

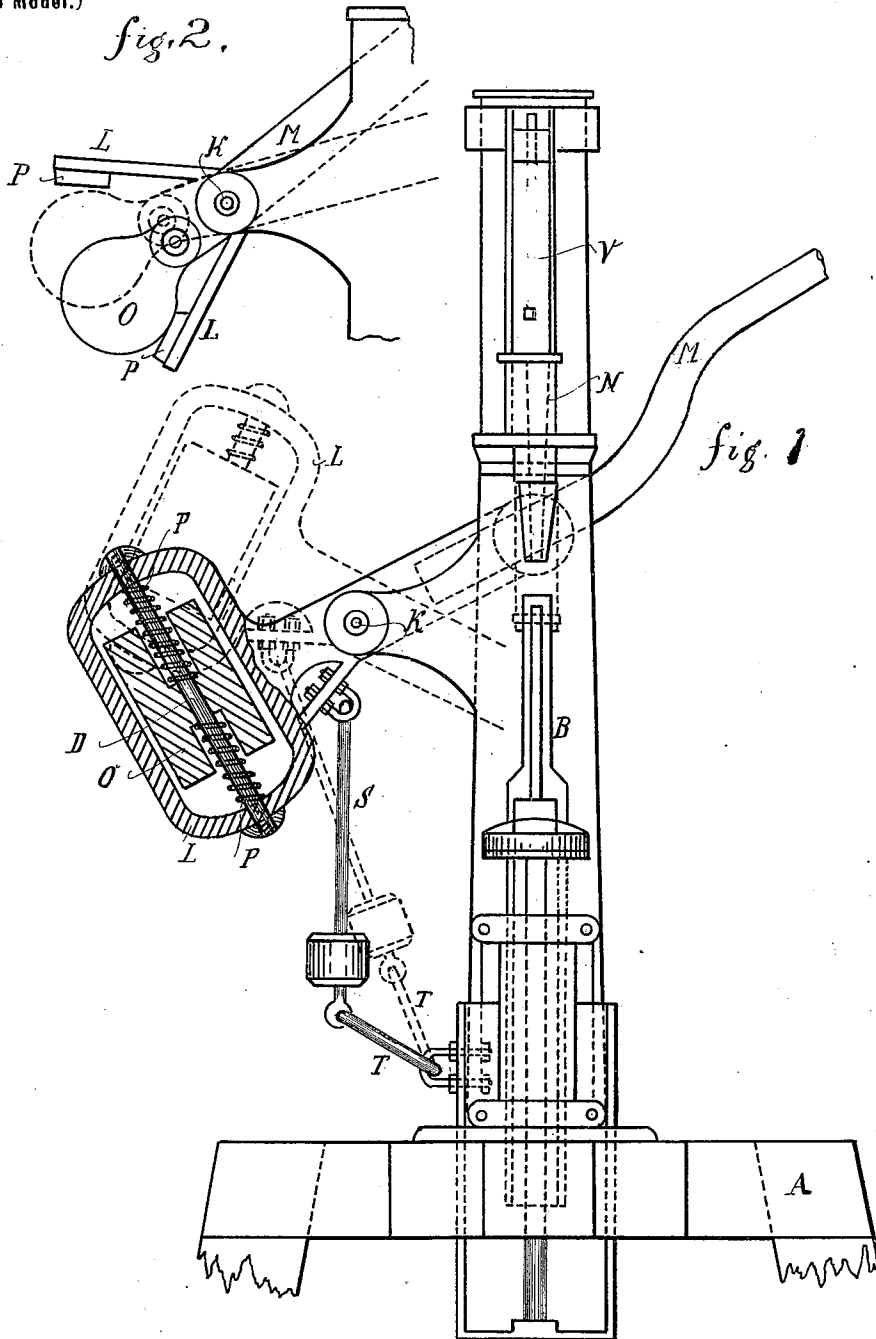
No. 637,408.

Patented Nov. 21, 1899.

A. A. PINDSTOFTE.
BOTTLE STOPPERING MACHINE.

(Application filed Feb. 9, 1899.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

Edw. L. Giles
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INVENTOR

Anders Anderson Pindstoft
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ATTORNEYS,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDERS ANDERSEN PINDSTOFTE, OF COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

BOTTLE-STOPPERING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 637,408, dated November 21, 1899.

Application filed February 9, 1899. Serial No. 705,043. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDERS ANDERSEN PINDSTOFTE, a subject of the King of Denmark, residing at Copenhagen, Denmark, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Stoppering Machines, (for which I have applied for a patent in Denmark, No. 824, dated July 22, 1898; in Norway, No. 10,061, dated July 19, 1898; in Sweden, No. 1,139, dated July 11, 1898; in Germany, No. 9,932, dated July 15, 1898; in Great Britain December 24, 1898; in France No. 272,311, dated December 26, 1898, and in Belgium January 19, 1899,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an arrangement in connection with bottle-stoppering machines whereby the mechanical motion of such machines is rendered free from shocks or jars.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the novel device, partly in section, attached to a stoppering-machine of known construction; and Fig. 2 represents a modified form of such device.

The stoppering-machine is mounted in a standard B upon a frame or support A. Its movable parts—*i. e.*, the slide or carriage N, the plunger V, and the remaining parts connected with the said slide or carriage—are set in motion by means of a lever-bar M, adapted to swing on a pivot K, which is secured to an arm forming part of the standard B, the long arm of such lever-bar being fitted with a handle, while its short arm terminates in a frame L, through which there is passed a rod D, upon which a weight O is adjustable. Between the ends of such rod and the ends of the frame spiral springs P P' or equivalent elastic bodies are provided, which normally maintain the weight O in the intermediate (or central) position on the rod D. By means of the two links S and T, which connect the short arm of the lever-bar M with the standard B, the extent of the downward movement of the slide H is limited.

It will be readily understood that the equipoise-weight O whenever the handle M is suddenly arrested in either of its terminal

positions will take up or intercept the shock or jar and slide along the rod D in one or the other direction, as the case may be. Whenever this occurs the springs are compressed, so that the jar or shock is intercepted within the frame without being transmitted to the stoppering mechanism proper.

The dotted lines in Fig. 1 indicate the position of the frame L and the links S and T when the handle is depressed.

In Fig. 2 a modified form of the arrangement for taking up shocks is represented. In this case the short arm of the lever M is connected with a counterpoise-weight O, swinging between the arms or prongs L, connected with the lever M. Upon the inner sides of these arms, at the part where they are engaged by the counterpoise-weight, there are provided elastic or resilient bodies which take up the shock or jar.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. In stoppering-machines the arrangement wherein the handle M for operating the movable parts is connected with a frame or fork L through which there is passed a rod D carrying an equipoise-weight O; springs P P' or equivalent elastic bodies, being provided between the ends of such rod and the ends of the said frame, so that jars or shocks are intercepted by such springs or elastic bodies, whenever the said handle is suddenly arrested or set in motion, without being transmitted to the main mechanism for driving the corks into the bottles.

2. In combination in a stoppering-machine, a handle for operating the movable parts, a weight movably carried by the said handle and yielding bearings at each side of the weight to take up the shock, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

ANDERS ANDERSEN PINDSTOFTE.

Witnesses:

THEODOR HOHN,
JULES BLOM.