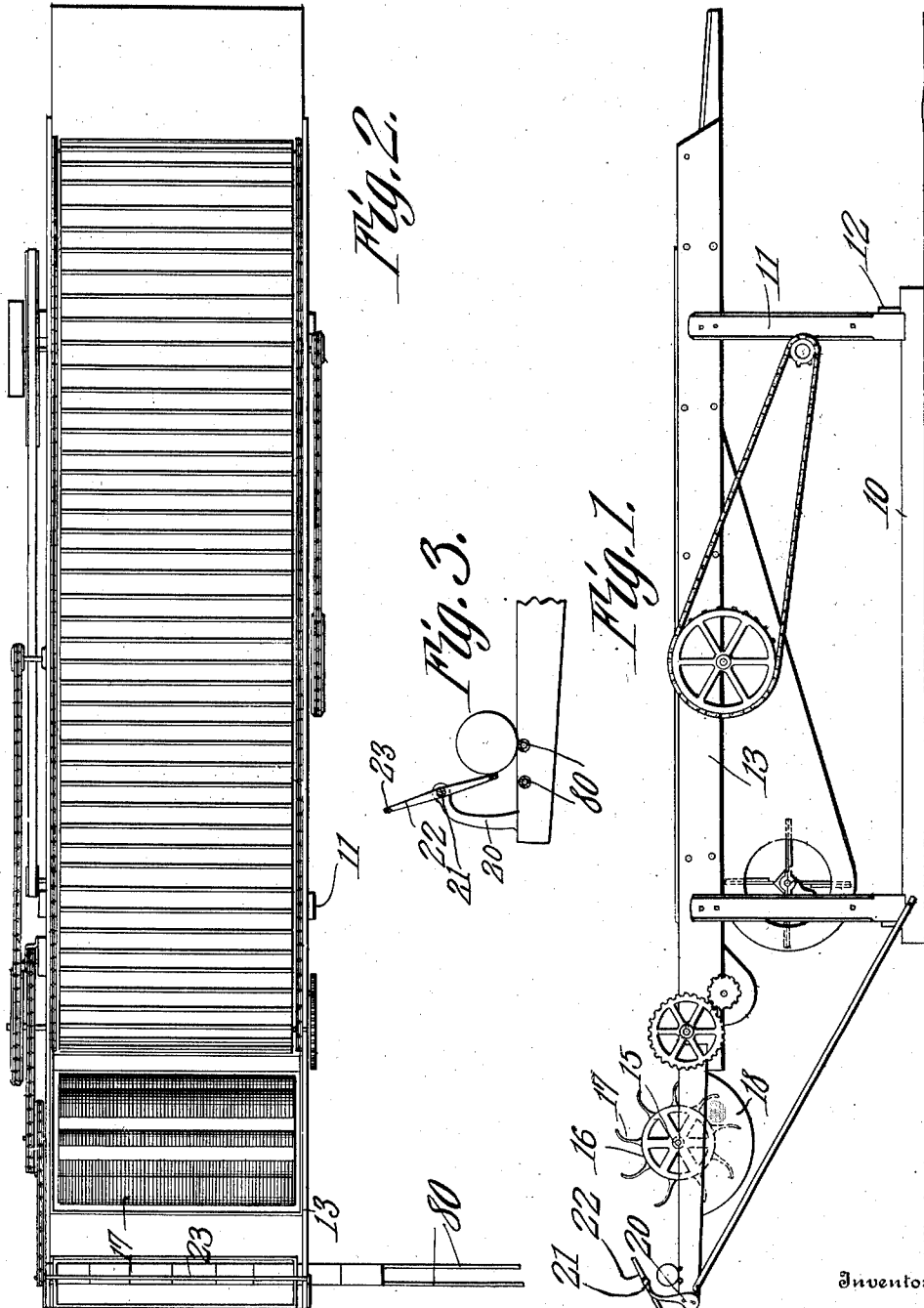


A. Y. SEELY.
 FEEDER FOR CAN LACQUERING MACHINES.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 21, 1908.

967,449.

Patented Aug. 16, 1910.



Witnesses

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ARTHUR Y. SEELY, OF BLAINE, WASHINGTON.

FEEDER FOR CAN-LACQUERING MACHINES.

967,449.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 16, 1910.

Application filed November 21, 1908. Serial No. 463,831.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR Y. SEELY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Blaine, in the county of Whatcom and State of Washington, have invented a new and useful Feeder for Can-Lacquering Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to can lacquering machines of that general type in which the cans are carried through a bath of lacquer and afterward dried upon an endless belt, and the present invention relates more particularly to the feeding mechanism for delivering the cans to the dipping drum.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved feeding mechanism of simplified construction and rapid operation.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detail description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which drawings—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a can lacquering machine provided with the improved feed mechanism. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the machine. Fig. 3 is a detail view on a somewhat larger scale illustrating the operating of the feeding device.

The working parts of the machine are supported on a suitable frame which in its simplest form comprises longitudinal sills 10 and standards 11 connected at the bottom by cross bars 12. At the top of the standards are secured longitudinal frame members 13 which carry the principal portions of the operating mechanism.

Arranged near the feed end of the frame are bearings for the reception of a shaft 15 on which is mounted a dipping drum 16 provided with curved fingers 17 arranged to engage with and carry the cans through a lacquer containing trough 18 supported by the frame, the cans being consecutively fed on to the curved sides of the fingers and carried to the lacquer, and thence up to the delivery conveyer, the cans being rolled off the convex side of the fingers, so that they may be successively deposited on the conveyer.

At the feed end of the machine are oppositely disposed standards 20 in which is journaled a transversely disposed shaft 21 carrying a can feed 22. This feeding mem-

ber 22 is in the form of an approximately rectangular frame including cross bars 23 that are parallel with the longitudinal axis of the shaft and which successively engage the cans and roll them over into the dipping tank, the dipping drum being driven at such speed that one set of fingers will always be in position to catch the cans.

For the purpose of supplying cans to the lacquering machine a pair of slightly spaced rods or tubes 80 are arranged in parallel relation near one end of the machine and in a position approximately under the shaft 21 of the feeder. The rods or tubes extend transversely of the machine and in practice are 20 or more feet in length. As the cans are made and soldered they are placed on these tubes and are slid by the attendant in the direction of the machine. The attendant waits until the feeder 22 is approximately in horizontal position or in about the position shown in Fig. 1 and then slides a row of cans along the tubes to a position under the feeder until the end can comes into engagement with an appropriate stop in its path at the opposite side of the machine. As the feeder continues to revolve one of its outer parallel bars will engage with five or six of the cans and will roll the same from the feed tubes 80 in the manner shown in Fig. 3, the cans rolling over into engagement with a finger 17 of the dipping drum and being thence carried through the lacquer. This leaves the space under the feeder empty, and when the feeder has again assumed an approximately horizontal position the row of cans is again advanced until another quantity is under the feeder and the next half revolution of the feeder causes the opposite horizontal bar thereof to engage with the newly fed cans and roll the same in the direction of the dipping drum.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a machine of the class described, a revoluble feeder acting on the cans at right angles to their longitudinal axes, a horizontally disposed can guide arranged under said feeder and into which a row of cans may be advanced in the direction of their longitudinal axes, and means for revolving the feeder to cause the same to engage with and lift the cans from the guide.

2. In a machine of the class described, a pair of spaced tubes or rods forming a can

guide, said guide extending transversely of the machine, a shaft arranged over the guide, and a revoluble feeder carried by the shaft, said feeder comprising an approxi-
5 mately rectangular frame having can engaging bars parallel with each other and with the shaft.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ARTHUR Y. SEELY.

Witnesses:

M. M. BARBER,
G. R. BOW.