

Sept. 9, 1941.

G. M. Biner

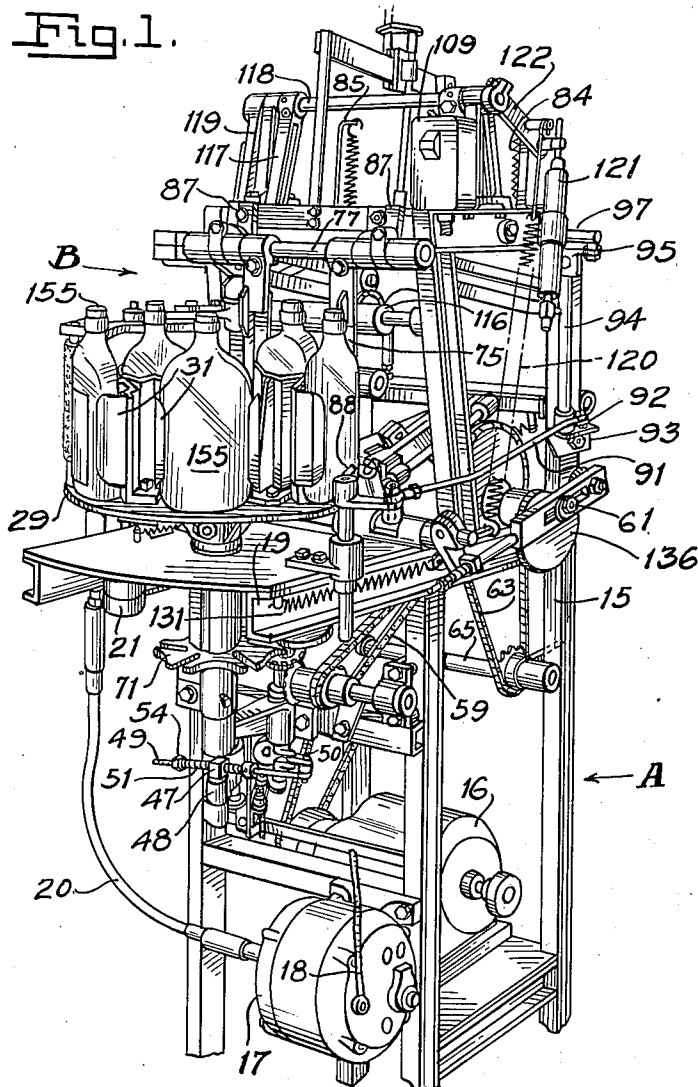
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LABELING MACHINE

Filed April 6, 1938

6 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



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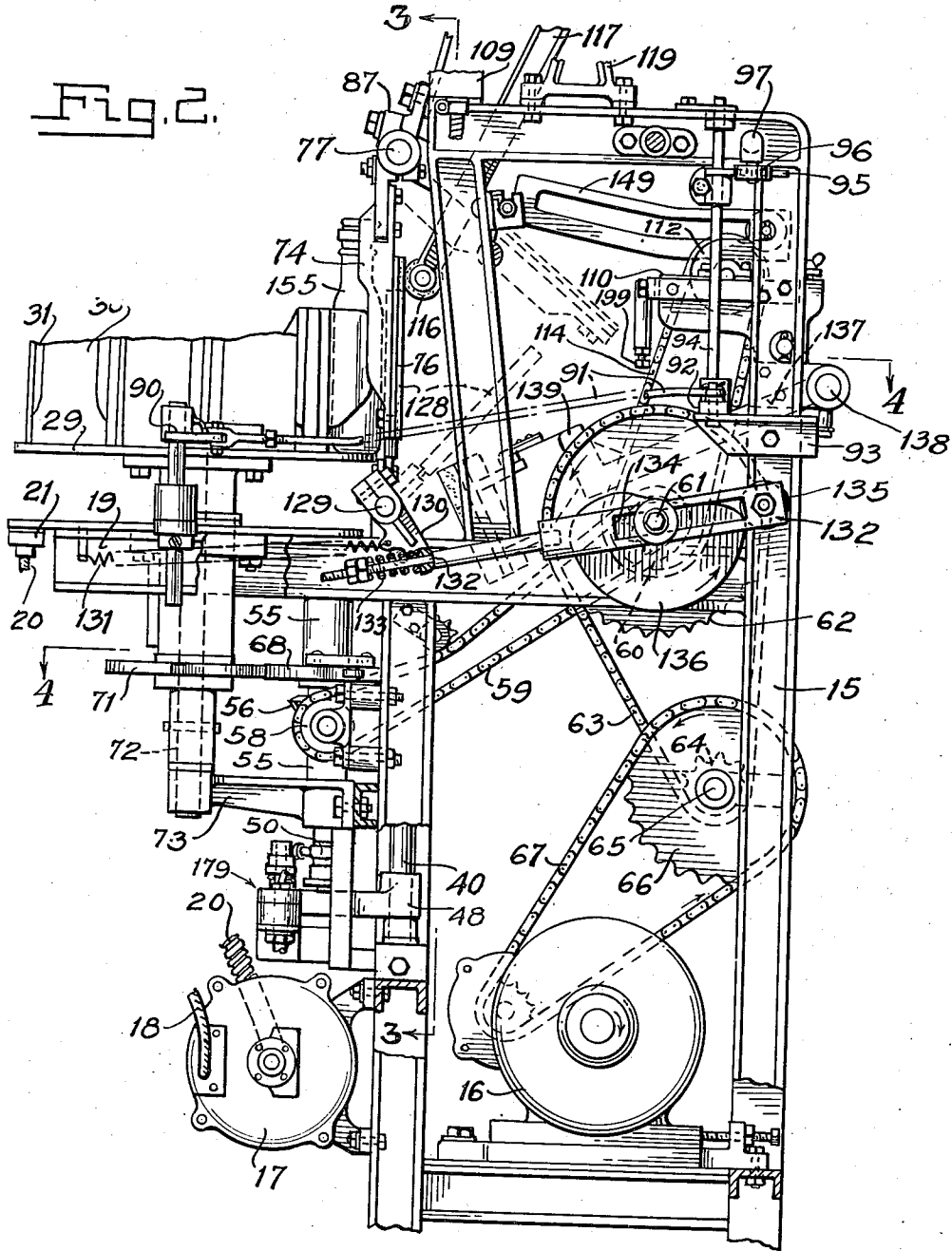
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6 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2.



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6 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 3.

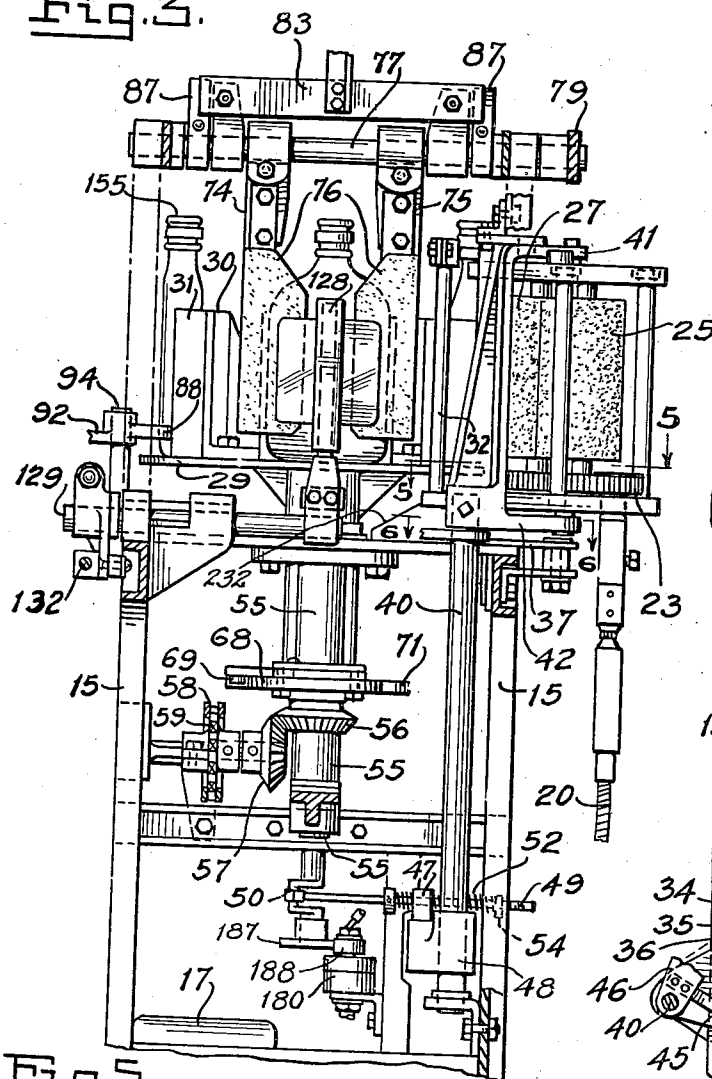


Fig. 14.

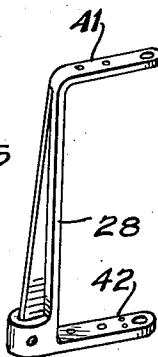


Fig. 5.

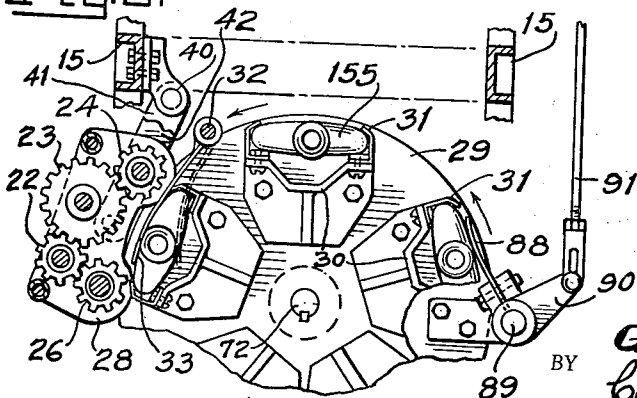


Fig. 6.

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LABELING MACHINE

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Fig. 4.

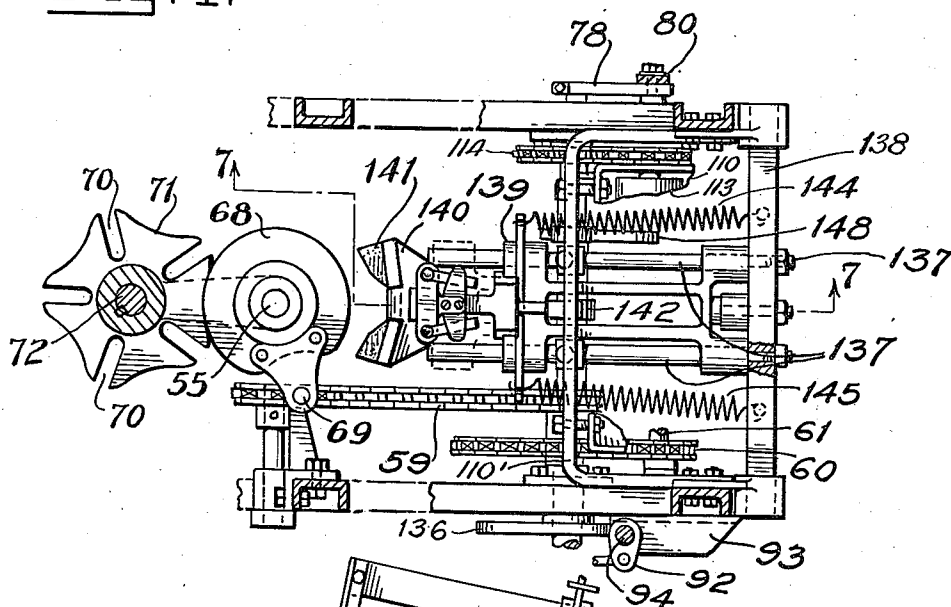
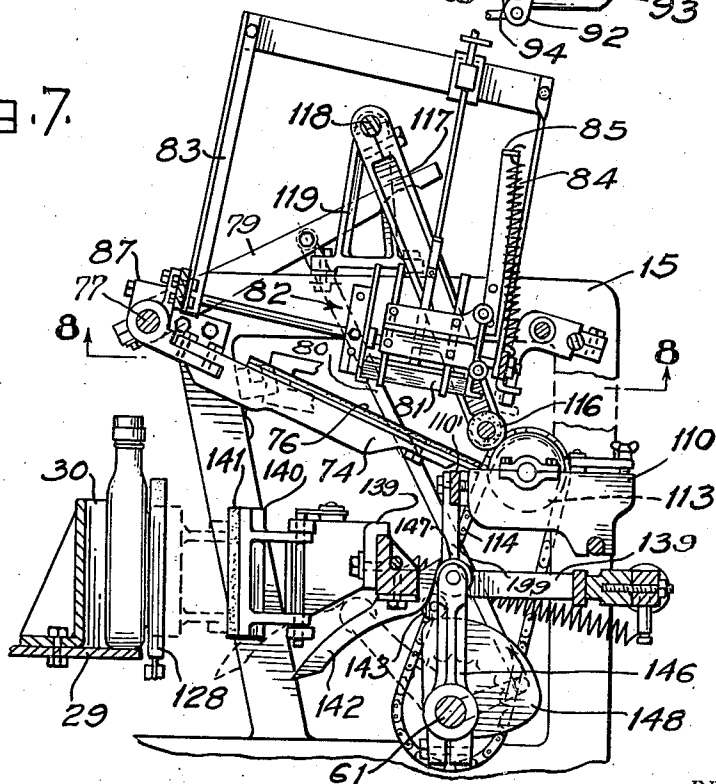


Fig. 7.



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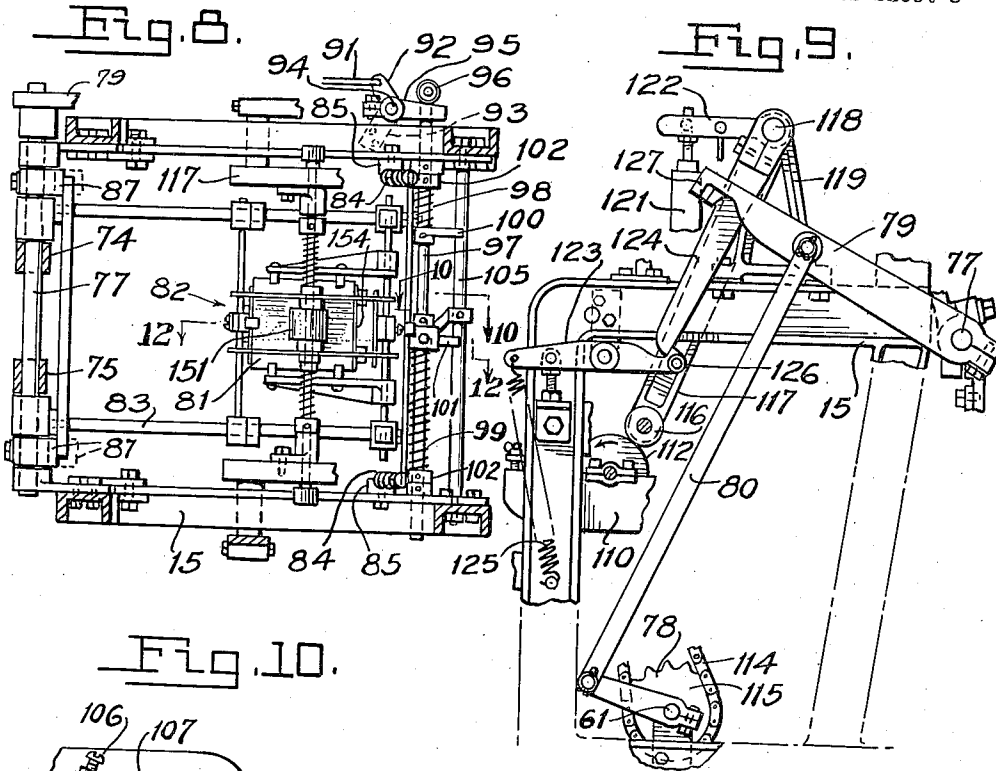
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LABELING MACHINE

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Sept. 9, 1941.

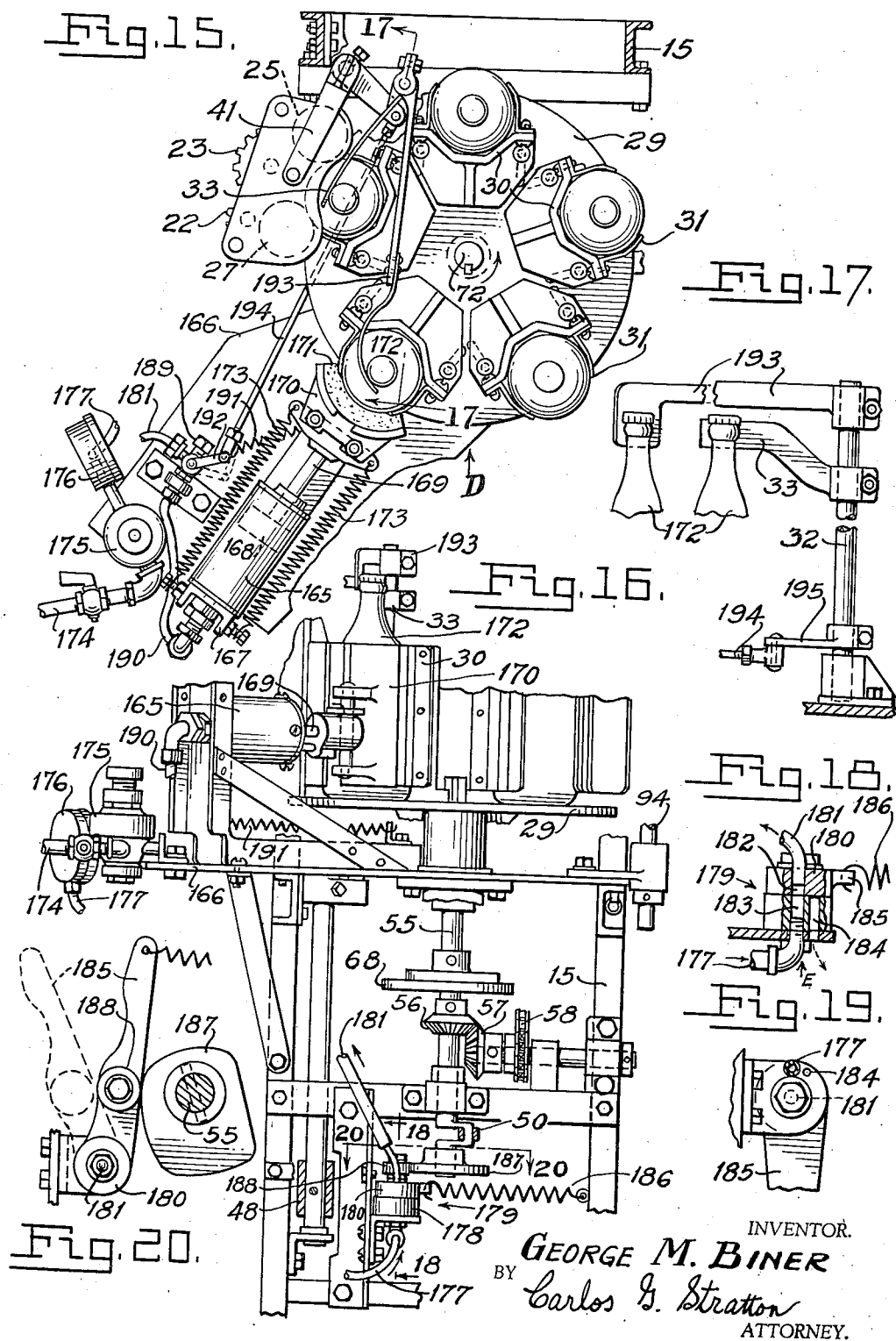
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LABELING MACHINE

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,255,308

LABELING MACHINE

George M. Biner, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application April 6, 1938, Serial No. 200,336

14 Claims. (Cl. 216—54)

My invention relates to a labeling machine. Reference is hereby made to my co-pending applications Serial No. 131,273, filed March 17, 1937, and Serial No. 149,123, filed June 19, 1937, for subject matter shown but not claimed herein.

An object of the present invention is to prevent the transfer of a label from a stack of labels to a container support, in a continuously running machine, when a container is not disposed in position for a label.

Other objects are to provide an auxiliary means to press the labels against the container, to insure that the label is firmly affixed thereon, and to prevent the actuation of such mechanism when no container is disposed for such auxiliary pressing step.

Still another object is to provide means to apply adhesive to the center portion of the labels.

A further object is to provide means to apply adhesive to the recesses on the rear face of an embossed label.

The invention also comprises novel details of construction and novel combinations and arrangements of parts, which will more fully appear in the course of the following description.

In the drawings, like reference characters designate similar parts in the several views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of my invention.

Figure 2 is a slightly enlarged, partly broken, side elevation of said embodiment, looking in the direction of the arrow A of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a section taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a section taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a section taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Figure 6 is a view of latch means for the auxiliary pressing means, taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 3, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 7 is a section taken on the offset line 7—7 of Figure 4.

Figure 8 is a section taken on the line 8—8 of Figure 7, looking upward in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 9 is a broken elevation of certain mechanism at the top of the machine, looking in the direction of the arrow B of Figure 1.

Figure 10 is a detailed sectional elevation of latch means for a label carrier frame, taken on the line 10—10 of Figure 8.

Figure 11 is a broken, bottom view, looking in the direction of the arrow C of Figure 10.

Figure 12 is a sectional elevation taken on the line 12—12 of Figure 8.

Figure 13 is a perspective view of a roller and associated parts for applying adhesive to the center portion of a label.

Figure 14 is a perspective view of a carrier for auxiliary pressing means.

Figure 15 is a view similar to Figure 5, but not broken away.

Figure 16 is a broken elevation, looking in the direction of the arrow D of Figure 15.

Figure 17 is a broken elevation, looking in the direction of the arrows 17—17 of Figure 15.

Figure 18 is an enlarged section taken on the line 18—18 of Figure 16.

Figure 19 is a bottom view of Figure 18, looking in the direction of the arrow E.

Figure 20 is an enlarged section taken on the line 20—20 of Figure 16.

Referring more in detail to the drawings, the reference numeral 15 generally designates the framework of my labeling machine. The two motors, 16 and 17, are mounted on the framework. Motor 16 is the prime mover for driving the major portion of the operating mechanism of the machine, while the motor 17 is to drive the auxiliary pressing mechanism. A rod 18 braces the motor 17 on an upright member on the framework. The brace rod 18 is shown broken away in Figures 1 and 2, for the purposes of clarity, but in reality connects with beam 19 of the framework 15.

A flexible drive cable 20 is driven by the motor 17. A manual switch 21 controls the motor 17. A pinion gear 22 is driven by the flexible drive cable 20. A train of gears 23, 24 drive a rotary brush 25 upon which the gear 24 is mounted. The train of gears and a gear 26 are driven by the driving gear 22. A brush 27 is driven by the gear 26. The brushes and gears are mounted on a swinging carrier 28. The carrier has arms 41 and 42 between which brushes are mounted. The brushes are rotated to wipe a label outwardly.

A rotary table 29 carries stalls 30 provided with converging spring fingers 31 that grip bottles in the stalls. A shaft 32 has mounted thereon a finger 33. The shaft 32 is rotatably mounted in a bearing block 232. The shaft 32 extends vertically alongside the rotary table 29. The finger 33 overhangs the table, when there is no bottle in the stall 30 opposite the rotary brushes. The shaft 32 and table 29 each rotate about its own central axis. A crank arm 34 on the shaft 32 carries a finger 35 that rides in a slot 36 in a plate 37 pivoted on a rocker shaft 40. A spring

38 tends to pivotally move the plate 37 toward a stop 39.

This movement of the plate 37 toward the stop swings the crank arm 34 in a counter-clockwise direction. Thus the tendency of the spring 38, through said mechanism, is to move the finger 33 from the full line to the dotted line position of Figure 5. This movement is permitted when there is no bottle in the stall 30 opposite the brushes.

When there is a bottle in the stall opposite the brushes, the finger 33 contacts same and the finger is thereby moved to the full line position of Figure 5. This movement of the finger 33 rotates the shaft 32 in the direction of the arrow of Figure 6. Of course the crank arm moves in a clockwise direction too. The finger 35 thus moves the plate 37 toward the broken line position of Figure 6.

The plate carries an adjustable stop 44. When the plate 37 is in the full line position of Figure 6, the stop 44 is engaged by an abutment 45 that is mounted on an arm 46 on the rock shaft 40. When the plate is moved to said broken line position, the stop 44 is thereby moved to its broken line position, also shown in Figure 6. The abutment 45 is thereby released, permitting the shaft 40 to rock. When the shaft 40 rocks, the brush carrier moves the brushes 25, 27 toward the adjacent container, to provide an outwardly wiping action upon the label thereon.

The mechanism to rock the shaft 40 includes a lug 47 pivoted on an arm 48 on the shaft. A pin 49 is slidable lengthwise through an aperture in the lug 47. The pin 49 has an eye connection with a crank arm 50. Coiled springs 51 and 52 are provided on the pin at either side of the lug 47. Abutments 53, 54 on the pin 49 limit the longitudinal movement of the springs on the pin. By means of this resilient connection, the crank arm 50 may rotate continually and the pin 49 may reciprocate longitudinally in a continuous operation, but the shaft 40 is not thereby rocked unless the stop 44 is removed from the path of the abutment 45, and the stop 44 is only removed from said path when a bottle is not in the stall opposite the brushes.

The crank arm 50 is driven by a spindle 55 carrying a bevel gear 56. A bevel gear 57 meshes with the first-mentioned gear 56 and in turn is driven by a sprocket 58 and chain 59. The chain 59 is driven by a small sprocket 60 on a countershaft 61. A larger sprocket 62 on the same shaft is driven by a chain 63, which in turn is driven by a small reduction sprocket 64 on a stub shaft 65. A larger sprocket 66 on the latter shaft is driven by a chain 67 on the motor 16.

The spindle 55 not only drives the crank arm 50, but also operates a "Geneva" drive for the table 29. Said drive comprises a disk 68 rotatable by the spindle 55. A tooth 69 on the disk successively gears with slots 70 in a star disk 71 on an arbor 72. A bearing 73 mounts the arbor 72 on the framework 15 of the machine. It is to be understood that both the star disk 71 and the table 29 are keyed to the arbor 72.

The tooth 69 revolves continually and upon each revolution advances the star disk the distance between two of the slots 70. The number of the slots 70 corresponds with the number of stalls 30 on the table 29. Thus the stalls are successively presented to the label applying means and the brush wiping means. The Geneva drive operates the table in a direction in which the stalls are presented to the label applying means

just prior to the movement of the stalls successively opposite the brushes.

The label applying means includes spaced picker bars 74 and 75 preferably provided with sponge rubber pads 76. This soft rubber is of benefit in satisfactorily applying adhesive to recesses on the rear faces of embossed labels. The pads also are of value in insuring a uniform application of adhesive on non-embossed labels and non-embossed parts of labels. The picker bars 74, 75 are keyed on a shaft 77. The pads 76 also insure glue to the edges of the stack, even though the edges of the label are curled back.

A crank 78 on a projecting end of the main shaft 61 drives a crank 79 on a projecting end of the shaft 77 by means of a connecting rod 80. By this operating mechanism, the picker bars are reciprocated between a position in which they present a glued label to a bottle and a position in which they withdraw a bottom label from a stack of labels 81. The full line position of the picker bars in Figure 2 shows the former position and the position of the picker bars in Figure 7 shows same approaching the label stack.

The label holder is generally indicated by the reference number 82. It is believed that further details of the label holder are not necessary here, since they are described and claimed in my said co-pending application Serial No. 149,123.

The present label holder, however, is mounted on a frame 83 pivoted on the main framework of the machine by means of the shaft 77. The frame 83 is suspended by springs 84 from brackets 85 on the main framework.

To cause the label holder frame 83 to move down to a position in which a label may be removed from the supply, ears 87 fastened on the shaft 77 engage a member of the frame 83 as the shaft 77 turns. This engagement causes the frame 83 to swing downward about the shaft 77 as an axis. This swinging movement is effected during each cycle of operation of the machine, but it will be noted that this downward swinging movement of the frame 83 is effected only at a time when the pickers are not near the label supply. When the shaft 77 turns, to raise the pickers toward the label supply, the ears 87 are swung away from the frame 83, permitting said frame to be lifted out of the path of the picker bars by means of the springs 84.

In order to maintain the label supply within the limits of the path of the picker bars, when there is a container to be labeled, a lever 88 that engages the container is swung to the right in Figure 5 about pin 89 as an axis. Of course when there is no container in the stall opposite this lever, such swinging movement is not effected. However, when there is a container present, this swinging movement of the lever 88 is effected, which causes a bell crank 90 to produce longitudinal movement of a rod 91. A crank 92 at the opposite end of the rod 91 is pivotally mounted on a bracket 93 on the framework. An upright shaft 94 journaled on the bracket 93 is keyed at its lower end to the crank 92, whereby rocking motion of the crank is imparted to the shaft.

The upper end of the shaft 94 also carries a crank 95. The crank 95 engages a roller 96 on a slide rod 97. Rocking motion of the shaft 94 thereby causes the countershaft 97 to move longitudinally. Helical springs 98 and 99 tend to balance the slide rod 97 at what will be called a rest position. Guides 100 and 101 tend to compress said springs respectively against bearings

102 on the sides of the main framework, when the rod 97 is moved out of said rest position one direction or the other.

In the said rest position, a latch 103 on the label carrier frame is out of vertical alinement with an abutment 104 fixed on a bar 105, which is parallel with the slide rod 97. An adjustable stop 106 on an offset arm 107 on the bar 105 limits upward movement of the label carrier frame. The abutment 104 also straddles the bar 105, as shown at 108, to prevent turning movement of the abutment on the rod 97.

When rocking of the crank arm 95 moves the rod 97 (upward in Figure 8), the latch 103 is moved under the abutment 104, as shown in Figures 10 and 11. The label carrier frame is thus locked in its lowered position, whereby the picker bars may engage the bottom label of the stack and remove same from the label carrier for conveyance to a container. It is to be understood that the latch 103 is only locked down when there is a container at the station previous to applying station that will be ready to receive a label.

A manual switch 109 is arranged on the framework for controlling the motor 16.

A source of adhesive is provided in a glue reservoir 110 supported by a U-shaped bracing member 110'. A continuously driven roller 112 lifts films of the adhesive above the body thereof. The roller 112 is suitably driven by a sprocket 113 and a chain 114. The chain is in turn driven by a sprocket 115 on the shaft 61.

An adhesive applying roller 116 mounted on an arm 117 on a shaft 118, which shaft is supported on a bracket 119, swings from a position of contact with the reservoir roller 112, as shown in Figures 7 and 9, to a position of contact with the picker bars, as shown in Figure 2, from which position it is ready to roll along and thus apply adhesive to the picker bars.

The swinging movement of the roller 116 from the position shown in Figure 2 to engagement with the glue reservoir roller 112 is produced by the upward swing of the picker bars. The return movement of the roller 116 from engagement with the reservoir roller 112 to the position shown in Figure 2, is effected by a coil spring 120 which was placed under tension by movement of the roller 116 from the position of Figure 2 to engagement with the roller 112. A dash-pot 121 dampens the release of tension in the spring 120 and hydraulically resists movement of the roller 116 in either direction. The spring 120 is connected to a stationary part of the main framework and to an arm 122 fastened on the shaft 118.

To maintain the rollers 112 and 116 in contact with each other during the movement of the picker bars from the label stack to the container, a pivoted latch 123 is hooked around an end of a trigger arm 124, which is also fastened on the shaft 118. A spring 125 tends to hold the latch 123 in engagement with the arm 124. An ear 126 on the latch is disposed in the path of a head 127 of the crank 79. Thus upon the descent of the head 127, it strikes the ear 126, releasing the trigger arm 124 from the latch 123, permitting the roller 116 to swing forward to the position shown in Figure 2, under tension of the spring 120.

After the label has been carried to the container by the picker bars, an oscillating finger 128 that is mounted on a shaft 129 swings into the space between the picker bars 74. A crank 130

on the shaft 129 rocks said shaft and also the finger 128. A coil spring 131 connected with the crank 130 tends to move the finger 128 away from the container table 29.

The outer end of the crank 130 has a sliding connection with a longitudinally movable bar 132. A spring 133 cushions the relative movements of the crank and the bar. The bar has a slot 134, whereby the bar is slidable on the shaft 61. The bar carries a roller 135 which rides on a cam 136 also on the shaft 61. Thus rotation of the cam 136 in the direction of the arrow on same causes the bar 132 to move the finger 128 into engagement with a label on a container. The spring 133 causes such engagement to be a resilient one. The finger 128 is also preferably padded.

The label applying means comprises rails 137 swinging on a spindle 138 on the main framework. A carriage 139 slides forward and backward on the rails. A head 140 on the carriage has cushion rubber pads 141 that engage the label at either side of the finger 128 and urge the label into a close affixed position on the container.

The carriage 139 has a cam 142. A roller 143 is mounted on one of the rails 137. Stop 199 limits upward movement of the carriage 139. Downward movement of this carriage is limited by the cam 148 and roller 143. The roller 143 is on one of the slide rails and to the rear of the carriage. Return springs 144, 145 tend to produce rearward movement of the carriage 139 on the track. Forward movement of the carriage toward a label pressing position, against the tension of the springs 144, 145, is effected by an arm 146 fastened on and rotating with the shaft 61. An anti-friction roller 147 on the end of the arm 146 directly engages the cam 142 during rotation of the arm.

While a label is being transferred from the stack to a container, the carriage 139 and track 137 are in its lowered position, shown in broken lines in Figure 2. After the picker bars have delivered a label to a container and have moved upwardly, the track 137 and carriage 139 are swung upwardly to a horizontal position, as shown in Figure 7. This upward swing is effected by a cam 148 also on the shaft 61. This cam 148 engages the roller 143.

Means for supplying adhesive to labels comprises opposed guides 149, in which slides an axle 150 of a center gumming roller 151. Link means 152 connects the arm 117 with the axle 150, whereby reciprocating movements of the arm 117 are communicated to the center gumming roller 151. Slide or guide members 153, freely pivoted on the axle 150, slide along the label as it is being gummed. The slide members prevent the label from following the roller, since they extend laterally beyond the roller in a plane parallel with the rear face of the label. A guard 154 extends down to the bottom of the label stack on the side first engaged by the center gumming roller 151. This arrangement prevents the roller from applying adhesive to the edge of the stack. The stack is raised on the return movement of the roller 151, thus avoiding the gumming of the opposite edge of the label stack.

It is to be noted that the center gumming mechanism applies adhesive to the bottom label while it is still in the stack, and that the mechanism is so timed that said label is not gummed when there is no container ready to receive it,

since the carrier moves out of the path of the roller 151; by the mechanism described.

It is preferred to have a final pressing mechanism, to press labels against the containers. This is especially desirable for a varnished label. It is also desirable to have this final pressing exerted with considerable pressure.

To effect this, a pneumatic cylinder 165 is supported on a shelf 166 opposite stalls 30 on the platform 29, by means of a bracket 167. A piston 168 in the cylinder drives a piston rod 169, which in turn carries a head 170 provided with a sponge rubber cushion 171 that engages and presses the label firmly against the opposed bottle 172. Helical springs 173 at either side of the cylinder 165 connect the head 170 with the bracket 167. These springs cause the withdrawal of the rubber cushion from the bottle when the air pressure is released in the cylinder 165.

An air line 174 supplies air pressure from a source (not shown). A regulator or reducer 175 supplies air pressure to the pneumatic mechanism at a constant rate. A gauge 176 is arranged in line 177 leading from the regulator or reducer.

The line 177 directs air pressure to a fixed member 178 of a sliding valve 179. The sliding member of the valve is shown at 180. An end of a flexible conduit 181 connects with a passage 182 in the sliding member 180. A passage 183 in the fixed member 178 connects with the line 177. The member 178 also has an exhaust passage 184.

An arm 185 on the sliding member 180 is connected with the framework 15 of the machine by means of a helical spring 186. Reciprocation of the arm 185 causes the passage 182 of the sliding valve member to move from a position in register with the passage 183 to a position in register with the exhaust passage 184.

A cam 187 is preferably disposed on the lower end of the spindle 55. Rotation of the cam 187 causes the arm 185 to move from the full line to the broken line position of Figure 20. The spring 186 causes the return of the arm. The cam 187 directly engages a roller 188 on the arm 185.

The conduit 181 in turn connects with a valve 189. A pipe 190 connects the valve 189 with the head of the cylinder 165, to supply air pressure to the interior thereof ahead of the piston 168. A spring 191 connects with a lever 192 that operates the valve 189. The spring 191 tends to maintain the valve 189 closed.

To open the valve 189, a finger 193 is mounted on the shaft 32, and a connecting rod 194 connects the lever 192 with an arm 195 on the shaft 32. When the finger 193 is moved by a bottle 172 in the stall opposite the cushion 171, the shaft 32, arm 195, connecting rod 194 and lever 192 open the valve 189. If no bottle is present in the stall opposite the cushion 171, the spring 191 maintains the valve 189 closed.

It will be noted that the fingers 33 and 193 engage the neck of the bottles. Since there is less variation in the position of the necks of different bottles than in the outside diameters of the bodies of the bottles, contacting the necks instead of the bodies of the bottles is deemed an advantage. It is to be understood that the fingers 31 are not only resilient, whereby the bottles are snapped into position, but they are adjustable for different shapes and sizes of bottles.

In the operation of my present labeling machine, of course the manual switches 21 and 109 are turned on, starting the motors 17 and 16.

As the platform or table 29 rotates, the operator places bottles or other containers in the stalls 30. Bottles 155 are shown in the drawings.

As the stalls carrying containers pass the lever 88, the rod 91, crank 92 and associated mechanism cause the countershaft 97 to move longitudinally thus bringing the latch 103 under the abutment 104. The label carrier is thereby locked in its lowered position, whereby the picker bars 74, 75 may remove the bottom label from the stack on the next reciprocation of the picker bars.

Thereupon the picker bars 94, 95 carry the label down to the container. The finger 128 is then raised, holding the center of the label against the container. The picker bars then move upward away from the label, allowing the finger 128 to hold the label in place. Upward movement of the picker bars causes the gumming roller 116 to roll across the sponge rubber pads on the picker bars, whereby to apply adhesive to the pads for the next label.

Rolling of the gum roller 116 across the pads 76 causes the arm 117 to swing said roller into engagement with the glue fountain roller 112 for a fresh supply of glue.

The center gumming roller 151 has previously been rolled across the bottom label of the stack by reason of the reciprocation of the arms 117.

After raising of the picker bars, the rails 137 and carriage 139 are swung to a horizontal position and the carriage 139 propelled forward to its broken line position in Figure 7. The pads 141 on the carriage press the label securely on the container. Upon withdrawal of the carriage, the table or platform 29 is again intermittently rotated by the "Geneva" drive hereinbefore described.

The container then engages the finger 33, which causes the brushes 25, 27 to move against the label and wipe same outwardly, to firmly affix the label.

Upon the next intermittent movement of the table, the labeled container is ready to be removed and replaced by a container to be labeled.

In the operation of the pneumatic label pressing mechanism, a continual supply of air pressure is provided in the line 174. While the machine is operating, the sliding valve 189 is continuously opening and closing. However, this does not permit air pressure to flow into the cylinder 165 until the valve 189 is opened by a bottle opposite the cushion 171.

When both valves 179 and 189 are open, the pressing action of the cushion upon the label is quick, firm and positive, thus insuring a close contact of the label upon the bottle. The springs 173 withdraw the cushion for the next bottle.

While I have illustrated and described what I now regard as the preferred embodiment of my invention, the construction is, of course, subject to modifications without departing from the spirit of my invention. I, therefore, do not wish to restrict myself to the particular form of construction illustrated and described, but desire to avail myself of all modifications which may fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Whenever "oscillate" or "oscillatable" is used herein, it is to be understood to mean to move or movable backward and forward.

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

1. A labeling machine comprising an oscillatable label support, a support for a container to be labeled, means to transfer labels from the

one support to the other, mechanism to oscillate the label support to and from a position in the path of said transfer means in which position such means may remove a label from the label support, said mechanism being timed so that the label support may move to said position at a different time than said means is ready to receive a label, and locking means, rendered operative by a container on the container support, locking the label support in its said position until the transfer means removes a label therefrom.

2. A labeling machine comprising an oscillatable label support, a support for a container to be labeled, means to transfer labels from the one support to the other, mechanism to oscillate the label support to a position in the path of said transfer means in which such means may remove a label from the label support, spring means tending to swing the label support back to its original position, locking means, rendered operative by a container on the support, locking the label support in its said label removing position until the transfer means removes a label therefrom, and said mechanism being releasable to allow the spring means to return the label support to its original position prior to the movement of the transfer means to a position in which it removes a label from the label support, when there is no container on the container support.

3. In a labeling machine comprising a support for a container to be labeled and having means to supply a gummed label to a container on the support, rotary brush means to wipe the label to firmly affix it on the container, means to drive the brush means, a movable carrier for the brush means, spring means tending to move the carrier and thereby the brush means toward the container support, releasable stop means restraining the action of the spring, and an arm at the container support connected to remove the stop means when a bottle is in position on the support.

4. In a labeling machine, a support for a container, rotary brushes disposed opposite the support, to engage a label freshly applied to the container, and means to drive the brushes in opposite directions, the brushes being arranged to produce outwardly wiping effects of the brushes upon a label, a movable carrier for the brushes and mechanism controlled by a container or the absence of a container on the support to move the carrier to and from an operative position for the brushes at the support.

5. In a labeling machine having a support for a container and a support for a supply of labels, oscillatable picker bar means, mechanism to oscillate the picker bar means to and fro between the supports, means to apply adhesive to the picker bar means on its movement from the container support to the label support, cushion means on the face of the picker bar means disposed to receive the adhesive and apply same to a label, and spring urged means tending to cause the picker bar means to apply pressure between the cushion means and a label, to insure effective transfer of adhesive to labels, including embossed labels.

6. In a labeling machine having mechanism to supply gummed labels to a support for a container, a shaft disposed opposite the support, a track mounted to swing about the shaft, a carriage movable on the track in a direction outwardly from the shaft, means to swing the track and the carriage out of the path of said mechanism

when the latter is supplying a gummed label to a container, means thereafter to swing the track back until the carriage is opposite the label on the container, and an element connected to move the carriage outwardly from the shaft and against the label, to press the label in position.

7. In a labeling machine having a support for a supply of labels, an adhesive applying roller mounted to roll across a label while in the stack, a guard to prevent the roller from gumming the edges of other labels in the stack, oscillatable mechanism to transfer the gummed labels successively from the stack to containers, to be pressed in place on successive containers.

8. A labeling machine comprising an oscillatable label support, a support for a container to be labeled, means to transfer labels from the one support to the other, mechanism to oscillate the label support to and from a position in the path of said transfer means in which position such means may remove a label from its support, latch means connected to maintain the label support in said position until said means contacts a label therein, spring means tending to move the latch means to an inoperative position, a pivoted lever disposed to be moved by a container on the container support, and connecting means moving the latch to an operative position against the action of the spring means when the lever is pivotally moved by a container on the container support.

9. In a labeling machine comprising a support for a container to be labeled and having means to supply a gummed label to a container on the support, means to press a gummed label against a container including resilient means to engage the labeled container, a piston to operate the resilient means, a cylinder for the piston, a pressure line to supply pressure fluid to the cylinder, a valve controlling the flow through said line, and an arm at the container support connected to open the valve when a bottle is in position on the support.

10. In a labeling machine having a support for a container to be labeled and having means for applying adhesive to labels and transferring the labels to containers on the support, a movable support for the labels, means to maintain the label support in the path of the transferring means when a container is on the first-mentioned support, and means to move the label support out of the path of the transferring means when no container is on the first-mentioned support.

11. In a labeling machine having a support for a container to be labeled and having means for applying adhesive to labels and transferring the labels to containers on the support, a movable support for the labels, spring means to move the label support out of the path of the transferring means when no container is on the first-mentioned support, and means to lock the label support against such action of the spring means when a container is on the first-mentioned support.

12. In a labeling machine having supports for a container to be labeled and for a supply of labels and having picker bar means movable from one support to the other, characterized by a mechanism including an adhesive roller to apply adhesive to the picker bar means during movement of same from the container support to the label support, and means containing a fluid body tending to resist movement of the roller,

to exert pressure contact between the picker bar means and the adhesive roller, to aid in the transfer of the adhesive from the roller to the picker bar means.

13. In a labeling machine having a support for a container to be labeled, a movable support for a supply of labels, picker bar means movable from the one support to the other, adhesive applying means including a roller to gum the picker bar means, the label support being movable to and from a position in the path of the gumming roller, means to maintain the label support in such path when there is a container on the container support, and means to move the label support out of the path of the gumming roller when there is no container on the container support.

14. A labeling machine comprising an oscillatable label support, a support for a container to be labeled, means to transfer labels from the one support to the other, oscillatable adhesive applying means, mechanism to swing or move the label support to and from a position in the path of the oscillatable adhesive applying means, at a different time than said adhesive applying means is ready to apply adhesive to a label in its support, and locking means, rendered operative by a container on its support, locking the label support in its said position until the adhesive applying means applies adhesive to a label in the label support.

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