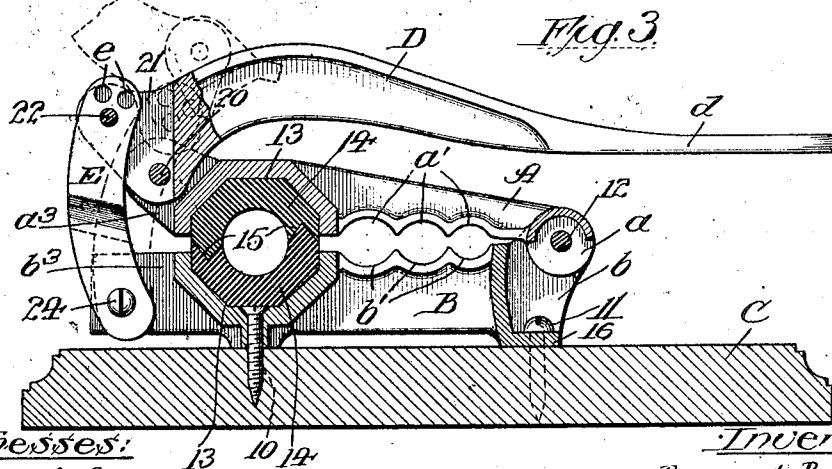
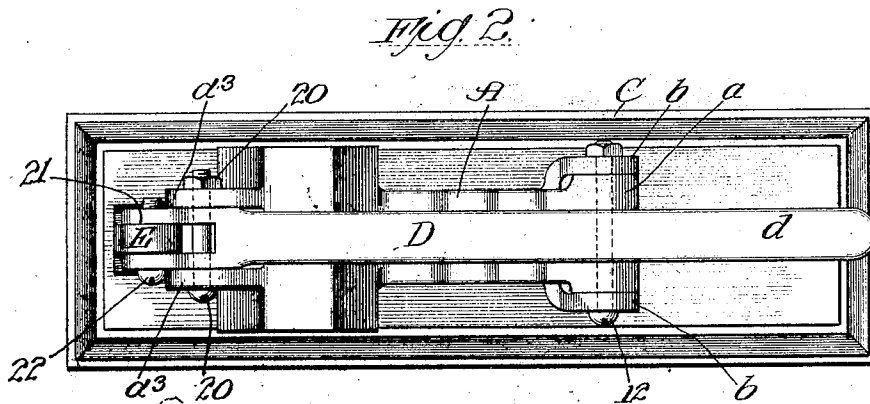
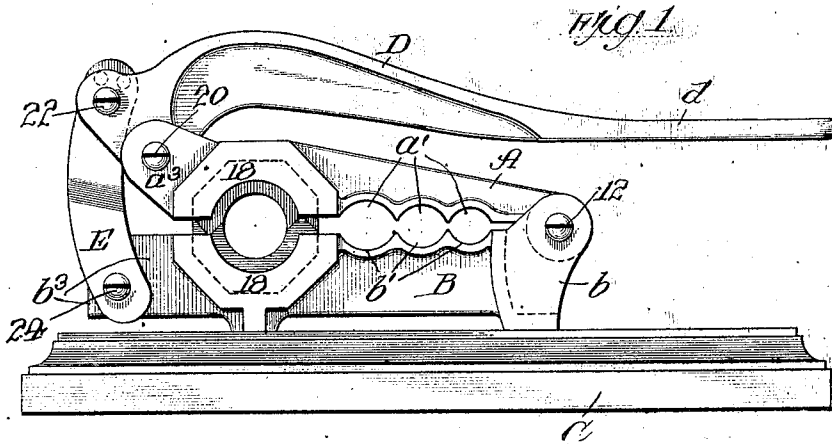


R. B. GILCHRIST.
BOTTLE CAPPER.
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935,013.

Patented Sept. 28, 1909



Witnesses:
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By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RAYMOND B. GILCHRIST, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

BOTTLE-CAPPER.

935,013.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

Application filed March 3, 1905. Serial No. 248,219.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RAYMOND B. GILCHRIST, a resident of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Cappers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to devices for compressing corks and pressing capsules around bottles, and designs to provide a device for this purpose, which is simple in construction and adjustable so capsules can be applied to bottles of different sizes.

The invention consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter set forth and more particularly defined by claims at the conclusion hereof.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation of a device embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a plan. Fig. 3 is an elevation, parts being shown in section.

The device comprises a pair of jaws or members A and B, the latter of which may be secured to a base-board C by screws 10 and 11. One end of jaw B is provided with pivot-lugs *b* between which fit pivot-lugs *a* formed at one end of jaw A and a cross-bolt 12 extending through lugs *a* and *b* of the jaws, pivotally connects the jaws.

The jaws are adapted to compress corks of different sizes and for this purpose, a series of oppositely disposed seats *a'* and *b'* is formed in the jaws A and B respectively. The seats are of different sizes and therefore corks of different sizes can be compressed therein, when the device is operated. Each jaw is also formed with a recess or pocket 13, adapted to retain a section 14 of an elastic bushing, or sleeve, for pressing a capsule around a bottle-neck. The sections are provided with interfitting V-shaped ribs and grooves 15 to form a complete elastic inclosure or die when the jaws are operated, as common in the art. End flanges 18, integrally formed with the jaws, hold the bushing-sections against end-play. The hole for screw 10 extends centrally through the bottom of the wall surrounding pocket 13 in jaw B. The screw can be driven through said hole when the bushing-section is removed from jaw B, it being understood that the bushing is self retained in the jaw. The hole for screw 11 is formed in a web 16 which is adapted to rest on the support, and extends between pivot-lugs *b* of jaw B. This construction avoids the use

of projecting lugs for the screws, and provides a very compact construction.

The operating mechanism whereby the jaws can be forced together to compress corks or apply a capsule, comprises a lever D provided with a handle *d* at its free end, and pivotally connected to movable jaw A by a pivot-bolt 20, extending through the lever and lugs *a'* projecting from and integrally formed with jaw A, and between which the lever fits and is held. The pivoted end of the lever is bifurcated as at 21 and a fulcrum-link E, held in said end, is pivotally connected to the lever by a removable screw or pin 22. The lower end of said link is bifurcated to straddle a lug *b'* projecting from jaw B to which said link is pivotally connected by a screw or pin 24. Fulcrum-pin 22 is removable so it can be passed through either of a series of holes *e* formed in the link to adjust the connection between the link and lever. The downward movement of the lever is limited by jaw A so as to effectively avoid breakage of a bottle by excessive pressure. By adjustment of the link-connection, the relative position of the jaws when the lever reaches the limit of its movement, can be varied and thus the elastic bushing can be used to apply capsules to bottles of different sizes without danger of breakage. Furthermore, when it is desired to have the jaws remain in separated position, the lever can be swung into position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 3, when the relative arrangement of the lever, its fulcrum and link will be such that the weight of the lever will tend to hold the jaws separated. The particular construction of operating mechanism is simple and the device in its entirety can be manufactured at a low cost. By removal of pin 22, the jaws can be separated so the bushing-sections can be removed to afford access to the screw-hole in the bushing-pocket of the lower jaw, so the device can be removed from, or secured to, a suitable support.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. In a device for capping bottles, the combination of a pair of pivotally connected jaws each having a pocket therein, an elastic bushing or die held in said pocket, and an operative connection between the jaws, comprising a lever pivotally connected to the upper jaw and a link pivoted to the

- lower jaw and to the lever and having a plurality of holes therein adjacent the pivot between the link and the lever through which the pivot connecting the lever and link may be extended, said holes being relatively off set with respect to the length of the link, and in close proximity so that the pivotal connection may be adjusted to vary the throw of the upper jaw.
- 10 2. In a device for capping bottles and compressing corks the combination of a pair of pivotally connected jaws, an elastic bushing or die, said jaws being provided with seats for compressing the corks and with pockets in which the bushing-sections are respectively held, one of said jaws being provided with a hole opening into the bushing-pocket so that a screw, for attaching the jaw to a support can be extended therethrough to secure the jaw, and operating mechanism comprising a hand-lever. 15 20

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Witnesses:

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