J. C. M. BRAUN.

Bottle-Corking Machine.

No. 207,244. Patented Aug. 20, 1878.

Fig. 1.

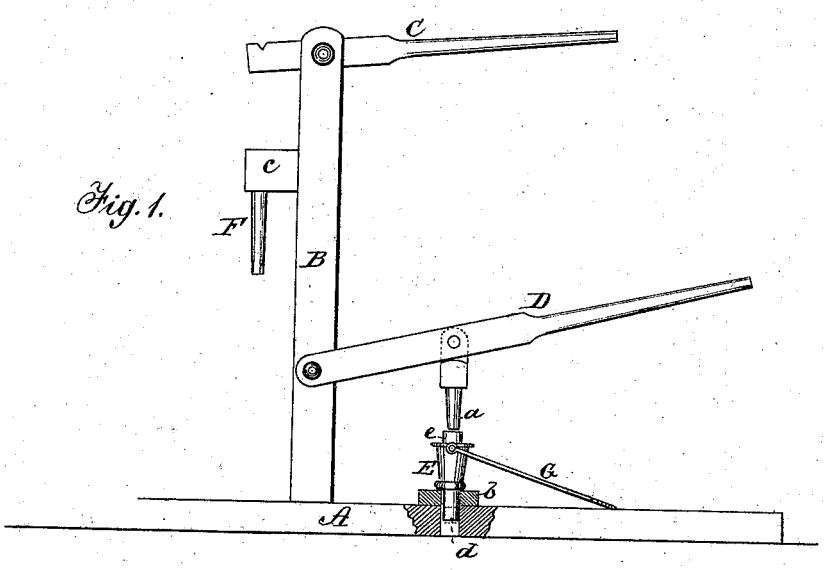


Fig. 2.

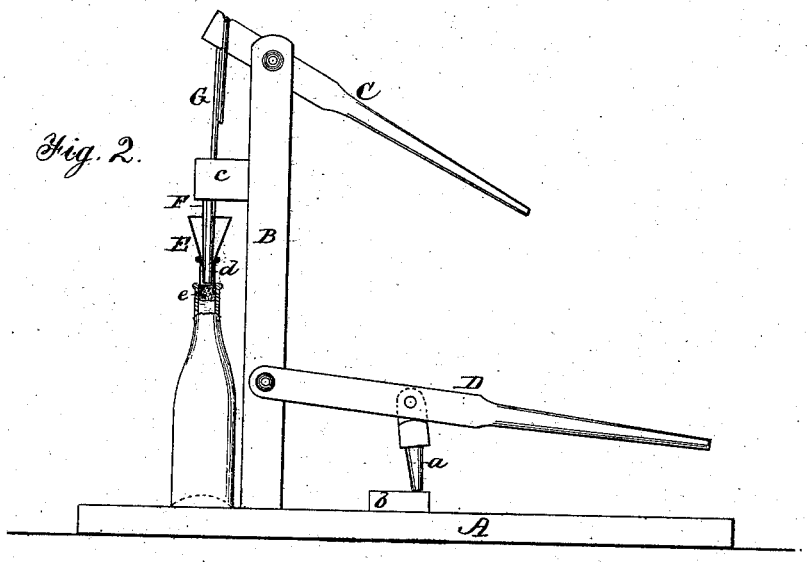
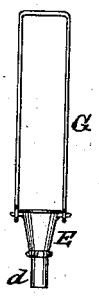


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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JOHANN C. M. BRAUN, OF SAUK CITY, WISCONSIN.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOTTLE-CORKING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **207,244**, dated August 20, 1878; application filed March 4, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHANN C. M. BRAUN, of Sauk City, in the county of Sauk and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and Improved Bottle-Corking Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating the machine, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my machine, showing the arrangement of parts for forcing a cork into the funnel-shaped tube. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, showing the funnel applied to a bottle, and the cork (previously compressed in said tube) being forced out and expanding in the neck of a bottle. Fig. 3 is a detail view of funnel and its attached loop.

My invention relates to an improvement in that class of apparatus for inserting corks into bottles by which the corks are compressed in a funnel or tapered tube, and forced through it into the necks of the bottles by means of a plunger, which is operated by suitable devices.

The improvement consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter described and claimed.

The frame of the machine consists of the horizontal base A and vertical standard B, which are rigidly connected. A hand-lever, C, is pivoted to the top of the standard B, and another hand-lever, D, to the lower portion thereof. The last-named lever, D, has a plunger, *a*, pivoted thereto, and is used to force the corks into the funnel-shaped tube E when the latter is inserted or seated, as shown in Fig. 1, in the socket in block *b*, fixed in the base A. The upper lever, C, is employed, in connection with the fixed tapering plunger F, for forcing the corks out of the funnel-tubes E and into the bottles, as will be presently explained. Said fixed plunger F is pendent from a rigid arm, *c*, of the standard B, and, in practical use, enters the funnel-tube E when the latter is suspended, by its wire loop G, from the short arm of lever C. The tube E is encircled by a collar, which defines the limit to which its nozzle *d* can enter a bottle-neck, and also serves to support it in socket *b*.

The operation of corking bottles is as follows: The funnel-tube E is placed in the socket *b*, as represented in Fig. 1, and a cork, *e*, placed in the flaring mouth of the same. The lever D being then depressed, the plunger *a* will force the cork into the tube until it is visible at the lower end or nozzle, *d*, of the same. The cork, being of larger diameter than the nozzle, is necessarily compressed therein. The funnel is then removed from the socket *b* and suspended, by its wire loop G, from lever C, as shown in Fig. 2, the fixed plunger F being simultaneously inserted in the mouth or flaring end of the same. A bottle filled with liquid is then placed beneath the tube E, and the nozzle *d* of the latter simultaneously inserted in its neck. Upon depressing lever C it is obvious that the tube E will be drawn upward, while the plunger F, being fixed, will prevent the cork following such movement, so that as the nozzle *d* recedes from the neck of the bottle the cork will remain therein, and, being then free to expand, will fill the bottle-neck, and thus tightly close the same. There is hence no compression of air in the neck of the bottle; but the end of the cork is in direct contact with the liquid.

What I claim is—

In a bottle-corking machine, the funnel-tube E, the loop G, lever C, and fixed plunger F, for forcing a cork out of the tube, as specified.

JOHANN C. M. BRAUN.

Witnesses:

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