

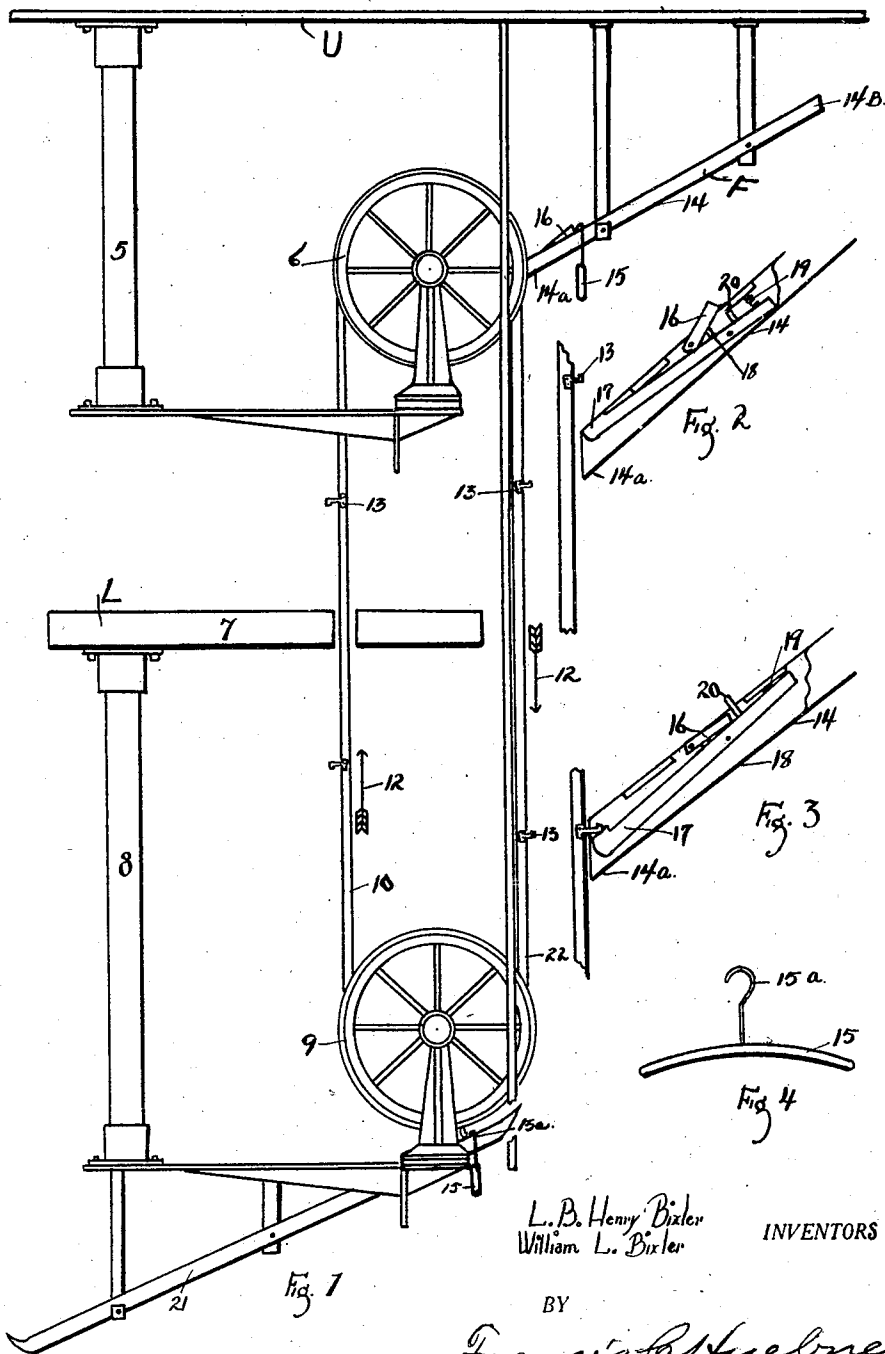
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GARMENT CONVEYER

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GARMENT CONVEYER.

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Our invention relates to a garment conveyer system, and more specifically to a system adapted to convey garments from an upper level to a lower level.

On June 27, 1922, Patent No. 1,420,907 was granted to the applicants herein for a conveyer system for transporting garments from a lower level to a higher level, and an application is now pending, which was filed by the applicants herein about May 6, 1924, Serial No. 711,385, for a pick off for conveyer systems.

The application herewith is an auxiliary device to the systems above referred to.

The object of the device for which application for Letters Patent is now being made is a combination of mechanical means which will automatically pick up a hanger containing a garment, hold it in a vertical position, lower it to a lower level, and hang it on a beam.

Another object is to have the picking off of the garments automatically timed so that a preceding garment is out of the way of the next succeeding garment before being picked off for such transportation. Other objects will hereinafter be disclosed.

In the drawings accompanying this specification, Figure 1 is a side view of the device.

Figure 2 shows one form of pick off for the garments.

Figure 3 shows the same device illustrated in Figure 2 being tripped. Figure 4 represents a clothes hanger.

In said drawing U represents an upper room and L a lower room. Attached to the ceiling 4 of the upper room is a depending bracket 5, which carries a pulley 6. Attached to the ceiling 7 of the lower room is a bracket 8, which carries a pulley 9.

It is here noted that the pulleys could be supported by brackets or stands supported elsewhere than on the ceiling. Pulleys 6 and 9 are aligned so that a belt 10 carried from one to the other would transmit motion from one pulley to the other. The arrows 12 indicate the direction of travel of the belt.

The belt has one or more hooks 13 attached thereto, said hooks projecting from the outside face of the belt and pointing upward when the belt is traveling downward.

A feeding member assembly F consists of two parallel rods 14, or a single rod bifurcated at one end. These rods are smooth along the upper surface so it can be used as

a slideway. The two ends are herein respectively designated as 14^a and 14^b. The rods are positioned obliquely, the end 14^a being lower than the end 14^b, and placed adjacent to belt 10.

If a single rod is used, the bifurcated portion is adjacent to end 14^a. In said bifurcated portion is pivoted a primary stop 16, in such position that the stop can be moved out of operative relation by moving it downward on its pivot. A lever 17 is pivoted under the primary stop so that one end thereof is at the ends of rods 14. Lever 17 is connected with the stop by a link 18 so that by pressing the end of the lever downward the primary stop is made inoperative, a compression spring 19 normally holds the other end of the lever upward and the stop 16 in operative relation. A secondary stop 20 is attached to the upper surface of lever 17, so that when the primary stop is made inoperative by depressing an end of lever 17, the secondary stop becomes operative. The relation between the belt and hooks assembly and the feeding member assembly F is that when a hook passes the end of the feeding member, the stop 16 is tripped.

An ordinary clothes hanger 15 is adapted to hold the garment being transported. To transport the garments they are placed on the clothes hanger and one or more of such hangers may be hooked over the bars 14. This may be done by hand or may be carried and deposited there by mechanical means. By gravity the clothes hangers will slide toward stop 16. When a hook on the belt in its line of travel reaches the end of lever 17, and passes through the opening between the bifurcated ends, the lever is pressed downward, and stop 16 is tripped, allowing the hanger hook 15^a to slide off the slideway formed by rods 14, the hanger hook engaging the belt hook 13, and the hanger is carried downward with the movement of the belt.

If there are more than one hanger on the slideway, the secondary stop 20 moving upward will detain such hanger from sliding downward further on the slideway until the primary stop is again positioned as an active stop and holds the clothes hanger until another hook on the belt is positioned to receive it.

Under the lower pulley 9 is a receiving arm 21 which is positioned so that when the belt starts on its upward travel and the hook

13 is upset and drops the garment hanger, the hanger hook 15^a will catch on the receiving arm which acts as a slideway for the hook, and by gravity the hanger will slide
5 to the lower end of the receiving arm, from which it can be removed at will.

A board 22 is placed along the inside face of the belt on its downward travel, the purpose being to keep the garments on the
10 hangers from swinging as they are lowered.

Having described our invention, we claim:

In a garment conveyer the combination of an oblique slideway having stops thereon, said stops being spaced apart and adapted to
15 cooperate so that one will be operative when

the other is non-operative, trip means for actuating said stop means, means for operating said trip means consisting of an endless belt adapted to travel vertically and having
hooks thereon positioned to engage the trip 20 means on its downward path of travel, said slideway and belt hooks being adapted to carry a clothes hanger, and a receiving arm positioned at the lowest point of travel of
said belt, adapted to catch said clothes 25 hanger when the belt hook is inverted and the clothes hanger drops therefrom.

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