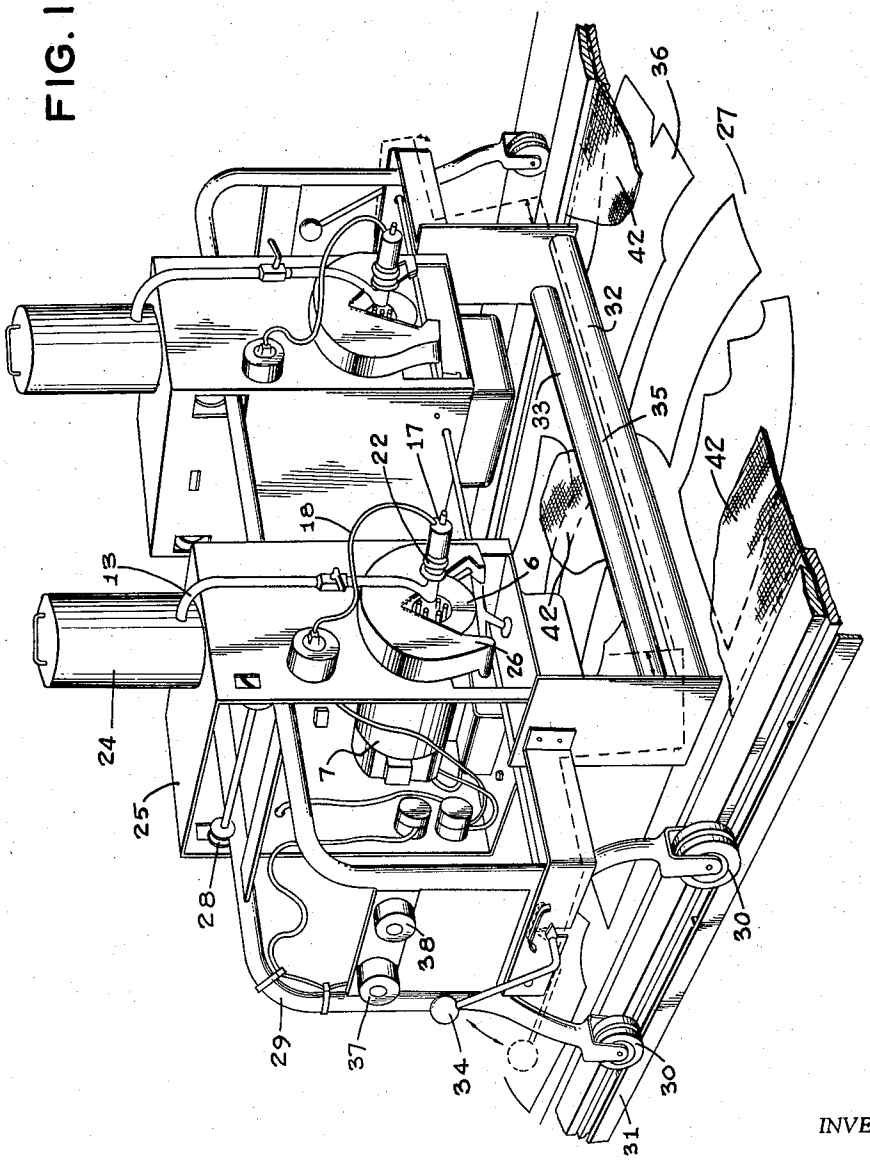
March 17, 1959 M. G. LANNER 2,877,589

METHOD OF AND ARRANGEMENT FOR TRANSFERRING CURVE CONTOUR TO WORKPIECES

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FIG. 1



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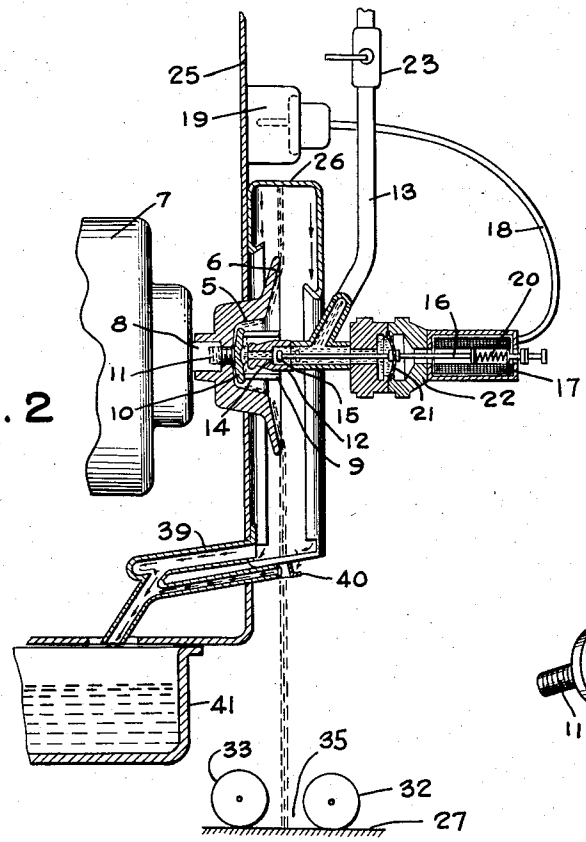
ATTORNEY

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METHOD OF AND ARRANGEMENT FOR TRANSFERRING CURVE CONTOUR TO WORKPIECES

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FIG. 2



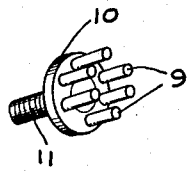


FIG. 4

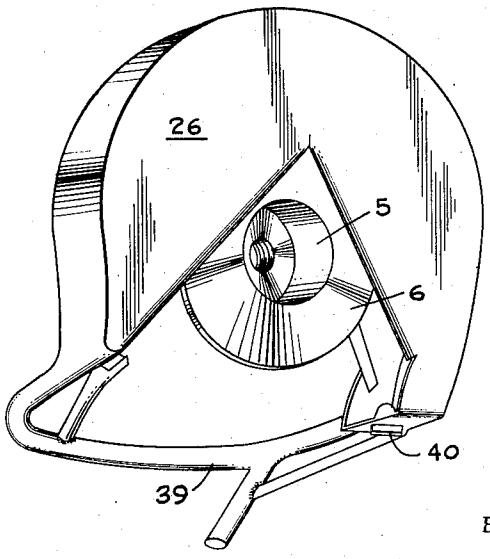


FIG. 3

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2,877,589

METHOD OF AND ARRANGEMENT FOR TRANSFERRING CURVE CONTOUR TO WORKPIECES

Manne G. Lannér, Gothenburg, Sweden

Application February 24, 1956, Serial No. 567,702

1 Claim. (Cl. 41—26)

The ready-made clothing industry is faced with the old problem of mechanically marking a curve on a workpiece, after which the latter has to be cut out.

The object of the present invention is to provide a solution of this problem and the invention consists in throwing a liquid dye (bleaching agent) against the templet and workpiece (piece of cloth) by means of a vertically arranged disc used in combination with a tube for the liquid dye through which the latter is conveyed, the disc being rotated by a motor.

One mode of carrying the invention into effect is hereinafter described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the general arrangement mounted on shelves across the bench on a slider, which is slidingly mounted along the bench;

Figure 2 shows the disc in section;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the disc; and

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a detail.

The arrangement shown in the drawings consists of a disc **6** constructed with a cup-shaped portion **5** and secured to the shaft of a motor **7**. A smaller disc **10** provided with a number of pins **9** is secured to the bottom of the cup **5** by a screw **11**. The pins surround a jet nozzle **12** of a feed pipe **13** inserted between them. The nozzle is provided with a valve seat **14** cooperating with a valve plug **15**. The latter is extended to the core **16** of a magnet coil **17**, connected to a source of current **19** by a wire **18**. The core is provided within the coil with a spring **20** which tends to press the core and therewith the valve plug **15** against the valve seat **14**. The core is suitably provided with a sealing member **21** in a casing **22** in order to prevent flow of the liquid dye from the tube **13** penetrating into the magnetic coil. The tube is provided with a cock **23** and is connected to a receptacle **24** mounted on a shelf **25**. The disc **6** is partly connected to a splashing member **26** which is open downwards (see Figure 3) towards a work bench **27**. The shelf supporting also the motor **7** is slidingly mounted by means of pulleys on a slider **29** which in its turn slides by means

of wheels **30** on rails **31** provided along the bench. The slider **29** is provided with two transverse rods **32**, **33**, intended to be raised from or lowered towards the work piece on the bench by means of a lever **34**, the space left free between the said rods lying exactly below the disc **6**.

The arrangement illustrated in Figure 1 shows the apparatus described above in duplicate and running parallel with one another.

The operation of the arrangement above described is as follows:

After the templets **36** have been placed on the bench **27** and held in position by a netting **42**, the rods **32**, **33**, are lowered against the templets by the lever **34** (the position shown in the figure) and the motor is started through the intermediary of a starting rheostat **37** and the disc is rotated. When a push button **38** is pressed down the coil **17** is energized and the core **16** is attracted so that the valve plug frees the valve seat and the liquid dye spurts in between the pins **9** and is thrown against the disc **6** and therefrom whilst being continuously thinned out it passes through the opening of the splashing member down against the bench and the templets so that the latter are marked against the work pieces under them.

The liquid dye which is thrown against the splashing member runs through suitable discharge pipes **39** and gutters **40** down into a receptacle **41**.

The disc **6** is of concave shape so that the liquid dye will follow its configuration before it is thrown out.

The arrangement hereinbefore described may also be used to its advantage for dyeing cloths.

It is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the construction hereinbefore described which may be modified without departing from the scope of the invention as claimed in the appended claim.

What I claim is:

A method of securing templets closely to a workpiece to which the contours of the templets are to be transferred by the ejection of a dye, comprising the following steps: placing a netting over the templet for securing the latter to a workpiece, having a series of closely adjacent rollers passing over said net, and spraying a die between said rollers and against the templets and workpiece.

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