

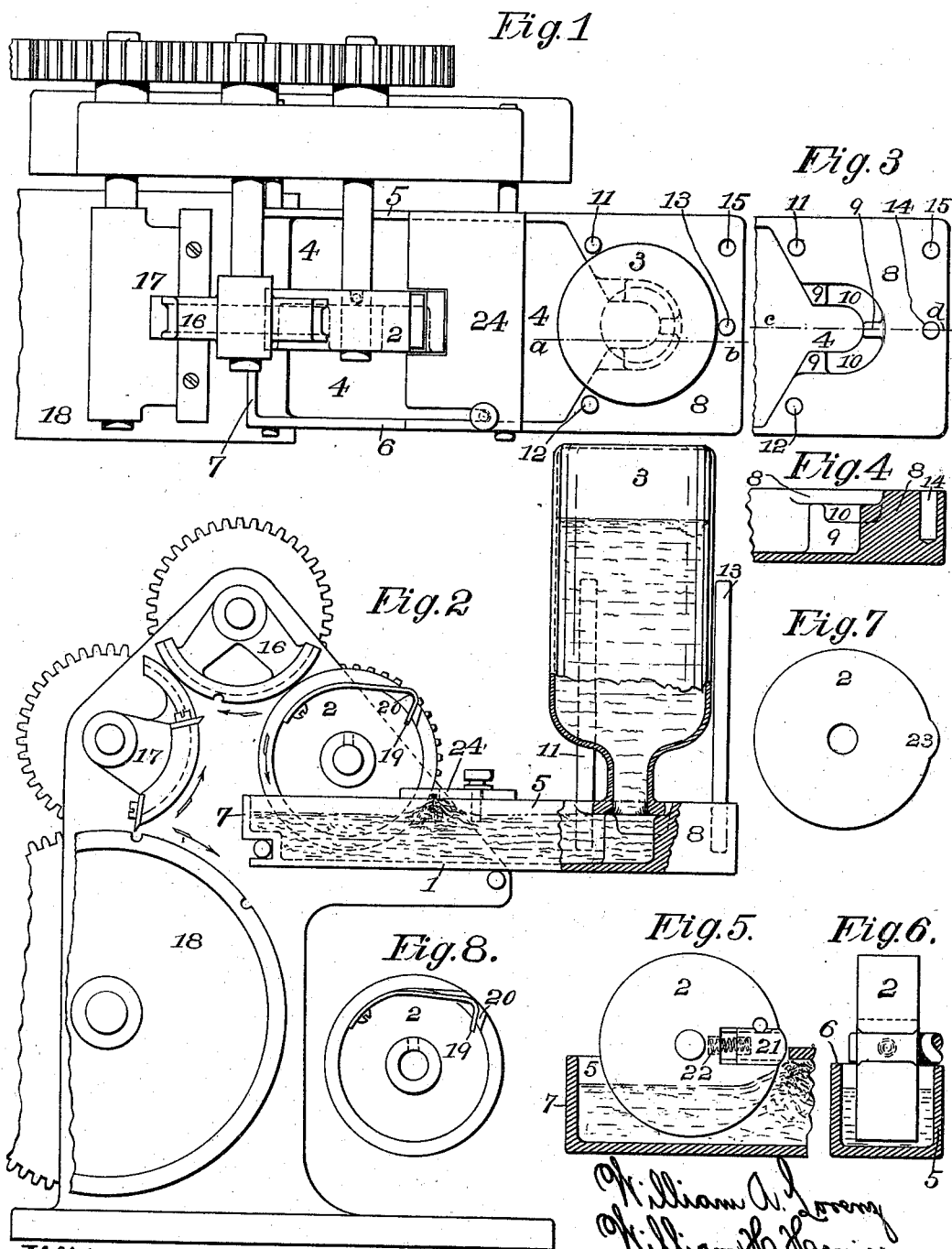
(No Model.)

W. A. LORENZ & W. H. HONISS.

PASTING APPARATUS.

No. 385,064.

Patented June 26, 1888.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PASTING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,064, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed July 30, 1887. Serial No. 245,663. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM A. LORENZ and WILLIAM H. HONISS, of Hartford, Connecticut, have jointly invented a new and useful Pasting Apparatus, of which the following description and claim constitute the specification, and which is illustrated by the accompanying sheet of drawings.

This apparatus is adapted to uniformly apply paste to paper preparatory to pasting that paper to another portion of itself or to some other object, and it is particularly adapted to paper-bag machinery.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view of the apparatus, and Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, but with a part in vertical longitudinal section on the line *a b* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the right-hand part of the paste-box. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the line *c d* of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal section of the left-hand part of the paste-box, showing also a side view of the paste-roll provided with a modified form of the peripheral protuberance which we call the "paste-stripper." Fig. 6 is a vertical lateral section of the left-hand part of the paste-box, showing also a view of the right-hand part of the periphery of the paste-roll of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a side view of the paste-roll provided with another modified form of paste-stripper. Fig. 8 is a side view of the paste-roll of Fig. 2 with its paste-stripper in the form of a spring and sprung inward to the surface of the periphery of the roll.

The numeral 1 indicates the paste-box, supported in any proper manner under the paste-roll 2 and supporting the paste-bottle 3. The paste-box has an open paste-holding tray, 4, surrounded by the walls 5, 6, and 7 and the ledge 8. A lower intermediate horseshoe-ledge, 9, supports the neck of the paste-bottle, and is provided with the recesses 10 for the reception of paste to furnish a packing under that part of the head of the bottle that is directly above the ledge. The fixed stakes 11 and 12 project upward from the ledge 8, and the movable stake 13 is normally placed in the hole 14, but is temporarily placed in the hole 15 in the ledge 8 when the paste-bottle is being placed in position. The paste-roll 2 turns with the lower part of its periphery immersed

in the paste in the tray, while the upper part of its periphery supplies paste to the paste-sector 16, or to any other surface where paste is wanted. If applied to the paste-sector 16, the paste may be thence transferred to the paste-sector 17, and by it applied in turn to a paper-bag blank upon the cylinder 18. The primary form of the paste-roll 2 is shown in Figs. 2 and 8, and is provided with the paste-stripper 19. This is a spring, and its working-surface normally projects through the opening 20 in the periphery of the roll, as shown in Fig. 2, but is pressed back, as shown in Fig. 8, whenever it comes in contact with the sector 16.

In the modified paste-roll of Fig. 5 the slide 21, pressed outward to the position shown in that figure by the spiral spring 22, performs the function of the spring 19; but when the paste-roll 2 and the paste-sector 16 are geared to revolve once in exactly the same time the paste-stripper can never come in contact with the paste-sector, and it may therefore then be a fixed protuberance like that indicated by the numeral 23 in Fig. 7.

The paste-gage 24 is a flat plate adjustably fastened to the tops of the walls 5 and 6 adjacent to the periphery of the paste-roll.

The mode of operation is as follows: The paste-bottle 3 is filled with paste and is inverted and placed upon the ledge 9 in the position shown in Fig. 2. Paste thereupon runs out of the bottle and fills the tray to the level of the head of the bottle, and continues to keep the tray filled to that level till all of it has run out of the bottle, and when the paste is exhausted the bottle may be promptly removed, refilled, and replaced, or be replaced by another bottle already filled. The paste-roll 19 revolves in the direction of the arrow on that roll and gathers paste from the tray by adhesion. The surplus of the paste thus gathered is removed from the periphery of the roll by the paste-gage 24 and is thrown back into the tray. The paste-stripper at each revolution of the paste-roll removes the adhering and drying paste from the working-edge of the paste-gage, and thus prevents that edge from becoming so extended by accretion as to remove too much paste from the periphery of the paste-roll.

The ledge 9 need not necessarily be in the form shown, because anything that will hold the bottle in the position indicated in Fig. 2 relatively to the bottom of the tray 4 without admitting air into the bottle when the level of the paste in the tray is above the level of the head of the bottle will perform the function of that ledge.

We claim as our joint invention—

10 The combination of the paste-gage adjacent to the periphery of the paste-roll and the paste-roll provided with a peripheral protuberance coming nearly or quite in contact with

the paste-gage, the whole being so constructed and arranged that the paste-gage regulates the depth of the paste on the periphery of the paste-roll, and the peripheral protuberance on the paste-roll keeps paste from accumulating on the edge of the paste-gage, all substantially as described. 15

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Witnesses:

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