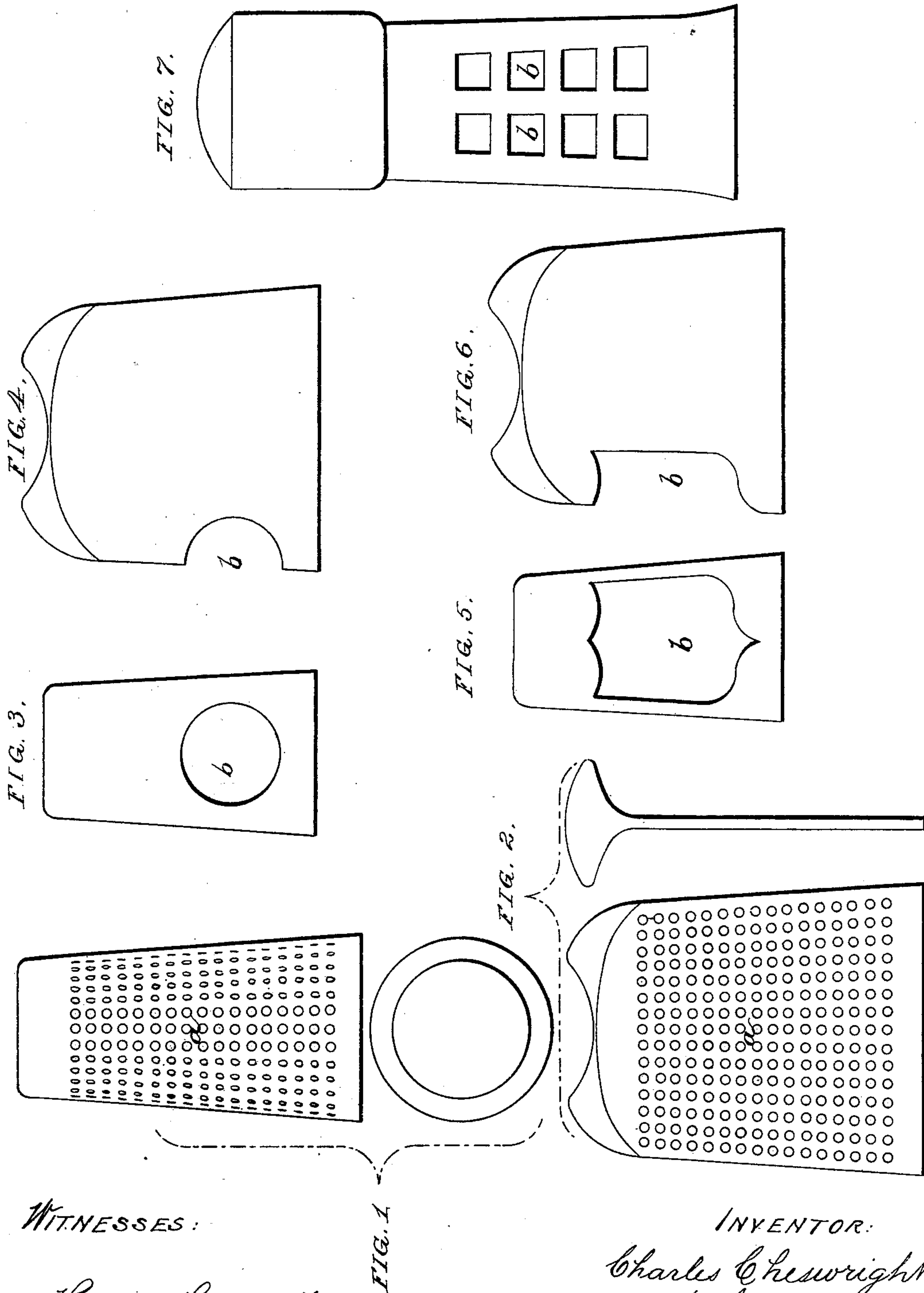


(No Model.)

C. CHESWRIGHT.
Method of Making Capsules.

No. 233,980.

Patented Nov. 2, 1880.



WITNESSES:

Henry Howson Jr.
Harry Smith

INVENTOR:

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by his Attorneys.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES CHESWRIGHT, OF PARKHURST ROAD, ENGLAND.

METHOD OF MAKING CAPSULES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 233,980, dated November 2, 1880.

Application filed April 10, 1880. (No model.) Patented in England November 26, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES CHESWRIGHT, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and a resident of Parkhurst Road, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented certain Improvements in Making Capsules for the Necks of Bottles and Similar Articles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the making and construction of capsules or coverings provided with distinctive marks or devices and adapted to be applied to bottles and similar receptacles for the purpose of affording protection against fraud. These capsules or coverings are usually so constructed and their marks or devices are so designed that while, on the one hand, any attempt to remove the capsule or covering from the bottle, for example, insures the destruction of the former, on the other hand the marks or devices are not capable of being readily imitated or counterfeited, so that a perfect guarantee against the contents of the bottle being tampered with is provided, since the capsule or covering, when once removed, cannot be applied to the bottle again, and its place cannot be supplied by another (except a genuine capsule similar to the former one) without detection, the capsule being perforated, cut, or stamped to render it more destructible. Now, my invention consists in perforating, stamping, embossing, or otherwise operating upon the capsule or covering so as to produce punctures, openings, marks, or devices when the capsule or covering is in a flat state, by which means I am enabled to carry out these operations with less waste of material, and more effectually than is practicable when they are performed upon the capsule in a round condition.

In order to accomplish this result a capsule or covering is first formed, as shown in Figure 1, without perforations, and is next wholly or partially flattened by folding it in two, as indicated in Fig. 2, and then subjected to the action of punches, stamps, or piercers, so as to produce punctures, for example, as shown at *a*, or to produce any required openings, marks, or devices, after which the capsule or covering is opened out by a tool of conical form with a

wedge-shaped extremity or otherwise, and finally finished by any of the usual and well-known means.

By operating upon the capsules in a flat or folded condition they may be punctured with close perforations throughout nearly the whole length of the capsule, thus producing a species of lace-work unattainable by other means in the case of long capsules in consequence of the difficulty in disengaging the capsule from the mandrel without causing its destruction.

When openings are formed in the capsule or covering they may be made of any required shape, examples of which are given at *b* in Figs. 3, 5, and 7 of the drawings.

In Fig. 3 is shown a round opening in one side of the capsule, formed by first flattening the capsule and then cutting a semicircular opening in the edge, as shown in Fig. 4, and then opening up the capsule with a tool, as before described.

The irregularly-shaped opening shown in Fig. 5 is formed in the same way by cutting half the figure out of the flattened edge of the capsule.

In the capsule, Fig. 7, a series of openings are cut to form a species of trellis-work. The openings may be on one or both sides of the capsule or covering. When they are required to be on both sides and of similar form both sets of openings may be stamped out at one operation. When the openings are required on one side only the openings may be stamped out at the edge of the fold, as in Figs. 4 and 6.

I claim as my invention—

The method described of preparing capsules—that is, first flattening the capsule, then perforating, cutting, stamping, or embossing the flattened capsule, and finally reopening the capsule.

In witness whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES CHESWRIGHT.

Witnesses:

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