D. W. MOSS.

BAGGING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 3, 1922.

1,438,254. Patented Dec. 12, 1922.

Fig. 1.

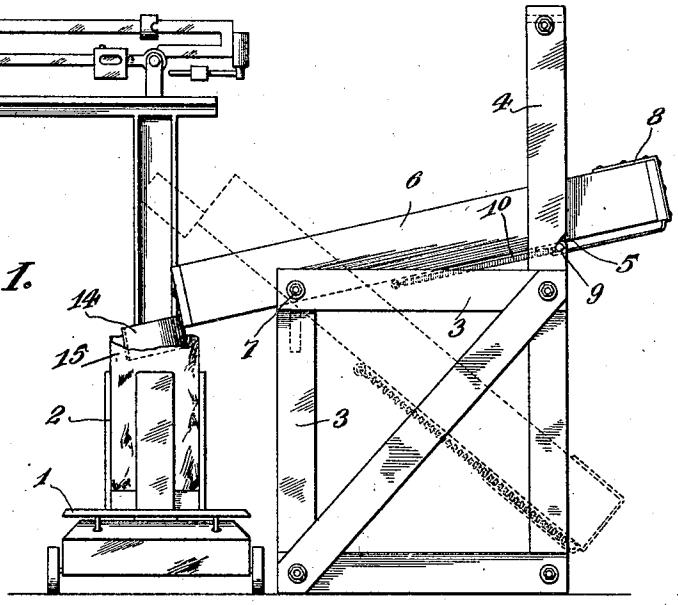


Fig. 2.

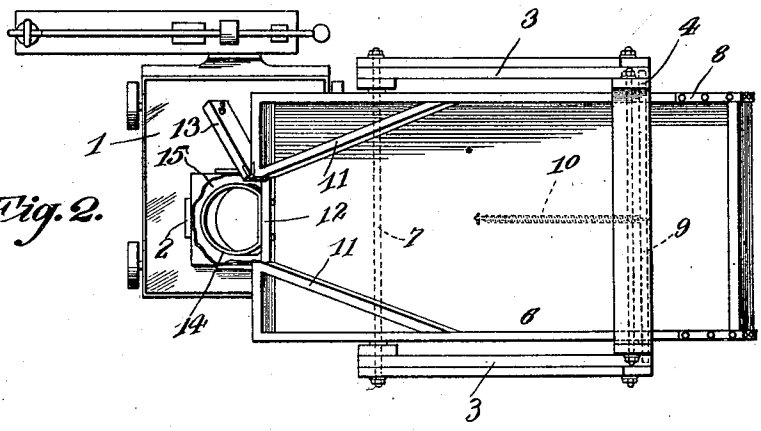
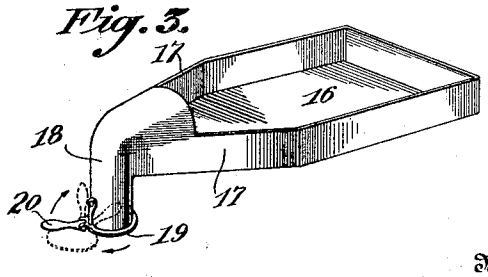


Fig. 3.



Inventor

D. W. Moss

By E. B. Mc Cath

Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DEXTER W. MOSS, OF HANNIBAL, MISSOURI.

BAGGING MACHINE.

Application filed January 3, 1922. Serial No. 526,833.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DEXTER W. MOSS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hannibal, in the county of Marion and the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bagging Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a simple apparatus by means of which various articles of commerce, such as potatoes, apples, flour, rice, sugar, etc., may be conveniently run into a paper bag sitting upon a pair of scales without having to pick or scoop the said articles from a larger bag, or from the sack in which they were received by the salesman.

With this object in view the invention consists in a tilting tray adapted to have one end dropped to the ground to conveniently receive the original package, and provided with means for automatically locking it in discharging position when lifted upon its pivotal point, together with certain discharge means for conveying from the original package, or sack, the desired quantity of the merchandise to be bagged, and the invention also includes a holder adapted to hold the paper bag in receiving position.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device, shown in full lines in operative position, the dropped position of the tray being shown in dotted lines.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the device.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a removable tray used in the bagging of fine articles such as flour, sugar, etc.

In the drawing 1 designates a pair of scales upon which is placed a bag holder 2, consisting of vertical slats secured to a common base. The scale is placed adjacent a rectangular frame 3 the rear end of which carries standards 4 notched as at 5 on their rear faces immediately above the top of the frame. A tray 6 is pivotally mounted on a rod 7 carried at the upper front end of the frame 3, the tray being adapted to swing up and down, on its pivotal point, within the frame 3. Strap irons 8 bind the end board of the tray to the rear of the side members and extend under the sides of the frame where they are spaced from the bottom edges of the frame sides, thereby forming brackets in which are mounted end portions of a rod 9, the rod being movable along the brackets and confined within them. The rod is normally drawn toward the front ends of the brackets by a spring 10.

The front end portion of the tray is provided with converging side walls 11 which lead to a gateway 12, normally closed by a hinged gate 13. A short spout section 14 is secured to the front end of the tray 6 immediately below the gateway 12. The structure above described is employed in bagging large rolling articles, such as potatoes, apples, oranges, etc. When small, fine grained articles are to be bagged, as sugar, rice, etc., a supplemental tray 16 is fitted into the tray 6. The tray 16 has converging forward walls 17 which terminate in a downwardly extending spout 18 provided at its lower end with a cutoff 19 and hinged handle 20. The handle is hinged so that it can be lifted against the side of the spout and passed through the spout 14.

In operation the tray 6 is dropped into the position shown in the dotted lines in Figure 1 and the sack of the goods to be bagged is set in it, and then the tray is lifted into the position shown in full lines in Figure 1, the rod 9 riding against the standards 4 until the notches 5 are reached when the rod is drawn into the notches by the spring 10, thereby locking the tray in its elevated position. The gate is then opened and the desired quantity of the articles permitted to run through the spout 14 into the bag 15. If flour or the like is to be bagged the gate is first opened and the tray 16 inserted in tray 6, the spout 18 passing through the spout 14, and the sack then placed in position and both trays lifted. Flow of the material through spout 18 is regulated by the cutoff 19. It will be noted that when in operative position the trays are higher at their rear ends than at their forward discharge ends, so that the merchandise being sold is fed to the bag 15 by gravity.

What I claim is:

1. A bagging device comprising a frame having rear notched standards, a pivoted tray adapted to swing in said frame, a movable transverse, spring drawn rod at the rear end of the tray, said rod engaging the notches of the standards when the tray reaches operative position, and means at the front end of the tray for guiding articles from said tray into a suitable receptacle.

2. The combination with a swinging tray

having a gateway at its forward end and a spout below and in alignment with said gateway, of means for automatically locking the tray in operative position, its rear end being higher than the gateway, and a supplemental tray having forwardly converging side walls and a downwardly extending spout, said supplemental tray fitting within the swinging tray and the last mentioned spout extending through the spout first mentioned, and means for regulating flow of materials through the last mentioned spout.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

DEXTER W. MOSS.