Nov. 29, 1932. C. V. MORRIS 1,889,690

RETURN DAMP WORK CONVEYER

Filed Dec. 12, 1930 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

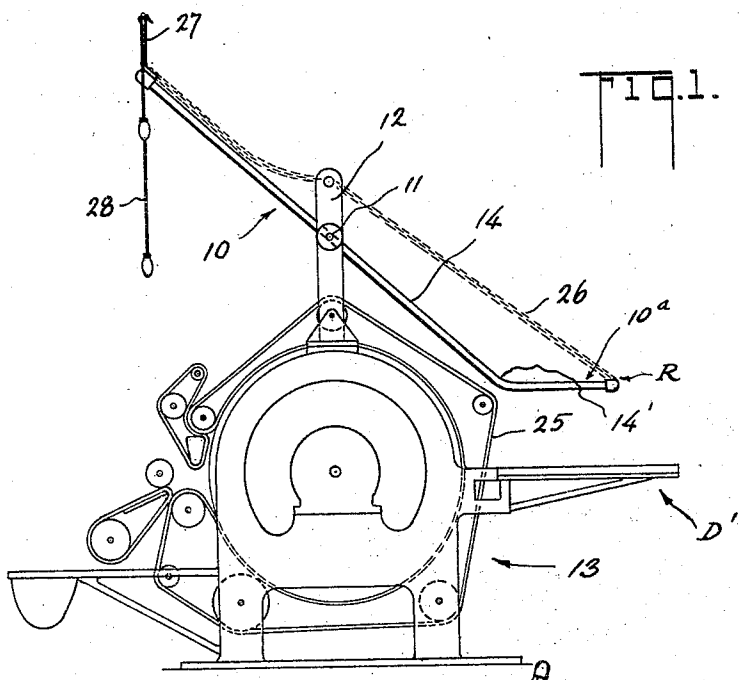
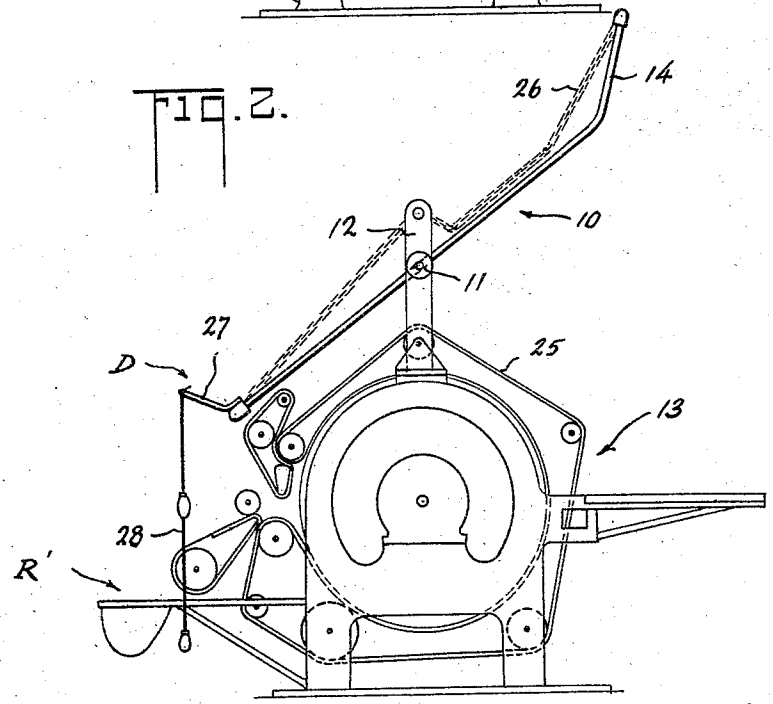


FIG. 2.



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FIG. 3.

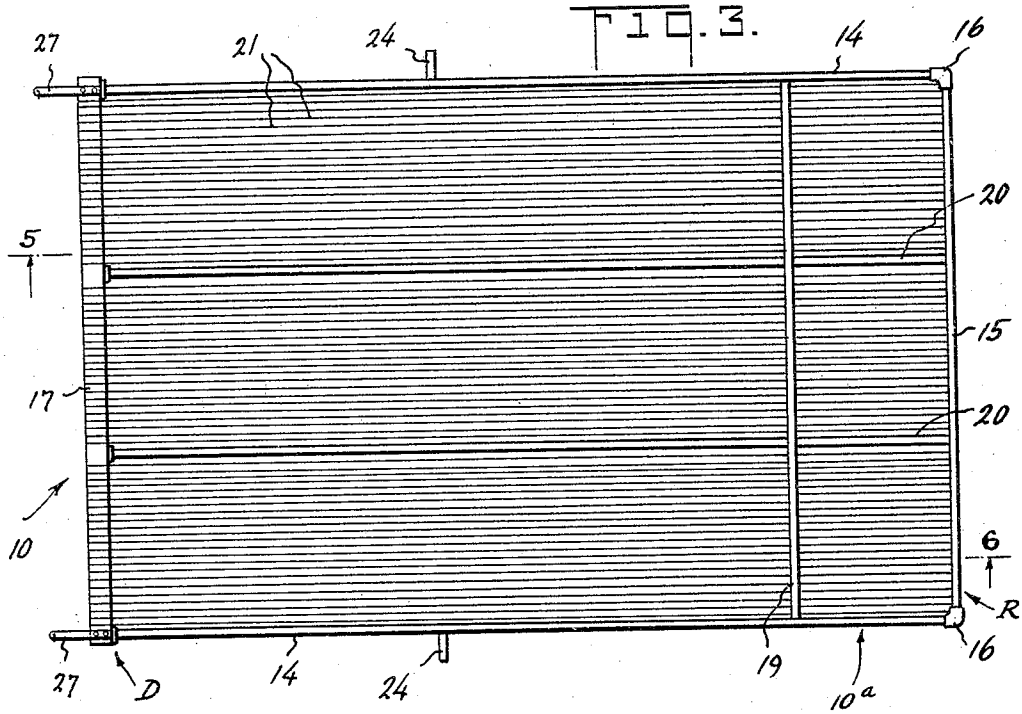


FIG. 4

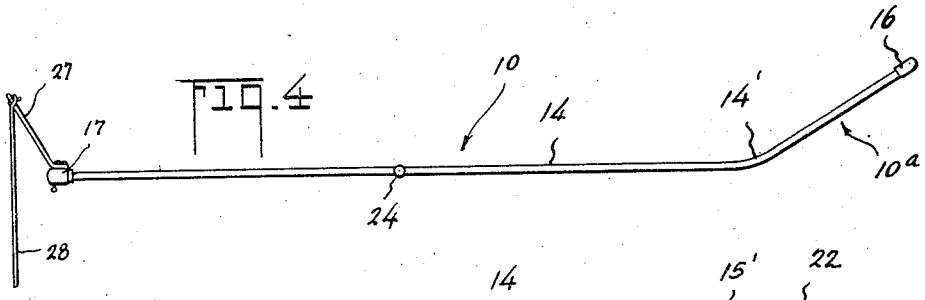
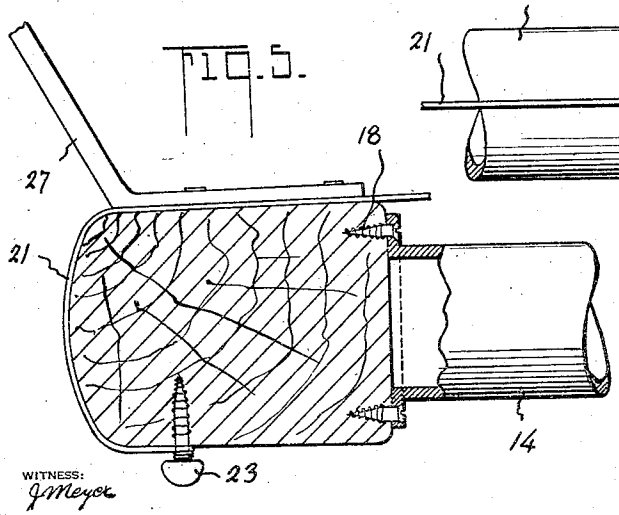


FIG. 5.



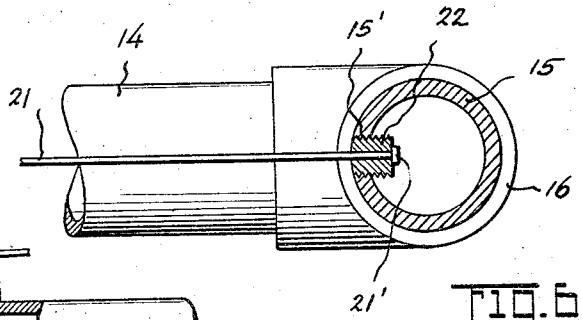


FIG. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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RETURN DAMP WORK CONVEYER

Application filed December 12, 1930. Serial No. 501,963.

This invention relates to improvements in ironing machines and more particularly to a return conveyer for damp pieces of fabric.

In the standard ironing machines such as are used in laundries it is frequently necessary to run certain types of articles through the machines a second and possibly a third time before they are suitably ironed. This is particularly necessary in the case of heavy pieces such as counterpanes, pillow cases etc. The work is fed into the machine at one side thereof and it comes out on the opposite side.

The object of the present invention is to provide a device which is manually operated and which returns the work quickly and with very little effort on the part of the operator, and which, moreover, will incorporate the important advantages of avoiding travelling belts, hamper like carriers, interpivoted flaps, and other complexities characteristic of the prior art.

Another object of the invention is to provide a conveyer which may be easily mounted on a standard ironing machine and which is simple in operation and inexpensive to employ.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be hereinafter specifically pointed out, or will become apparent, as the specification proceeds.

With the above indicated objects in view, the invention resides in certain novel constructions and combinations and arrangements of parts, clearly described in the following drawings, which latter show an embodiment of the invention as at present preferred.

In said drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of such embodiment, applied to a standard ironing machine, showing the frame in work-receiving position.

Fig. 2 is similar to Fig. 1, but shows said frame in work-discharging position.

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the frame.

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of same.

Fig. 5 is a section on line 5 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 is a section on line 6 of Fig. 3.

Referring now more in detail to said drawings, a single rocking frame is indicated at 10, such frame being pivotally mounted at 11 on a pair of uprights 12 which are rigidly secured to opposite sides of a standard ironing machine 13, in any suitable manner.

Said frame is generally rectangular in plan, having side bars 14 and an end bar 15 of metal tubing, coupled together rigidly where they join by means of elbows 16. The opposite end bar 17 of the frame is constructed preferably of wood, end flanges of the side bars 14 being secured thereto by means of screws 18, as indicated in Fig. 5.

In order to provide what may be termed a loading platform 10*a*, at the receiving end of the frame, the tubular side bars 14 are bent as indicated at 14′. A cross bar 19, constructed of metal tubing, gives the framework additional strength at this point. Likewise, in order to strengthen the framework longitudinally, additional tubes 20 are provided, bent as are the side bars 14.

This frame carries, longitudinally of the same, a plurality of fine wires 21, said wires, parallely arranged, providing an anti-friction and ventilating bed for the passage of the pieces of damp work. One end of each of these wires is secured to the end bar 15, as shown in Fig. 6, by being passed through the bore of a threaded plug 22, then headed over beyond such plug as indicated at 21, and by the screwing up of the plug in a tapped hole 15′ therefor in said bar 15. The cross bar 19 is provided with suitable holes through which the wires pass. The wires are secured, at their opposite ends, to the end bar 17 by means of wood screws as at 23 in Fig. 5.

At 24, in Figs. 3 and 4 are indicated pivot-pins for swingingly mounting the frame at 11 on the standards 12 as and for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned; and these pins, it will be seen best from Figs. 3 and 4, are nearer the discharge end D of the frame than the receiving end R thereof, in order that gravity will tend always to return the frame to the position shown in Fig. 1, to lower the receiving end R of the frame

into convenient nearness, to the discharge end D of the ironing machine.

In order to prevent the frame 10 from ever dropping so far as to rest upon the belt 25 of the ironing machine, a chain 26 of the proper length is slung as shown between the end R of the frame and the top of a standard 12. And the other end of said chain is connected to the discharge end D of the frame, similarly to limit the frame, when its said end D is lowered to incline the frame as in Fig. 2, that is, to discharge by gravity the damp work thereon, and to discharge such work toward an attendant or some convenient support at the receiving or feeding inside R′ of the ironing machine.

An angle bracket 27 is secured as shown to each end of the end bar 17, and a cord or chain 28 is attached to the outer end of said bracket in order to provide means for overcoming gravity to rock the frame from the position shown in Fig. 1 to that of Fig. 2.

The hereinbefore described construction admits of considerable modification without departing from the invention; therefore, it is the wish not to be limited to the precise arrangements shown and described, which are as aforesaid, by way of illustration merely. In other words, the scope of protection contemplated is to be taken solely from the appended claims, interpreted as broadly as is consistent with the prior art.

What is claimed as new is:

1. A conveyer comprising a frame including side members carrying aligned pivoting elements, a cross piece joining said side members at the delivery end of said conveyer, a cross piece joining said side members at the receiving end of said conveyer, said frame having an angularly offset end portion at the receiving end thereof, there being another cross-piece marking the commencement of such offset, and a plurality of relatively closely spaced wires forming a bed upon said frame, each of said wires having its opposite ends secured to the two first-mentioned cross pieces and all of said wires engaging the last-mentioned cross piece to maintain all of said wires in substantial parallelism with said side members.

2. A see-saw conveyer including a substantially rectangular frame comprising side members, a cross member joining said side members at the receiving end of said conveyer, an end member joining said side members at the discharging end of said conveyer, said frame including an upwardly inclined portion at the receiving end thereof, a plurality of relatively closely spaced wires forming a bed upon said frame, each of said wires including a head portion at one end, and an externally threaded plug around the wire and abutting said head, said cross member having a plurality of threaded apertures to receive the plugs of said wires, whereby to rigidly secure said wires to said cross piece, the opposite ends of said wires extending around the outer side of said end piece, there being a plurality of screws entering said end piece whereby to secure said wires tautly in place.

3. A conveyer including, a substantially rectangular frame comprising tubular metal members constituting the sides thereof, a tubular metal cross piece joining said side members at the receiving side of said conveyer, a wooden end piece joining said side members at the delivery end of said conveyer, said frame including an upwardly inclined portion at the receiving side of said conveyer and a cross bar joining said side frame members at said inclined portion, a plurality of relatively closely spaced wires forming a bed upon said frame, each of said wires including a head portion at one end, a screw plug sleeving each wire and abutting such head, said tubular metal cross having a plurality of threaded apertures to receive said plugs, whereby to rigidly secure said wires to said cross piece, said wires being engaged with said cross bar and then extended toward said wooden end piece in a direction to maintain their engagement with said cross bar, and said wires being then bent around the outer side of said wooden end piece, and means for securing said wires tautly in place, including a plurality of screws extended into said wooden end piece at the bottom thereof.

In testimony whereof I hereby affix my signature.

CLARENCE V. MORRIS.