

(No Model.)

J. KREHBIEL.

CAPSULE FILLING MACHINE.

No. 336,010.

Patented Feb. 9, 1886.

Fig. 1

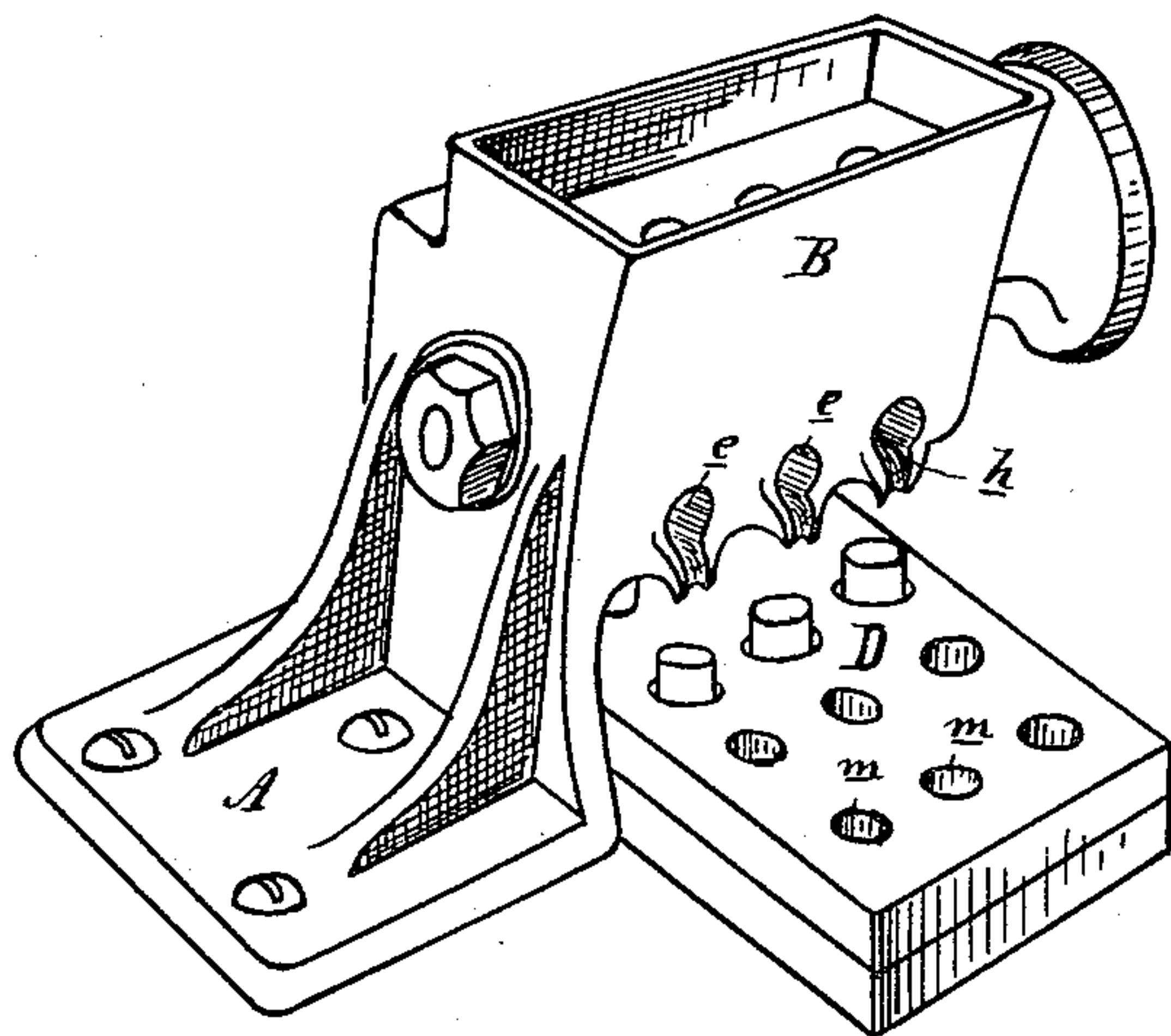


Fig. 3

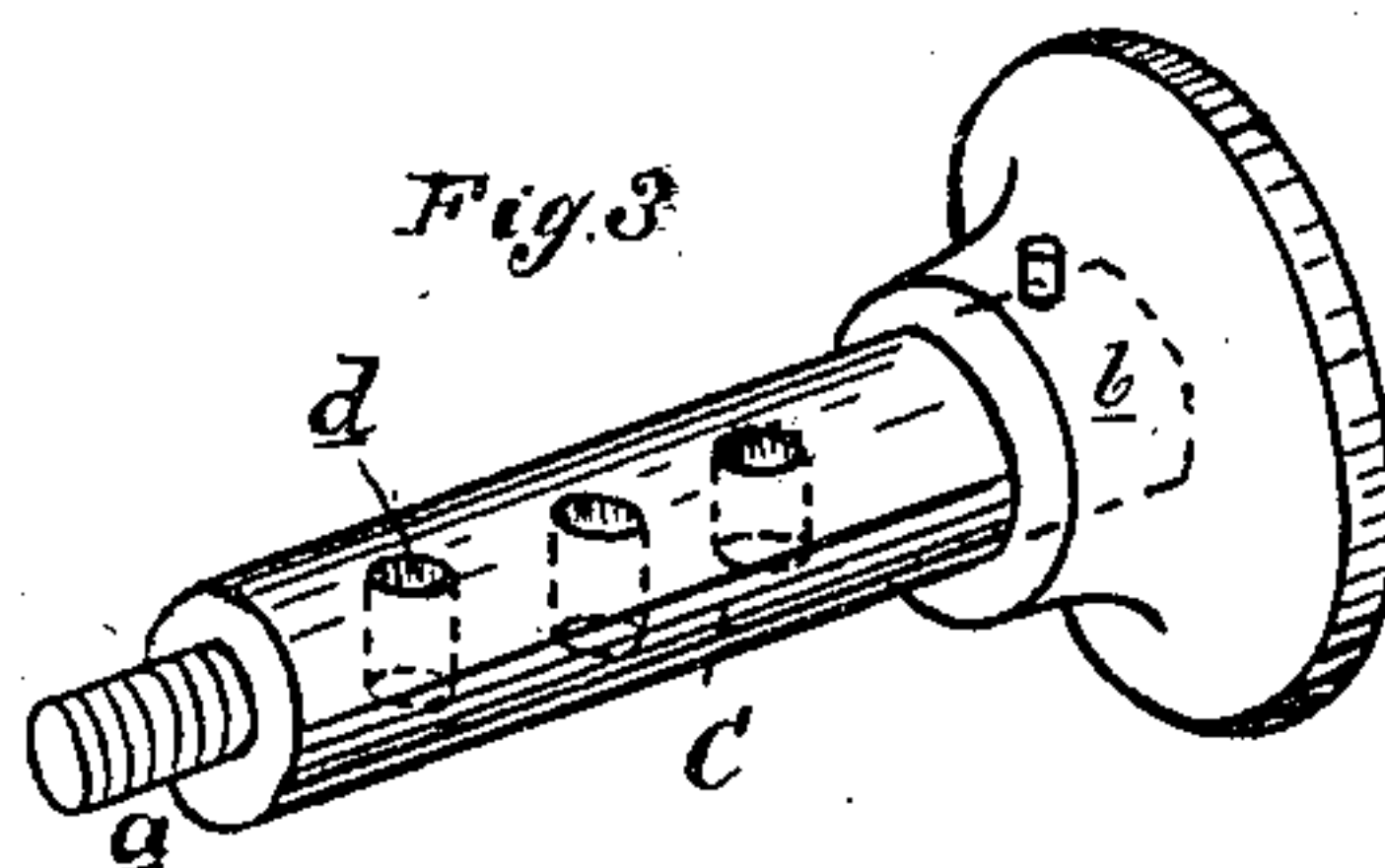


Fig. 2

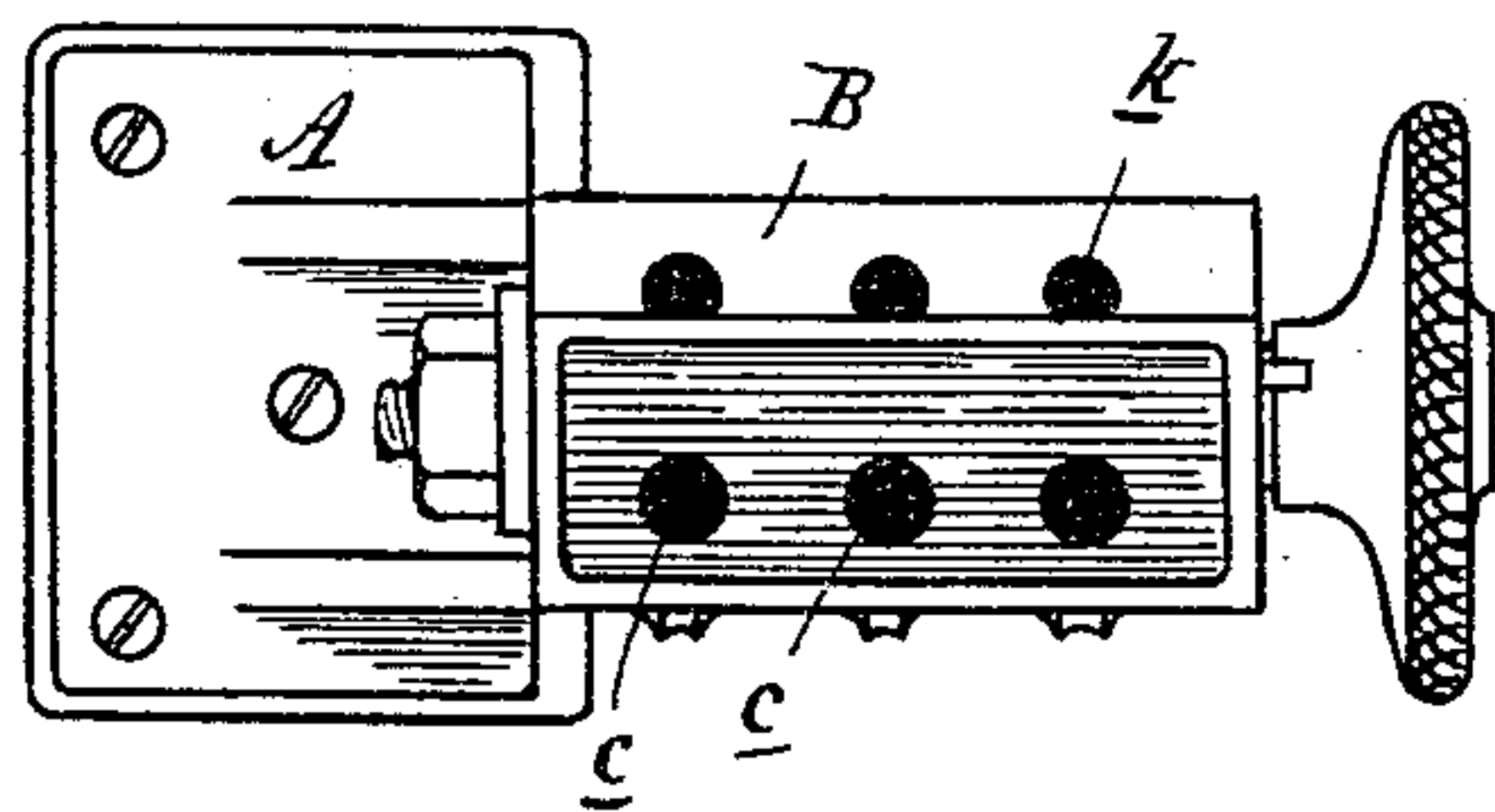
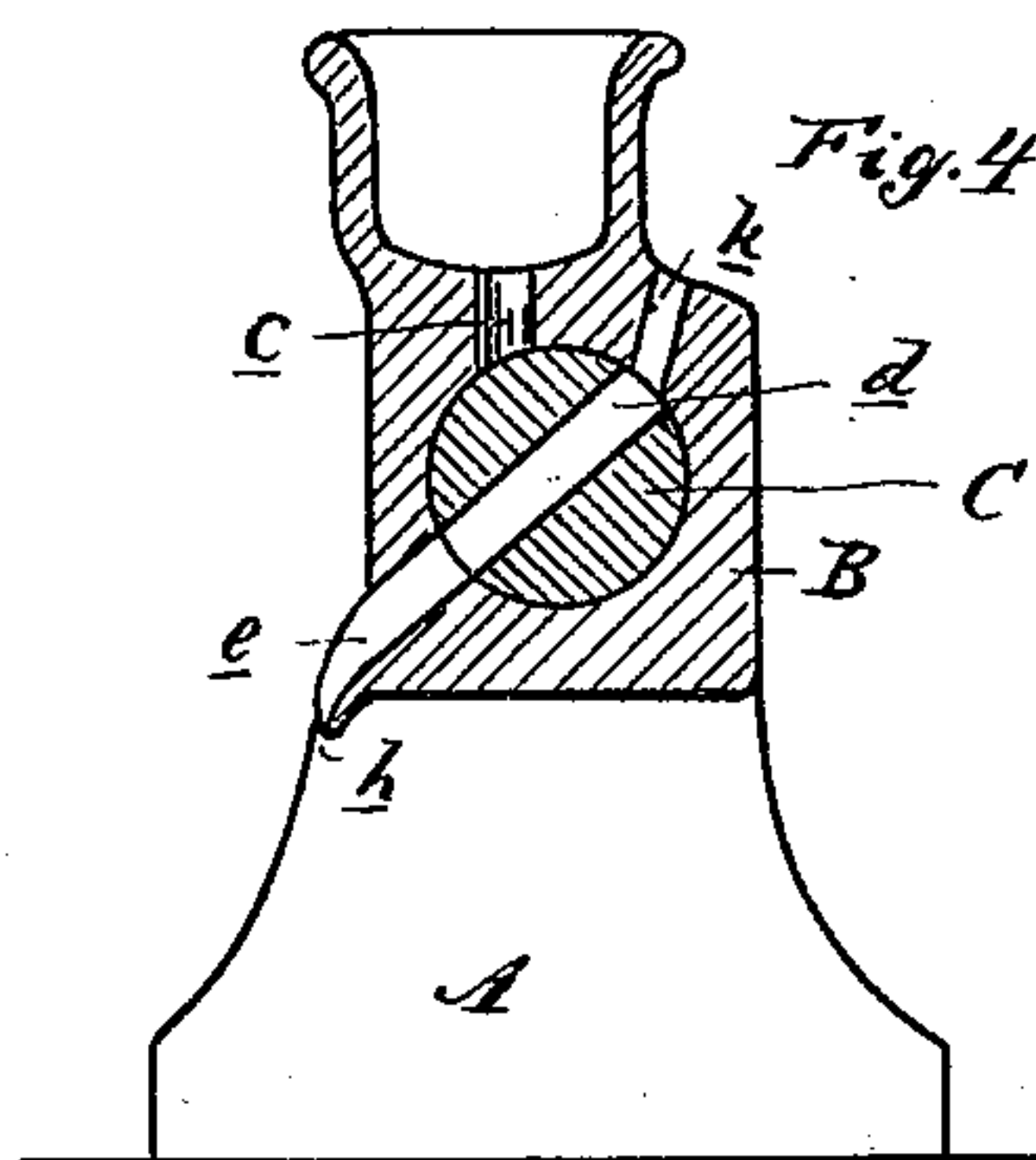


Fig. 4



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN KREHBIEL, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO THE GLOBE DRUG  
AND CAPSULE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## CAPSULE-FILLING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,010, dated February 9, 1886.

Application filed July 9, 1885. Serial No. 171,072. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN KREHBIEL, of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Capsule-Filling Devices; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in the construction and operation of devices for filling capsule-bodies with oils or liquids in desired quantities.

Retail druggists are frequently required to put up liquid prescriptions to be taken in small and well-defined doses; and it as frequently occurs that such medicines are so nauseating to the taste that it becomes necessary to inclose them, each dose by itself, in capsules made of gelatine; but as these capsules are usually small, druggists find it so difficult to fill them with fluids that but few are used by the prescription-druggist; hence this invention is designed to furnish the retail druggist with a simple device by means of which he can readily, easily, and without waste fill capsule-bodies with fluids in any desired quantities.

The invention consists in providing proper mechanism for the purpose, and in the construction and combination of its parts, as more fully hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device for filling gelatine-capsule bodies with oils or fluids. Fig. 2 is a top plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a detached view, partly in section, of the measuring-plug. Fig. 4 is a vertical central cross-section of the device.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, A represents a standard, adapted to be secured to the store-counter or other suitable place, supporting and carrying upon its upper end the overhanging body B of the filler. This body is bored out horizontally from end to end, and a round plug, C, with projecting ends *a* and *b*, is fitted into said bores snugly, but not tightly enough to prevent the free rotation thereof when actuated thereto by force applied to the

handle, which is secured at *b*. The opposite end of the plug is provided with a nut or other device like a key or pin at *a* to hold it in place in the bore. Upon the top of the body B there is a pan or receptacle, from the bottom of which holes or ports *c* lead to the bore and form a means of communication between said pan and the holes *d*, which are bored through the plug, so that when the latter is inserted in the bore of the body such holes will be upon the same vertical line with the ducts *c*. Leading from such bore diagonally downward through the wall of the body are the discharge-ducts *e*, each terminating in a lip or spout, *h*. These latter ducts are in the same vertical line with the ports *c*. Air-passages *k* lead from the outside of the body to the bore thereof.

D is a plate having a series of holes, *m*, at equal distances apart, and these holes are designed to receive the capsule-bodies, the caps thereof being removed, and present their unclosed ends directly under the lips of the ducts *e*.

In practice the oil or liquid is poured into the pan, the plug is rotated so as to present the upper ends of the holes *d* in the plug to the ports *c*, when the holes are filled with the medicine—say ten or twenty drops, as the case may be, or as the size of the holes will admit. The plug is now partially rotated, cutting off the flow from the pan, until the lower end of the holes in said plug are coincident with the discharge-ducts *e*, whence the medicine is discharged into the empty capsules held in the plate D. The caps are then replaced on the capsules and the medicines are ready for use.

The plate D is adjustable beneath the spouts, so that as soon as one lot of capsules has been filled the plate may be moved so as to bring the next set beneath the spouts, as will be readily understood.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a liquid-capsule-filling device, a body, A B, having a cylindrical bearing, with connected feed-orifices and corresponding discharge-ducts, combined with a plug having holes to correspond with the orifices in the body, and arranged to be brought coincident



with the feed and discharge orifices successively, and to receive and discharge the medicine from the opposite ends of the holes in the plug, as set forth.

- 5 2. In a liquid-capsule-filling machine, a body, A B, having a cylindrical bearing, with connected feed-orifices and corresponding air-passages and discharge-orifices, combined with a cylinder having passages to correspond with

the said orifices, and arranged to register with the vents and discharge-orifices simultaneously, but to be closed at the bottom by the bearing when in communication with the feed-orifices, as set forth.

JOHN KREHBIEL.

Witnesses:

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E. J. SCULLY.