

No. 769,783.

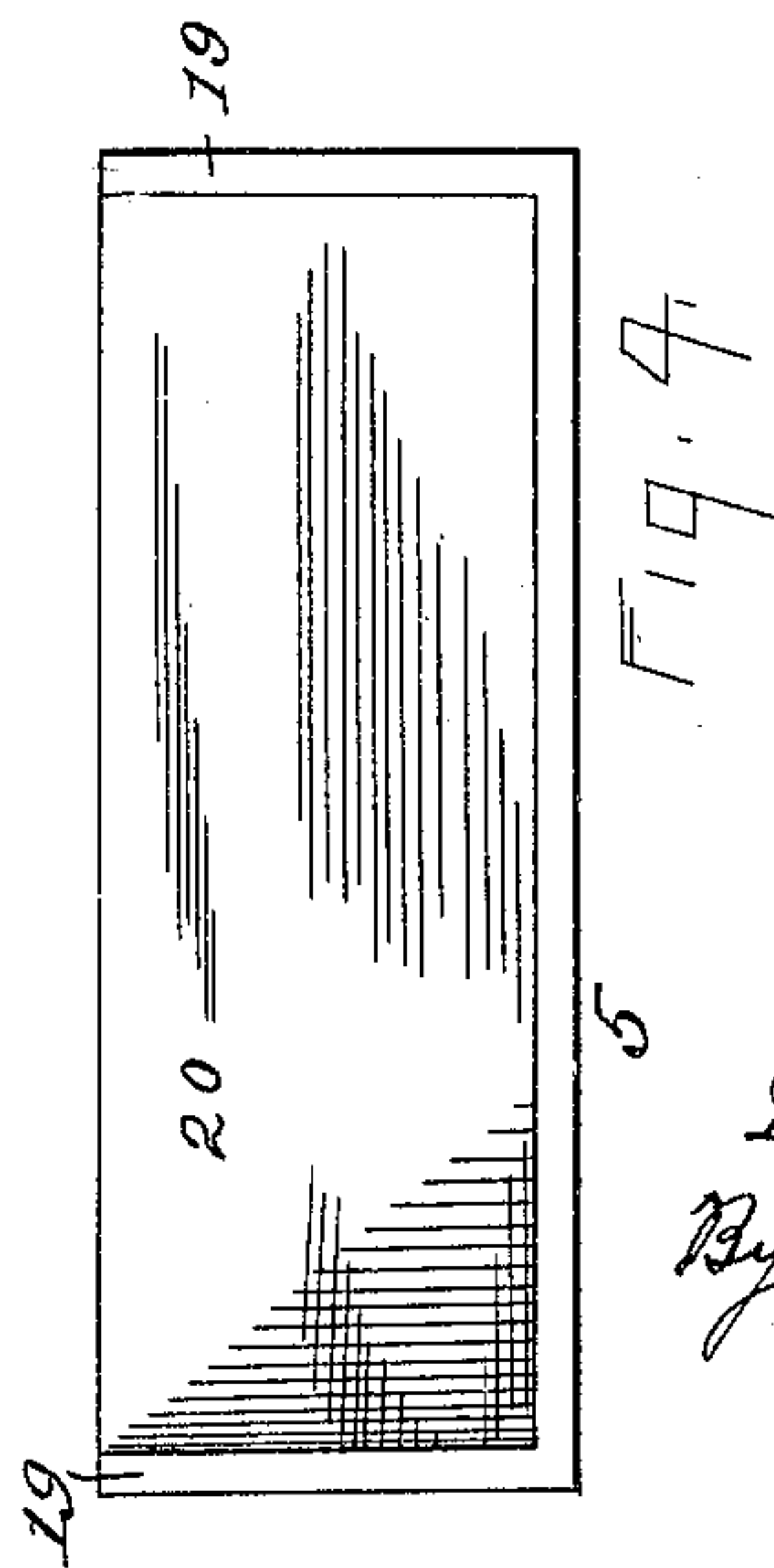
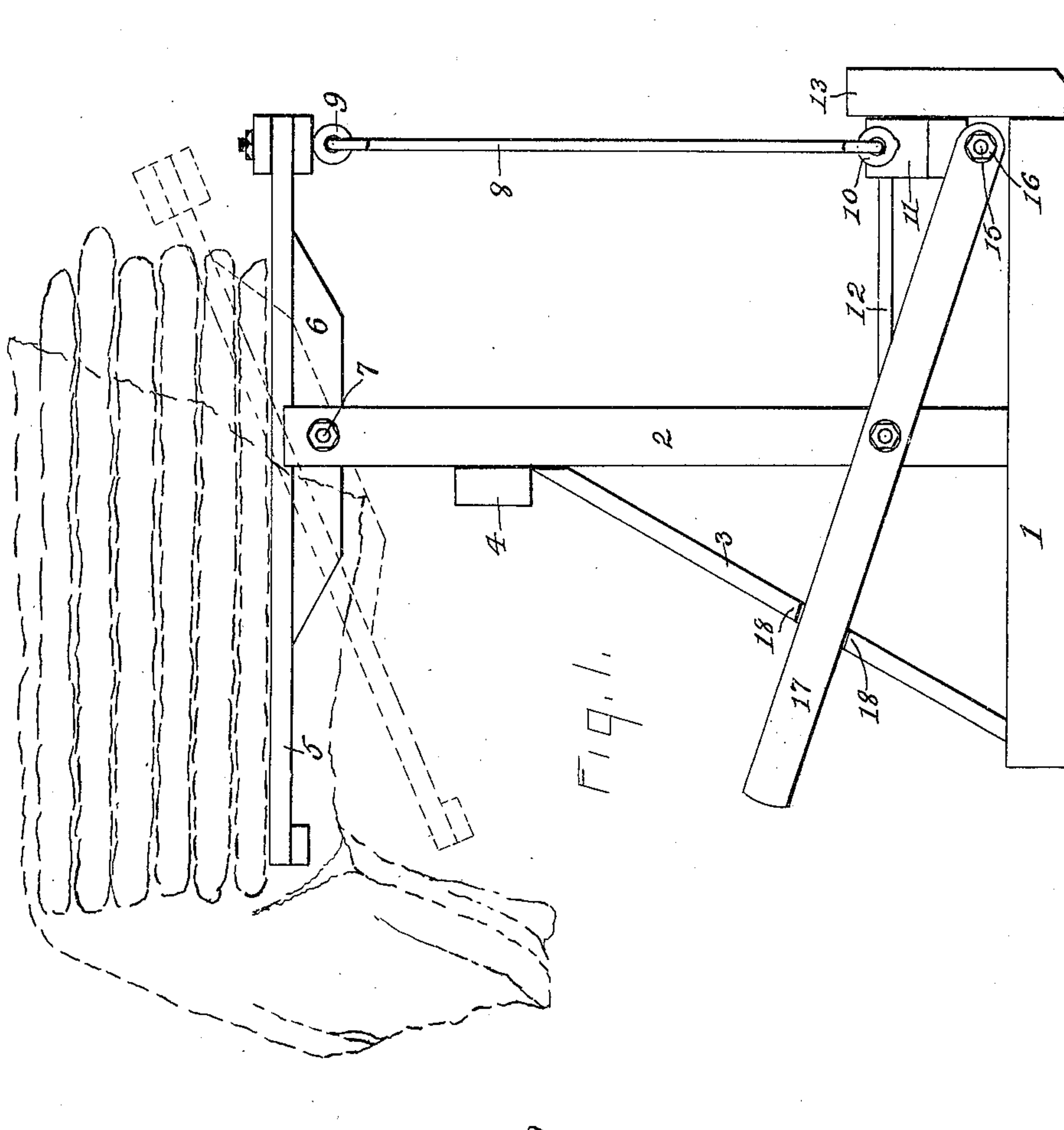
PATENTED SEPT. 13, 1904.

D. L. WHITTLE.
BAGGING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 26, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



W T P e s s e s
Mrs. E. Robertson.
J. Stewart Rice.

I R L E P T O P -
 Doc Lister Whittle
 By Cyrus Kehr
 Atty.

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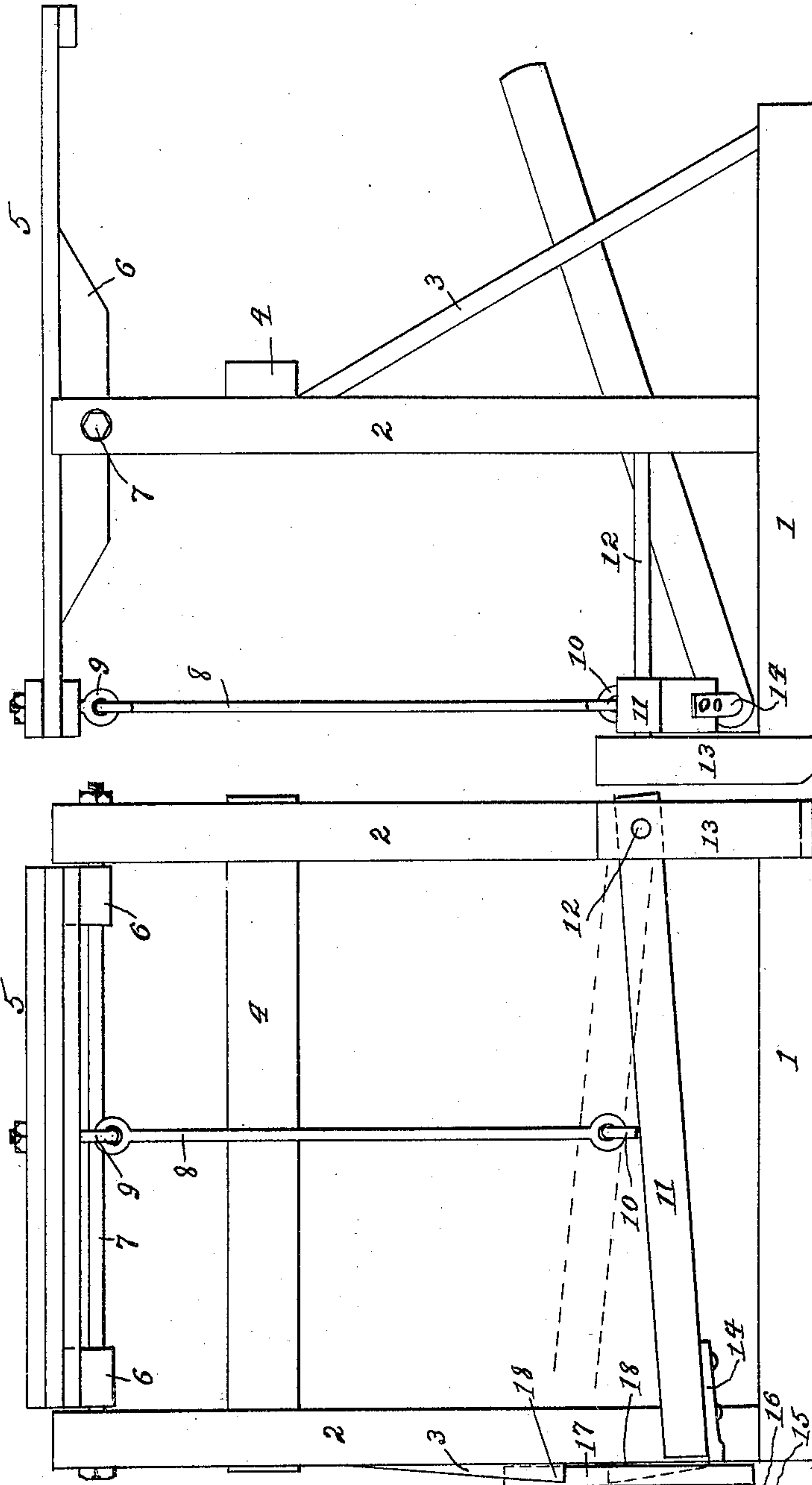
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES

Ans. E. Wharton.
Stewart Rice.

IDENTIFICATION

Doc Listen Whittle
By Cyrus K E Jr
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DOC LISTEN WHITTLE, OF WHITTLE SPRINGS, TENNESSEE.

BAGGING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 769,783, dated September 13, 1904.

Application filed September 26, 1903. Serial No. 174,756. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DOC LISTEN WHITTLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Whittle Springs, in the county of Knox and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bagging-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to machines which are intended to facilitate the placing of various commodities into bags; and the object of the invention is to produce such a machine which shall be adapted to be easily and effectively manipulated by one person to perform work which, without said machine, is difficult to perform and requires the coöperation of two or more men.

I have embodied my improvement in a machine which has been used for placing side-pork into bags. It will be understood that the same structure can be used for bagging other commodities.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the side of the machine opposite that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of a modified receiver.

Referring to said drawings, 1 is a base, and 2 2 are upright standards rising from opposite sides of said base. In front of each standard an oblique brace 3 extends from the upper portion of the standard downward to the base. Said braces serve to impart rigidity to said standards. A horizontal bar or similar member 4 joins said standards near their upper portion. Said several parts constitute the frame of the machine. Between the upper ends of said standards is located a platform or receiver 5. This is normally horizontal, but is so pivoted on an axial line extending through or adjacent to the upper ends of said standards that said receiver may be tilted, the forward end (the left-hand end in Fig. 1) going downward, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. Said hinge may be formed in any suitable manner. The drawings show a block 6 secured to the bottom of the receiver adjacent to each standard and a bolt 7 extending through said standards and blocks. For the purpose of controlling said receiver an up-

right link 8 is secured to the lower edge of the receiver by an eyebolt 9 and to an oscillating bar 11 by an eyebolt 10. Said oscillating bar is secured at one end by a horizontal shaft 12, said shaft extending loosely through said bar and having its ends secured in the adjacent standard 2 and a short standard 13, rising to a suitable height from the base 1. To the opposite end of the bar 11 a plate 14 is secured. Said plate projects beyond the end of said bar and terminates in a neck 15, which extends through a pedal 17 and receives a nut 16 outside of said pedal. Said pedal 17 is arranged parallel to the side of the machine and is pivoted between its ends to the side of the standard which is adjacent to the free end of the oscillating bar 11. The free end of said pedal extends forward beyond the brace 3 into convenient position to be reached by the foot of an operator standing in front of the machine. The brace 3 has shoulders 18 extending above and below said pedal and normally lock the latter against movement. It will be readily understood that so long as said pedal is locked the oscillating bar 11, the link 8, and the receiver 5 will be held immovable. The dimensions of these parts and the points of connection are such as to bring the receiver into approximately the horizontal position when the pedal is locked by said shoulders. The portion of the receiver extending forward of its hinge is preferably longer than the portion extending rearward of said hinge in order that when the receiver is loaded it will tilt forward as soon as the pedal 17 has been released.

The operation is as follows: The articles which are to be put into a bag are placed upon the receiver and the bag is then drawn over the forward end of the receiver and the articles resting thereon as far as is conveniently feasible. While in this position the mouth of the bag is held by the hands of the operator and the latter with one foot presses the free end of the pedal 17 outward beyond the shoulders 18 on the brace 3. The preponderance of weight on the forward portion of the receiver immediately tilts the latter forward and downward and the articles constituting the load slide downward, drawing the bag

with them. In bagging side-pork the pieces are laid flatwise upon and lengthwise of the receiver one upon the other, as shown in Fig. 1, and a bag is then drawn into position over the forward end of the receiver and the pile of sides. Then while holding the mouth of the bag with his hands the operator releases the pedal and the sides of pork slide downward, the bag being carried with them until it rests on the floor, the operator still retaining his hold upon the mouth of the bag ready for sewing. It will be observed that the sides are then upright in the bag parallel to the length of the latter. On account of their size and shape this is necessary, and it is difficult to so place them by hand. On account of their shape, size, and weight this work is slow and laborious when done by hand, and when done by hand the work requires two men, and for this number it is heavy and slow.

For many commodities the receiver is preferably flat, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. For other commodities it will be convenient to modify the receiver—as, for example, to provide it with side walls 19 and an end wall 20, as shown in Fig. 4.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a bagging device, a frame, a platform open at its discharge end and hinged on said frame intermediate its ends, operative mechanism connected with said frame for forwardly tilting said platform, and locking mechanism including a lever for holding said operative mechanism in locked position, substantially as described.

2. In a bagging device, a frame, a platform

pivoted thereon intermediate its ends and adapted to engage a bag, operative mechanism connected with said frame and platform for forwardly tilting the latter, and a locking device connected with said frame, and operative mechanism for holding said platform in position, substantially as described.

3. In a bagging device, a frame, a platform pivoted thereon intermediate its ends and adapted to engage a bag, a locking-lever pivoted between its ends, mechanism connecting one end of said lever to the rear end of said platform, and mechanism connected with said frame for locking said lever, substantially as described.

4. In a bagging device, a frame, a platform pivoted thereon intermediate its ends and adapted to engage a bag, a locking-lever pivoted between its ends, a bar and link connecting said lever and said platform, and mechanism connected with said frame for locking said lever, substantially as described.

5. In a bagging device, a frame, a platform pivoted thereon intermediate its ends and adapted to engage a bag, a locking-lever pivoted between its ends, a bar and link connecting said lever and said platform, and a notched brace for locking said lever, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 14th day of September, in the year 1903.

DOC LISTEN WHITTLE.

Witnesses:

EDWARD HACKER,
CARRIE R. IVY.