

(19) **DANMARK**

(10) **DK/EP 3197799 T3**



Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

(12) Oversættelse af
europæisk patentskrift

-
- (51) Int.Cl.: **B 65 G 47/66 (2006.01)**
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2024-01-08**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2023-12-27**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **15843840.8**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2015-08-20**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2017-08-02**
- (86) International ansøgning nr.: **US2015046124**
- (87) Internationalt publikationsnr.: **WO2016048501**
- (30) Prioritet: **2014-09-25 US 201414496462**
- (84) Designerede stater: **AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**
- (73) Patenthaver: **Laitram, L.L.C., 200 Laitram Lane, Harahan, LA 70123, USA**
- (72) Opfinder: **LEE, Brian R., 209 Windward Passage St., Slidell, Louisiana 70458, USA**
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **AWA Denmark A/S, Strandgade 56, 1401 København K, Danmark**
- (54) Benævnelse: **POP-OP-TRANSPORTØROVERFØRINGSSYSTEM**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
WO-A1-96/37426
WO-A2-2006/074077
JP-A- H05 193 728
JP-A- 2008 222 390
JP-U- S5 655 211
US-A- 2 624 444
US-A- 3 853 212
US-A1- 2005 173 858
US-A1- 2007 023 257
US-A1- 2008 035 450
US-A1- 2010 108 467
US-A1- 2011 132 725
US-A1- 2013 248 322
US-B1- 7 210 569

DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND

[0001] The invention relates generally to power-driven conveyors and more particularly to conveyor systems with pop-up transfer platforms between two end-to-end conveyors.

[0002] Shoe sorters are used to divert articles, such as trays or packages, across the conveying surface of a conveyor belt. Shoes riding with the belt move laterally across the width of the belt to push articles off the side or to register them at predetermined positions. The shoes extend from the belt above the conveying surface. Because the shoes protrude above the conveying surface, they require clearance at the end of the belt's carryway run to make their way around drive or idle sprockets. When a conveyor belt is used to feed articles off its end and onto another conveyor, a stationary transfer plate positioned in the space between the two conveyors is commonly used. To prevent articles from tipping over as they enter and exit the transfer plate, especially articles with small footprints or bottom features, the gaps between the transfer plate and the conveyors must be small. But if the shoes of a shoe sorter are not moved to known positions across the width of the belt where clearance is provided by the transfer plate, the shoes will hit the transfer plate and cause damage. In fact, any belt having protrusions, such as flights, is subject to interference by a transfer plate positioned too close to the belt.

[0003] WO 2006/074077 A2 discloses a conveyor system according to the preamble of claim 1.

[0004] US2624444A discloses a transfer assembly according to the preamble of claim 8.

SUMMARY

[0005] One version of a transfer assembly embodying features of the invention for transferring articles off the end of a conveyor comprises a first side rail and a second side rail. Each side rail includes a pivot portion having a bore, a finger extending from the pivot portion to a distal tip. The bores through the first and second side rails are aligned along a pivot axis to receive a shaft. A connecting member is connected between the first and second side rails so that the first and second side rails pivot together about the pivot axis. The first and second side rails each include first and second stop faces limiting the angular pivot range of the transfer assembly about the pivot axis. The first stop face is formed on a first tab extending from the pivot portion and the second stop face is formed on a second tab extending from the pivot portion.

[0006] In another aspect of the invention, a conveyor system comprises an endless first

conveyor belt advancing in a conveying direction along an upper carryway and rounding a reversing element along a reversing path at an exit end of the first conveyor belt into a lower return path. The first conveyor belt has an outer conveying side with protrusions extending outward of the outer conveying side. A transfer assembly is disposed at the exit end of the first conveyor belt to receive articles exiting the conveyor belt. The transfer assembly is including a pivot portion having a bore, a cantilevered portion extending from the pivot portion over the reversing element to a distal tip and a shaft extending through the bore and defining a pivot axis perpendicular to the conveying direction about which the pivot portion and the cantilevered portion are pivotable away from the first conveyor belt by contact with the protrusions on the reversing path and back toward the first conveyor belt by gravity when not in contact with the protrusions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007]

FIGS. 1A and 1B are top plan and side elevation views of a portion of a conveyor system embodying features of the invention;

FIG. 2 is an exploded view of the transfer assembly of the conveyor system of FIGS. 1A and 1B;

FIGS. 3A and 3B are exploded and isometric views of a portion of the transfer assembly of FIG. 2;

FIGS. 4A-4C are sequential side elevation views of the transfer assembly of FIG. 2 shown popping up upon contact with a belt protrusion and returning to a home position;

FIGS. 5A and 5B are side elevation views of another version of transfer assembly embodying features of the invention including a grooved-shaft stop mechanism and shown in home and popped-up positions;

FIG. 6 is an isometric view of one version of a roller carrier usable in a transfer assembly as in FIG. 2;

FIG. 7 is an isometric view of another version of a pop-up transfer assembly usable in a conveyor system as in FIG. 1, including a motor-driven pivot shaft; and

FIGS. 8A and 8B are isometric and side elevation views of a bilateral transfer assembly between two conveyors.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0008] FIGS. 1A and 1B show a portion of a conveyor system embodying features of the invention. The conveying system 20 includes a conveyor belt 22 advancing along a carryway 24 in a conveying direction 26. Protrusions 28 extend outward of an outer conveying surface 30 of the belt 22. In this example, the protrusions 28 are pusher elements that ride along tracks 32 that extend across the width of the conveyor belt 22. Guides (not shown) underlying the belt engage cam followers 34 depending from the pusher elements 28 to guide them across the belt 22 as it advances in the conveying direction 26. Instead of pusher elements, the protrusions could be flights, lane dividers, or any other structure extending upward from a belt's outer conveying surface. The belt 22 departs from the carryway 24 around a reversing element 36, such as drive or idle sprockets, at an exit end 38 of the belt. After following a reversing path 40 around the reversing element, the endless conveyor belt 22 returns in a returnway along a return path 42. Articles not diverted off the belt 22 by the pusher elements 28 transfer off the exit end 38 of the belt onto a transfer assembly 44, whose uppermost surfaces 46 are generally coplanar with the outer conveying surface 30 of the belt on the carryway 24. The transfer assembly 44 is cantilevered over the belt on the reversing element 36 with a small gap 48 between the exit end 38 of the belt and the transfer assembly for a smooth transfer.

[0009] The transfer assembly 44 is shown in more detail in FIG. 2. The transfer assembly has a cantilevered portion 50 extending outward from a pivot portion 52. A bore 54 extends laterally through the pivot portion 52. A shaft 56 extends through the bore 54. The shaft 56 is supported at opposite ends in the conveyor frame. The shaft 56 is shown in FIGS. 1A and 2 mounted in bearing blocks 58 so that it can rotate, but it could be affixed at both ends so as not to rotate. In this example, the inner diameter of the bore 54 is greater than the outer diameter of the shaft 56 so that the transfer assembly 44 can rotate about a pivot axis 60 defined by the shaft 56 perpendicular to the conveying direction 26. Stop faces 62, 63 on the transfer assembly 44 operate in conjunction with a fixed stop, such as a stationary plate 64, that extends into a space 66 between the stops to limit the angular pivot range of the transfer assembly about the pivot axis.

[0010] As shown in FIG. 2, the transfer assembly 44 includes two rows 68, 69 of small-diameter rollers 70 mounted on connecting members 72 in the form of connecting pins parallel to the pivot axis 60. Large rollers 74 are mounted on the pivot shaft 56. The bore 54 is below the level of the connecting pins 72 so that the large rollers and the small rollers have a common tangent plane 76, as shown in FIG. 1B. The tangent plane 76 is generally coplanar with the outer conveying surface 30 of the conveyor belt 22. Articles transferring off the exit end 38 of the conveyor belt 22 ride across the freely rotatable rollers 70, 74 in the transfer assembly 44. The first row 68 of rollers 70 is positioned close to a distal tip end 78 of the cantilevered position 50, as shown in FIG. 2. The second row 69 of small rollers 70 is positioned between the first row 68 and the row of large rollers 74 on the pivot shaft 56. The first row 68 of rollers 70 is shown interrupted by spaces 80 at predetermined positions across the width of the transfer assembly 44. The spaces define vacant roller positions in the first row 68 that provide clearance for the belt's protrusions 28 when they are positioned to pass through the openings as the belt 22 enters the reversing path 40 around the reversing element

36. But if the protrusions 28 are not in these positions, they encounter the distal tips 78 of the transfer assembly 44.

[0011] As shown in FIG. 2, the transfer assembly 44 comprises a series of laterally spaced apart side rails: thin rails 82 and thick rails 83. The connecting members 72 connect consecutive side rails 82, 83 so that consecutive side rails pivot together about the pivot axis 60. In the example shown, the connecting members 72 are the connecting pins on which the small-diameter rollers 70 are mounted. Pairs of consecutive side rails 82, 83 form cradles or carriers 84 for the rollers. Each carrier can support one or more small rollers 70 on each connecting pin 72 and one or more large rollers on the portion of the shaft 56 between the carrier's side rails.

[0012] One of the carriers 84 is shown in more detail in FIGS. 3A and 3B. The carrier 84 in this example has only one small roller 70 on each pin 72 and only one large roller 74 for mounting on the pivot shaft. The cantilevered fingers 50 extend outward from the pivot portions 52 of the side rails 82. The fingers terminate in the curved distal finger tips 78. The small rollers 70 are mounted on the connecting pins 72 for free rotation about the axes 86 of the pins, which are parallel to the pivot axis 60. The ends of the pins 72 are knurled and press-fitted into cavities 88 in the side rails 82. The small and large rollers 70, 74 have central bores 90, 91 that receive the pins 72 or the shaft 56. Openings 92, 93 in the peripheries 94, 95 of the rollers extend to the central bores 90, 91 to improve the cleanability of the rollers. Besides exposing more of the bore and the pins and the shaft, the radial surfaces of the openings 92, 93 act like the vanes of a water wheel and cause the rollers to rotate when subjected to a stream of water or cleaning fluid. The rotation of the rollers further exposes the pins and shafts to the cleaning fluid. Two tabs 96, 97 depend downward from each side rail 82. The tabs have two confronting stop faces 62, 63 separated by the space 66. The stop faces 62, 63 are formed along radial extensions from the pivot axis 60 and define an angular pivot range α of the carrier 84 about its pivot axis 60. The angular pivot range α shown in FIG. 3A is only approximate because it does not account for the thickness of the fixed plate 64, which decreases the actual pivot range of the carrier 84, as better shown in FIG. 4C.

[0013] When a belt protrusion 28 is not aligned with one of the vacant roller spaces 80 as it starts to round the reversing element 36, it hits the distal tip 78 or the first row of rollers 68 of the transfer assembly 44, as shown in FIG. 4A. Contact between the protrusion 28 and the curved distal tip 78 of the transfer assembly 44 exerts a force F against the tip. The force F has an upward component that produces a couple C about the pivot axis that pivots the transfer assembly 44 clockwise from a home position shown in FIG. 4A with the first stop face 62 against the stop 64 to a popped-up position in which the first stop face is out of contact with the stop. FIG. 4B shows the transfer assembly 44 pivoted to a maximally pivoted popped-up position in which the second stop face 63 contacts the fixed stop 64. The stop 64 is attached to the conveyor frame at a fixed position relative to the stop faces 62, 63 so that the tangent plane 76 of the rollers 70, 74 is generally coplanar with the outer conveying surface 30 of the belt when the transfer assembly is in the home position (FIG. 4A). When the transfer assembly 44 is at the maximally popped-up position with the second stop face 63 contacting the stop 64,

the center of mass M of the pivoting portion of the transfer assembly is on the belt side of the pivot axis 60 (FIG. 4B). In this way the transfer assembly can pivot counterclockwise, as in FIG. 4C, in the absence of an upward component of force from a protrusion and by the force of gravity back to the home position with the first stop face 62 in contact with the stationary stop 64. Thus, the transfer assembly pops up out of the way of the protrusions 28 as soon as they hit and returns home as soon as they pass.

[0014] FIGS. 5A and 5B show another version of a transfer assembly in home and maximally popped-up positions. The transfer assembly 140 has a pivot portion 141 with a tab 142 that extends into the pivot bore 144 from a bore wall 144. A pivot shaft 146 received in the bore 144 has a groove 148 that accommodates the tab 142. A trailing stop face 150 at one end of the tab 142 contacts an aft end face 152 of the groove 148 to define the home position of the transfer assembly as shown in FIG. 5A. A leading stop face 151 at the other end of the tab 142 contacts a forward end face 153 circumferentially spaced from the aft end face 152 of the groove to define the maximally popped-up position of the transfer assembly as shown in FIG. 5B. Thus, the aft and forward end faces 152, 153 of the groove act as stops limiting the angular pivot range of the transfer assembly 140. The circumferential extents of the groove 148 and the tab 142 determine the angular pivot range. The transfer assembly 140 is also shown with tabs 154, 155 like those 96, 97 in the transfer assembly of FIG. 3A. So the transfer assembly 140 of FIGS. 5A and 5B is adaptable for use with either the grooved shaft 146 or the fixed plate 64 to limit the angular pivot range. Of course, another version without the depending tabs 154, 155 is also possible.

[0015] A monolithic carrier 100 is shown in FIG. 6 with rollers and connecting pins removed for clarity. The monolithic carrier 100 has facing side rails 102, 103 connected by an integral connecting member 104, or cross beam, in the form of a flat strip. The monolithic carrier is molded or machined as a single piece.

[0016] Another version of a transfer assembly is shown in FIG. 7. The transfer assembly 106 shown is identical to that of FIG. 2, except that the pivot shaft 108 is not passive, but driven. A motor 110 coupled to the shaft 108 by a coupling 112 rotates the large rollers 114, which are snugly received on the shaft, such as by a press fit. The driven large rollers 114 help transfer articles over the transfer assembly 106 and are especially useful in preventing articles from being stranded on the transfer assembly when the feeding conveyor is halted. The bores 115 through the side rails 117 are large enough to allow the carrier to pivot freely about the pivot shaft 108.

[0017] A bilateral transfer assembly 116 is shown in FIGS. 8A and 8B. The transfer assembly 116 has oppositely directed carriers pivotally attached to a pivot shaft 118. The bilateral transfer assembly 116 is positioned in a space 117 between the exit end of an upstream conveyor belt 120 and the entrance end of a downstream conveyor belt 121 both advancing in the same conveying direction 122. An upstream portion 124 of the bilateral transfer assembly 116 is shown in this example as the same as the unilateral transfer assembly 44 of FIG. 2. The upstream portion 124 and a downstream portion 125 are disposed back to back on the pivot

shaft 118 with the distal ends of each distal tip 119 of the downstream portion 125 extending away from the pivot portion of the upstream portion 124. The downstream portion 125 is similar, but is shown having fewer rollers and carriers than the upstream portion 124 has. But, depending on the application, the downstream portion 125 could have the same number of or more carriers and rollers. The upstream portion 124 cooperates with the upstream belt 120 and its protrusions 126 as described for the unilateral transfer assembly 44 in reference to FIGS. 4A-4C. The downstream portion 125 of the bilateral transfer assembly 116 pivots counterclockwise 127 in FIG. 8B about the pivot shaft 118 when struck from below by a protrusion 126' rounding a reversing element, such as an idle sprocket set 128. An upward force F' from the protrusion 126' pops the downstream portion up away from the downstream conveyor belt 132. After the popped-up downstream portion 125 is cleared by the protrusion 126', gravity pivots the downstream portion of the transfer assembly back into its home position in line with the top conveying surface 132 of the downstream conveyor belt. Like the upstream portion 124, the downstream portion 125 has tab stop faces that cooperate with a stationary stop 136 affixed to the conveyor frame to limit the pivot range of the carriers.

[0018] Although the invention has been described in some detail with respect to exemplary versions, other versions are possible. For example, the pop-up transfer assembly can be made without the large rollers, or the small rollers, or any rollers at all. The transfer assembly can have a flat top surface that pivots up when hit by belt protrusions. As another example, the rollers can be cylindrical without openings from the peripheries to their bores. Or the rollers can be helical in shape with plenty of open area to the bore for cleaning the rollers, shafts, and connecting pins. So, as these few examples suggest, the claims are not meant to be limited to the details of the described versions.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- [WO2006074077A2](#) **[0003]**
- [US2624444A](#) **[0004]**

P A T E N T K R A V

1. Transportørsystem (20), der omfatter:

et endeløst første transportbånd (22, 120), der fremføres i en transportretning (26, 122) langs en øvre føringsvej (24) og runder et vendeelement (36) langs en vendebane (40) ved en udgangsende (38) af det første transportbånd (22, 120) ind i en nedre returbane (42), hvor det første transportbånd (22, 120) har en ydre transportside (30) med fremspring (28, 126), der strækker sig udefter fra den ydre transportside (30); en overføringsenhed (44, 106, 116, 140) placeret ved udgangsenden (38) af det første transportbånd (22, 120) til at modtage artikler, der forlader transportbåndet (22, 120), hvilket transportørsystem er kendetegnet ved, at overføringsenheden (44, 106, 116, 140) indbefatter:

en drejedel (52, 141) med en boring (54, 144);

en udkraget del (50), der strækker sig fra drejedelen (52) over vendeelementet (36) til en distal spids (78);

en aksel (56, 108), der strækker sig gennem boringen (54) og definerer en drejeakse (60) vinkelret på transportretningen (26), omkring hvilken drejedelen (52) og den udkragede del (50) kan drejes væk fra det første transportbånd (22) ved kontakt med fremspringene (28) på vendebanen og tilbage mod det første transportbånd (22) ved tyngdekraft, når den ikke er i kontakt med fremspringene (28).

2. Transportørsystem (20) ifølge krav 1, hvor overføringsenheden omfatter en flerhed af første ruller (74, 114) roterbart monteret på akslen (56, 108).

3. Transportørsystem ifølge krav 1, hvor enten:

a) overføringsenheden omfatter mindst én række (68, 69) af ruller, der strækker sig parallelt med drejeaksen i den udkragede del; eller

b) overføringsenheden omfatter mindst én række af ruller (68, 68), der strækker sig parallelt med drejeaksen i den udkragede del, hvor overføringsenheden omfatter en flerhed af større ruller (74) roterbart monteret på akslen, hvor rullerne og de større ruller har et fælles tangentplan (76).

4. Transportørsystem ifølge krav 1, hvor overføringsenheden omfatter første og anden stopflader (62, 63), der begrænser overføringsenhedens vinklede drejeområde omkring drejeaksen.

5. Transportørsystem ifølge krav 4, hvor enten:

a) transportørsystemet endvidere omfatter et fast stop (64) og hvor den første stopflade (62) er dannet på en første tap (96), der strækker sig fra drejedelen (52), og hvor den anden stopflade (63) er dannet på en anden tap (97), der strækker sig fra drejedelen (52), hvor den første stopflade (62) og den anden stopflade (63) definerer et rum (66) mellem den første og anden tap (96, 97), der modtager stoppet (64), således at den første stopflade (62) kommer i kontakt med stoppet (64) ved én ende af det vinklede drejeområde, og den anden stopflade (63) kommer i kontakt med stoppet (64) ved den anden ende

af det vinklede drejeområde; eller

- b) akslen (146) har en rille (148), og hvor de første og anden stopflader er dannet på en tap (142), der strækker sig fra drejedelen (141) ind i boringen (144) og ind i rillen (148) i akslen (146), hvor den første stopflade kommer i kontakt med en første ende af rillen (148) ved én ende af det vinklede drejeområde, og den anden stopflade kommer i kontakt med en modsat anden ende af rillen (148) ved den anden ende af det vinklede drejeområde.

6. Transportørsystem ifølge krav 1, og som endvidere omfatter et endeløst andet transportbånd (121), der fremføres i transportretningen (122) langs en øvre føringsvej og runder et andet vendeelement langs en vendebane ved en indgangsende af det andet transportbånd fra en nedre returbane, hvor det andet transportbånd har en ydre transport-side med fremspring, der står ud fra den ydre transportside; og hvor overføringsenheden (116) er placeret mellem udgangsenden af det første transportbånd (120) og indgangsen-den af det andet transportbånd (121) og endvidere indbefatter en anden drejedel, der frit kan dreje omkring akslen, og en anden udkraget del, der strækker sig fra den anden dre-jedel over det andet vendeelement til en distal spids.

7. Anvendelse af en overføringsenhed (44, 106, 116, 140) i transportørsystemet (20) ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 6.

8. Overføringsenhed (44, 106, 116, 140) til overføring af artikler fra enden af en transportør, hvilken overføringsenhed omfatter:

en første sideskinne (82, 83, 102, 103) og en anden sideskinne (82, 83, 102, 103), hvor hver sideskinne indbefatter:

- en drejedel (52, 141) med en boring (54, 144);
 en finger (50), der strækker sig fra drejedelen til en distal spids (78);
 hvor boringerne (54, 144) gennem de første og anden sideskinner (82, 83, 102, 103) justeres langs en drejeakse (60) for at modtage en aksel (56, 108);
 et forbindelselement (72, 104) forbundet mellem de første og anden sideskinner (82, 83, 102, 103), således at de første og anden sideskinner (82, 83, 102, 103) drejer sammen omkring drejeaksen (60);

- hvilken overføringsenhed er kendetegnet ved, at

- de første og anden sideskinner (82, 83, 102, 103) hver indbefatter første og anden stopflader (62, 63, 150, 152), der begrænser overføringsenhedens vinklede drejeområde omkring drejeaksen (60); hvor den første stopflade (62) er dannet på en første tap (96), der strækker sig fra drejedelen (52) og den anden stopflade (63) er dannet på en anden tap (97), der strækker sig fra drejedelen (52).

9. Overføringsenhed ifølge krav 8, og som endvidere omfatter en aksel (56, 108) modtaget i de justerede boringer (54, 144) af de første og anden sideskinner (82, 83, 102, 103).

10. Overføringsenhed ifølge krav 9, og som endvidere omfatter mindst én første rulle

(74, 114) monteret på akslen (56, 108) til rotation omkring drejeaksen (60).

11. Overføringsenhed ifølge krav 10, hvor enten:

a) overføringsenheden endvidere omfatter en motor (110), der er koblet til akslen (108), til at rotere akslen og den mindst ene første rulle (114); eller

5 b) forbindelseselementet (72) omfatter en forbindelsesstift forbundet mellem de første og anden sideskinner (82, 83, 102, 103) i umiddelbar nærhed af fingrenes (50) distale spidser (78), og hvor overføringsenheden endvidere omfatter mindst én anden rulle (70) monteret til fri rotation på forbindelsesstiften.

10 12. Overføringsenhed ifølge krav 9, hvor forbindelseselementet (72) omfatter mindst én forbindelsesstift forbundet mellem de første og anden sideskinners (82, 83, 102, 103) fingre parallelt med drejeaksen (60), og hvor overføringsenheden endvidere omfatter mindst én anden rulle (70) monteret til fri rotation på den mindst ene forbindelsesstift.

15 13. Overføringsenhed ifølge krav 12, og som endvidere omfatter mindst én første rulle (74, 114) monteret på akslen (56, 108) til rotation omkring drejeaksen (60), og hvor diameteren på den mindst ene første rulle (74, 114) er større end diameteren på den mindst ene anden rulle (70), og hvor den mindst ene første rulle og den mindst ene anden rulle har et fælles tangentplan (76).

14. Overføringsenhed ifølge krav 13, hvor enten:

20 a) den mindst ene første rulle (74, 114) og den mindst ene anden rulle (70) har udvendige periferier (94, 95), der omgiver midterboringer (90, 91), og åbninger (92, 93), der strækker sig gennem de ydre periferier til midterboringerne;

b) den mindst ene første rulle (74) frit kan rotere på akslen (56); eller

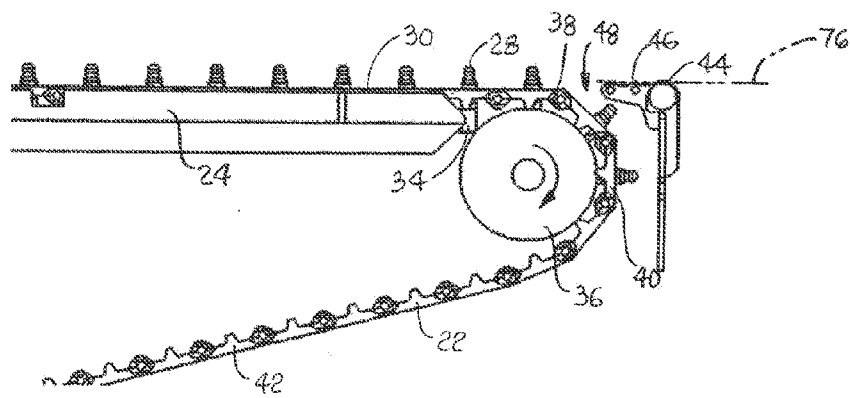
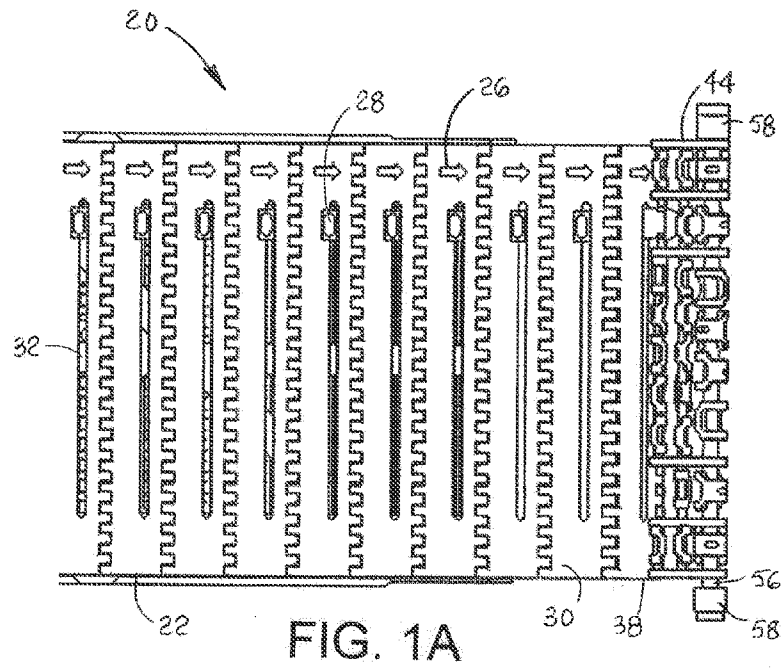
c) den mindst ene første rulle og den mindst ene anden rulle er spiralformede.

15. Overføringsenhed ifølge krav 10, hvor enten:

25 a) spidserne af de første og anden sideskinner er buede; eller

b) overføringsenheden endvidere omfatter en aksel (146) med en rille (148) modtaget i borerne (144) af de første og anden sideskinner (140), hvor den første stopflade (150) og den anden flade (152) er adskilt fra hinanden på en tap (142), der strækker sig fra drejedelen (141) ind i boringen (144) og ind i rillen (148) i akslen (146).

DRAWINGS



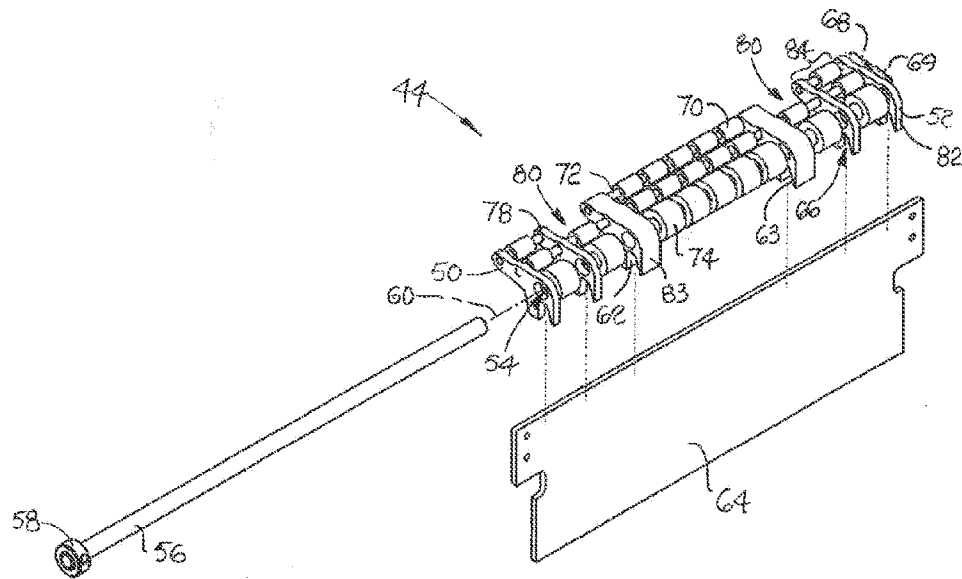
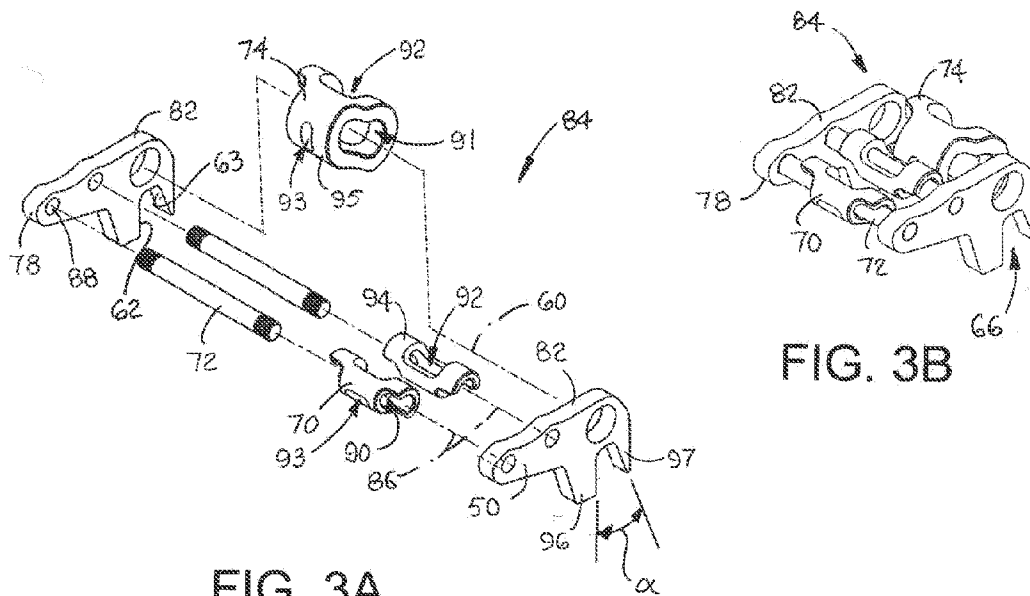


FIG. 2



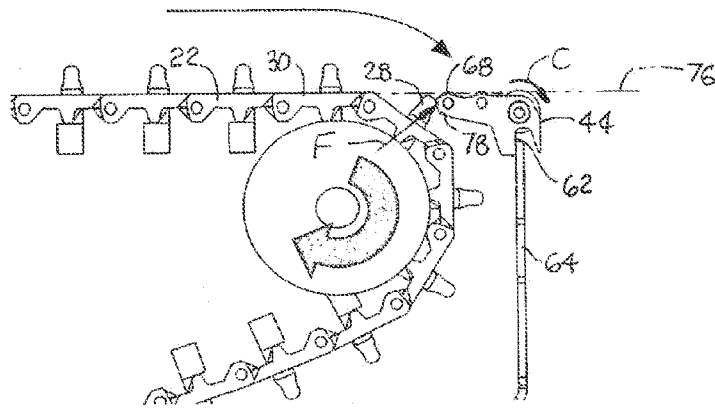


FIG. 4A

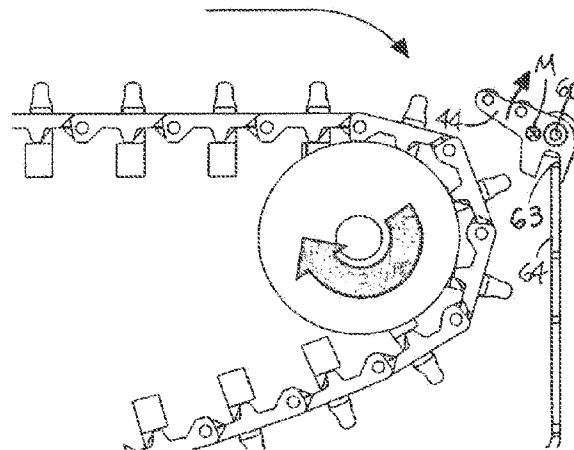


FIG. 4B

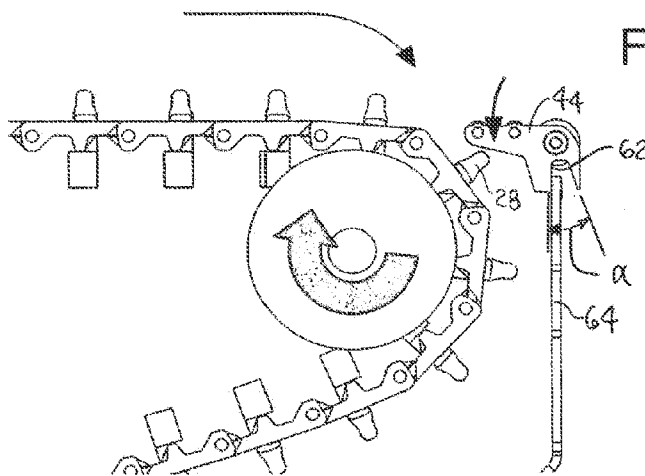


FIG. 4C

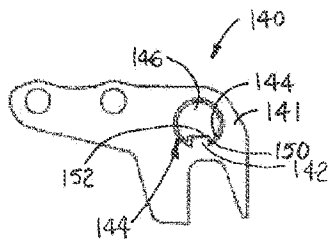


FIG. 5A

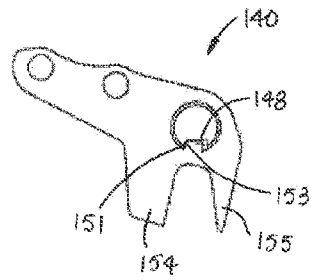


FIG. 5B

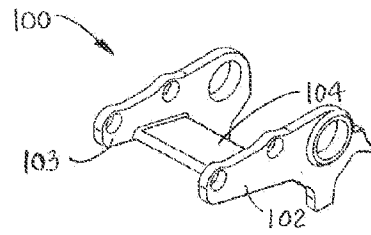


FIG. 6

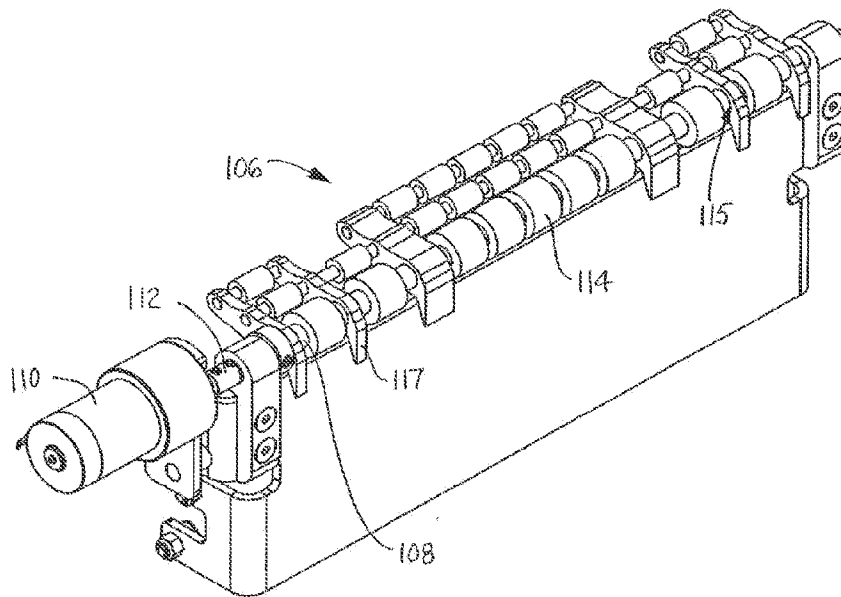


FIG. 7

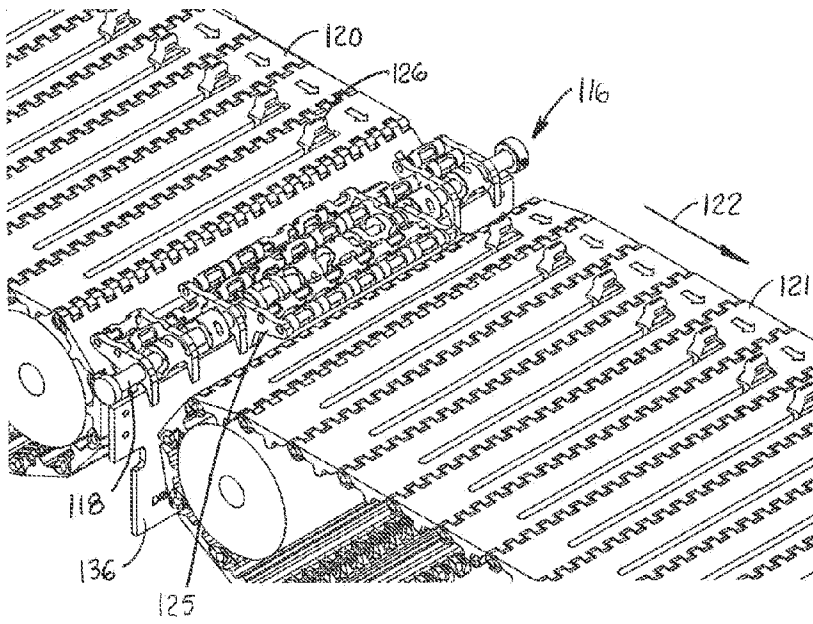


FIG. 8A

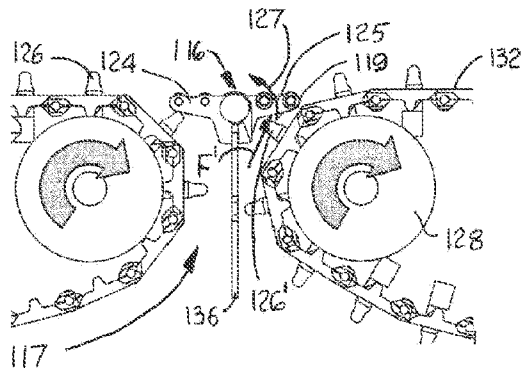


FIG. 8B