

(No Model.)

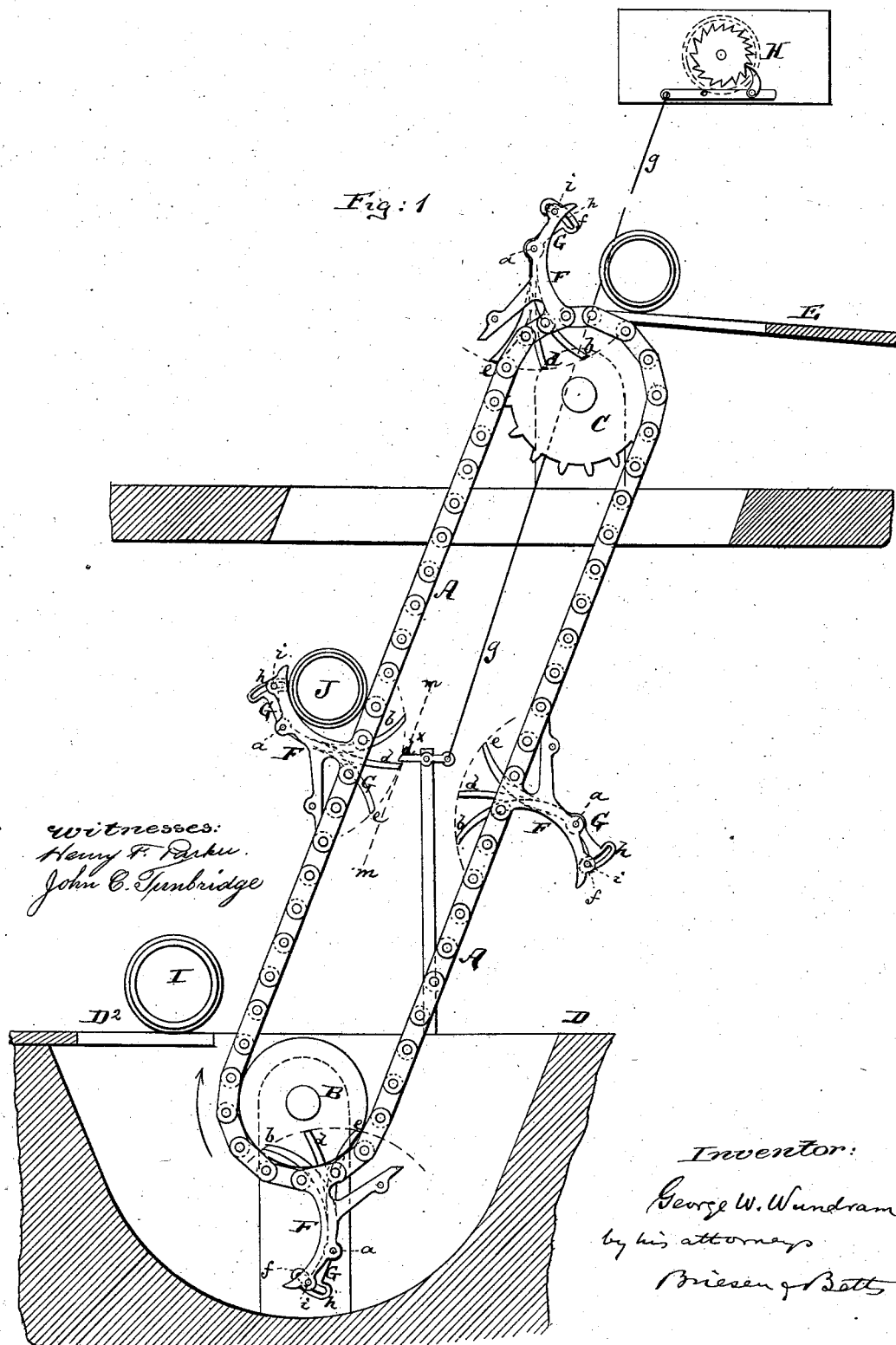
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. W. WUNDRAM.

APPARATUS FOR REGISTERING THE SIZE AND NUMBER OF BARRELS AND PACKAGES.

No. 259,739.

Patented June 20, 1882.



N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

(No Model.)

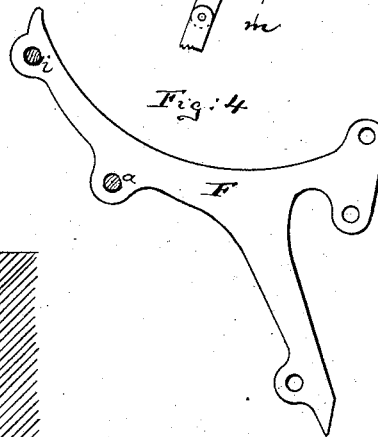
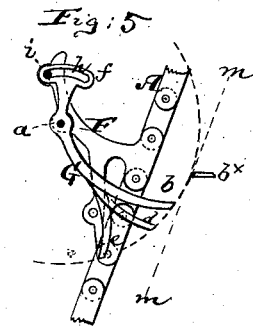
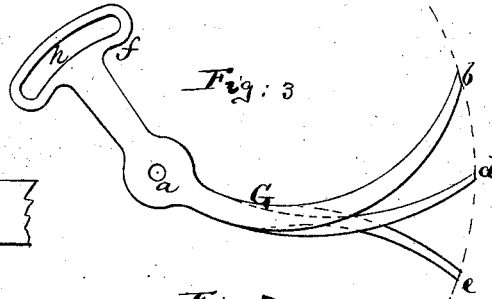
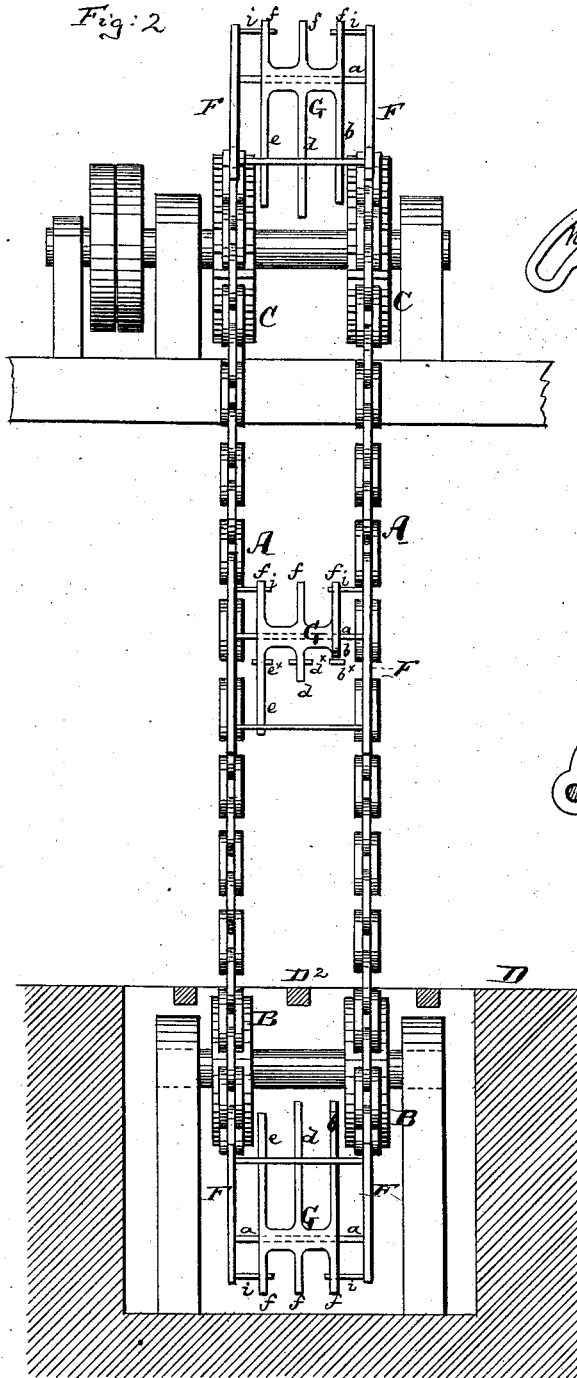
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. W. WUNDRAM.

APPARATUS FOR REGISTERING THE SIZE AND NUMBER OF BARRELS AND PACKAGES.

No. 259,739

Patented June 20, 1882.



Witnesses:  
John C. Tenbridge  
Henry S. Packel.

Inventor:  
George W. Wundram  
by his attorneys  
Brienen & Betto

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

APPARATUS FOR REGISTERING THE SIZE AND NUMBER OF BARRELS AND PACKAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,739, dated June 20, 1882.

Application filed April 1, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, of Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented an Improved Apparatus for Registering the Sizes and Numbers of Barrels, &c., of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved apparatus; Fig. 2, a face view of the same; Fig. 3, a detail side view, on an enlarged scale, of the tilting and the recording lever; and Fig. 4, a detail side view, on an enlarged scale, of the supporting-hook; Fig. 5, a side view of the supporting-hook and recording-lever.

The object of this invention is to produce an apparatus for recording the numbers of barrels and the different sizes thereof that are conveyed from the cellars of breweries or other store-rooms to a receiving platform or wagon.

Beer-barrels that are used for conveying their contents from place to place are mostly known as "half-barrels," "quarter-barrels," and "sixth-barrels," and the apparatus invented by me is designed not only to measure the number of barrels carried, but also to distinguish between the different sizes thereof, so that the record will show exactly how many half-barrels, how many quarter-barrels, and how many sixth-barrels were conveyed on it during a certain period of time.

To this end the invention consists in supplying the brackets or hooks that are attached to an endless set of chains, on which the barrels are sustained on their way out from the cellar, with tilting-levers, which are so adjusted and shaped that they will be put into different positions by the different sizes of barrels, and so that, when in either position, they will affect one of a series of recording mechanism, which will tally with the particular-sized barrel which is at the time in contact with such lever.

The invention is also applicable to recording other packages than barrels.

In the drawings, the letter A represents a double endless chain or belt, as shown in Fig. 2, which double chain is passed over drums B and C, that have their bearings in suitable frame-works. The lower drum, B, is somewhat beneath the floor D of the cellar, and the upper drum, C, somewhat below the plane of the receiving-platform E.

The two chains of the system are, at proper

intervals, provided with projecting brackets or hooks F F, which are firmly attached to said chains and so aligned that two such brackets or hooks will be parallel with each other on the same side of the endless structure. These two hooks of a set are united together by a cross bar or bolt, *a*, which said bolts also serve to unite the two chains A A into a continuous structure, so that one will always move in harmony with the other.

Between the two hooks F F, that are parallel with each other in each set, is hung onto the pin or bolt *a* a lever, G, which lever has on its lower and inner end three prongs, *b*, *d*, and *e*, and on its upper or outer end is turned upward, as shown at *f*. The inner end of the lever G is heavier than the outer, so that when the lever is entirely unobstructed on the upward motion of the hooks to which it pertains its outer projecting portion, *f*, will be above the plane of the supporting-faces of the hooks F F, as indicated in the diagram marked Fig. 5.

Into the frame-work of the structure are hung little levers *b*<sup>x</sup>, *d*<sup>x</sup>, and *e*<sup>x</sup>, which are in the path, respectively, of the prongs *b d e* on the lever G, and which are connected each by a rod or wire, *g*, or in any other suitable manner, with a suitable recording mechanism, indicated at H, there being one separate connection and separate recording mechanism for each of said levers *b*<sup>x</sup> *d*<sup>x</sup> *e*<sup>x</sup>.

The operation of this apparatus is as follows: When a barrel is placed on the slotted platform D<sup>2</sup>, that extends into the path of the hooks F F from the cellar-floor, these hooks, coming from below in the direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 1 and passing through the slots of the platform D<sup>2</sup>, will come under said barrel, which is marked I, and will lift it along with them during their ascent. Now, if this barrel I, so taken up by the hooks, is a half-barrel, it will be of larger diameter than a quarter-barrel or a sixth-barrel, and will therefore crowd the upper projection, *f*, of the lever G, which is between these two supporting-hooks, down farther than would be done by a quarter-barrel or a sixth-barrel. In fact, the lever G is so constructed that when a half-barrel is on the hooks its prong *e* will be raised so high as to extend into the way of the trigger or recording-lever *e*<sup>x</sup>, whereas the other two prongs, *b* and *d*, will at that time be out of the

plane of their respective trigger-levers  $b^*$  and  $d^*$ ; but if the barrel placed on the hooks is a quarter-barrel, as indicated at J in Fig. 1, the prong  $d$  will be brought into the path of its trigger  $d^*$ ; and, again, if the barrel is a sixth-barrel, and still smaller than the barrel J, the lever G will be still less depressed by the barrel, and will have its prong  $b$  brought into the path of its trigger  $b^*$ . The line in which the prongs are active is the dotted line  $m m$ , Figs. 1 and 5. As the hooks that carry a barrel pass by the planes of the levers  $b^* d^* e^*$ , that particular lever  $b^*, d^*,$  or  $e^*$  which is reached by the corresponding prong of the lever G is moved sufficiently far to act on its recording-instrument H, and to thereby show on that instrument that one barrel of the particular size to which that instrument pertains has passed on the elevator, and when the entire operation has been completed the three recording-instruments will show precisely how many half-barrels, how many quarter-barrels, and how many sixth-barrels have been taken up from the cellar.

25 In order to prevent the levers G on their return or downward motion from swinging out of their proper position, they are, at their outer portions, slotted, as indicated at  $h$ , and receive in these segmental slots projecting pins  $i$  on the hooks F, so that thereby their independent vibration on the return motion is limited.

I do not intend to limit myself to the particular construction of mechanism herein described; nor do I wish to limit myself to any style of connection or construction of recording mechanism H, or apparatus joining it to the levers, triggers, or buttons  $b^*,$  &c.

Electric connection might be substituted for mechanical, and any kind of mechanical con-

nection, such as is well known in recording mechanism, may be used.

I claim—

1. The barrel-recording mechanism consisting of the traveling hooks F and of the movable part or lever G, combined with them, all arranged so that said part or lever G will be brought into a different position by different-sized barrels placed on the hooks, and thereby into line with different recording mechanism, substantially as specified.

2. The endless chains A, combined with the hooks F and levers G, each lever G having two or more prongs,  $b d$ , and with two or more levers or triggers,  $b^* d^*$ , that are affected by said prongs in their order, substantially as specified.

3. In combination with the chain A, the hooks F, bolt  $a$ , lever G, having two or more prongs,  $b d$ , and upward projection  $f$ , substantially as described.

4. The lever G, made with projection  $f$  and slot  $h$ , and with two or more prongs,  $b d$ , for use in combination with the hooks F on endless carrier, and with two or more triggers or levers,  $b^* d^*$ , substantially as described.

5. An endless carrier for barrels or packages, said carrier being provided with a movable plate or lever in such manner that said plate or lever will be brought into different positions by the different sizes of packages supported on the carrier, to indicate by its position the size of the package, substantially as specified.

This specification of my invention signed this 31st day of March, 1882.

G. W. WUNDRAM.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM H. C. SMITH,  
WILLY G. E. SCHULTZ.