

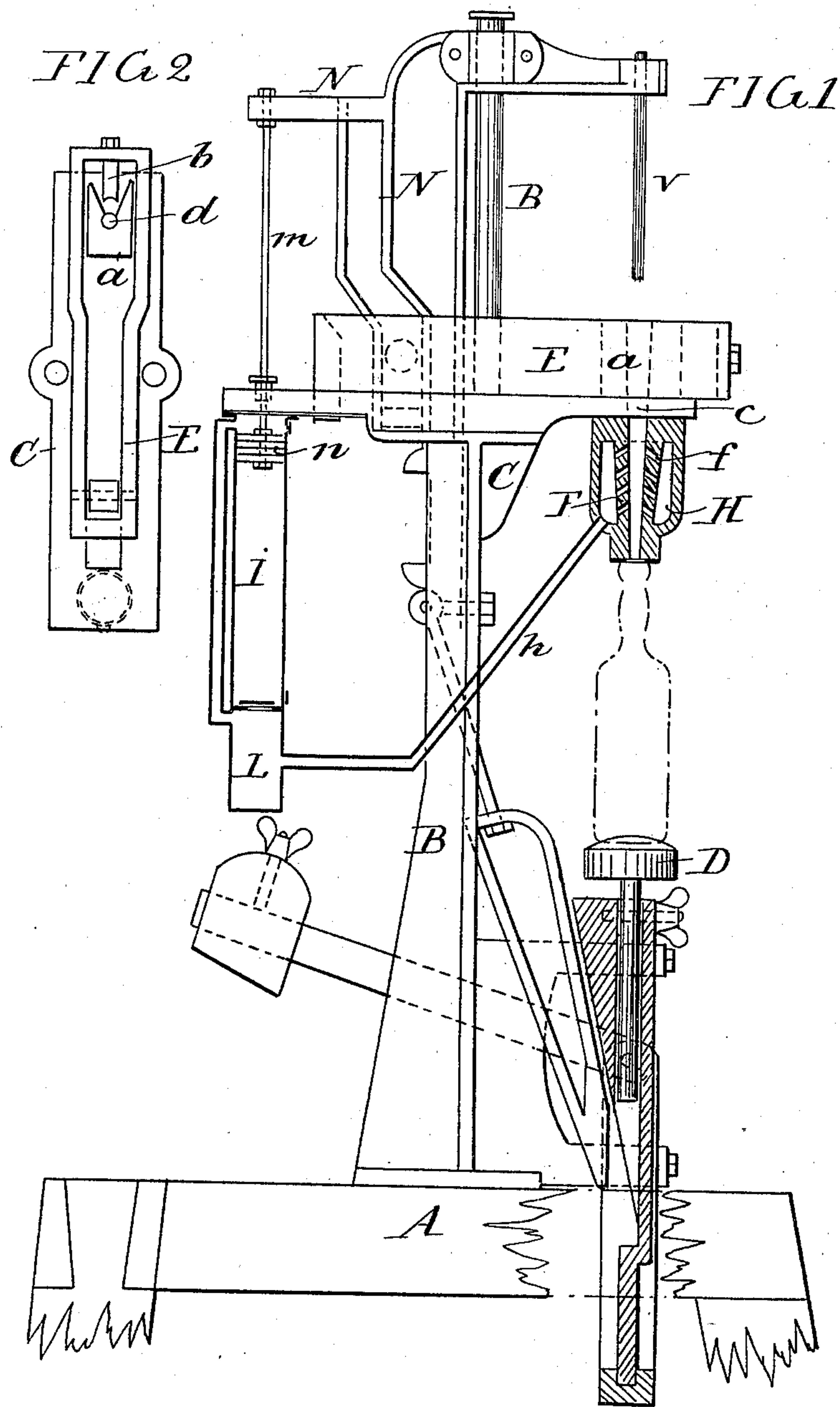
No. 629,047.

Patented July 18, 1899.

A. A. PINDSTOFTE.
CORKING MACHINE.

(Application filed Feb. 9, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDERS ANDERSEN PINDSTOFTE, OF COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

CORKING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 629,047, dated July 18, 1899.

Application filed February 9, 1899. Serial No. 705,044. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDERS ANDERSEN PINDSTOFTE, manufacturer, residing at Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corking-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which
10 it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in corking-machines enabling the water present in the cork and the waste adhering thereto to be completely pressed out and removed from
15 the cork prior to its insertion in the neck of the bottle. The novel arrangement whereby this result is attained is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates the device in section as
20 applied to a corking-machine of the known kind, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the sliding mechanism arranged above the device for pressing out the water and which serves for compressing the cork in the first place.

25 The corking-machine, which is of the known kind, consists of a beam A, upon which is mounted a standard B, carrying a fixed table C, through which is formed an aperture c for the passage of the cork. This aperture is
30 partially surrounded by a fixed cheek a, Fig. 2, working in conjunction with a movable cheek b, both being arranged in a slide E, which is displaceable in a longitudinal direction upon the table C. The cork d is placed
35 between the cheeks a and b and compressed when the slide is displaced toward the left hand upon the table, Fig. 1, the slide N, which is displaceable along the standard B, being depressed by means of a handle, which is not
40 shown. When the cork is compressed between the two cheeks, it is at the same time brought above the passage c in the table C, so that it may be forced down through this passage by means of the piston V, which is
45 connected with the slide N.

50 The novel device for pressing out the water is arranged immediately beneath the table C, and consists of a cylinder or conical guide-socket F, which is rigidly attached to the underside of the table, the axial passage through this socket, which tapers downward, forming a continuation of the passage c. This cone

or cylinder F may be closed below by means of an elastic washer G, against the under side of which the mouth of the bottle placed upon
55 the table D may be pressed during corking.

The wall of the cone or cylinder F is provided with a number of oblique and downwardly-directed passages f, through which the water, waste, and the like pressed from
60 the cork may escape. The cone or cylinder F is surrounded by a closed chamber H, from which the air is withdrawn at the same time as the cork passes by the passages f of the cylinder. This withdrawal of air may be ef-
65 fected in any suitable manner—for example, by connecting the chamber H with a chamber L, arranged beneath the air-pump, by means of a pipe h, through which the air is sucked when the pump-piston n is displaced. The
70 piston-rod m of the pump is connected with the slide N in such manner that the piston is depressed and the air withdrawn from the chamber L, and consequently from the chamber H, connected therewith, at the same time
75 as the cork is conducted through the cone.

The operation of the device is as follows: The cork is placed between the cheeks a and b, whereupon the slides N, and with them the piston V, are depressed. By this means the
80 cork is compressed and forced downward through the aperture c of the cone or cylinder by the action of the piston V, the water, waste, and the like which is present in the cork being forced out and passing away
85 through the passages f. When the piston V is depressed, the piston n, which is connected with the slides N of the air-pump, is also pressed down, so that the air is sucked out of the chamber L and the chamber H, which
90 is in communication with this latter. The effect of this suction will of course be to withdraw the water and waste from the cork. The passages f serve for this purpose, and they are maintained free from obstruction
95 owing to the current of air, the water and cork waste passing from the bottom of the chamber H through the pipe h to the chamber L, from which they may be withdrawn from time to time by means of a drain-cock
100 or any other suitable manner.

The result above described is effected by one stroke, so that the cork is not released after the first pressing. This is of great impor-

tance, as in other cases the cork will give off waste. By the stroke used for forcing down the cork the waste is withdrawn at the same time as it becomes deposited in the passage *f*,
5 from which it is sucked after the passage of the cork and removed by means of the air-pump. There are provided in the cone or cylinder *F* a sufficient number of apertures *f* to insure that upon the downward passage
10 of the cork each pore shall pass at least two such apertures. By this means a certain outlet is provided for the water and cork waste.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and
15 in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. In combination in a corking-machine with the bottle-supporting means and cork-driving means, a guiding-socket for the cork
20 having a drain opening or openings therein, a chamber surrounding said socket and to which the drain-opening leads and means for withdrawing the air from the said chamber, substantially as described.

25 2. In combination, the guide-socket for the cork, having a drain opening or openings, an air-exhausting chamber about the said guide-

socket and connecting therewith through the said drain-opening, means for forcing the cork through the said guide-socket, exhaust- 30 ing means connected with the chamber and means for operating the cork-forcing means and the air-exhausting means simultaneously, substantially, as described.

3. In a corking-machine, the cork-forcing 35 mechanism and a guide having downwardly-extending openings to act as drains, said openings being disposed at different points about the cork and the downward inclination of said openings serving to carry off the water, sub- 40 stantially as described.

4. In a corking-machine, the cork-forcing mechanism, a guide having perforations for the passage of the water from the guide-socket and means for drawing off the water from the 45 socket through the said perforations, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ANDERS ANDERSEN PINDSTOFTE.

Witnesses:

THEODOR HOLM,
JULES BLOM.