Aug. 10, 1954 A. C. RESCHKE 2,685,753

POTTERY TRANSFER BRUSHING MACHINE

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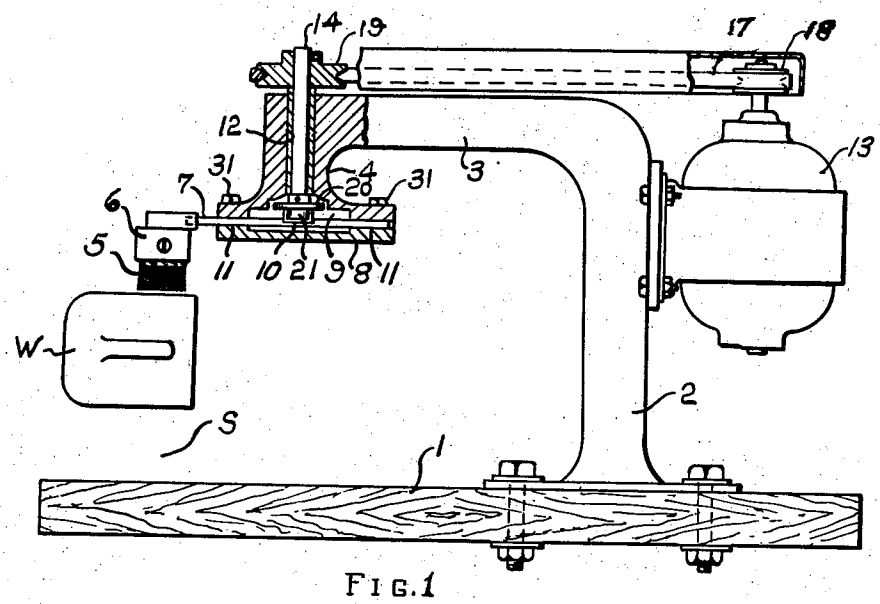


FIG. 1

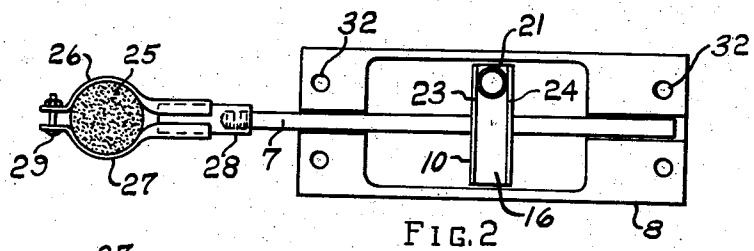


FIG. 2

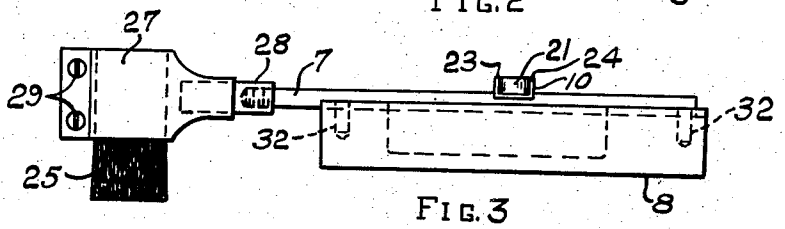


FIG. 3

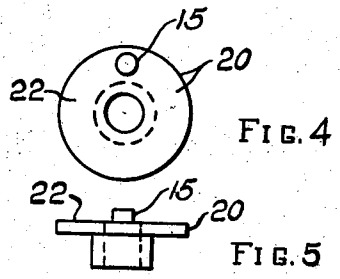


FIG. 4

FIG. 5

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POTTERY TRANSFER BRUSHING MACHINE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 41—1)

1

This invention relates to a machine for applying transfers to pottery whereby the arduous work of applying the transfers is performed by the machine and the technique as to amount and location of the pressure supplied by the operator.

The invention consists in the novel features and in the combinations and constructions hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In describing this invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawings in which like characters designate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine, partly in section.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the lower guide plate showing the brush operating mechanism of Fig. 1, the brush construction being modified from that shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the lower guide plate and mechanism of Fig. 2;

Figures 4 and 5 are respectively a plan view and edge elevation of the crank mechanism for reciprocating the brush.

This machine comprises a base and a standard thereon formed with a rigid overhanging arm carrying rigid therewith a head for supporting a reciprocating brush, and mechanism carried by the standard to reciprocate the brush.

The standard with its overhanging arm is rigid and carries the brush carying head far enough above the base to permit the pottery article to be manipulated by the operator as to amount and location of the pressure applied by the brush during the reciprocation of the brush by pressing the pottery with the hands against the brush in contradistinction to pressing the brush by springs, or otherwise, against the pottery so that the operator can use the skill and technique of the potter when using the machine.

1 designates the base of the machine, 2 the rigid standard mounted on the base, and 3 the horizontal overhanging arm rigid with the standard and having a brush carrying head 4 at its end. 5 is a reciprocating brush.

The brush 5 is detachably carried by the head 4 by a clamp 6 mounted on a guide stem 7 reciprocally movable in a guide opening in the lower portion of the head 4. The head 4 is here shown as formed with a bottom cover plate 8, and the guide opening is formed partly in the plate 8 and in the bottom face of the body of the head 4. The guide opening comprises an intermediate recess 9 for receiving a cross guide head 10 on the stem 7 for receiving a crank pin

2

or eccentric, to be described, and end portions 11 in which the stem 7 slides.

The actuating mechanism, as here illustrated, comprises an electric motor 13 carried by the standard 2, a rotating spindle 14 journalled vertically in the head 4 or in a suitable bearing sleeve 12, and having a crank or eccentric pin 15 working in a groove 16 in the cross guide head 10, and motion transmitting means between the motor and the spindle 14. The motion transmitting means is here shown as a belt 17 running over along the overhanging arm 3 and over pulleys 18, 19, on the motor shaft and the upper end of the spindle 14 respectively. The crank pin is an eccentric pin on a disk 20 on the lower end of the spindle 14. The crank pin may be inserted into a roller sleeve 21 when the parts are assembled. If desired, the parts may be secured together as by bolts 31 passing through the head and projecting into threaded apertures 32, as will be well understood by those skilled in the art. It will be seen that the flat face 22 of the disc 20 engages the edges 23 and 24 of the channel 16, and holds the channel against rocking movement, so that the motion transmitted to the stem 7 is rectilinear.

In operation, during the operation of the motor, the brush is reciprocated and owing to the work space S between the base 1 and the rigidly supported head 4, the operator can supply her technique and skill in manipulating the work W in polishing the work, or in applying ornamentation, as decalcomania to chinaware without varying the operation of the motor, or shifting the brush or other tool. The motion of the brush being restrained to rectilinear motion free from rocking or other movement out of the plane of operation, provides a brush against which an operator can perform skillful operations by varying the pressure to suit by the feel. This is a definite advantage over machines in which the pressure of the tool against the work is varied as where the spring pressure or the tool is varied, as by a pedal. In the form of the brush shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the bristles 25 are clamped as a group between opposed clamp segments 26 and 27, such segments having arcuate-sectioned shanks at one end secured to a block 28 threaded on the stem 7, and clamp screws 29 at the other.

What I claim is:

A brushing machine for applying transfers to articles of chinaware comprising a base, a rigid frame mounted on the base and having a rigid overhanging arm spaced from the base, the outer end of said arm being formed with a head portion,

a stem member mounted in said head portion for horizontal reciprocating movement, a shaft journalled vertically in the head portion, motion transmitting means enclosed within the head portion and being cooperable upon rotation of said shaft to effect reciprocation of said stem member, said motion transmitting means comprising a disc having a transverse face and a crank pin projecting therefrom mounted on said shaft, and a transverse channel member on said stem member facing said disc and adapted to receive said crank pin and engage said face, said stem member being slidingly supported in said head portion on opposite sides of said transverse channel member and having an end portion extending outwardly from the head portion, a brush detachably mounted on the outwardly extending portion of said stem member, and a motor mounted on said frame and being operatively connected to said shaft to effect rotation thereof.

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