No. 840,664. PATENTED JAN. 8, 1907.

M. SCHUPPE.

BLACKING AND PASTE RECEPTACLE AND ATTACHMENT THEREFOR.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 7, 1905.

Fig. 1

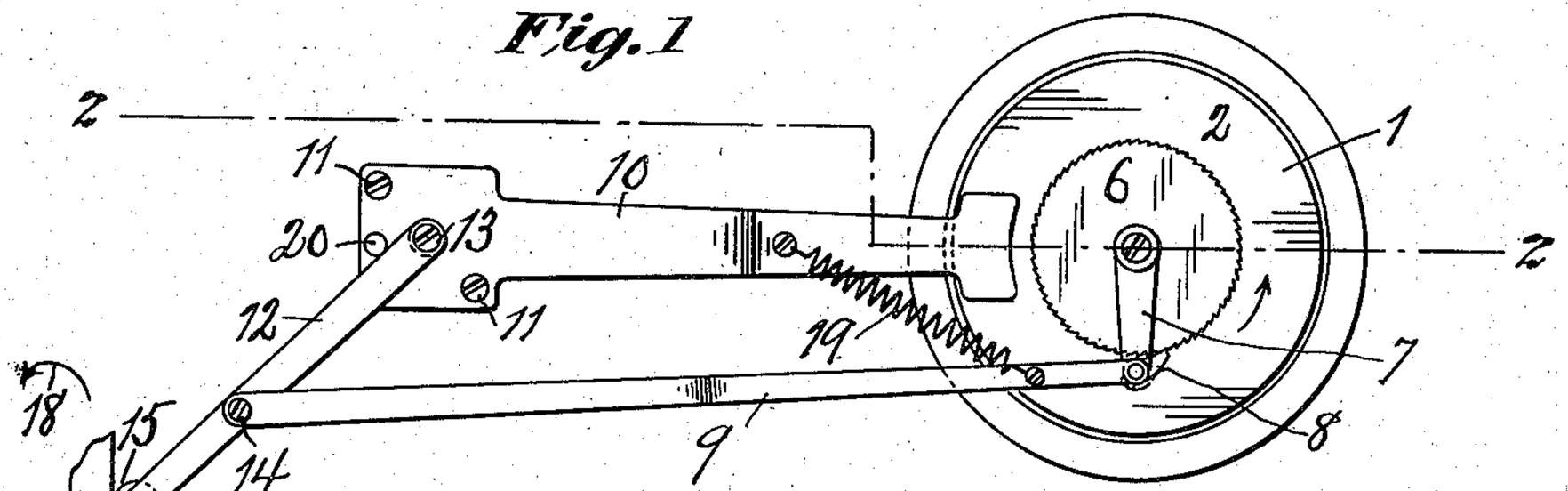

Fig. 2

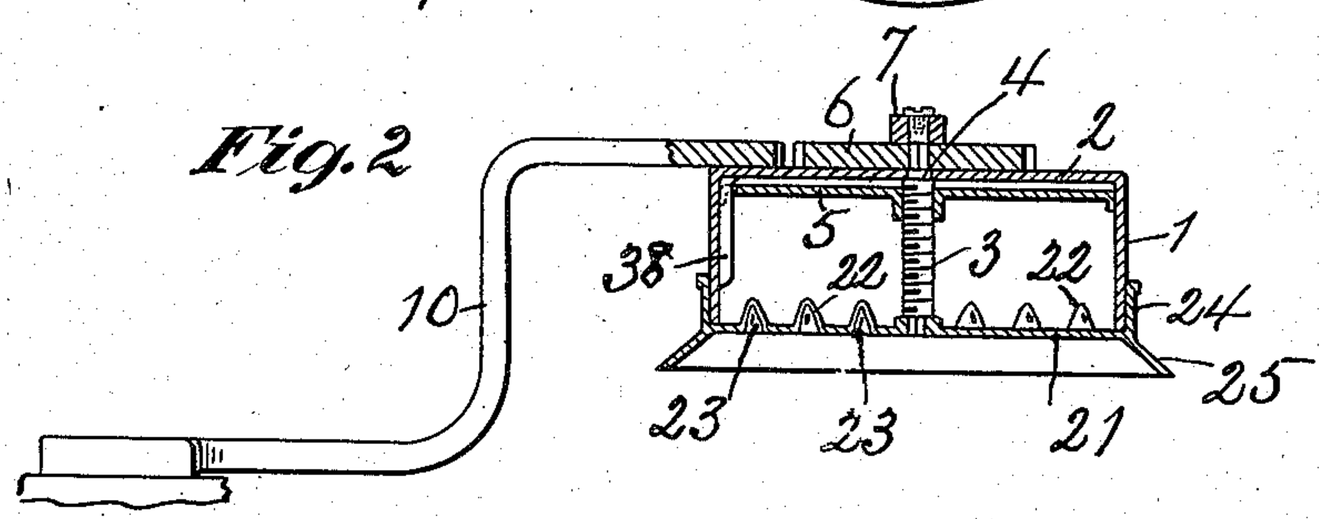

Fig. 3

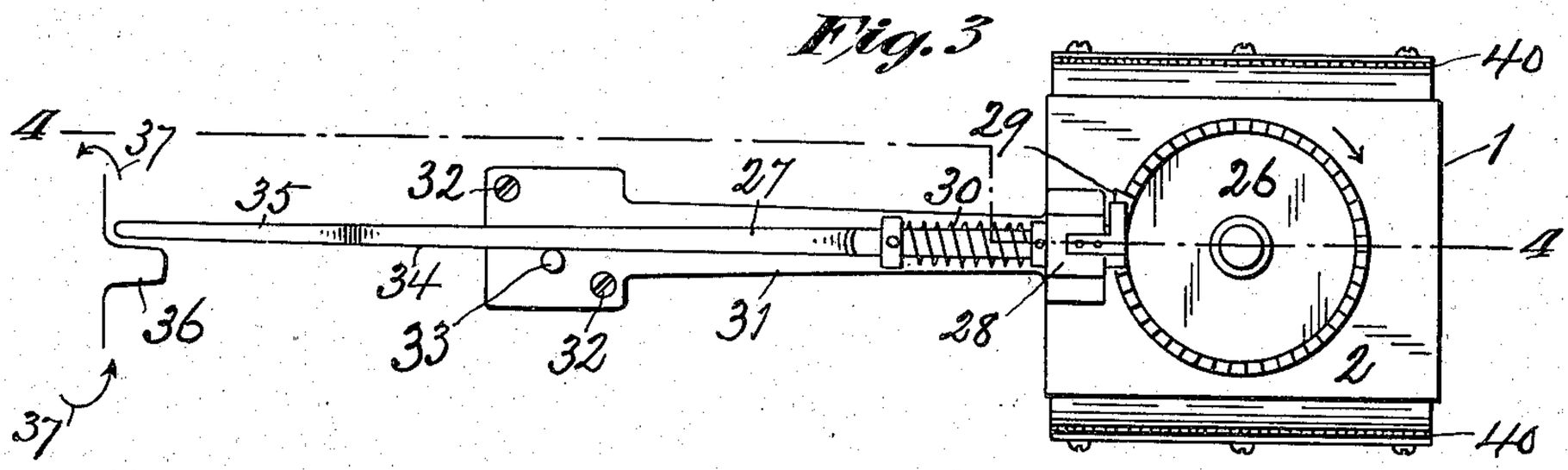

Fig. 5

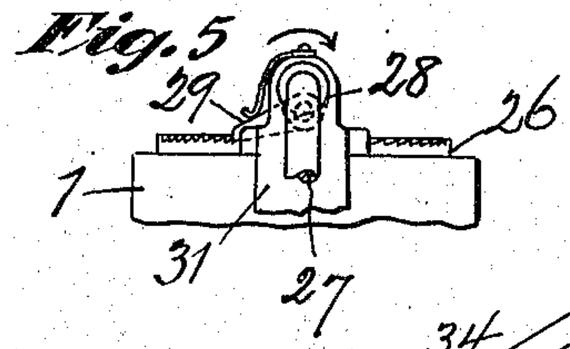

Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BLACKING AND PASTE RECEPTACLE AND ATTACHMENT THEREFOR.

No. 840,664. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 8, 1907.

Application filed January 7, 1905. Serial No. 240,092.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX SCHUPPE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blacking and Paste Receptacles and Attachments Therefor, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to receptacles for blacking, paste, or similar material and to attachments for said receptacles.

The principal objects of my invention are to provide such a receptacle with means for feeding the contents of the same in a direction outward from the receptacle, for feeding said contents gradually, and for feeding said contents intermittently.

Another object of my invention is to provide means by which the feeding mechanism of said contents may be operated.

My invention is particularly adapted for use with machines for blacking or applying paste to articles such as boots or shoes.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of one embodiment of my invention, showing its application to a blacking or paste applying machine, only such parts of the machine being shown as to illustrate the practical working of the same. Fig. 2 is a part elevation, part vertical section, the section being on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 illustrates in plan a slightly different form of my invention from that shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a part elevation, part vertical section, of the devices shown in Fig. 3, the section being on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary detail elevation of some of the parts shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

Similar characters represent like parts in all the figures.

1 is a box or receptacle for blacking, paste, or similar article (shown in Figs. 1 and 2) and having a head or bottom 2 at one end and open at the other end. 3 is a screw passing loosely through an opening in said head, where said screw is loosely journaled, as shown at 4.

5 is a disk or follower inclosed in receptacle 1 and provided with an opening through which passes the screw 3, said screw engaging with a screw-thread on the interior of said opening. When the screw 3 is turned in one direction, the disk or follower 5 will move away from the head 2, and when the screw is turned in the opposite direction the follower 5 will move toward the head 2.

Referring now to Figs. 1 and 2, 6 is a ratchet having teeth on its periphery and which is secured to the screw 3 outside of the head 2. 7 is an arm loosely journaled on the outer end of the screw 3 beyond the ratchet 6, and to the outer end of said arm is pivoted a spring-pawl 8, which engages with the ratchet 6. 9 is an arm pivoted at or near one end to the arm 7 and which is the means for operating the arm 7 and moving the pawl 8. When the arm 7 and the pawl 8 are moved in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 1, either by the arm 9 or by other means, the ratchet 6 will be made to turn, as will also the screw 3, and the follower 5 will move outward and away from the head 2. When the arm 7 is moved in the opposite direction, the pawl 8 will slide over the teeth of the ratchet 6 and will not move said ratchet, and consequently not turn the screw 3 nor move the follower 5. 10 is a bracket to which the receptacle 1 is secured and which bracket may be secured by screws 11 to a machine for applying blacking, paste, or other substance on an article or articles. 12 is a lever fulcrumed at 13 to the bracket 10 and pivoted at 14 to the arm 9. The end of the lever 12 opposite its fulcrum 13 is provided with a roller 15, which is adapted to engage with a cam 16 on a part 17 of a machine. The arrows 18 show the direction in which the apparatus as above described (except the part 17 and cam 16) moves. 19 is a tension-spring connecting the arm 9 with the bracket 10 and keeping the roller 15 in constant contact with the part 17 of the machine. The movement of the devices, except part 17 and cam 16, in the direction of the arrows 18 or of said part and cam in the opposite direction will cause the lever 12 to move to the right, and consequently move the arms 9 and 7 and the pawl 8 in the same direction, and thereby also cause the ratchet 6 to turn in the direction of the arrow, turning the screw 3 and causing the follower 5 to move away from the head 2. As soon as the cam 16 has passed over the roller 15 at the outer end of the arm 12 the spring 19 will draw the arms 9 and 7, pawl 8, and arm 12 to the left until the roller 15 will be under said

pawl, and during said movement the pawl 8 will ride back over the teeth of the ratchet 6. The arms 12 9 7 and the pawl 8 will remain stationary until the cam 16 or a similar cam engages again with the roller 15, when the above operation will be repeated. 20 is a projection or pin extending above the bracket 10 and outside of the arm 12 for forming a stop to the outer movement of said arms 9 and 7 and pawl 8 caused by the tensional action of the spring 19. 21 is a disk extending across the open end of the receptacle 1 and secured to the outer end of the screw 3. Said disk is provided with one or more cutters 22, extending within the receptacle 1, there being also openings 23 in the disk 21 adjacent to said cutters. When the screw 3 is turned, the disk 21 will also turn, and the cutters 22 will scrape or shave off portions of the paste or other material that may be in the receptacle 1 adjacent to said cutters, said portions passing through said openings 23 to the outside of the disk 21. The above apparatus will serve not only to force the material in a direction outward from the receptacle 1, but will also, as above stated, force onto the plane surface—that is, the outside of the disk 21—a small quantity of the paste, blacking, or other material, that may be taken up by any brush or other device moving in contact with the outside of said disk. The disk 21 is preferably provided with a flange 24, surrounding the outer wall of the receptacle 1, and which flange will prevent the clogging of the material at the edges of said disk. The disk 21 is also provided with a diverging flange 25, the diverging feature permitting a full sweep of the disk 21 against a brush or similar device or of said brush or device in contact with the outer surface of the disk.

Referring now to Figs. 3, 4, and 5, 26 is a crown-ratchet secured to the screw 3 outside of the head 2. 27 is a rock-shaft loosely journaled in a bearing 28 above the head 2, secured to the receptacle 1. 29 is a spring-pawl laterally pivoted to the rock-shaft 27 and engaging with the teeth of ratchet 26. If the shaft 27 turns in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 5, the pawl 29 will move to the left and cause the ratchet 26 to move in the same direction, (shown by the arrow in Fig. 3,) thus turning the screw 3 so that the follower 5 will move outward or away from the head 2. When the shaft 27 is turned in the direction opposite to that shown by the arrow in Fig. 5, the pawl 29 will slide over the teeth of the ratchet 26 to the right and will not turn said ratchet, and consequently the screw 3 will not turn and the follower 5 will not be moved. 30 is a coil tension-spring surrounding the shaft 27, one end of which is secured to said shaft and the other end to the bearing 28. Said spring will tend constantly to turn shaft 27 in the direction opposite to that shown by the arrow in Fig. 5, so that when the shaft 27 is turned in the direction of said arrow and then released the spring 30 will turn the parts to their former and normal positions. 31 is a bracket to which the receptacle 1 is secured and which bracket may be secured by screws 32 to a machine for applying blacking, paste, or other substance on an article or articles. 33 is a projection or pin extending above the bracket 31 and outside of the shaft 27 for forming a stop for the rotation or movement of the shaft 27 in the return direction opposite to that shown by the arrow in Fig. 5, or the normal position of shaft 27. In order to provide a device somewhat in the nature of a crank, so that the shaft 27 can be readily turned, I bend said arm as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, so that the raising and lowering of such bent portions 34 35 will cause the shaft 27 to turn. Any means may be employed for raising or lowering said parts 34 35, and consequently turning the shaft 27, and I have simply indicated in Figs. 3 and 4 a projecting part 36, which may be upon any machine on which my apparatus is to be used. If the projection 36 be moved in the direction of arrows 37, or if said projection be stationary and all of the other devices shown in Figs. 3 and 4 be moved in the direction opposite to the arrows 37, the parts 34 35 will be raised by said projection 36 and said projection will pass under part 35 and cause shaft 27 to turn, so as to cause the teeth 29 to rotate the ratchet 26, and thereby move outward the follower 5. As soon as projection 36 has passed under the part 35 or as soon as the part 35 has passed over the projection 36 the spring 30 will draw the parts back to their normal positions, with the shaft 27 or its part 34 coming in contact with pin or stop 33. 38 represents blacking, paste, or similar material, which is secured to the follower 5 in any appropriate manner. This material 38 may be compressed and in the form of a cake, so that when the follower 5 moves outward it would also move outward the cake or pad 38, so that it will be in a position to act upon the brushes or similar devices adjacent to the outer or open end of the receptacle 1 or would be in a position to have said brushes or other devices act upon said cake or pad.

When the receptacle is round, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the follower 5 would be rotated when the screw rotates instead of being fed outward if it were not for some means to prevent such rotation. In Fig. 2 I have shown a feather 38 secured to the inner wall of the box 1, which fits into a corresponding groove (not shown) in the follower 5. Such construction will cause the follower 5 to move in a direction inward and outward of the receptacle by the rotation of the screw 3. This feather 38 terminates at a point far enough from the outer end of the receptacle 1 so that

when the follower 5 has come in contact with the disk 21 or the cutters 22 said follower will have passed beyond said feather, and therefore there being nothing to prevent the turning of the follower 5 it will rotate with the screw 3 and not feed any farther, and consequently all danger of straining the parts by a further feeding movement of the follower 5 against the disk 21 will be avoided. In the construction shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the receptacle 1 being angular, such construction will prevent the rotation of the follower 5 during the rotation of the screw 3; but in order to keep the follower 5 in connection with the screw at the point where the follower should no longer be fed outward said screw has a plane outer end 39, which will be in the threaded hole in the follower 5 after said hole has passed beyond the thread of the screw 3 and as long as there is anything beyond the mouth of the receptacle to prevent the follower from falling out of the receptacle.

The paste or contents of the receptacle 1 may be provided with a retaining device extending across and secured to the open end of the receptacle, such as a piece of netting or cross-wire, as shown at 40 in Fig. 4.

In the case of both constructions shown as the paste or other material in the receptacle is used up it can be fed forward or to the open portion of the receptacle 1 by means of the follower 5. If it be desired to move said follower up to or nearer the head 2, this can be done by rotating the ratchet 6 or 26 by hand, so that the receptacle may be refilled with the proper material or for any other purpose.

My invention provides an improved receptacle for blacking, paste, or similar material and one having very simple means for feeding said material gradually and intermittently. My invention also provides means by which said feeding means may be operated.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with a paste or blacking receptacle, a follower inclosed in said receptacle, means extending to the outside of said receptacle for moving said follower toward the mouth of said receptacle, and devices for operating said means intermittently and automatically irrespective of any movement of the receptacle.

2. In combination with a paste or blacking receptacle, a follower inclosed in said receptacle, a screw extending through the head or bottom of said receptacle, and engaging with said follower, a disk secured to the outer end of said screw and provided with cutters extending within the receptacle, and openings in said disk.

3. In combination with a paste or blacking receptacle, a follower inclosed in said receptacle, a screw extending through the head or bottom of said receptacle, and engaging with said follower, and a rotary cutter extending across the mouth of said receptacle.

4. In combination with a paste or blacking receptacle, a rotary disk extending across the mouth of said receptacle, and having openings in and cutters extending inward from the same, and means for giving movement relatively toward each other of the cutter and the contents of the receptacle and secured to the outer end of said screw.

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

MAX SCHUPPE.

Witnesses:
PENNINGTON HALSTED,
EDWIN SEGER.