

No. 675,013.

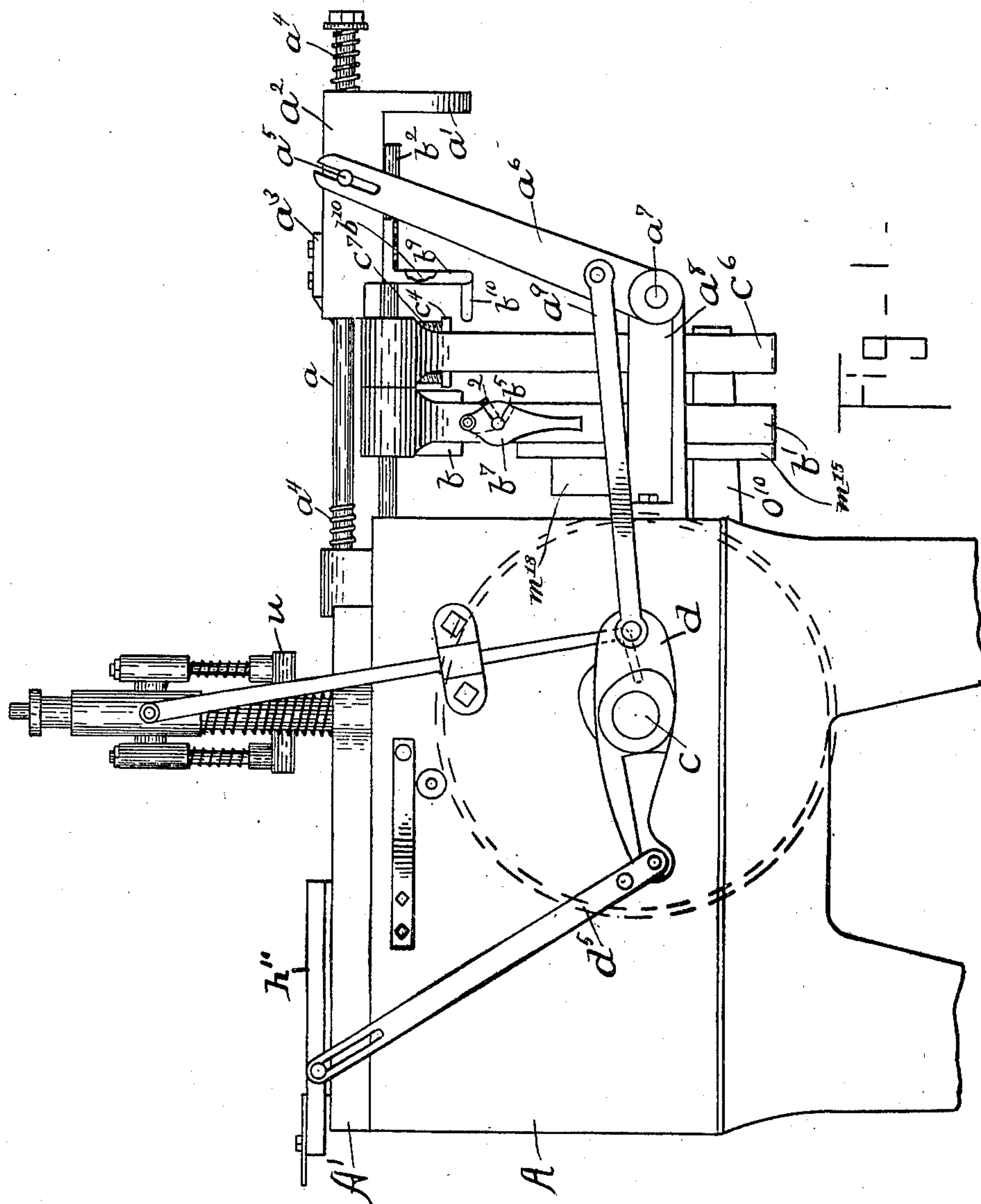
Patented May 28, 1901.

W. E. PETTEE.
BOTTLE LABELING MACHINE.

(Application filed June 10, 1899.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:

H. B. Davis,
J. L. Hutchinson.

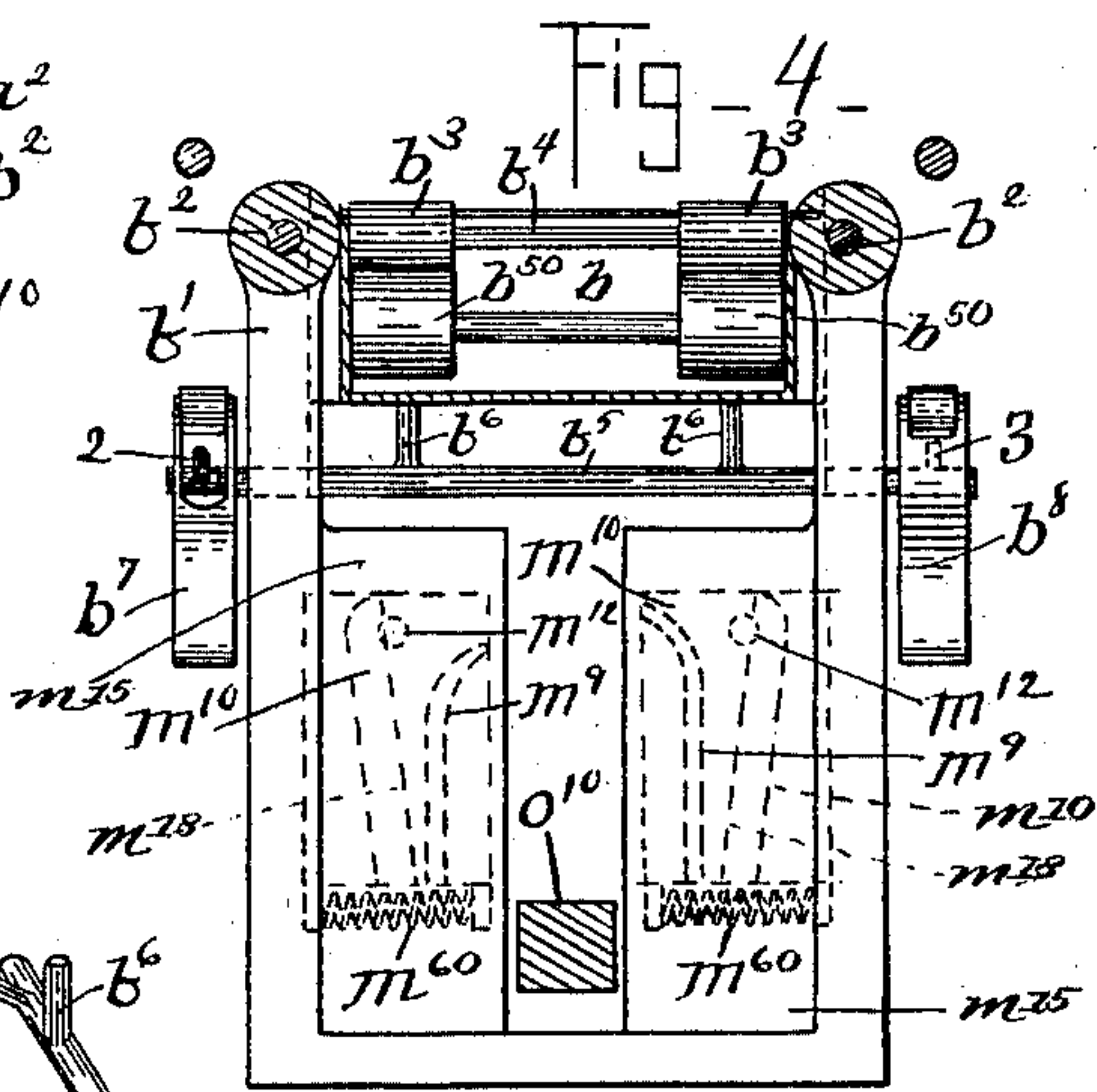
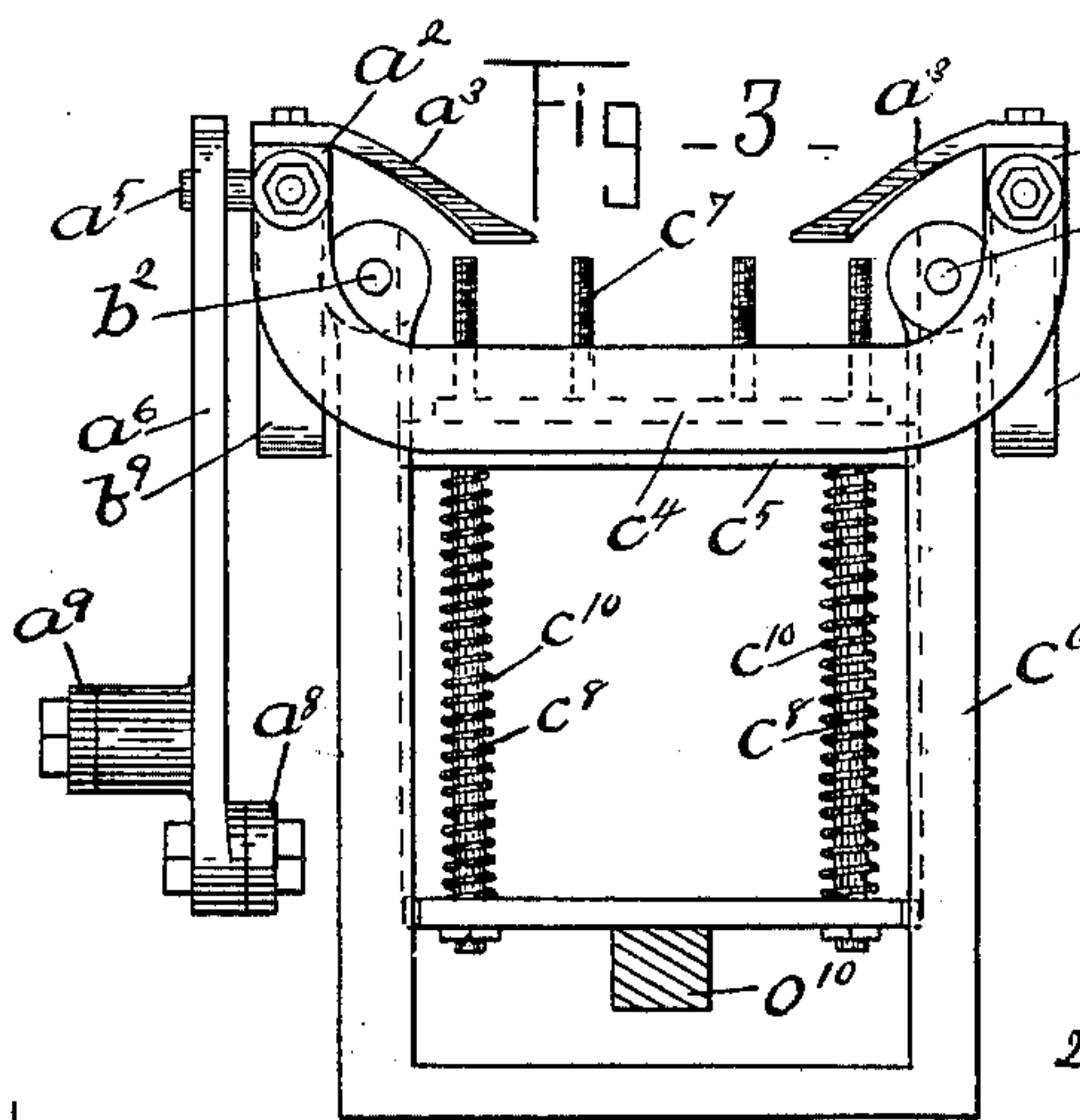
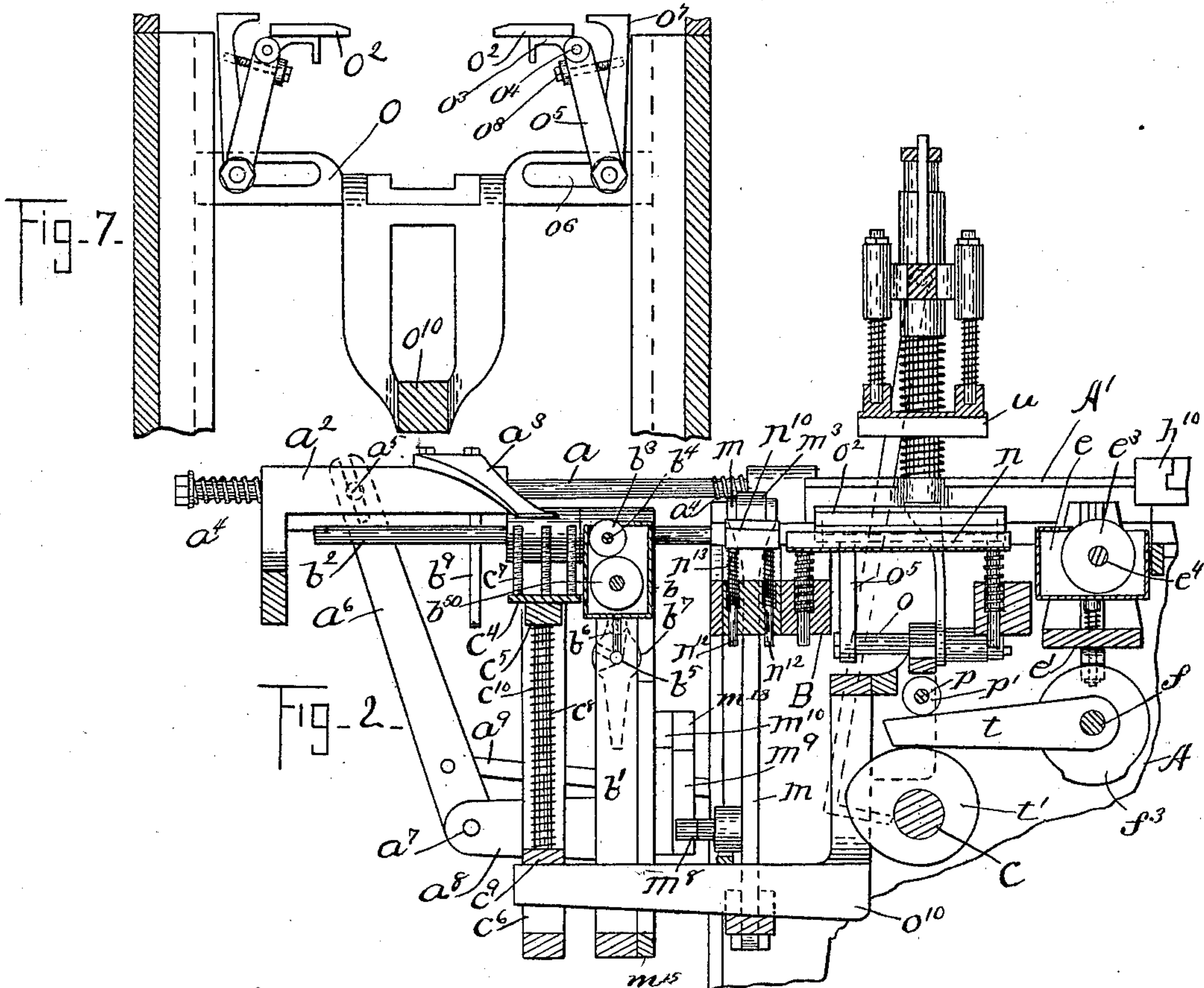
Inventor
William E. Pettee
By J. J. Hayes
Att'y.

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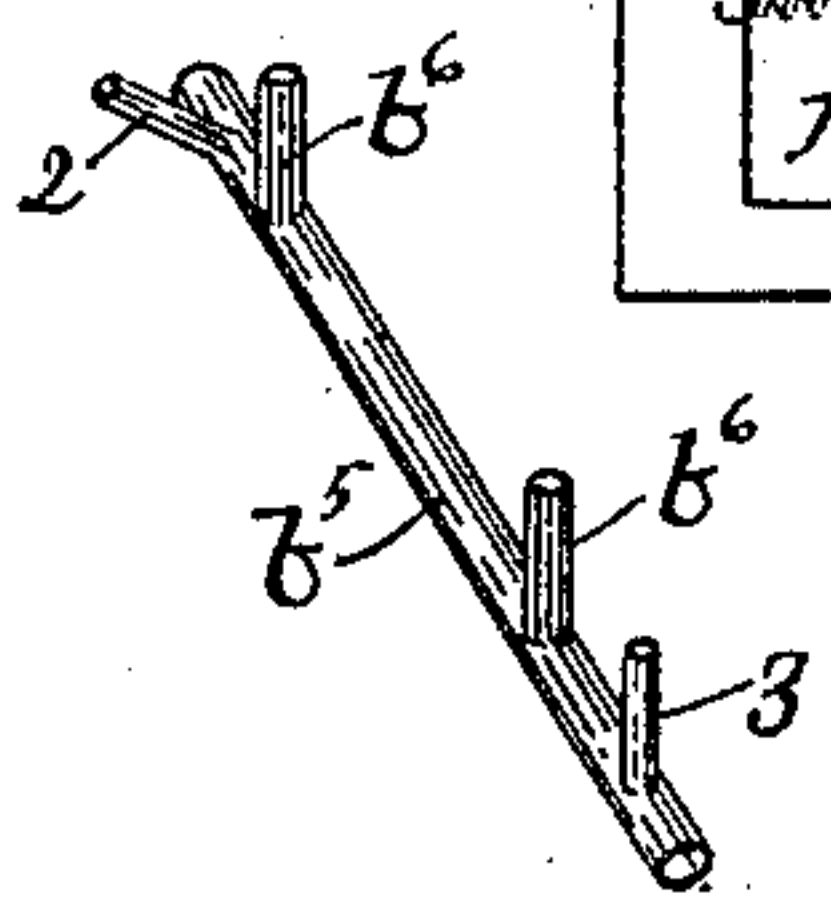
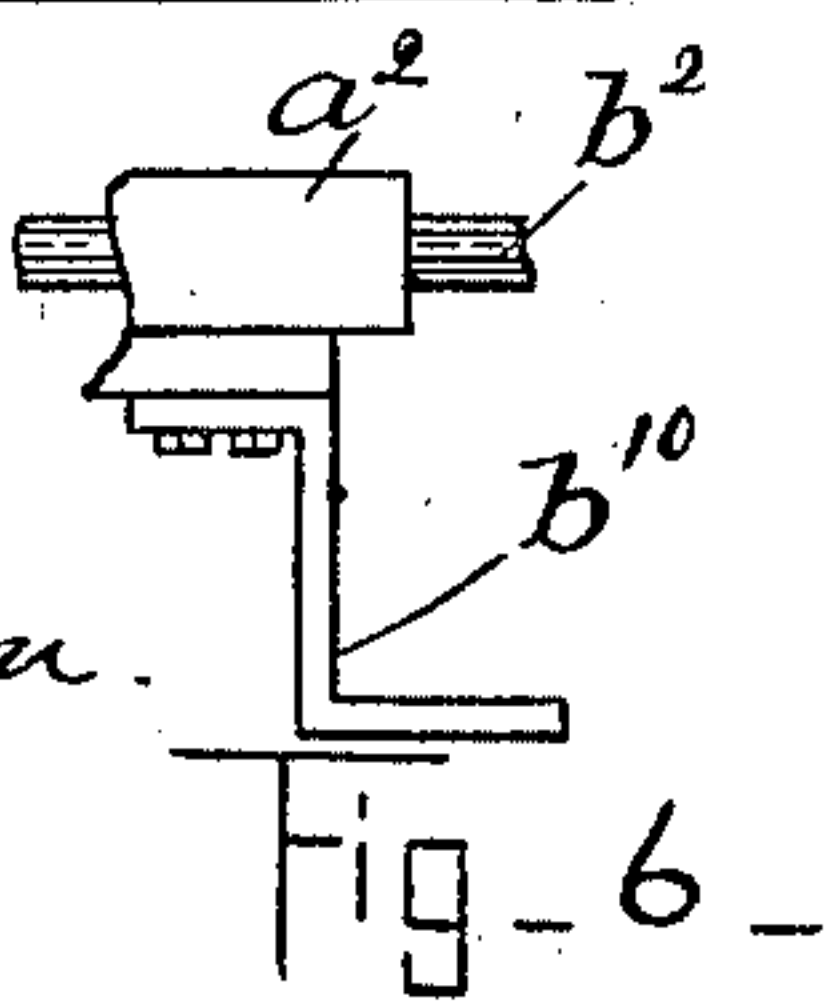
(Application filed June 10, 1899.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses:
H. B. Davis,
J. L. Hutchinson.



Inventor:
William E. Pettee
by J. J. Hayes
Atty.

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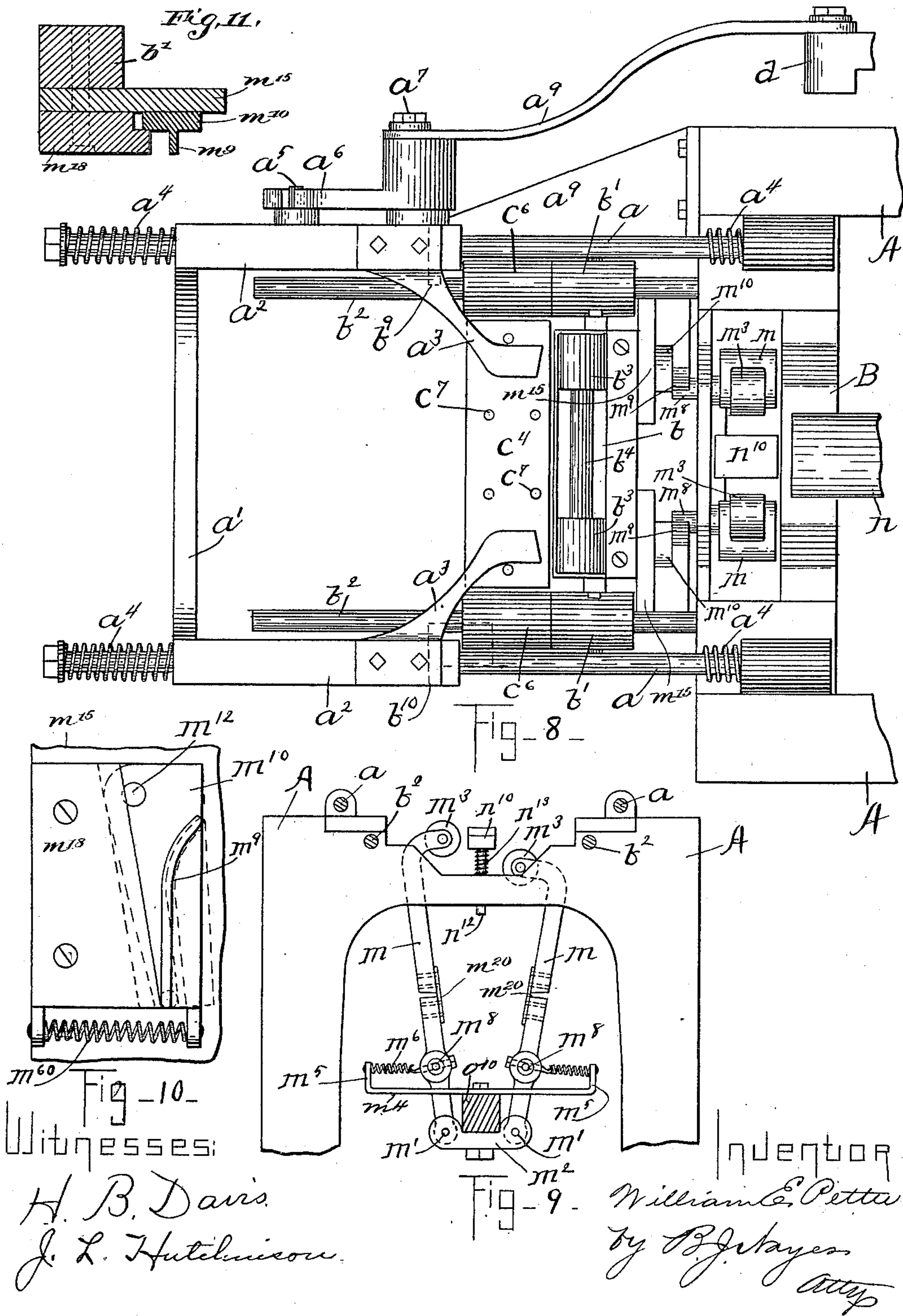
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(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.



Witnesses:
H. B. Davis
J. L. Hutchinson.

Inventor
William E. Pettee
by P. J. Hayes
att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. PETTEE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE
CHASE-SHAWMUT COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

BOTTLE-LABELING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,013, dated May 28, 1901.

Application filed June 10, 1899. Serial No. 720,027. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. PETTEE, of Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in
5 Bottle-Labeling Machines, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters and figures on the drawings representing like parts.

10 This invention relates to bottle-labeling machines, and has for its object to improve the construction of the machine, to the end that neck-labels may be applied to the necks of bottles substantially at the same time that
15 the body-labels are applied, although the neck-labeling devices embodying this invention may be used independently, if desired, in instances where it is desired to apply only neck-labels to the bottles; and the invention
20 furthermore has for its object to construct neck-labeling devices whereby a neck-label may be wrapped all around the neck of the bottle.

In accordance with this invention a pile
25 of neck-labels is contained in a label-holder, a pasting device is provided, and a neck-label conveyer is employed adapted to have applied to it a coating of paste and to then operate to pick off the uppermost neck-label of
30 the pile and convey it to a position to be applied to the neck of the bottle. The neck-label conveyer comprises, essentially, a pair of shoes which are adapted to be pasted, and said pasted shoes pick off the uppermost label of the pile, and by doing so apply paste
35 to the label, and said shoes are preferably separated, so that the paste will be applied only to the opposite edges of the labels, the middle portion of the label being unpasted.
40 The neck-label conveyer is operated to convey the neck-label over or upon a plate, preferably made yielding, which serves as a rest for the neck of the bottle, and when said neck-label is thus brought into position over
45 said yielding plate it will be detached from its conveyer by the neck of the bottle being thrust down upon it, and said neck-label will then be firmly held in engagement with the neck of the bottle and properly positioned
50 relatively thereto.

A body-engaging clamp is employed as a

means of engaging and holding the bottle by engaging its body, and said clamp is made movable for a short distance after its members have been brought together to clamp the
55 bottle, so that said clamp and bottle held by it will both move for a short distance and remove the label from the shoes, after which said bottle will be held at rest while the label is being applied. 60

When the bottle is first introduced, the neck-label will be held by its conveyer in position above the yielding plate and beneath the neck of the bottle—i. e., between the yielding plate and neck of the bottle—and
65 then as the bottle is engaged by the body-engaging clamp and is moved bodily downwardly by said clamp for a short distance the neck of the bottle will be thrust upon said neck-label, detaching it from its conveyer
70 and pressing it firmly upon said yielding plate in order that it may be held in engagement with the neck of the bottle and properly positioned relatively thereto.

Wipers are employed which act to lay the
75 neck-label onto the neck of the bottle while said label is positively held in engagement with it, and said wipers and the body-engaging clamp and yielding plate are movable one with relation to the other in order that
80 said neck-label may be applied.

As herein shown, the body-engaging clamp holds the bottle stationary, or substantially so, and the wipers are provided with means
85 for moving them.

As before stated, it is designed to use the neck-labeling devices in connection with body-labeling devices, and for the purpose of illustrating this part of my invention I have herein shown said neck-labeling devices
90 as working in conjunction with the body-labeling devices shown and described in United States Patent No. 597,858, granted to me January 25, 1898, yet they may be used in conjunction with any other form or kind
95 of body-labeling device. When used in conjunction with the body-labeling devices—such, for instance, as shown in said patent—the body-label conveyer will convey a body-label over or upon the lower plate or member
100 of the body-engaging clamp, and when the bottle is engaged and held by said clamp the

body-label will be detached from its conveyer and firmly held in engagement with the bottle, and the wipers which are employed to lay the body-label onto the bottle and which are moved relatively to said body-engaging clamp while the body-label is thus held in position on the bottle are or may be operated simultaneously, or substantially so, with the wipers which operate to apply the neck-label, and in such case all of said wipers may and preferably will be operated by the same mechanism.

Figure 1 shows a rear side elevation of a bottle-labeling machine embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of a sufficient portion of the machine shown in Fig. 1 to illustrate my present invention. Fig. 3 is a detail showing the neck-label holder and conveyer. Fig. 4 is a detail showing the pasting device for the neck-label conveyer by means of which a coating of paste is applied to said conveyer, thus adapting it to pick off the uppermost label of the pile and by doing so apply to the label thus picked off a coating of paste. Fig. 5 is a detail of the means employed for raising and lowering the paste-box shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is detail of the means for lowering the pasting device when the neck-label conveyer moves to convey a neck-label into position to be applied to the neck of the bottle. Fig. 7 is a detail showing the rising-and-falling frame bearing the body-label wipers and other parts. Fig. 8 is an enlarged plan view of the neck-labeling devices shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 9 is a detail showing the wipers for applying the neck-label. Fig. 10 is a detail showing the actuating device for one of the neck-label wipers, two such devices being provided, one for each wiper; and Fig. 11 is a cross-sectional detail of the means for moving one of the neck-label-wiper arms.

The neck-labeling devices are herein shown as applied to the bottle-labeling machine shown and described in United States Patent No. 597,858, above referred to, to which reference may be had, and, as represented in said patent, A represents the side frames of the machine and A' horizontal guides along which the body-label conveyer h^{10} slides.

e is the paste-box, containing the pasting-roll e^3 , which is secured to a shaft e^4 , said pasting-roll being adapted to apply a coating of paste to the shoes of said body-label conveyer h^{10} .

f^3 is a cam which is secured to the shaft f , located beneath the frame e' , bearing the paste-box e , and said cam f^3 acts upon a projection on the under side of said frame e' to raise and lower the paste-box as the cam revolves. The paste-box is raised so that its pasting-rolls e^3 will engage the shoes of the body-label conveyer when said conveyer travels in one direction and is lowered so that said pasting-rolls may be removed therefrom when the body-label conveyer travels in the opposite direction.

n is a yielding plate over or upon which the body-label is conveyed by the body-label conveyer and which receives upon it the bottle, and u is another plate located above said plate n , which is carried by a rising-and-falling cross-head and is adapted to engage the body of the bottle and press said bottle down onto the label, which is held in position over the plate n , to thereby detach said body-label from its conveyer and thereafter hold the bottle firmly with the body-label in engagement with it and properly positioned relatively to it. The plates n and u therefore constitute a body-engaging clamp which engages and holds the bottle with the body-label in position thereon preparatory to having the pasted edges of the label wiped down onto the bottle.

o represents a rising-and-falling frame carrying a pair of wipers which are adapted to apply the body-label to the bottle when it is thus held in position thereon, and said wiper-carrying frame is movable relatively to the other parts by a cam t' , secured to the shaft c , which engages and lifts an arm t , loosely mounted on the shaft f and bearing upon or against a friction-roll p' , mounted on the rod p , which is secured to said frame o . The wiper-carrying frame o rises and falls in guides provided for it and supports two separate wipers, each consisting of a plate o^2 , preferably of rubber, attached to a short arm o^3 or other support pivoted at o^4 to the upper ends of a pair of arms o^5 , which are pivotally connected at their lower ends to a rod or bar forming a coöperative part of this frame o , and said rod or bar is adjustably mounted in a slot o^6 to be adjusted toward and from the bottle, and a rigid arm o^7 is secured to said rod or bar, into which is screwed one or more screws o^8 , which pass freely through a hole in one or both arms o^5 and limit the movement of said arm o^5 in one direction.

The parts thus referred to, with the exception of the wiper, are all substantially the same as in the patent referred to, so that a detail description of them is unnecessary; but it is not intended to limit the employment of the neck-labeling devices to be described to work in conjunction with the body-labeling devices such as are herein shown.

Attached to and projecting forward from the side frames A A are a pair of rods or bars $a a$, arranged in parallelism, and upon said rods or bars $a a$ a neck-label conveyer is mounted to slide freely back and forth. The neck-label conveyer, as herein shown, consists of cross-bar a' , having end pieces a^2 , formed or provided with holes through them adapting them to slide freely along on said rods $a a$, and a pair of shoes $a^3 a^3$ are secured to said end pieces a^2 , which project downward and also inward, and said shoes $a^3 a^3$ are separated for the purposes to be explained. Spiral springs a^4 are mounted upon the guide-rods $a a$, at each end thereof, which serve as cushions which resist the movements of the neck-label conveyer at the opposite ends of

its stroke. The neck-label conveyer has projecting laterally from one side of one of its end pieces a^2 a pin a^5 , which is engaged by the slotted end of an arm a^6 , pivoted at a^7 to a bracket a^8 , secured to and projecting from the framework, and as said arm a^6 is moved to and fro on its pivot the neck-label conveyer will be reciprocated or caused to travel back and forth on the guide-rods $a a$. A link a^9 is loosely connected at one end to the pivoted arm a^6 at a point just above its pivot a^7 and is loosely connected at its opposite end to a plate d , which is moved back and forth by a cam on the main driving-shaft c of the machine. The plate d is also connected by a link d^5 with the body-label conveyer h^{10} , and as said plate is moved back and forth said body-label conveyer will also be reciprocated. Therefore it will be seen that the body-label conveyer and neck-label conveyer will be moved substantially simultaneously, but in opposite ways.

The pasting device for the neck-label conveyer consists of a paste-box b , set into a frame b' , which is held in fixed position upon a pair of rods or bars b^2 , which project forward from the framework, and said paste-box contains a pair of pasting-rolls b^3 , secured to a shaft b^4 , which has its bearings in the end walls of the paste-box, and said pasting-rolls b^3 bear upon a roller b^{50} , contained in the paste-box. The pasting-rolls b^3 are disposed on the shaft b^4 at a suitable distance apart, so as to engage the shoes a^3 of the neck-label conveyer when said conveyer travels in one direction and its shoes pass over said rolls. The paste-box b is caused to rise and fall, so that its pasting-rolls b^3 will engage the shoes of the neck-label conveyer when said conveyer travels in one direction, but will be removed from such position when said conveyer travels in the opposite direction. As a means of accomplishing this result I have herein provided a rock-shaft beneath the paste-box, which has its bearings in the frame b' , and said shaft has projecting laterally from it two pins b^6 , which when said shaft is in one position will occupy a vertical position and at such time will engage the bottom of the paste-box and lift said paste-box into its most elevated position, and when said shaft is in its other position they will occupy a horizontal position, and thereby permit said paste-box to fall by gravity. The shaft b^5 is rocked by the reciprocating neck-label conveyer, so that the position of the paste-box will be controlled by said conveyer. As herein shown, the ends of the rock-shaft project beyond both sides of the frame b' , and upon said projecting ends of the shaft pins 2 3 are provided, which project laterally from the shaft at different angles, and a dog b^7 is loosely mounted upon one of said projecting ends, having a recess to receive the pin 2, and a similar dog b^8 is loosely mounted upon the other projecting end, having a recess to receive the pin 3, and said dogs are adapted to engage said laterally-pro-

jecting pins 2 3 as they are moved to thereby rock the shaft in one or the other direction. The dogs b^7 and b^8 project upward for a short distance, so as to lie in the path of movement of projections $b^9 b^{10}$, which extend downward from the end pieces a^2 or other parts of the neck-label conveyer, and as the neck-label conveyer travels in one direction one of said projections will engage and move one of the dogs and turn the shaft one way, and as said conveyer travels in the opposite direction the other projection will engage and move the other dog and turn the shaft in the opposite direction. The projection b^9 is made as a straight bar or plate, (see Figs. 1, 2, and 8,) and the projection b^{10} is made as a straight bar or plate having at its lower end an offset portion projecting at right angles, thus differing from the projection b^9 .

As the neck-label conveyer travels from the label-holder to the label-applying devices the projection b^{10} will engage the dog b^8 , turning it so as to engage the pin 3 and rock the shaft b^5 , causing the pins b^6 to assume a horizontal position, and thereby permitting the paste-box to fall by gravity, so that the shoes $a^3 a^3$ will pass over the pasting-rolls $b^3 b^3$ without engaging them.

As the neck-label conveyer returns for the next label the projection b^9 will engage the dog b^7 , turning it so as to engage the pin 2 and rock the shaft b^5 , causing the pins b^6 to resume a vertical position, and thereby raise the paste-box, so that the shoes $a^3 a^3$ will pass over the pasting-rolls $b^3 b^3$ in engagement with them, thereby receiving a coating of paste.

The pile of neck-labels is contained in a label-holder, which may be of any usual or suitable construction so far as this invention is concerned, and said label-holder is adapted to rise and fall in order that the pile of labels may be successively brought into contact with the shoes of the label-carrier. As herein shown, the label-holder consists of a plate c^4 , secured upon a plate c^5 , which is formed or provided at the ends with projections, which enter and slide freely in vertical guideways formed in a frame c^6 , which is likewise rigidly secured to the rods or bars b^2 , being located in front of the frame b' . The plate c^4 has erected upon its upper side a number of pins c^7 , preferably formed with serrated sides, and said pins are properly disposed to receive between them a pile of labels, which is placed upon the plate c^4 . The plate c^5 is supported upon a pair of pins c^8 , which project downward for a suitable distance, and said pins pass freely through holes formed or provided in a cross-piece c^9 , which is adapted to move up and down in said vertical guideways in the frame, and spiral springs c^{10} are placed upon said pins c^8 , which bear against the under side of the plate c^5 and also against said cross-piece c^9 . The cross-piece c^9 rests upon or it may be secured to a bar c^{10} , which is movable in a vertical direction, and as said bar rises

the cross-piece c^9 will be moved with it, and consequently the label-holder will be correspondingly moved, so as to press the pile of labels up against the shoes a^3 a^3 of the neck-label conveyer; but as soon as said pile of labels is thus brought to bear against the shoes of the label-conveyer further upward movement of the bar o^{10} will cause the plate c^9 to slide along on the pins c^8 , the springs c^{10} yielding to permit such sliding movement of the plate c^9 . The shoes of the label-conveyer having been coated with paste and the pile of labels pressed up against them, the uppermost label of the pile will be picked off by said shoes and the paste will be applied to the label.

A plate n^{10} , which serves as a rest for the neck of the bottle and over or upon which the neck-label is conveyed by the label-conveyer, is supported on a pair of pins n^{12} , which pass down through holes in the front plate B of the machine, and said plate n^{10} is held in its normal elevated position by means of spiral springs n^{13} , which are mounted on said pins n^{12} and bear against the plate B and against the under side of the plate n^{10} . The plate n^{10} is therefore adapted to yield like the plate n . The neck-label conveyer conveys its neck-label to a position over said yielding plate n^{10} , and said neck-label is then detached. The bottle is introduced between the members n and u of the body-engaging clamp, and its neck will at such time occupy a position just above or will bear upon the neck-label which is held by the neck-label conveyer over said plate n^{10} . The member u of said body-engaging clamp then descends and presses the bottle down onto the plate n , and consequently its neck will be pressed onto the neck-label which is located beneath it and onto the plate n^{10} , and as the bottle is thus bodily moved and the plates n and n^{10} yield the neck-label will be detached from its conveyer. The neck-label conveyer then returns for another neck-label. The neck-label will then be firmly held in position on the neck of the bottle and properly positioned relatively thereto, and the bottle will be firmly held by the body-engaging clamp n u , and at such time the neck-label wipers which are provided for the purpose are operated to lay the unattached edges of the neck-label onto the neck of the bottle. The wipers herein shown for accomplishing this result are adapted to wrap the neck-label entirely around the neck of the bottle; yet it is obvious that any other form or kind of wipers may be employed in lieu of the wipers herein shown.

Two neck-label wipers are herein shown, (see Fig. 9,) one for each side or end of the neck-label, and said wipers consist each of an arm m , pivoted at m' to a cross-piece m^2 , which is bolted or otherwise secured to the bar o^{10} . The arms m are each jointed at m^{20} at points intermediate their length, so that the upper ends of the arms may move inward or toward each other when acting to

lay the label on the neck of the bottle. One of said neck-label-wiping arms m is made longer than the other, and both bear at their upper ends rollers m^3 . A cross-piece m^4 is secured to the top of the bar o^{10} , the ends m^5 of which are turned upward and project a short distance, and springs m^6 connect the wiping-arms m with said ends m^5 , the tendency of said springs being to normally separate the arms m . The upper ends of the wiping-arms m are slightly offset and terminate near the plate n^{10} , being located one at each side of said plate to engage the label at each side of said plate when said label is held in correct position on the neck of the bottle by said plate. As the bar o^{10} rises the pair of wiping-arms borne by it will rise to apply the label, and when thus moved by the bar o^{10} the longer arm will first engage the label on one side of the plate n^{10} , followed by the shorter arm, which engages the label on the opposite side of said plate n^{10} , and as said arms are moved simultaneously the longer arm will first complete its work and pass by or beyond the neck of the bottle, so that the shorter arm may pass beneath it in completing its work. The label may thus be wiped entirely around the neck of the bottle. To thus positively move the wiper-arms on their pivots in order that they may do the work designed for them, each wiper-arm has a laterally-projecting pin m^8 , with or without a roll thereon, which engages the inside of a cam-like rib m^9 , secured to or formed on one side of a plate m^{10} , pivoted at m^{12} to a plate m^{15} , which is secured to the frame b' . The plate m^{10} is normally held in fixed position by a spring m^{60} , one end of which is attached to the lower end of the plate and the other end to a fixed point, said spring drawing said plate m^{10} firmly against a plate m^{18} , which is secured to the plate m^{15} . The plate m^{18} is undercut along one side or edge (see Fig. 11) to receive the plate m^{10} and form a shoulder against which said plate m^{10} abuts to thereby serve as a stop, against which the plate m^{10} will be drawn by a spring m^{60} , and of course said plate m^{18} may be formed as a part of said plate m^{15} . The plate m^{10} is held by a spring m^{60} in a yielding manner, so that it may be moved in one direction or away from the plate m^{18} . As the wiping-arms m rise and the laterally-projecting pins m^8 pass along the inside of the ribs m^9 the plate m^{10} will be held in fixed position, and consequently the said wiping-arms will be moved inward or toward each other when the pins m^8 pass along the curved portions of the ribs m^9 . Said arms will also bend more or less at the joints m^{20} , if necessary. As the pins m^8 , or either one of them, pass by or beyond the upper ends of the ribs m^9 the wiper-arm bearing said pin will be immediately restored to its normal position, so that as said wiping-arms descend the pins m^8 will pass along the opposite or outer sides of the ribs m^9 , and during the descending movement of said wip-

ing-arms the plates m^{10} will be moved inward on their pivots m^{12} , as represented by dotted lines, Fig. 10. It will be seen that during the descending movement of the wiper-arms they will be prevented from engaging the neck of the bottle. The rib m^9 with which the shorter arm coöperates will be made longer than the rib m^9 with which the longer arm coöperates, as represented in Fig. 4, so that said longer arm, which first engages the label, may complete its work before the shorter arm and permit said shorter arm to pass beneath the longer arm as it finishes its stroke. It is obvious, however, that said wiper-arms may be positively operated in any other manner.

I claim—

1. In a bottle-labeling machine, the combination of a plate disposed beneath the neck of the bottle, a neck-label conveyer for conveying a neck-label to a position over said plate, means for engaging the body of the bottle and for pressing the neck of the bottle down onto the neck-label on said plate, to thereby hold the neck-label in position on the neck of the bottle, and wipers for applying said neck-label, substantially as described.

2. In a bottle-labeling machine, the combination of a plate n^{10} disposed beneath the neck of the bottle, a neck-label conveyer for conveying a neck-label to a position over said plate, a plate n disposed beneath the body of the bottle, a movable plate u disposed above the body of the bottle, means for moving said plate u toward said plate n to clamp the body of the bottle and also to press the neck of the bottle into engagement with the neck-label on the plate n^{10} , and wipers for applying said neck-label, substantially as described.

3. In a bottle-labeling machine, the combination of a yielding plate n^{10} disposed beneath the neck of the bottle, a neck-label conveyer for conveying the neck-label to a position over said plate, means for engaging the body of the bottle and for also pressing the neck of the bottle down onto the neck-label on said yielding plate to thereby detach the neck-label from its conveyer and also hold it in position on the neck of the bottle, and wipers for applying said neck-label, substantially as described.

4. In a bottle-labeling machine, the combination of a yielding plate n^{10} disposed beneath the neck of the bottle, a neck-label conveyer for conveying a neck-label to a position over said plate, a yielding plate n disposed beneath the body of the bottle, a movable plate u disposed above the body of the bottle, means for moving said plate u toward the plate n to clamp the body of the bottle and also to press the neck of the bottle down onto the neck-label on said yielding plate to thereby detach the neck-label from its conveyer and also hold it in position on the neck of the bottle, and wipers for applying said neck-label, substantially as described.

5. In a bottle-labeling machine, the combination of a plate n^{10} disposed beneath the neck

of the bottle, a neck-label conveyer for conveying a neck-label to a position over said plate, a body-engaging clamp comprising two plates disposed one above the other, a body-label conveyer for conveying a body-label to a position over the lowermost plate of said body-engaging clamp, means for moving the uppermost plate of said body-engaging clamp toward the lowermost plate to press the bottle into engagement with the body-label on said lowermost plate, and also press the neck of the bottle down onto the neck-label on said plate n^{10} to thereby hold both labels in position on the bottle, and two sets of wipers for applying said labels, substantially as described.

6. In a bottle-labeling machine, the combination of a yielding plate n^{10} disposed beneath the neck of the bottle, a neck-label conveyer for conveying a neck-label to a position over said plate n^{10} , a yielding plate n disposed beneath the body of the bottle, a movable plate u disposed above the body of the bottle, a body-label conveyer for conveying a body-label to a position over said plate n , means for moving said plate u toward said plate n , to press the bottle into engagement with the body-label on said plate n , and detach said body-label from its conveyer and hold it in position on the bottle, and also to press the neck of the bottle into engagement with the neck-label on said plate n^{10} , detach it from its conveyer and hold it in position on the bottle, and two sets of wipers for applying said labels, substantially as described.

7. In a bottle-labeling machine, the combination with label-applying devices and a reciprocating label-conveyer and pasting devices for applying a coating of paste to said label-conveyer, of means operated by said label-conveyer for moving the pasting device into and out of the path of movement of said label-conveyer, substantially as described.

8. In a bottle-labeling machine, the combination with labeling devices, of a reciprocating label-conveyer, a pasting device for applying a coating of paste to said label-conveyer, a rock-shaft having a pin projecting from it for moving said pasting device into and out of the path of movement of the label-conveyer and means for rocking said shaft operated by said label-conveyer as it is reciprocated, substantially as described.

9. In a bottle-labeling machine, a pair of wiper-arms pivoted to a movable frame and bearing wiping-rolls, one of said wiper-arms being made longer than the other, whereby they act successively in affixing the label, substantially as described.

10. In a bottle-labeling machine, a pair of wiper-arms bearing wiping-rolls, means for raising them to wipe the label onto the bottle and means for holding them away from the bottle as they descend, substantially as described.

11. In a bottle-labeling machine, a pair of wiper-arms bearing wiping-rolls, one of said

wiper-arms being made longer than the other to act in advance of the other, a support bearing said wiper-arms, means for moving said support to simultaneously move the wipers
5 and means for directing the movements of the wipers to wipe the label onto the bottle, substantially as described.

12. In a bottle-labeling machine, a pair of wiper-arms bearing wiping-rolls, one of said
10 wiper-arms being made longer than the other so that they act successively in affixing the label, a support bearing them, means for moving said support to simultaneously move the wipers and means for directing the move-
15 ments of the wipers to wipe the label onto the bottle, and also direct the return movement of said wipers whereby they are returned free from engagement with the bottle, substan-
tially as described.

20 13. In a bottle-labeling machine, two wiper-arms bearing wiping-rolls which act succes-

sively in affixing the label, and means for operating said arms, substantially as described.

14. In a bottle-labeling machine, two wiper-arms bearing wiping-rolls, means for moving
25 them to affix the label around the bottle, each wiping-roll successively crossing the path of movement of the other when affixing the ends of the label, substantially as described.

15. In a bottle-labeling machine, two suc-
30 cessively-acting label-wipers, separable to admit a bottle between them, and means for operating said wipers to affix the label, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM E. PETTEE.

Witnesses:

B. J. NOYES,

J. L. HUTCHINSON.