O. TOPP.

PROCESS OF WIRING BOTTLES.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 3, 1909.

948,286.

Patented Feb. 1, 1910.

Fig. 1.

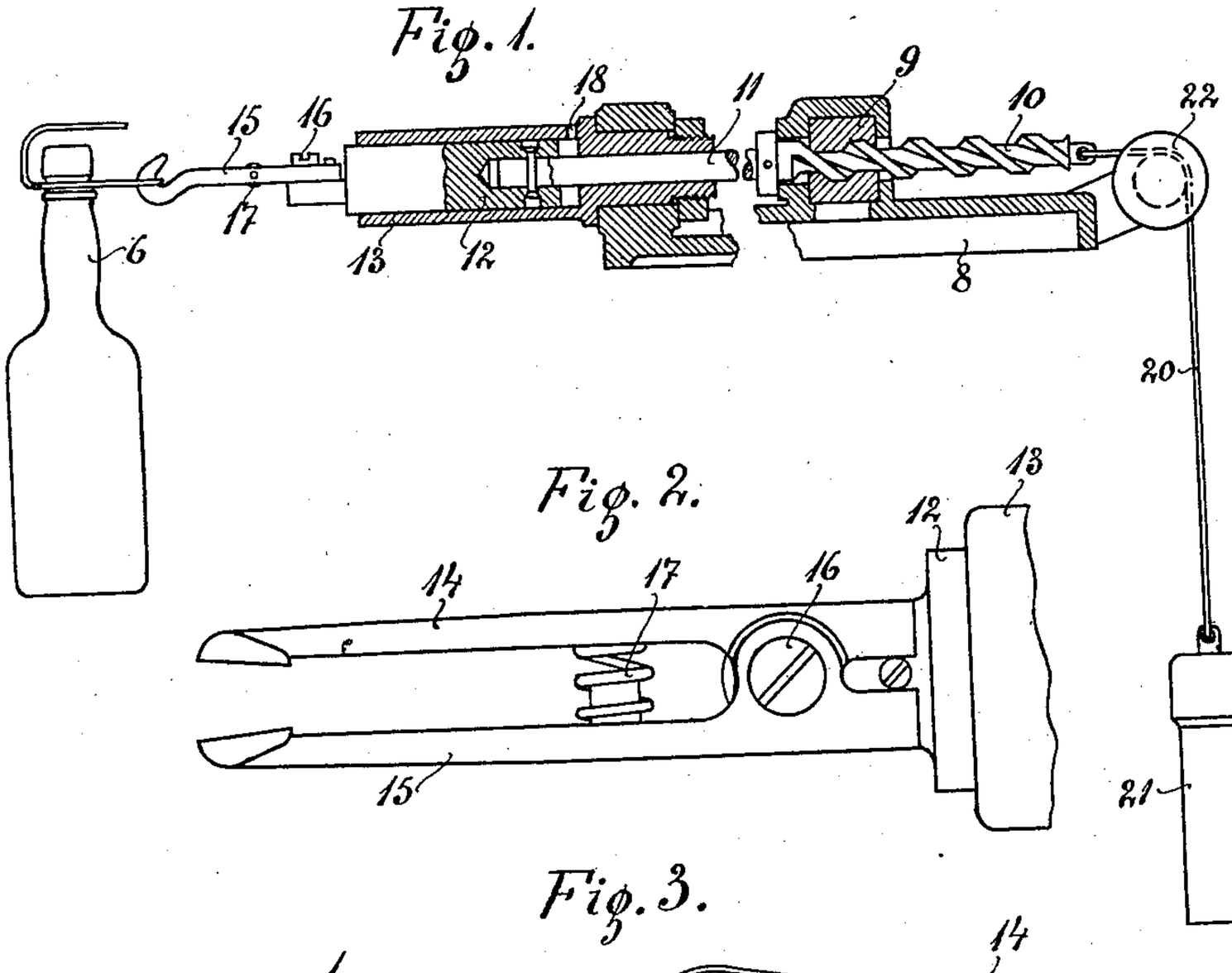


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

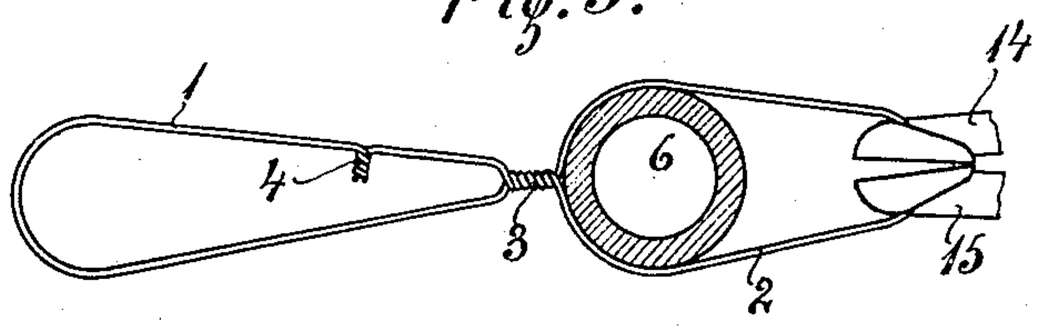


Fig. 5.

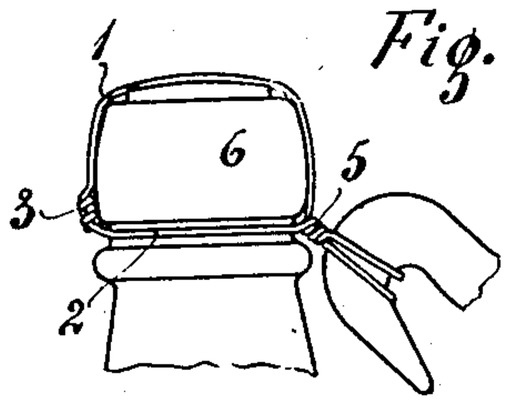


Fig. 4.

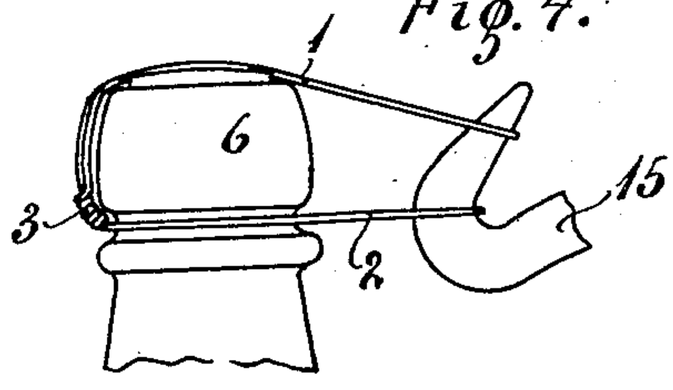


Fig. 7

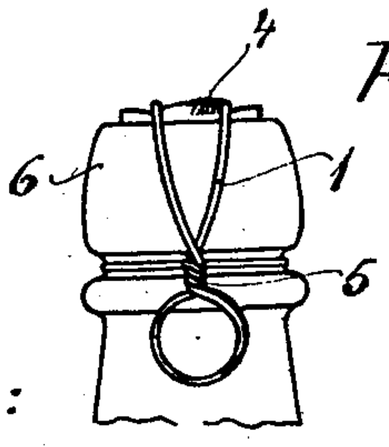
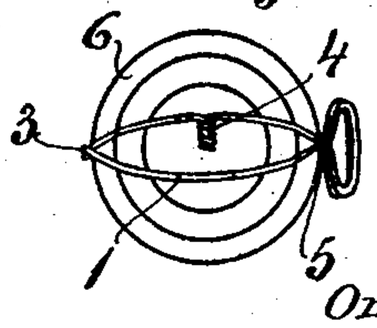


Fig. 6.



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PROCESS OF WIRING BOTTLES.

948,286. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 1, 1910.

Application filed March 3, 1909. Serial No. 481,131.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORLA TOPP, citizen of the Kingdom of Denmark, and a resident of Blaagaardsgade 16A, Copenhagen, Denmark, printer, have invented new and useful Improvements in Processes of Wiring Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

The invention is specially adapted to prevent the twisted sharp edges of wire from sticking out and thereby constituting a common source of danger from cuts and wounds to those who later on have to handle the bottles.

The invention therefore consists in the wire being placed on the bottle in such a manner that the previously twisted rough ends of the wire are placed upon the surface of the cork, while the twisting is carried out by the two loops. The wire to be used for wiring the corks must be first treated for instance in suitable machines which do not form any part of the present invention and in which it is given the form shown in Figure 3 of the accompanying drawing.

The invention is shown in the said drawing, where—

Fig. 1 shows the apparatus for wiring partly in section. Fig. 2 is a detail of the spring hook. Fig. 3 shows the neck of the bottle and the wire at the first stage in the wiring viewed from above. Fig. 4 shows the neck of the bottle and the wire in side-elevation in the second stage of the wiring. Fig. 5 shows the third stage of the wiring. Figs. 6 and 7 show the finished wiring viewed from above and in front, respectively.

As previously mentioned the invention consists principally in the fact that the wire which is to be placed upon the bottle is so arranged that it consists of two loops of which the one is larger than the other. The larger loop 1 comprises likewise the twisted ends 4. The wiring is now carried out in such a manner that the neck of the bottle is placed in the smaller loop, so that the wire falls into the groove which is to be found upon most bottles under the collar. This position is shown in Fig. 3 and afterward the long loop is bent over the cork as shown in Fig. 4, and the ends of the two loops are then twisted together as shown in Fig. 5, whereupon the wiring is finished, as the rough twisted ends 4 lie upon the cork without being able to cause any damage. As a rule the ends will, with the inside pressure which forces the cork upward, be slightly pressed down into the cork.

The process can be carried out by hand or with an ordinary pair of pliers, but I prefer to employ the device shown in the accompanying drawing.

Upon the plate 8 are placed one or more bearings 9, upon which the threaded spindle 10 can move as in a nut; this spindle has a continuation 11, which ends in a piston 12 which can slide in a cylinder 13, by which means there is formed a combined guide or bearing and a sort of air brake, as the cylinder is furnished with an air escape opening 18, so that the travel of the spindle 11 and hence that of the screw 10 can be regulated, as the piston is brought back again by a cord 20, which travels over a roller 22 and carries a weight 21, while its other end is fastened in a convenient manner to the farthest end of the spindle 10. The piston 12 is provided with a hook consisting of two parts 14 and 15, which are pivoted upon the bolt 16. These parts are separated by the small spring 17. This is arranged in this manner in order to assure reliable wiring, even upon bottles of the utmost variation in diameter, as the loop, on account of the two spring hook parts, will always remain extended.

The apparatus works in the following manner: The neck of the bottle 6 is held in front of the hook parts 14 and 14, after which a wire, consisting of a long loop 1 with the twisted ends 4 and a short loop 2 as well as the small twisted part 3 is placed upon the neck of the bottle with the short loop 2 over the hook as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and then the long loop 1 is bent over the bottle, so that the end of the loop 1 also goes on over the hook. Afterward when the bottle is pulled the hook 14 and 15 will revolve one and a half times, as the screw spindle 10 is drawn through the bearing 9 formed like a nut, and the ends of the two loops will thereupon be twisted as shown in Fig. 5, and by a quick movement the two loops are brought away from the hook, after which

the weight 21 will bring the hook back, the speed of which is regulated by the opening 18. The twisted wire 5 and the two ends of the loops are then pressed down along the neck of the bottle as shown in Fig. 7.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. The herein-described process of wiring bottles, consisting in forming two loops of unequal size from a single piece of wire with the twisted ends of the wire in a side member of the larger loop adjacent to its juncture with the smaller loop, passing the smaller loop over the neck of a bottle, bending the larger loop over the cork of the bottle with the twisted ends of the wire resting upon the top of the cork, and then twisting the ends of the loops together.

2. The herein-described process of wiring bottles, consisting in forming two loops from a single piece of wire with the twisted ends of the wire in a side member of one loop, passing one loop over the neck of a bottle, bending the other loop over the closure of the bottle, and twisting the ends of the two loops together at one side of the bottle neck.

Signed by me at Copenhagen, Denmark; this 12th day of February, 1909.

ORLA TOPP.

Witnesses:

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