this frame are the several bearings for the parts of the machine. 3 is a cam shaft. 4 is a worm wheel on the shaft, which meshes with a worm on a shaft

5, driven by an electric motor 6. 7 is a reciprocating slide, which is mounted on a guide 8 that is raised above the base 1, Fig. 3. This slide has feeding pawls 9 for engaging a strip of tickets. On the slide 7 is a pad 10 for inking the type 11, which is carried by the type form 12. This type form is adapted to ways 13 in a head 14 of a plunger 15, which has a pin 16 that is provided with a roller which extends into the groove of a face cam 17 on the shaft 3.

18 designates a cam, which reciprocates the slide 7. 19 designates a lever, which is pivoted at 20 to the frame 2. One arm of this lever has a pin 21 through which extends a screw rod 22, which is pivoted at 23 to the slide 7. On the other arm of the lever 19 is a bracket 24. Pivoted to the bracket at 25 is an arm 26, which carries a roller 27 that is arranged to travel in the groove of the cam 18. On the opposite side of the arm is a handle 28 by which an operator can withdraw the roller from the cam—turning the arm on its pivot to the position shown by dotted lines, Fig. 3. A spring 29 is attached to the arm and to the lever, as shown, so that it will retain the arm in either of its two positions. By this means, the slide can be disconnected from the cam shaft so that the ticket strip will not be fed while the other mechanism is being operated.

By this construction, two or more staples can be inserted in a ticket. If desired, a separate ticket can be attached to the material by the stapling mechanism.

On the type form is a numbering mechanism 30, having numbering wheels 31. These numbering wheels are provided with ratchet teeth 32, which are engaged by pawls 33 on a shaft 34, attached to a lever 35, which is pivotally mounted on a shaft 36 on which the numbering wheels are mounted. An eccentric 37, having a hand hold 38, can be turned to raise the pawls out of engagement with the ratchet wheels.

In order to duplicate a number on two tags in succession (which is desirable in some instances) a cam wheel 36 is mounted at one side of the gear wheel 40. The wheel 81 has spaced raised portions, which, when the wheel is in the position shown in Fig. 8, cause the pawl 33 to ride over a raised portion clear of the teeth of the ratchet wheels 32 on one stroke, allowing the pawls to engage the ratchet wheels on the next stroke.

- 39, 39 designate detent pawls for holding the wheels when adjusted. On one numbering wheel is a gear wheel 40 and on the other numbering wheel is a gear wheel 41.
- On a hollow shaft 42 is a gear 43, which meshes with the wheel 40. Extending through the hollow shaft is a shaft 44, which has a gear wheel 45 that meshes with a gear wheel 41. On the shaft 42 is a hand wheel 46. On the shaft 44 is a hand wheel 47. These hand wheels are numbered consecutively. The uppermost numbers correspond to the numbers on the under side of the printing form.
- On the outer end of the lever 35 is a pin 48, Figs. 1 and 7. This pin extends into an opening in a connecting bar 49, having a head 50, which is pivotally mounted on a pin 51 that is adjustably mounted in a slot 52 in the lever 19. When the lever 19 is reciprocated by the cam 18, the lever 34 is reciprocated to feed the numbering mechanism. The type form is held in the groove 13 of the head 14 by a pivoted latch 53, Fig. 1.
- 54 designates an anvil carrier, which is mounted on horizontal pivots 55 on each side of a slideway 56 for the stapling plunger 57. Attached to this plunger is a connecting rod 58 that is pivoted to a crank pin 59 on a disk 60. In the face of the disk is a cam groove 61. A roller 62 on a staple bending plunger 63 extends into the cam. The cam imparts a vertical reciprocating motion to the staple bending plunger 63. Mounted on the carrier is an anvil 64 over which the cut wire is bent to form a staple. The bending is accomplished by the plunger 63.
- After a staple has been bent to form, it is held by the plunger 63 while the anvil carrier is moved outwards on its pivot so that the anvil is clear of the stapling plunger 57, which drives the staple through the ticket and through the material, the staple being clinched in the usual manner by the head 65 on an arm 66.
- Mounted on the shaft 3 is a face cam 81 against which bears a roller 82 on a lever 83, which is pivoted to the frame 2 at 84. The other arm of this lever is connected by a link 85 to the anvil carrier, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The cam 81 is so cut that the anvil carrier will be moved out from the face of the machine at the proper time so that the anvil will be clear of the stapling plunger when a staple is driven and will be moved into position to allow a staple to be formed over the anvil by the plunger 63.
- 68 designates a cutter, which is pivoted at 69. This cutter severs a ticket from the strip, which is secured to the fabric, to be ticketed, by a staple.
- 70 designates a table on which the fabric is placed. The cutter 68 is connected by a rod 71 to an arm 72, which is pivoted at 73. This arm has a roller 74, which is actuated by a cam 75. Pivoted at 76 to the anvil carrier 54 is an arm 77, which is connected by an adjustable rod 78 to a lever 79 that is actuated by the cam 75. 80 is a wheel under which the wire is fed from any suitable spool holder.
- Heretofore, the anvil carrier was moved on a vertical pivot. This necessitated considerable overhang at the anvil and was not so substantial as the present arrangement. By mounting the anvil on a horizontal pivot, a substantial support for the anvil is attained between the two pivoted bearings. Owing to the anvil carrier moving out bodily from the face of the machine, the wire feeding mechanism can be simplified.
- It will be seen that the notched ticket strip can be fed intermittently through the machine. The feed can be discontinued when it is desired to place two or more staples in a ticket, or when a separate ticket is to be attached to the fabric. The type form is so arranged that it can be readily disconnected from the mechanism and can be removed bodily from the head of the plunger.
- In some instances, it is desirable to use the machine for driving a staple into a ticket without attaching the ticket to a fabric. In such a case, the ends of the staples are not bent so that the tickets can be used as special tickets. When attached to the goods, the staples are clinched by hand.
- It will be seen that, while the invention is shown in connection with a ticketing machine, in which wire staples are used to fasten the tickets to the goods, it can also be used in connection with a machine in which the tickets are sewed to (or otherwise secured to) the fabric without departing from the spirit of the invention.
- I claim:
1. The combination in a ticketing machine, of means for securing a ticket to fabrics; means for severing a ticket from a strip; means for feeding the strip; power mechanism for imparting movement to the feeding means; and mechanism for connecting the power mechanism to the feeding mechanism, said mechanism being arranged to be disconnected to stop the feeding mechanism without stopping the means for securing a ticket to a fabric.
 2. The combination in a ticketing machine, of a cam shaft; a cam thereon; a reciprocating feeding device for a strip of tickets; means for securing a ticket to a fabric; and means, engaging the cam, for actuating the feeding device, said means being arranged to be disconnected from the cam when it is desired to stop the reciprocation of the feeding device.
 3. The combination in a ticketing machine, of means for securing a ticket to fabrics; means for severing a ticket from a strip; means for feeding the strip; power mechanism for imparting movement to the feeding means; and mechanism for connecting the power mechanism to the feeding mechanism, said mechanism being arranged to be disconnected to stop the feeding mechanism without stopping the means for securing a ticket to a fabric.

chine, of a cam shaft; a cam thereon, a reciprocating feeding device for a strip of tickets; means for printing the tickets; means for severing a ticket from the strip and applying it to a fabric; and a lever for imparting movement to the feeding device, said lever having a pivoted section arranged to be moved into and out of engagement with the cam.

4. The combination in a ticketing machine, of a base; a slide arranged to be reciprocated on the base, said slide having means for feeding a notched ticket strip; a plunger; a type form carried by the plunger and arranged to number a ticket as it is fed intermittently forward; and means, connected to the mechanism, for reciprocating the slide, said means imparting movement to feed the numbering mechanism of the type form.

5. The combination in a pin ticketing machine, of a reciprocating slide; a cam shaft; a cam thereon; a lever for imparting movement from the cam to the slide; a plunger; means for reciprocating the plunger; a head on the plunger, said head having slideways; a type form arranged to slide laterally in position in the head; means for locking the type form in position; numbering mechanism carried by the

type form; a lever for actuating said mechanism; and a rod connecting the lever with the lever for reciprocating the slide.

6. The combination in a ticketing machine, of means for feeding a ticket strip; means for cutting a ticket from the strip; an anvil carrier; horizontal pivots for said carrier; an anvil mounted on the carrier; a plunger for bending a wire over the anvil; means for feeding the wire; a plunger for driving a formed staple through a ticket and through a fabric; and means for moving the anvil out of the path of the stapling plunger.

7. The combination in a ticketing machine, of a base; a frame mounted thereon; a cam shaft mounted on the frame; means for feeding a strip of tickets intermittently through the machine; means for cutting a ticket from a ticket strip; an anvil carrier mounted on horizontal pivot; a cam on the cam shaft; lever mechanism for imparting movement to the anvil carrier as the cam rotates; means for feeding wire over the anvil; means for cutting the wire; a plunger for forming a wire staple over the anvil; and a second plunger for driving said staple through a ticket.

GEORGE W. HENRY, JR.