Nov. 28, 1939. B. H. JOHNSON 2,181,659

CONVEYER ATTACHMENT

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Fig. 1.

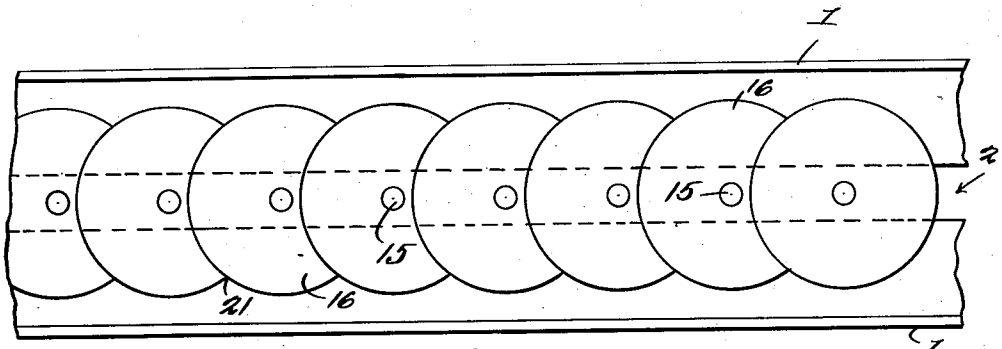
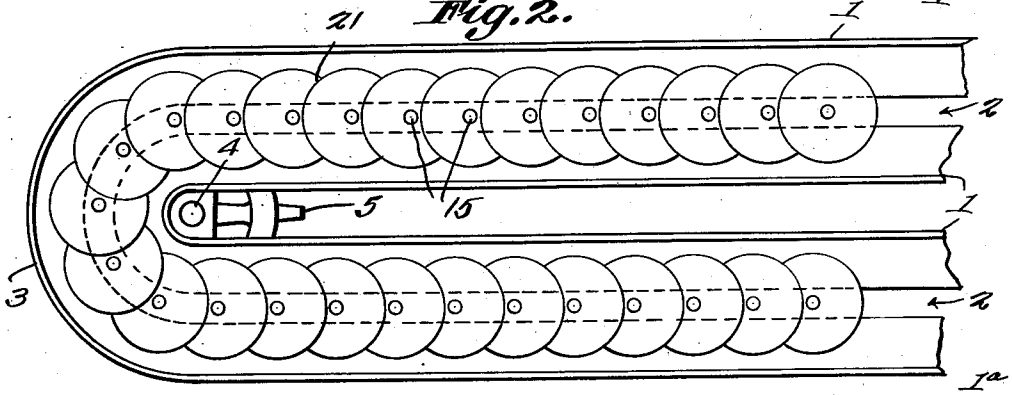


Fig. 2.



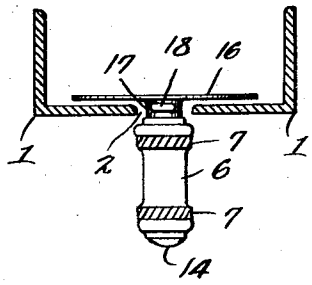


Fig. 3.

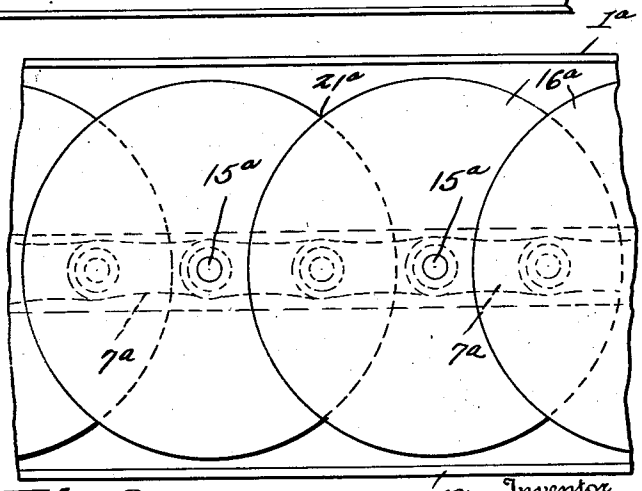


Fig. 8.

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Fig. 4.

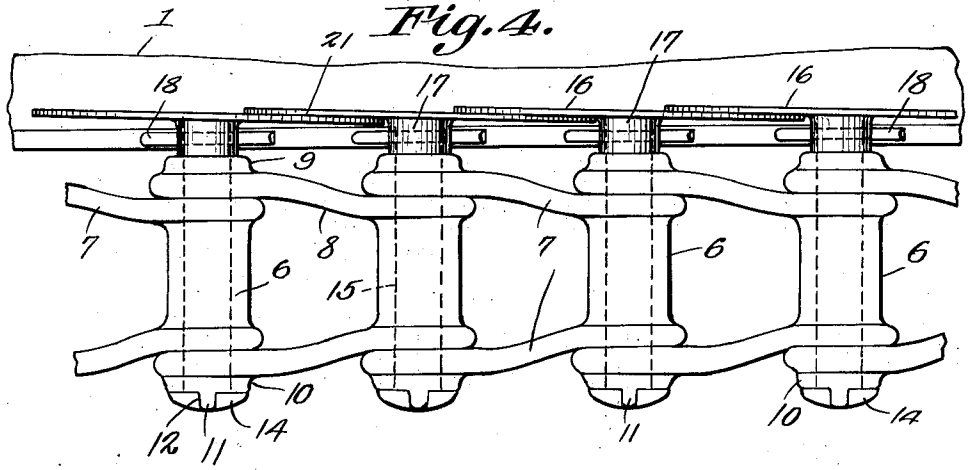
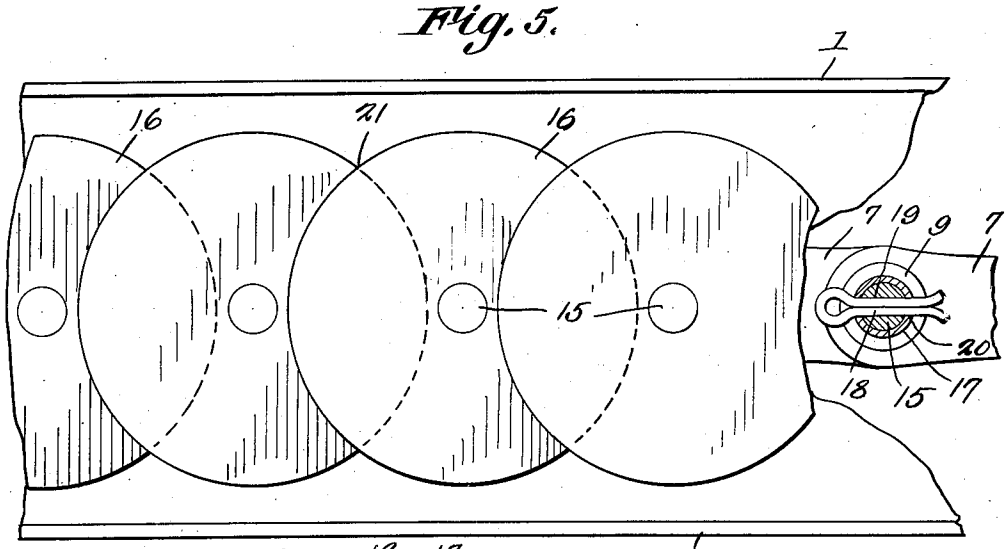


Fig. 5.



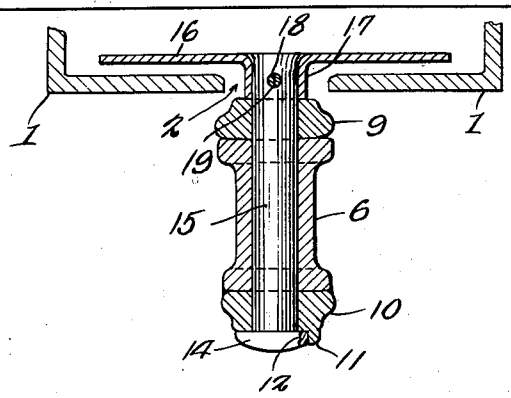


Fig. 6.

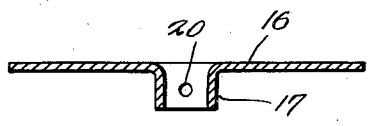


Fig. 7.

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Patented Nov. 28, 1939 2,181,659

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,181,659

CONVEYER ATTACHMENT

Ben Harve Johnson, Dallas, Tex., assignor of one-half to Joseph A. Gage, Dallas, Tex.

Application February 5, 1937, Serial No. 124,309

1 Claim. (Cl. 198—189)

This invention aims to provide a simple means whereby a canner or other user of a conveyer can provide himself with a conveying instrumentality of large area, without buying a special conveyer chain, it being possible to attach the device easily and quickly to the pintle of a conveyer chain, cost being cut down and the weight of the conveyer chain being increased by a very small amount only.

The invention has an another of its objects, the provision of novel means for conveying cans readily through cookers, or for conveying glassware or other material from one machine to another, during packing or other operations.

Another object of the invention is to supply a conveyer which can make a turn of short radius, thereby changing the direction of the conveyer and making it possible to carry packages or containers back and forth a number of times through a steam box or the like, the entire space in the box being utilized.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the present invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows in plan, a device constructed in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan wherein the bend of the conveyer frame is included;

Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the structure shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a vertical elevation;

Fig. 5 is a top plan, parts being broken away;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged transverse section;

Fig. 7 is a transverse section showing one of the disks;

Fig. 8 is a top plan disclosing a modification.

The conveyer frame or track may be composed of angle members 1 having a slot 2 between their horizontal flanges. The conveyer frame may embody a U-shaped bend 3, or any other kind of a bend. A shaft 4 is supported for rotation in the bend 3 and carries a sprocket wheel 5 adapted to cooperate with a sprocket chain which runs on edge, that is, in the vertical position shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The conveyer chain preferably is an endless chain.

The links of the chain comprise sockets 6 from which transverse arms 7 project, the arms diverging at 8, so that, at their more widely spaced ends, they may span the socket 6 of an adjoining link. One arm has an upstanding boss 9, and the opposite arm has a depending boss 10 provided with a projection 11 received in a slot 12 in the head 14 of a pintle 15, to hold the pintle against turning, the pintle passing through the overlapped ends of the arms 7 of adjoining links, and through the socket 6.

Disks 16 of thin but strong material, preferably metal, are provided, and have central, depending tubular hubs 17 receiving the upper ends of the pintles 15. Securing elements 18, such as cotter pins, pass through the openings 19 of the pintles 15 and through the openings 20 of the hubs 17 of the disks 16, the hubs of the disks preferably resting on the bosses 9 of the links. The disks 16 are overlapped as shown at 21, and are disposed above the horizontal flanges of the conveyer frame or track made up of the angle members 1. The hub 17 is disposed out of rightangular relation to the plane of the disk 16, whereby one disk may overlap another like disk when the hubs receive closely the pintles 15 of the conveyer chain.

It is not necessary that each pintle 15 be provided with a disk. In some instances, especially where a wide conveyer is desired, the construction shown in Fig. 8 may be resorted to, and there alternate pintles are supplied with disks, the diameters of the disks being increased. In Fig. 8, parts hereinbefore described have been designated by numerals already used, with the suffix *"a"*.

The device affords a simple means whereby almost any link chain may be transformed into an efficient conveyer. Short turns may be made wherever necessary, and the device may be operated in steam or water, without objectionable deterioration.

Although a specific means has been shown for mounting the disks, such as the disks 16, many applications of the invention, not shown in the drawings, are possible.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

An attachment for conveyer chains, comprising a disk having a tubular hub the axis of which is disposed out of rightangular relation to the plane of the disk, whereby one disk may overlap another like disk when the hubs receive closely the pintles of a conveyer chain.

BEN HARVE JOHNSON.