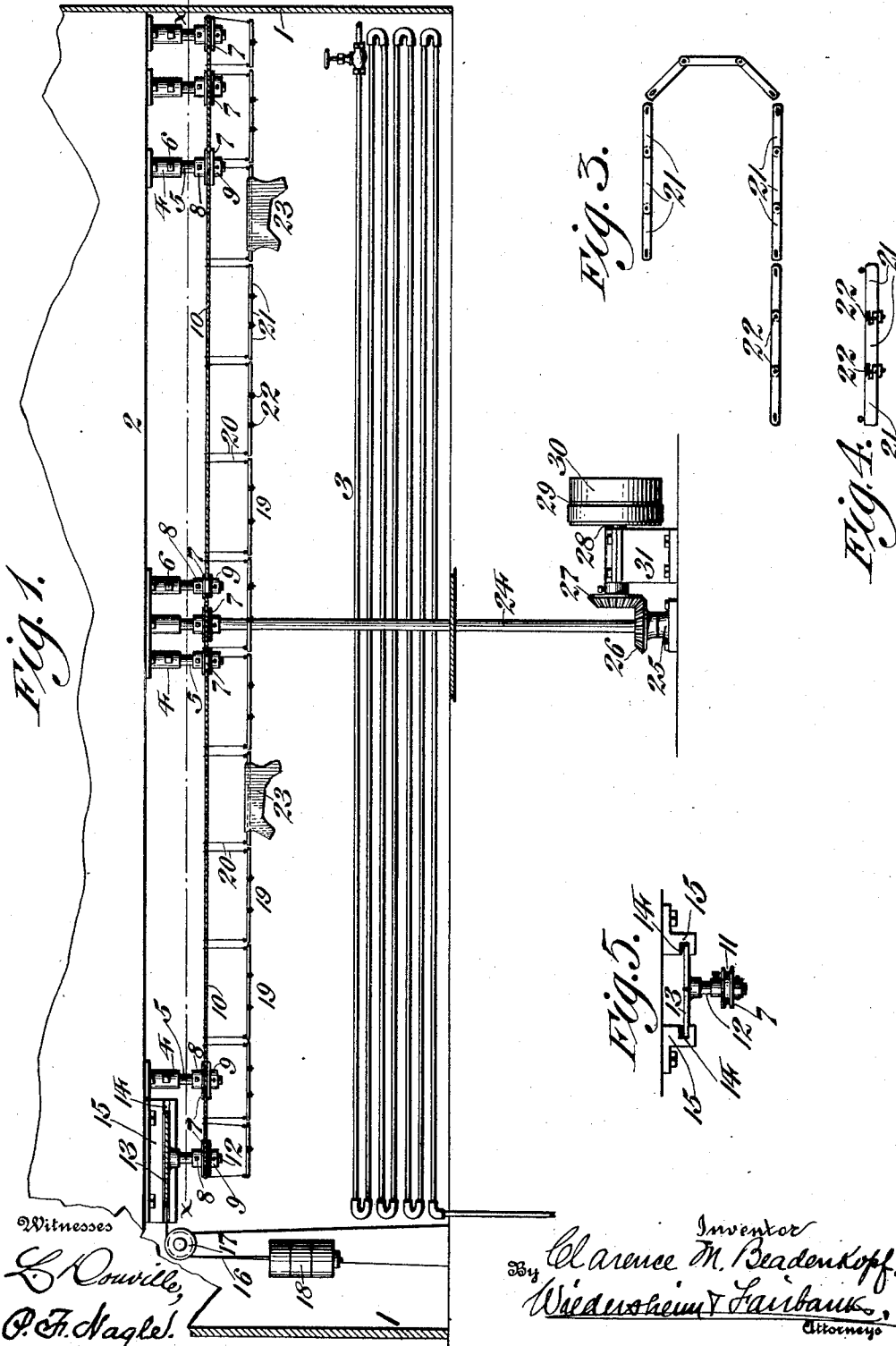


C. M. BEADENKOPF.
LEATHER CONVEYING MECHANISM.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 13, 1909.

1,007,841.

Patented Nov. 7, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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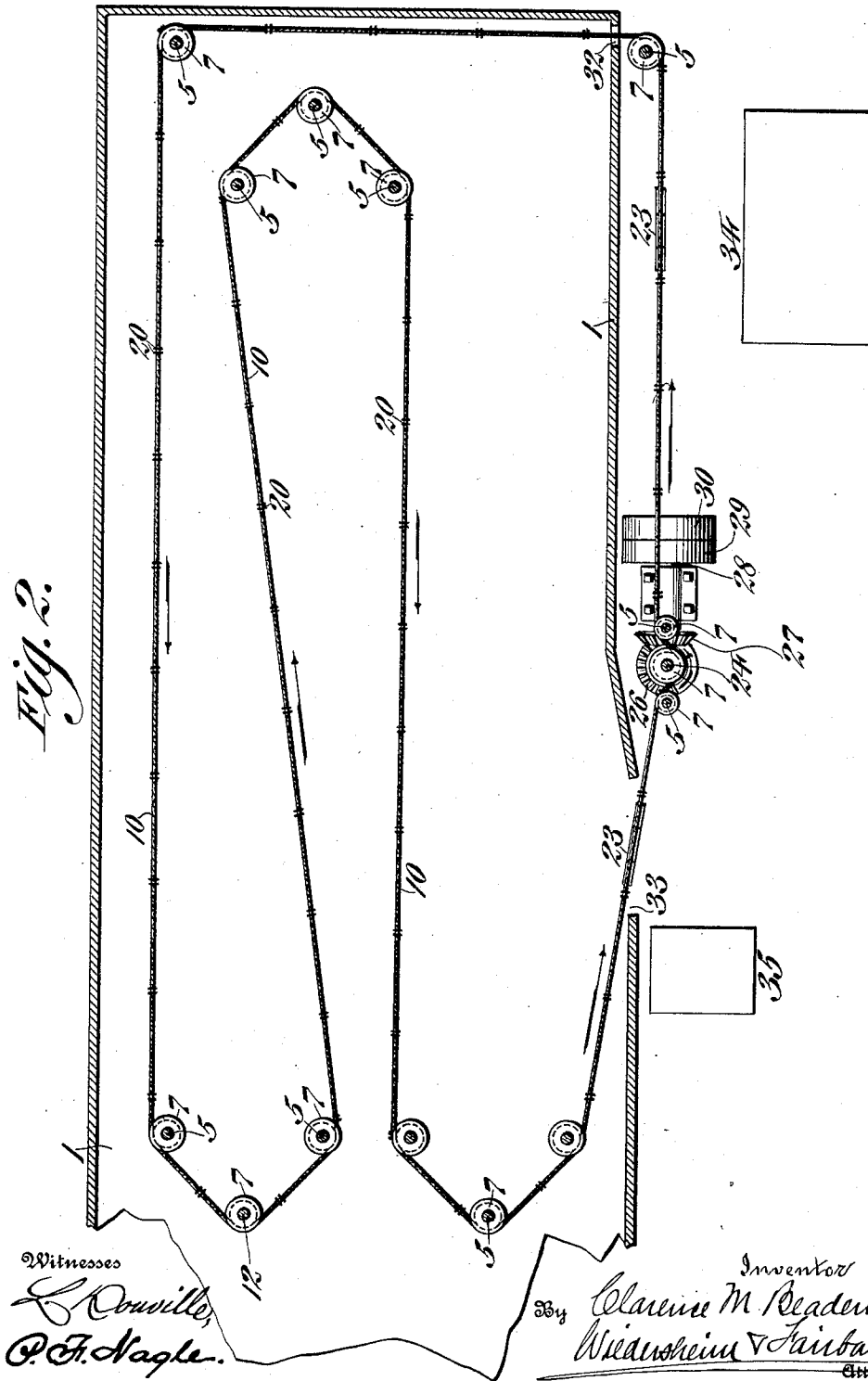
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Fig. 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE M. BEADENKOPF, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

LEATHER-CONVEYING MECHANISM.

1,007,841.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 7, 1911.

Application filed February 13, 1909. Serial No. 477,559.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE M. BEADENKOPF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wilmington, county of Newcastle, State of Delaware, have invented a new and useful Leather-Conveying Mechanism, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a conveyer mechanism and more particularly to a type adapted to carry leather having a glazed or highly finished surface such as morocco and the like and has for an object to provide a simple and efficient means of transporting skins in the process of manufacture from one portion of a building to another or, as herein shown, through a drying mechanism wherein the coating or seasoning material is thoroughly dried without danger of damaging a skin or skins.

In conveyer mechanisms as heretofore constructed for receiving skins from the seasoning machines it has been impossible to prevent contact between the surfaces of the skins whereby portions of the surfaces become stuck together and result in badly damaging a skin or skins or completely ruining the same. In lieu thereof it has been customary to provide trestle like structures over which the skins are placed as soon as delivered from the seasoning machines, which devices not only take up a large amount of room but are unwieldy and make it an exceedingly arduous task to properly place and remove the skins therefrom and furthermore the danger of contact between different surfaces of the skins is still present and it is usual to lose a number of skins by this method.

In my present invention I have devised a mechanism requiring little attention, one in which the delivery and removal of the skins is accomplished in a simple and easy manner, one in which the number of operators is reduced to a minimum and one in which it is impossible for any portions of the seasoned side of the skin coming in contact with the same side of other skins, so that I have effectually eliminated the danger of injured skins.

For the purpose of illustrating my invention, I have shown in the accompanying drawings one form thereof which is at present preferred by me, since the same has been found in practice to give satisfactory and reliable results, although it is to be understood that the various instrumentalities of

which my invention consists can be variously arranged and organized and that my invention is not limited to the precise arrangement and organization of these instrumentalities as herein shown and described.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation in section of a portion of a drying compartment disclosing therein my novel conveying mechanism. Fig. 2 represents a section on line $x-x$ Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 represent details of a portion of the conveyer mechanism. Fig. 5 represents a detached portion of the conveyer slack adjuster.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings: As herein disclosed, I preferably illustrate and describe my novel conveyer in combination with a drying device, although of course it will be readily understood that it may be used as an entirely separate structure for carrying skins from one portion of a building to another or any various portions other than the specific drying one of this application.

1 designates walls forming with the top 2, a compartment adapted to carry on a drying operation and in which a suitable heating means, as a steam coil 3 or the like, is located and adapted to maintain a sufficiently high temperature in the compartment to thoroughly dry out skins as they are received from a seasoning machine, whereby a uniform coating is produced.

4 designates a plurality of hangers here shown as suitably mounted on and depending from the top 2, whereby a supporting means is provided for a number of spindles 5 preferably fitting within the hangers and secured by set screws 6 or equivalent devices. These hangers are each adapted to receive a sheave 7, the same being correctly held in position thereon for free rotation by means of collars 8 and 9, the said sheaves in the present instance being mounted substantially in the same horizontal plane in order to provide a guiding means for a rope cable 10 or the like adapted to pass around them and forming a part of my novel skin conveying means. It will be noted that the several sheaves are each provided with a grooved bearing surface 11 of sufficient depth to receive the cable 10 and in order to prevent the latter from sagging and becoming disengaged from the several sheaves I provide a slack adjusting means, which in the present instance consists of mounting

one of the sheaves on a spindle 12 formed either integral with or connected to a plate 13 mounted in guide ways 14, formed in brackets 15 suitably secured to the top 2.

16 designates a cable secured to the plate 13 and passing over a pulley 17 and having attached to the end thereof, a counterweight 18 of sufficient proportions to take up, at all times, the slack of the cable 10 and prevent displacement of the same during a rotating movement. It will of course be clear if suitable means are provided for rotating the pulleys that the cable 10 will be fed along throughout the heating compartment and therefore suitable means are provided for carrying a quantity of skins during this movement, such means in the present instance consisting of a plurality of carrier sections 19 each suspended from the cable 10 by means of wires 20 or the like and it will be noted that as herein shown, these sections are made up of suitable links 21 preferably secured together by a tongue and groove connection 22 so that they may readily follow the contour of the rope 10 as it changes direction in following its path throughout the compartment.

It will be noted from Fig. 2 that the sheaves 7 are preferably located at various points within the compartment so as to take advantage of all the available idle space therein and thereby provide a long circuitous path of movement of the skin drying mechanism.

In Fig. 1 a skin 23 is shown in position on the conveyer and it will be readily apparent that the same may freely traverse the compartment without interfering with any of the supporting mechanism. As here shown, one of the spindles 5 has an extension 24 terminating in a bearing 25 mounted at a convenient place on the floor or other suitable part of the compartment, the said extension 24 having mounted thereon a bevel gear 26 meshing with a similar gear 27 on a driven shaft 28, which latter carries the usual fixed and idle pulleys 29 and 30.

31 designates a suitable bearing for the driven shaft 28 and maintains the parts in suitable coöperation.

Referring to Fig. 2, 32 and 33 designate openings in the side walls 1 of the drying compartment through which the conveying mechanism is adapted to pass whereby it extends for a portion of its length exterior of the compartment in order that it may be led adjacent the receiving point 34 and delivery point 35.

In the operation of the device, the conveying mechanism is started in operation and is preferably geared at such a speed that during the time a skin passes through an opening 32 until it emerges from the open-

ing 33 it has been subjected to a complete drying action. An operator stands adjacent the delivery platform 34 and places the skins, one after the other, on their respective sections 19 of the conveyer mechanism and they are carried forward through the opening 32 into the drying compartment and, as here shown, traverse across one end thereof and down a side and return to form an elongated loop portion, which traverses suitable guiding sheaves and exits at the delivery point 35 immediately adjacent to which another operator stands and removes the skins to a suitable platform 35.

It will now be apparent that I have devised a complete unitary structure for drying skins in quantity and one which is particularly adapted for use in connection with glazed finished leather of the morocco type, such coatings being especially hard to dry evenly and uniformly.

By my novel mechanism the number of handlers of the skins is reduced to a minimum, it requires little attention, takes up a small amount of space and insures a thorough drying, whereby the danger of skins sticking together is eliminated.

It will now be apparent that I have devised a novel and useful construction which embodies the features of advantage enumerated as desirable in the statement of the invention and the above description and while I have in the present instance shown and described the preferred embodiment thereof which has been found in practice to give satisfactory and reliable results, it is to be understood that the same is susceptible of modification in various particulars without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a device of the character stated, a cable, a plurality of pairs of hangers of flexible material suspended therefrom, a skin carrier secured to each pair of hangers, each carrier consisting of a plurality of links directly connected and pivoted together, and means to drive said cable.

2. In a device of the character stated, a cable, a plurality of pairs of hangers of flexible material suspended therefrom, a plurality of links pivotally connected together and normally horizontally disposed, each set of said links being connected to a pair of said hangers whereby a skin carrier is formed to convey a skin in extended position and means to drive said cable.

CLARENCE M. BEADENKOPF.

Witnesses:

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