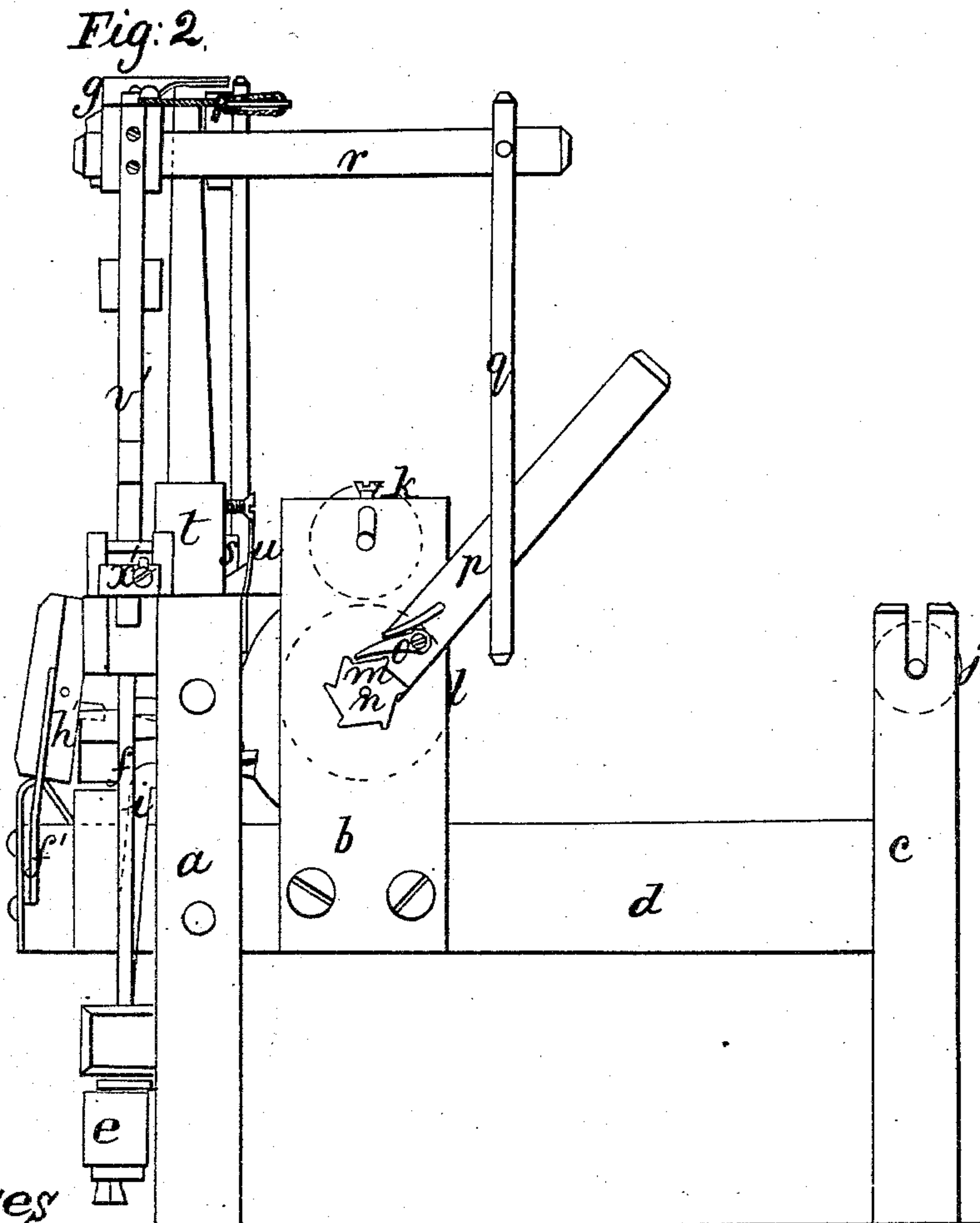
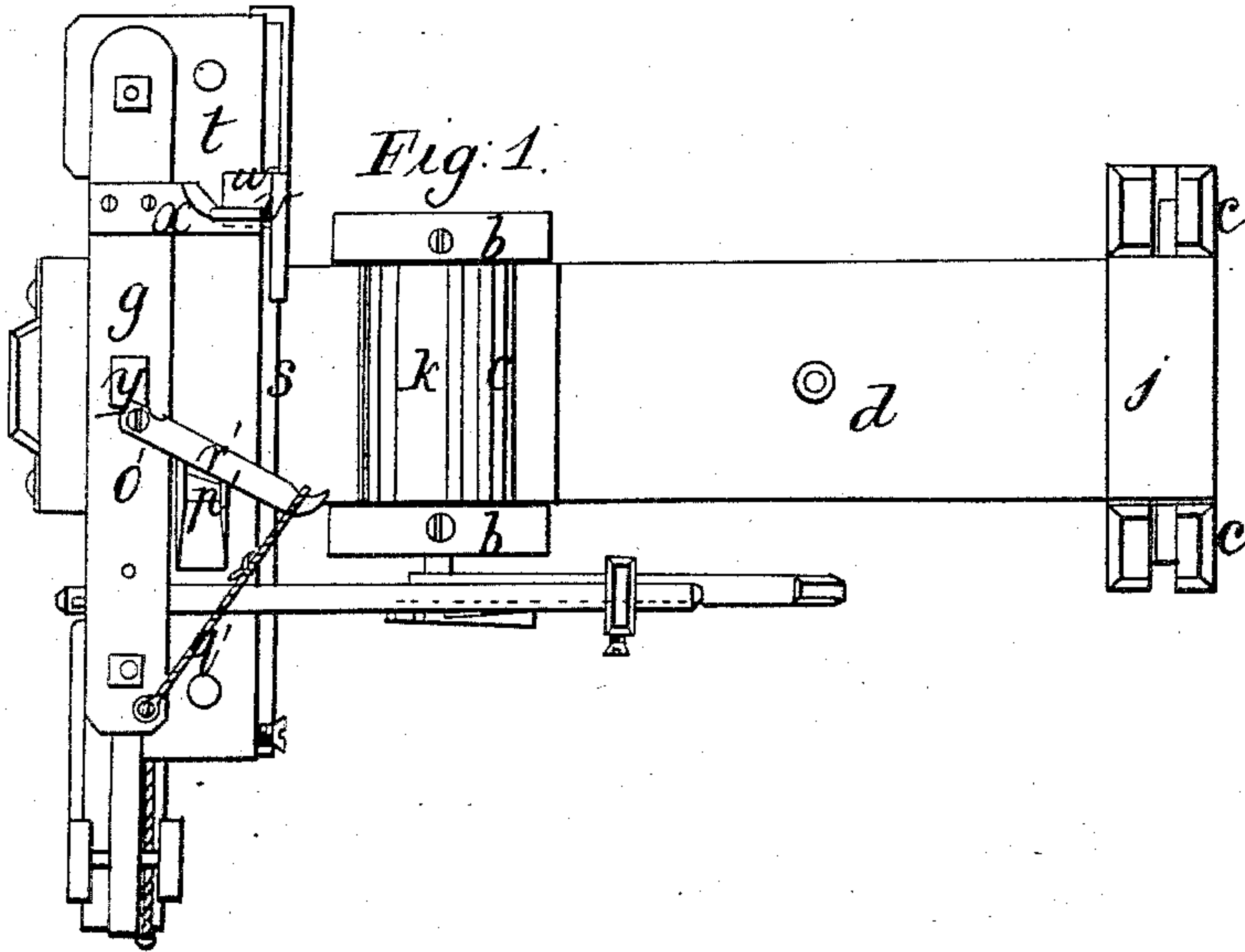


T. LARAMIE & J. A. SCOTT.  
MACHINE FOR WRAPPING SUGAR KISSES.

No. 89,319.

Patented Apr. 27, 1869.



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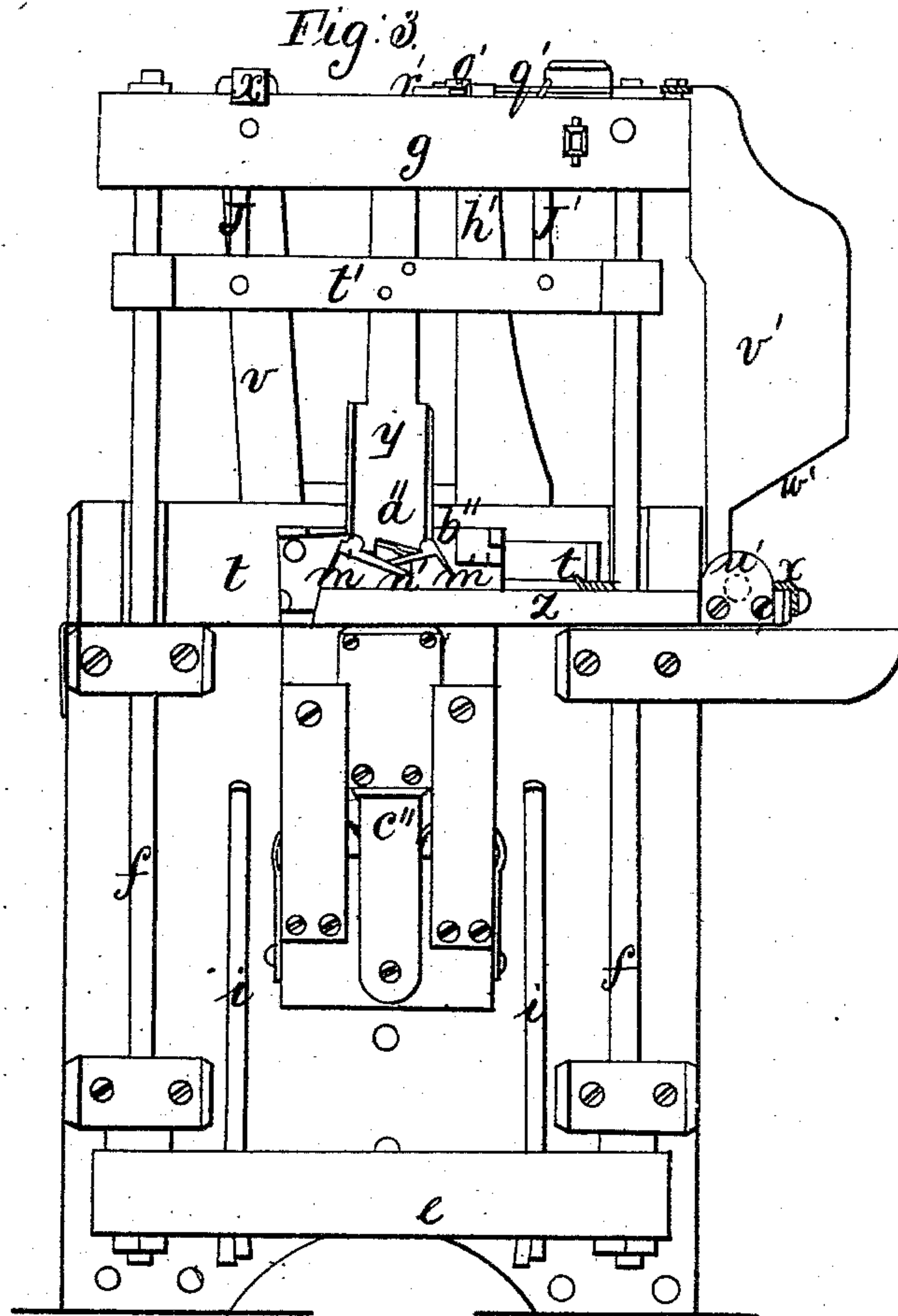


Fig. 9.

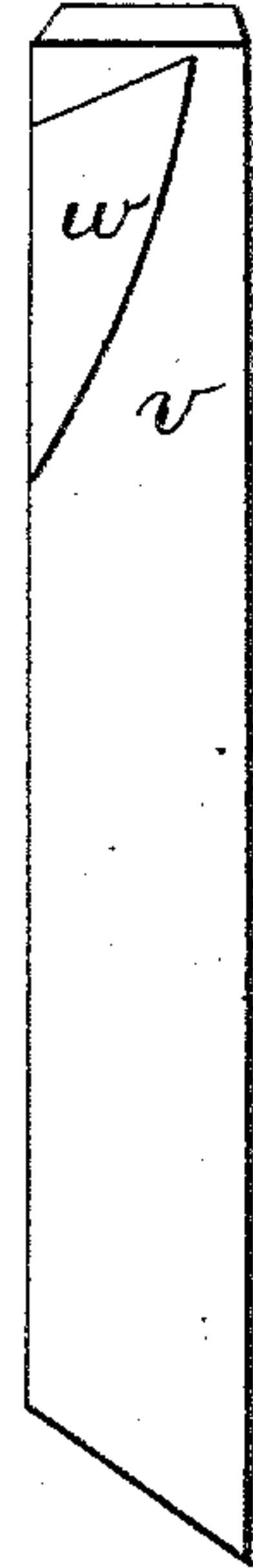


Fig. 6.

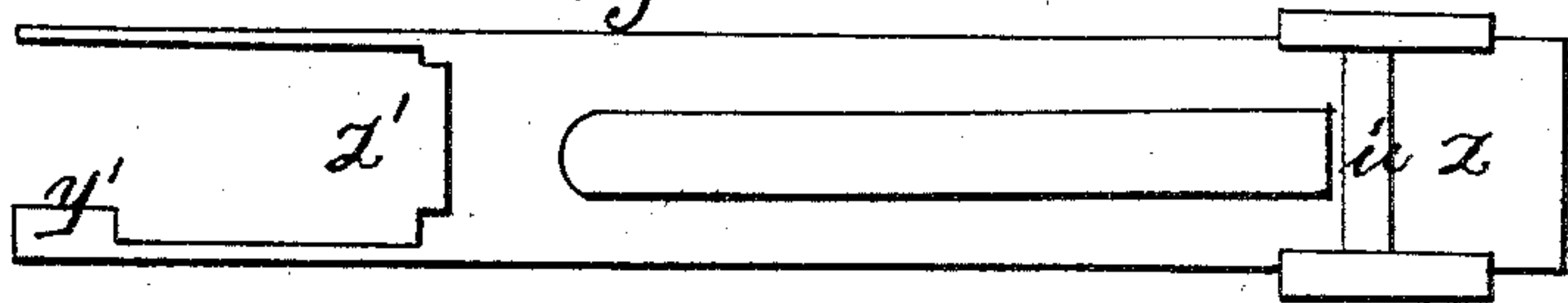


Fig. 4.

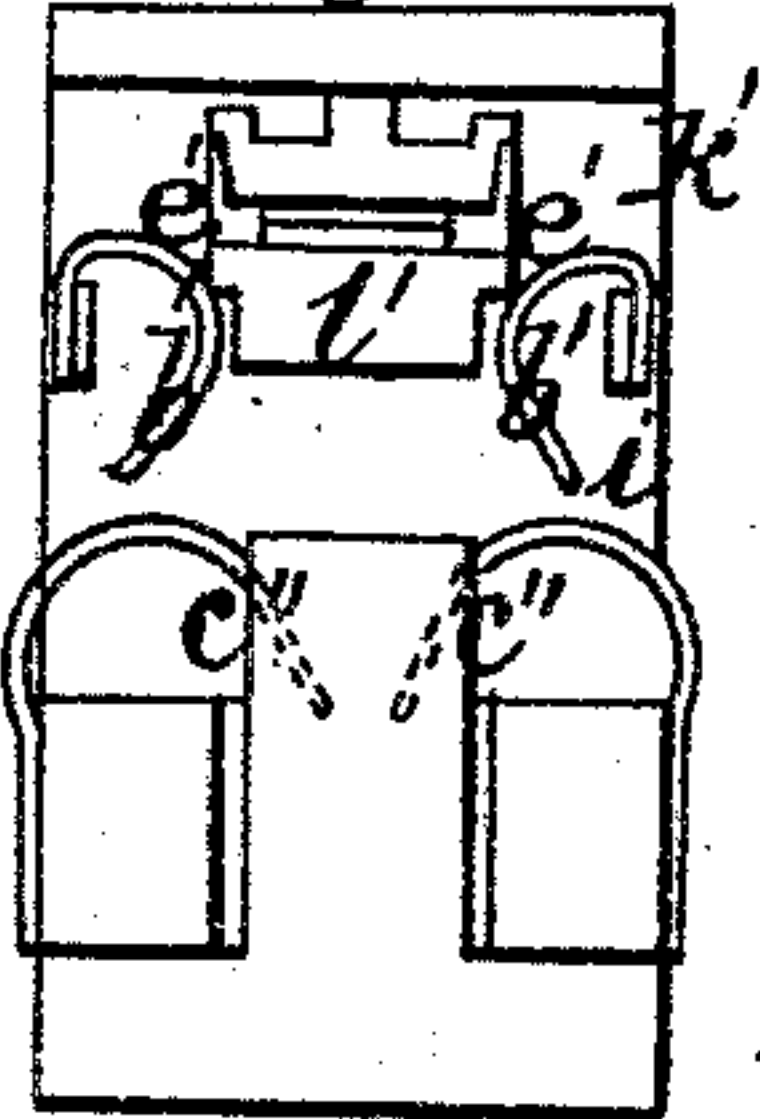


Fig. 5.

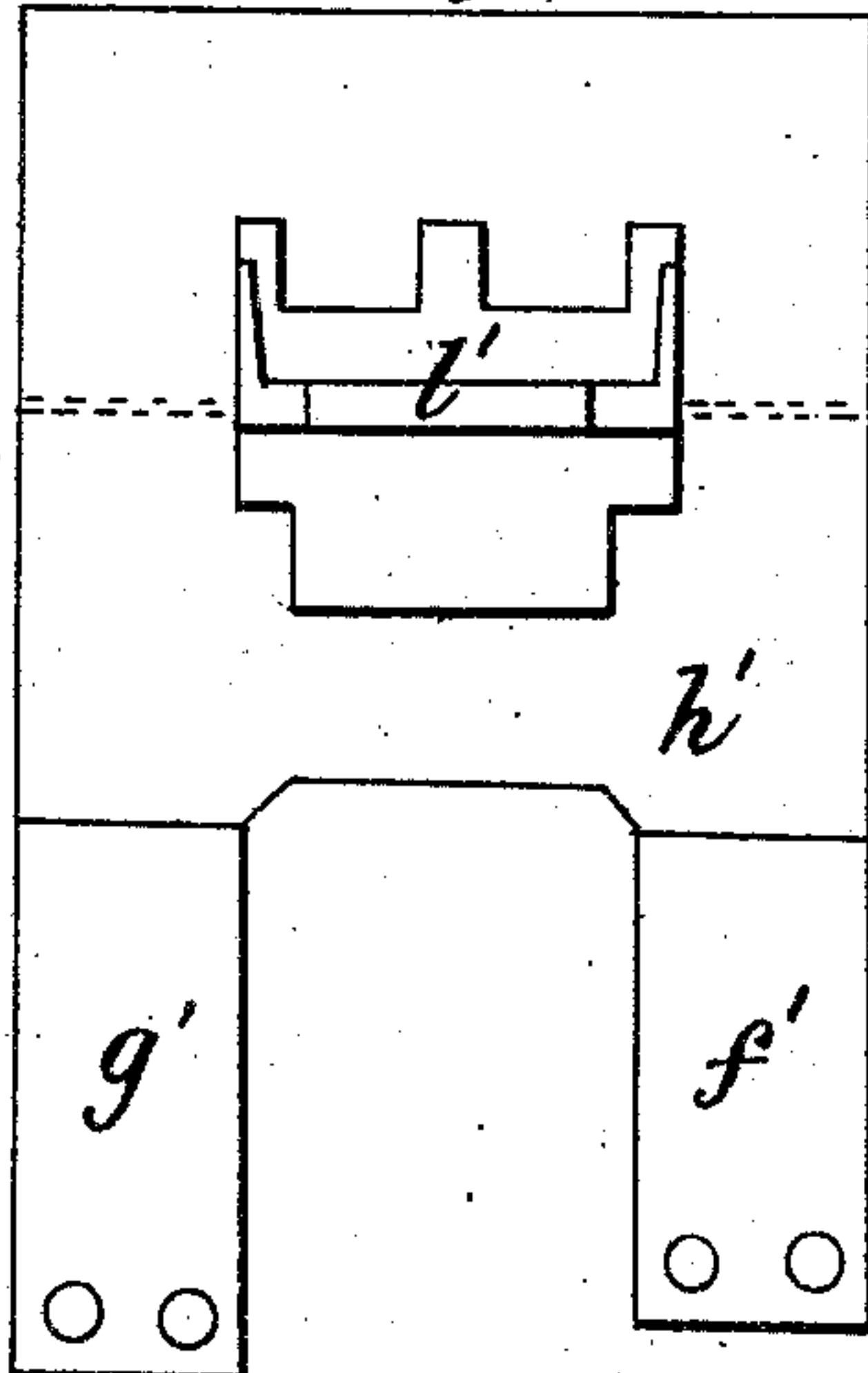


Fig. 8.

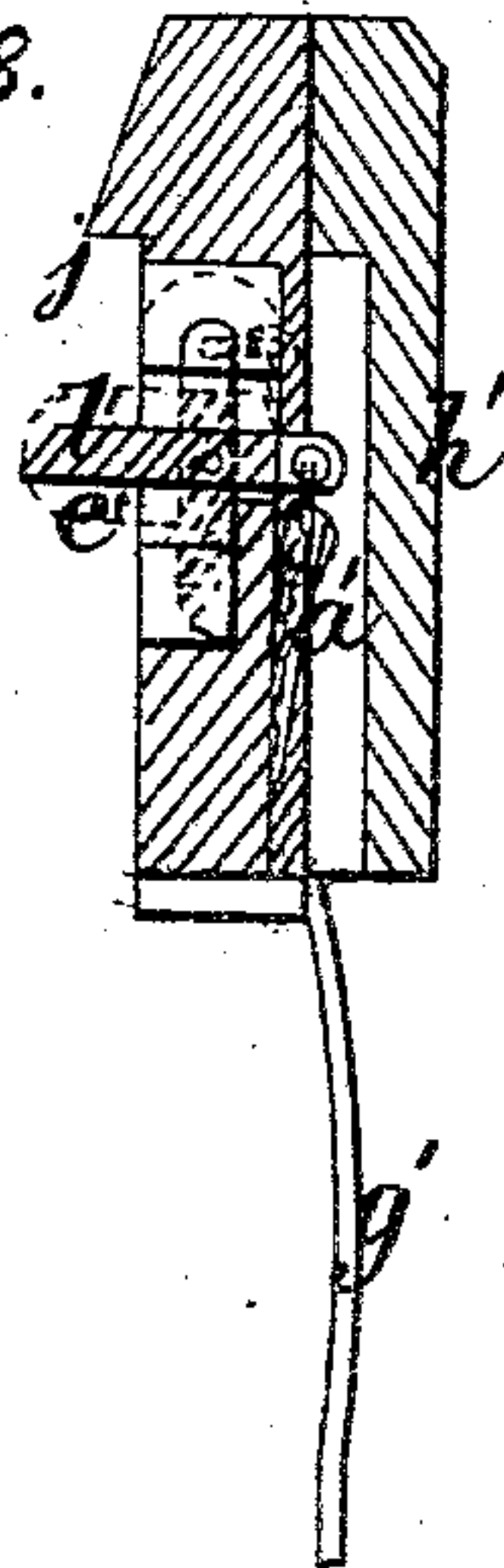


Fig. 7.

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# United States Patent Office.

THEOPHLIE LARAMIE AND JOHN A. SCOTT, OF WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

Letters Patent No. 89,319, dated April 27, 1869; antedated April 17, 1869.

## MACHINE FOR WRAPPING SUGAR-KISSES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

### To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THEOPHLIE LARAMIE and JOHN A. SCOTT, of the city of Wheeling, in the State of West Virginia, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement on Machines for Wrapping Sugar-Kisses and Making Paper Boxes; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters and marks thereon, which said drawings form part of this specification, and represent a machine and parts thereof, constructed under our invention,

Figure 1 being a top view of said machine;

Figure 2, a side view thereof;

Figure 3, a front view of the machine; and

Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, views in detail of certain parts of the machine.

In all of these figures, where like parts are shown, like marks and letters are used to indicate like parts.

This machine is more specially intended for wrapping sugar-kisses, but may be used for covering or wrapping other articles of the same form and shape as the kiss, or of other shape and form, and may be used for pressing paper into form for making paper boxes, and other like articles, a former then being used, around which the paper will be pressed, instead of the sugar-kiss.

The operative parts of this machine are supported by and attached to suitable frame-bars, or pieces, of which *a b c* are vertical, and *d*, horizontal.

In operation, the paper for forming the cover, or wrapper, is fed along, a piece of the proper size cut off, and the kiss being carried forward and over the paper, the two are moved downward, the wrapper turned upon and around the kiss, and then, by the continued operation of the machine, the wrapped, or covered kiss is delivered from the machine.

A cross-head, *e*, connected, by rods, *f*, to an upper cross-head, *g*, is the first, or main means put in motion. In the machine here represented, this motion is to be made by the hand of the operative. In a machine moved by motive-power, a cam on the end of a shaft, at about the point *h*, would take the place of the hand, the movement thus produced by the hand, or by the cam, being downward, the springs *i* causing the opposite upward movement. In machines actuated by motive-power, both of these movements could be produced by an eccentric on the shaft, instead of the cam.

The paper is fed onward over the roller *j*, having its bearings in the vertical bars *c*, and between the rollers *k* and *l*, having their bearings in the vertical bars *b*, this feeding being produced by the ratchet *m*, on the end of the shaft *n* of the roller *l*, and the pawl *o*, on the lever *p*.

The lever *p* is pivoted on the shaft *n*. Its upward and downward movements are caused by the bar *q*, which is operated by the movements of the cross-heads through the interposed bar *r*, attached to the cross-head *g*.

The blank piece, to form the wrapper, is cut off by the cutter *s*, which is, at its one end, pivoted to the rear side of the cross-beam *t*, and, at its other end, clamped and guided by the spring *u*, attached to the frame-bar *a*. This cutter is moved downward, to cut, by the vertical bar *v*, affixed to it, and upward by a flat spring, under its rear end.

The bar *v* has upon its upper end a double-faced projection, *w*, and when the cross-head *g* travels downward, the curved face of the stud *x*, attached thereto, is traversed by the outer face of the projection *w*, so that the cutter is forced downward, the other face of the stud, *x*, being traversed by the inner face of *w*, on the upper movement of the cross-head.

The kisses are carried forward under the presser, or press-head, *y*, by the receiver, *z*, into the box, or receiving-part, *z'*, of which they may be fed by hand, or by a suitably-constructed hopper.

The receiving-part *z'* has spring sides, with both ends, or only one, lipped, at *y'*, for the better holding in, and, at the proper time, of delivering the kiss, or rather of allowing it to pass on downwards.

These spring sides may be, as shown by the drawings, a continuation of the sides of the receiver, or independent flat springs, attached thereto.

The forward or feeding-movement of this receiver *z* is caused by the spring *x'*, attached to its outer end and to the cross-beam *t*, while its backward movement is effected by the inclined face *w'*, of the bar *v'*, acting on the roller *u'*, the bar *v'* travelling through the slot in the receiver, shown by fig. 6 of the drawings.

The bar *v'* is attached to the cross-head *g*, and moved with and by it.

Both the forward and backward movements of the receiver might be produced by a suitably-faced bar, and thus the spring *x'* be dispensed with.

The presser *y* is affixed to a cross-bar, *t'*, holes in the ends of which allow it to traverse up and down on the rods *f*.

Springs *s'*, attached to the bar *t'* and to the cross-head *g*, have a tendency to draw upward the bar *t'* and the presser.

A flat bar, *r'*, is so pivoted on the upper side of the cross-head *g*, controlled by a spring, *q'*, on the one hand, and by an inclined-faced upright, *p'*, and a screw, *o'*, on the other hand, that when the cross-head *g* is at the end of its upward movement, and for a brief term of its downward movement, the end of the bar *r'* is over a part of the head of the presser *y*, as is shown by fig. 1 of the drawings. By this arrangement of means, the presser, for a short period of the down-



ward movement of the cross-head, is carried downward, under which movement the flat surfaces of the hinged plate *n'* are brought against the upper surface of the kiss, in the space *z'*, and the inner surfaces of the faces *m'* against the ends of the kiss, and it and the blank paper for the wrapper are carried downward to the hinged plates *l'*, when, by the movement of the bar *r'* against the face of the upright *p'*, the end of the bar *r'* is removed from the head of the presser, and the springs *s'*, being allowed to act, the cross-bar *t'* carrying up the presser, is brought up against the cross-head *g*. During this movement of the presser downward, the wrapper is turned up, by the sides of the kiss, and over the top of the kiss, the last-named turning being effected by the recesses *k'*, fig. 4, and *j'*, fig. 8, the first being in the fixed back-plate *i'*, and the second being in the spring front plate *h'*, the springs *g'* and *f'* of which force the kiss and wrapper under the edges of the recesses.

The continued downward movement of the cross-heads carries the presser down again, the upper part, or surface of the bar *t'*, then being in contact with the lower surface of the cross-head *g*. During this further downward movement, the ends *m'*, of the hinged plates of the presser, turn down the upper ends of the wrapper, while the plates *l'* are forced down, bringing out their toothed sides, *e'*, as indicated by the red lines of fig. 8, which press in the edges of the wrapper, and the lower surface of the ends of the wrapper, being in contact with the face of the curved springs *b'*, are also forced up, so that this further downward movement completes the wrapping of the kiss.

The delivery of the kiss from the machine is caused

by the downward movement of the kisses subsequently acted upon.

A spring, *a'*, restores the plates *l'* to the horizontal position, on the upward movement of the presser, as shown by the black lines of fig. 8.

A stud, or pin, at *a''*, on the inner surface of the presser, on the upper movement, comes in contact with the surface *b''*, of the cross-beam *t*, and prevents the further upward movement of the presser.

In the completing movement of the kisses, the springs *c''* finish the wrapping of the kiss.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The arrangement of the cross-heads *g* and *e*, with the guide-rods *f* and springs *i*, and the presser *y*, with the bar *r'*, spring *q'*, screw *o'*, and upright *p'*, for operating the presser, substantially as herein recited.
2. The hinged plates *m'* and *n'*, on the end of the presser, as and for the purposes described.
3. The kiss-receiver *z*, with the spring ends, as herein set forth.
4. The hinged plates *l'*, constructed and operated as described.
5. The recessed plates *h'*, in combination with the presser, for the purposes recited.
6. The arrangement of the springs *b'* and *c''*.

This specification signed, this 24th day of August, 1868.

T. LARAMIE.  
JOHN A. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

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M. E. WINER.