

C. BUNCH.

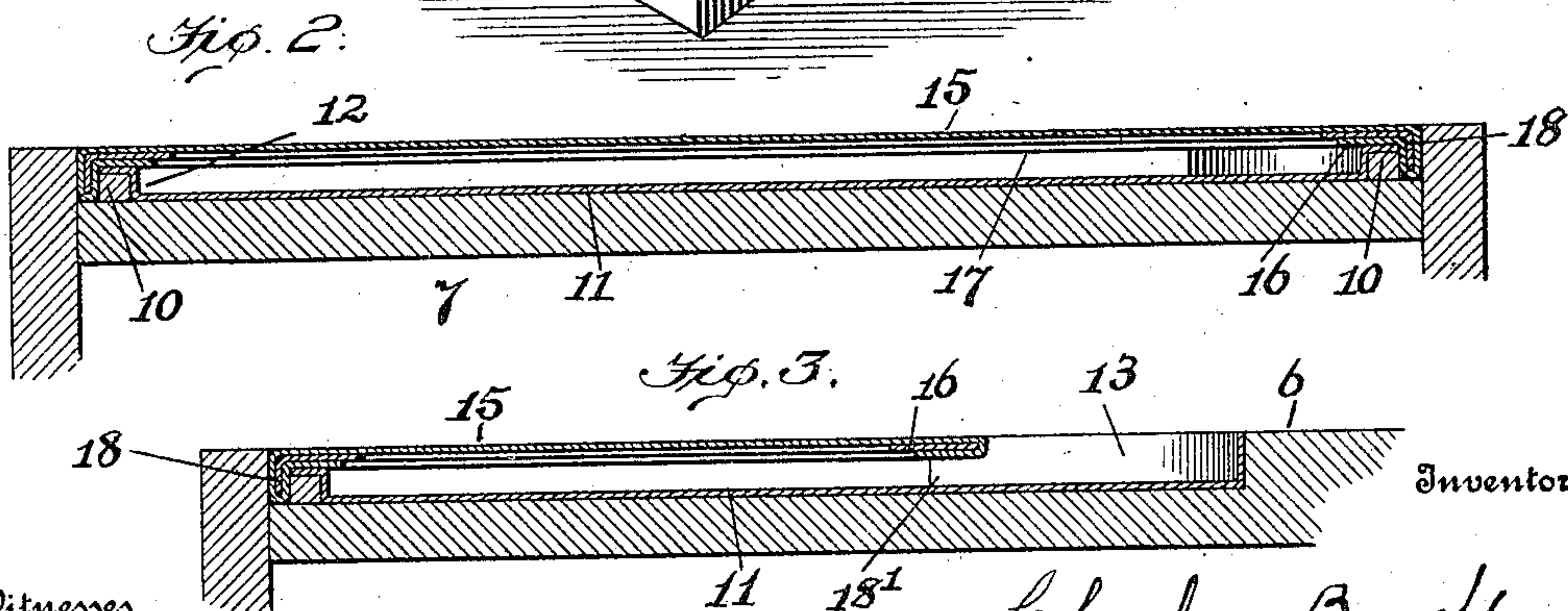
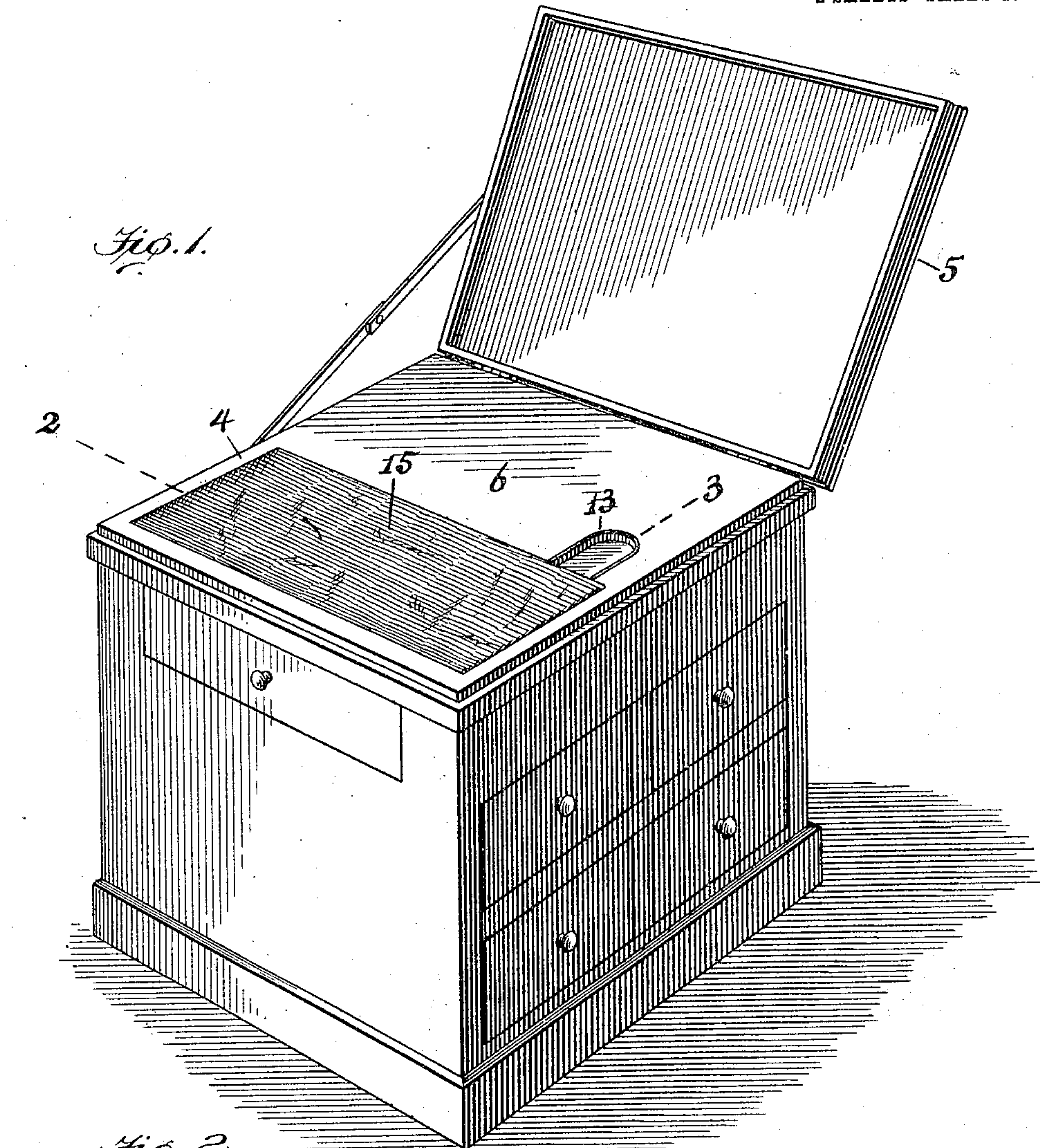
MEANS TO FACILITATE THE APPLICATION OF PASTE TO LABELS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 8, 1908.

944,314.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

Edwin L. Bradford,
G. Ferdinand Vogt.

By

Charles Bunch
Mann & Co.

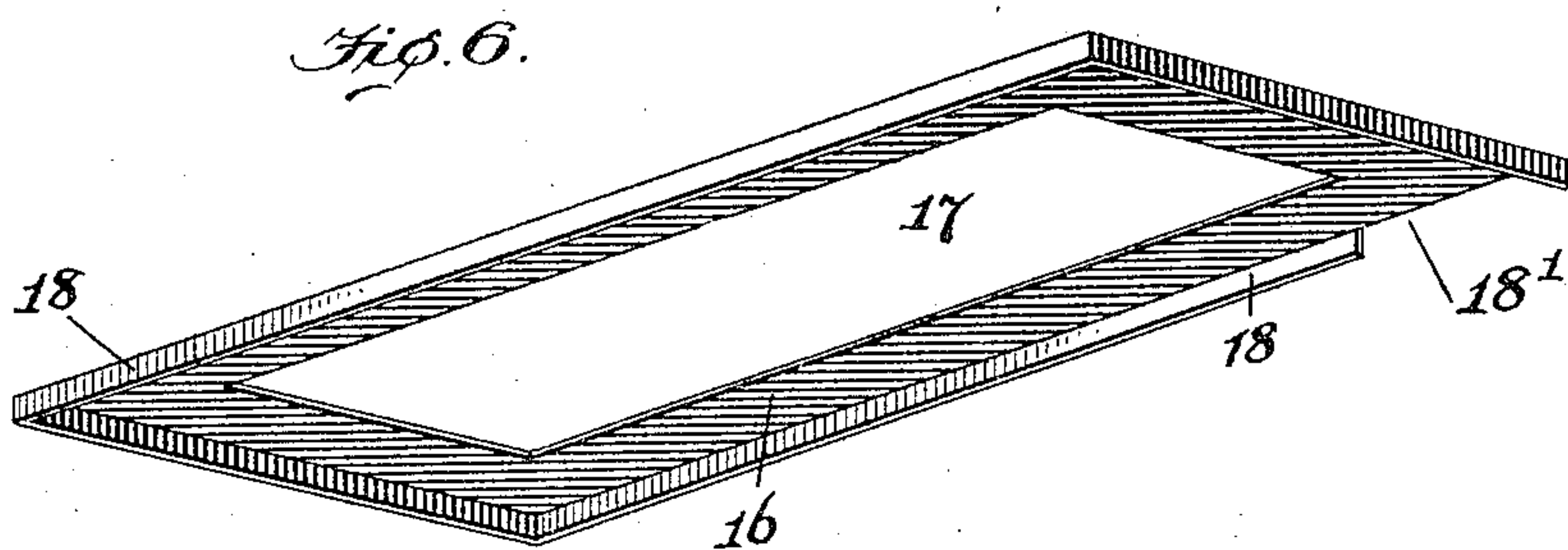
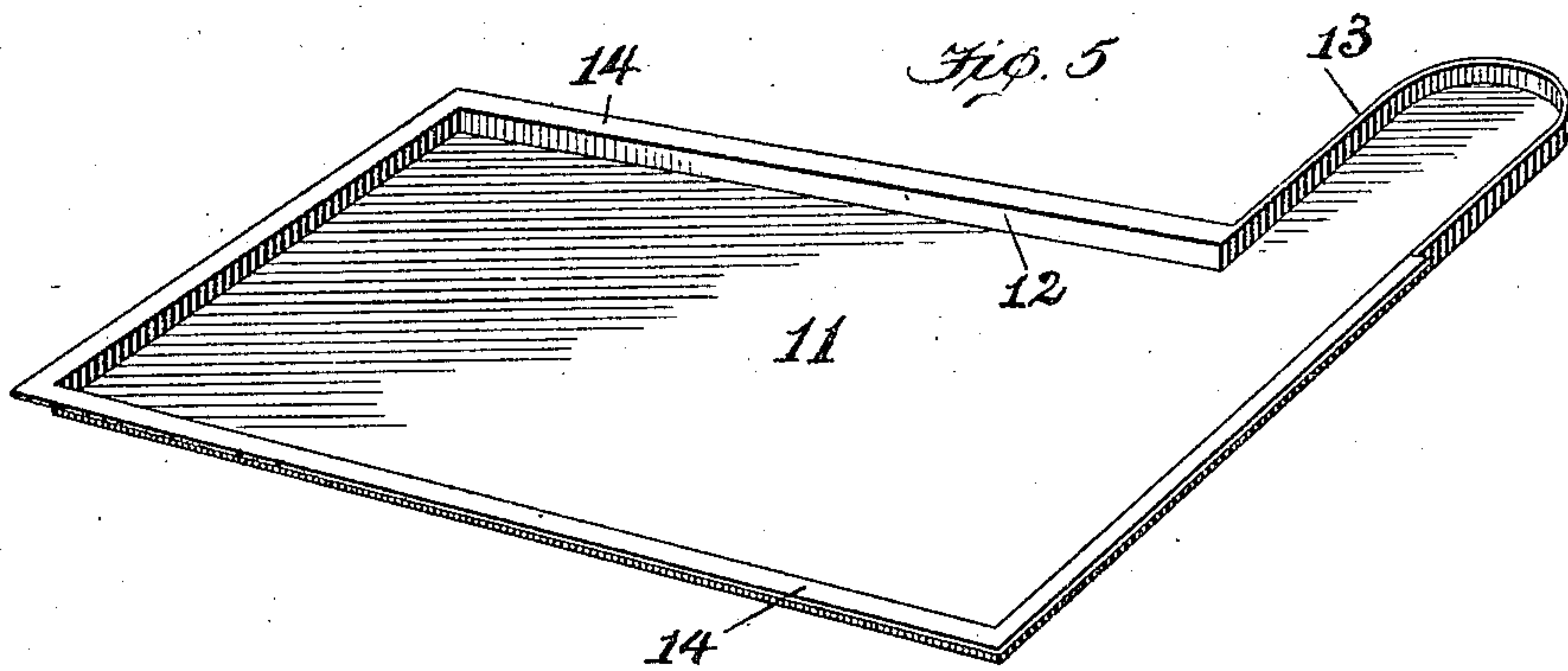
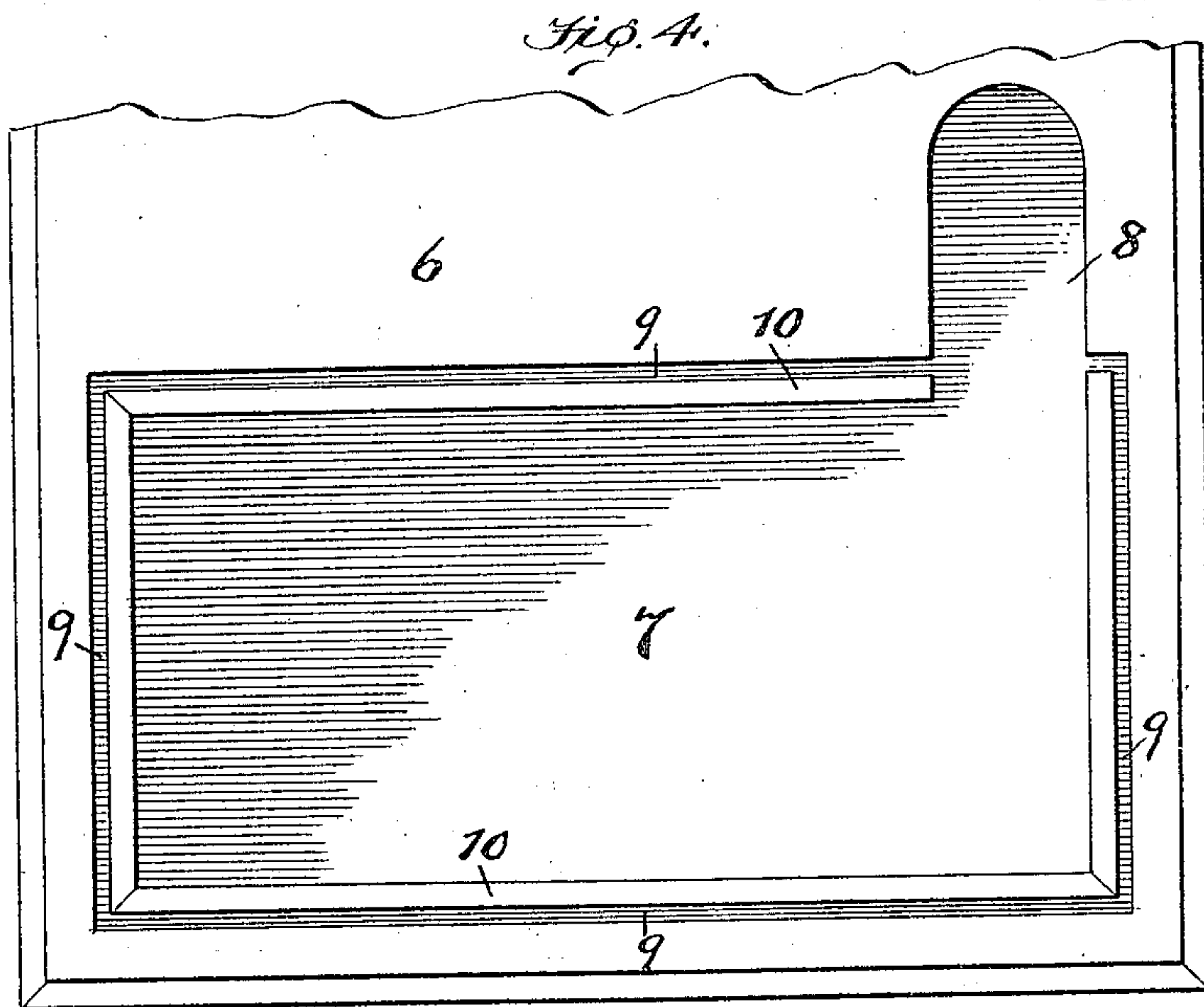
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Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES BUNCH, OF JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WALTER WELLS, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

MEANS TO FACILITATE THE APPLICATION OF PASTE TO LABELS.

944,314.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

Application filed October 8, 1908. Serial No. 456,826.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES BUNCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Johnson City, in the county of Washington and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means to Facilitate the Application of Paste to Labels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for facilitating the application of liquid paste to labels.

One object of the invention is to provide a cabinet or case for use in the application of paste to the backs of labels, so that the manual operation of attaching labels to bottles or boxes may be facilitated.

The invention is particularly applicable for use in the case of labels of the smaller sizes.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which,—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved cabinet. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the top of the cabinet on the line 2— of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the top of the cabinet on the line 3— of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view of the top of the table or cabinet as seen before the paste-pan is placed thereon. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the metal paste-pan looking downward thereon. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the cloth-stretcher looking at its underneath side and upward.

Any wood table-top or level surface may be used, but I prefer to have the means for applying paste to labels inclosed in a case or cabinet.

The cabinet has a level top, 4, and a hinged cover, 5, which when closed will extend completely over said top and protect it from flies, dust and the action of air. That portion, 6, of the wood top surface next to the hinges of the cover is in the highest plane and is convenient for receiving a low pile of labels while they are being taken one at a time off the pile to have paste applied. In front of the level surface, 6, the table-top has a relatively broad but shallow depression or recess, 7, shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, whose outline is rectangular in shape except at one corner where there is a lateral or outward extension, 8, of said depression or re-

cess. At each of the four sides of this top depression is a straight groove, 9, which unite and continue at the four corners; this groove is shallow and has about the same depth as the depression. This formation of groove is rectangular and completely surrounds the depression, 7, and produces a narrow strip or rectangular wall, 10, that separates the said depression, 7, from the groove, 9. The top surface of the strip or wall, 10, is below the level of the top surface, 6, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3.

A very shallow pan preferably of sheet-metal has a flat bottom, 11, and a vertical wall, 12, that is continuous all around; this pan has at one corner a lateral extension, 13, of the same shape and size as the extension, 8, of the recess in the top surface of the cabinet. This pan is intended to contain liquid paste; its vertical wall, 12, has an outward horizontal flange, 14. The shallow paste-pan is shown separately in Fig. 5, and when it is in position it fits snugly within the depression or recess, 7, on the top of the cabinet and its horizontal flange, 14, rests on top of the strip or wall, 10. The supply of liquid paste is poured into the lateral extension, 13, of the pan, and this paste flows therefrom over the flat bottom, 11. A thin woven fabric, 15, of the kind known as "cheese cloth", is suitably stretched over the shallow paste-pan; the position of this cloth, 15, is shown in Figs. 1 and 3 where it will be seen to have the same horizontal plane as the top surface, 6, of the cabinet.

In the operation of the device a label grasped by the hand of the operator will be drawn from the rear toward the front across and in contact with the stretched fabric or cloth, 15; the slight down-pressure produced by the hand while passing over the cloth will depress the fabric into the liquid paste below which latter will be absorbed by the fabric. As the paper label is drawn across the paste-dampened fabric a sufficient amount of paste will be applied to the label to cause it to adhere to the bottle or box on which it may be pressed.

A sheet-metal plate, 16, see Fig. 6, is rectangular and has a central opening, 17, and is provided with a down-flange, 18, all around its rim except for a short space, 18¹, at one corner equal to the width of the lat-

eral extension, 13, of the paste-pan. This fabric stretcher-plate, 16, has the proper size to completely cover the paste-pan, and for its down flange, 18, to enter into the rectangular groove, 9.

The preferred manner of stretching and attaching the thin fabric, 15, is as follows,—the fabric is laid on or over the top surface of the stretcher plate, 16, and is folded over the four edges or down-flanges, 18, onto the underside; this plate and fabric are then placed over the paste-pan and the down-flanges, 18, which are now covered by the fabric, are pressed tightly into the groove, 9, on top of the cabinet, as shown in the sectional views, Figs. 2 and 3. Thus the thin fabric, 15, will be held and kept in a stretched condition over the surface of the shallow paste-pan.

In operating with the device, a pile of labels, say 200, more or less, will be placed on the rear surface, 6; then the operator standing or seated facing the front side of the cabinet may grasp the topmost label on the pile and sweep it across the fabric which is stretched over the opening, 17, and in so doing the label will have paste applied to it sufficient to cause it to stick to a bottle or box.

The lateral extension, 13, of the paste-pan see Fig. 1, remains exposed as an inlet ready to receive an additional supply of liquid paste, which will flow through the open passage, 18¹, into the pan and below the stretched fabric, 15. The surface, 6, at the rear part of the top and the surface of the stretched fabric are in the same horizontal plane.

After the cabinet has been used, its cover, 5, may be turned down and thereby protect the paste-dampened fabric and other parts from dust, flies and air.

In this present instance the cabinet is pro-

vided with drawers for the storage of labels, paste and other accessories.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,—

1. An apparatus for applying liquid paste to labels, comprising a pan provided at its vertical wall with a lateral extension, 13, whose bottom surface is in the same horizontal plane with the bottom surface of the said pan; a plate having a horizontal flat surface, 16, which partly covers said pan and said plate provided with a central hole, 17, which is surrounded by said flat surface; and a woven fabric, 15, laid flat and supported on said horizontal surface of the plate and also covering the hole where the fabric is unsupported, whereby a label may be caused to slide over the yielding part of the fabric where paste is applied, and then over the flat supported part of the fabric where an excess of paste is removed.

2. An apparatus for applying liquid paste to labels, comprising a flat level surface provided with narrow walls, 10, arranged to form four sides at right angles to each other; a shallow pan seated between said walls and having an outward horizontal flange, 14, resting on the walls; a rectangular plate having a central opening and a horizontal flat surface which rests on top of said walls and provided at its outer rim with a down-turned flange, 18, which takes outside of said walls, and a woven fabric which in part is supported on said horizontal flat surface and is unsupported over the central opening.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES BUNCH.

Witnesses:

S. W. PRICE,
J. R. ROGERS.