SPECIFICATION

EXTENDING TOOL OF SHEET-LIKE MATERIAL

Field of The Invention

[0001]

The present invention relates to a frame with a new structure where a screen to be used in screen printing is stretched.

[0002]

The invention also relates to an extension tool for the purpose of stretching a sheet-like material, e.g., a sheet-shaped or mesh shape material made of metal, resin, etc. to be used in screen printing, a sheet-shaped material such as a canvas to be used for a texture in oil painting, or a sheet-shaped material such as leather to be stretched on a percussion instrument body such as a drum.

Background Art

[0003]

A screen printing screen sheet with relatively simple structure has been conventionally used, in which a metal mesh with lower elasticity for a portion where image is to be formed is arranged at the central portion of the screen and a mesh with relatively higher elasticity is disposed on the periphery of the portion where image is to be formed as a support member.

[0004]

For a screen, elasticity and expandability are entirely different, depending on the size of the portion where image is to be formed or depending on the material of the screen used. In this respect, it is extremely necessary to adjust the screen for preparing the screen to suit to the purpose required on the object to be printed, and this adjustment is difficult to carry out.

[0005]

The screen for screen printing is stretched by applying tension on the screen. For this reason, a screen frame must have sufficient strength to endure the tension, and wooden or metal material having high strength is used. Accordingly, the screen frame is weighty and bulky.

[0006]

Such the screen frame needs a large-scale pulling means when adjusting the length of the screen frame sides, a large-scale pulling means must be used, and this is not very convenient to handle.

[0007]

Also, it is not always easy to stretch the screen or to adjust the tension on the spread screen by combining the screen frame for freely adjusting the length of each side of the screen frame with a tool used to fix the screen. Also, it is difficult to freely attach or remove the means which the screen is fixed.

[0008]

Further, in a case where the object to be printed is distorted or has unevenness in the extension of the screen, or in a case where distortion or deviation occurs in an embossed printing, it is difficult to attain high accuracy in printing by compensating or adjusting these troubles.

[0009]

Once the screen has been fixed on the screen frame, it is further difficult to adjust the distortion or deviation of images.

[0010]

The conventional tool for stretching a sheet-shaped material comprising an expandable frame body has been practiced as adjusting the positions of four sides of the frame respectively to change the distance between the frame sides so as to adjust the tension of the sheet-shaped material stretched on the extension tool.

[0011]

A frame with a plurality of mechanisms for finely adjusting the tension on the stretched screen is shown in the Japanese Laid-Open Utility Model Application No.

1-141027, the Japanese Laid-Open Utility Model Application No. 55-136533 and the International Patent Publication WO 92/03231.

[0012]

A frame in which a screen is fixed on a support frame by an anchor pin to add the tension in advance on the screen, the support frame is attached to an extension frame and the tension is adjusted by a screw, is shown in the U.S. Patent No. 3,482,343, U.S. Patent No. 3,485,165 and U.S. Patent No. 6,427,588.

[0013]

A frame for stretching a screen, in which the screen is fixed on a support frame by using grooves and fixing members, the support frame is mounted on the frame for stretching the screen and the length of frame sides is changed by using a screw mechanism or a fluid cylinder on the frame, is shown in the U.S. Patent No. 5,113,611.

[0014]

A frame, in which the tension is finely adjusted by rotating the frame where the screen is stretched, is shown in the U.S. Patent No. 5,076,162, U.S. Patent No. 5,271,171 and U.S. Patent No. 5,265,534.

[0015]

A frame, in which tension is added in advance by fixing the screen on a support frame by using an adhesive agent and the support frame is attached to the frame by means of an anchor and the frame is finely adjusted by rotating a screw or a frame member, is shown in the U.S. Patent No. 5,802,971.

[0016]

In these types of screen extension frames, there are many points to be adjusted. Also, when adjustment is made at a point, the tension on other points is also changed, and it is difficult to stretch the sheet-shaped material over its entirety under the tension as desired. This means that long time is required for adjusting the tension. Further, when the screen is mounted on the frame, a lot of time and labour are required for mounting and removing.

[0017]

Under such circumstances, the present inventor has shown, in the International Patent Publication WO 02/55304, an extension tool with new structure, in which it is possible to easily adjust the tension by using four mechanisms to spread.

[Patent Document 1] JPU 1-141027

[Patent Document 2] JPU 55-136533

[Patent Document 3] WO 92/03231

[Patent Document 4] U.S. Patent 3,482,343

[Patent Document 5] U.S. Patent 3,485,165

[Patent Document 6] U.S. Patent 6,427,588

[Patent Document 7] U.S. Patent 5,113,611

[Patent Document 8] U.S. Patent 5,076,162

[Patent Document 9] U.S. Patent 5,271,171

[Patent Document 10] U.S. Patent 5,265,534

[Patent Document 11] U.S. Patent 5,802,971

[Patent Document 12] WO 02/55304

Disclosure of The Invention

Objects

[0018]

It is an object of the present invention to provide an extension tool for a sheet-shaped material, by which it is possible to easily stretch the sheet-shaped material as practical as possible and to stretch the sheet-shaped material over its entirety by uniform tension at relatively fewer adjusting points.

Means

[0019]

To attain the above object, the present invention provides a tool for stretching a sheet-shaped material, which comprises a basic figure of four corner members each

disposed at a corner of a rectangle; four frame members, both ends of which are supported by corner members and are disposed between two opposite corner members respectively, in which each of the four frame members can move between the opposite corner members in a direction toward the opposite corner member and can move in a direction to approach to or in a direction away from the opposed frame member together with the two opposite corner members, which support both ends of the frame member; and four rods passing through each of the frame members and placed respectively between two opposite corner members, where each of the frame members or each of the corner members has an anchoring element to which the peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material is anchored.

[0020]

In the extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to the present invention in any of the arrangements as given above, it can be so designed that a moving mechanism is mounted at a corner of the corner member, having an insert, which can move in a direction of the corner toward the inner side of a rectangle formed by the four corner members, and a ball. The ball is movably disposed in a space, which is formed between a forward end of the insert and an each end of each rod, which is placed between the corner member provided with the moving mechanism and the opposite corner member, where the end of the rod is closer to the corner member with the moving mechanism, so that the ball is interposed between the forward end of the insert and the end of each rod and is always abutted to the end of each rod closer to the corner member with the moving mechanism.

[0021]

In this case, on the corner member with the moving mechanism, a stopper can be provided, which limits the movement of the insert in a direction toward inner side of a rectangle formed by the four corner members.

[0022]

In the basic arrangement of the present invention as described above, further arrangement as given below is proposed. One corner member among the four corner members is provided with a moving mechanism, which is always abutted to an end of a rod disposed between the corner member and one of the two opposite corner members, and which moves the rod in a direction toward the one of the two opposite corner members, and there is a fixed connection to an end of the rod which is disposed between the corner member and the other of the two opposite corner members.

[0023]

Also, a transmission mechanism is provided, where the movement of either one of the two rods, which are extending toward each of the corner members other than the corner member provided with the moving mechanism, toward each of the corner members is converted to the movement of the other rod in a direction away from each of the corner members, and also, where the movement of either one of the two rods in a direction away from each of the corner members is followed by the movement of the other rod in a direction toward each of the corner members.

[0024]

In the extension tool for a sheet-shaped material in any of the arrangements as described above according to the present invention, it can be so designed that each of the four frame members has a hollow portion, and four rods, each of which is passing through the frame member and disposed between two opposite corner members, are supported in the hollow portion respectively by support members which are placed in the hollow portion of the frame member and are disposed with a predetermined distance from each other.

Effects

[0025]

According to the present invention, a sheet-shaped material, such as a sheet or a mesh made of metal, resin, etc,. as used in screen printing can be easily stretched

on the screen extension frame, over the uniform tension even at fewer adjusting points.

Brief Description of The Drawings

[0026]

Fig. 1 is a schematic drawing to show an extension tool according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view to explain support members of a rod in the extension tool of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a schematic drawing of another example of the extension tool according to the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a schematic drawing of still another example of the extension tool according to the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a schematic drawing of an example of the extension tool of the present invention provided with anchoring elements inside a frame;

Fig. 6 is a schematic drawing of another example of the extension tool of the invention;

Fig. 7 is a schematic drawing of still another example of the extension tool of the invention;

Fig. 8 is a schematic drawing of yet still another example of the extension tool of the invention;

Fig. 9 is a schematic perspective view of the extension tool of the invention where an anchoring element is provided on the upper surface on a frame member;

Fig. 10 shows a process when a sheet-shaped material is stretched and adjusted its tension on an extension tool of the invention;

Fig. 11 shows a process when a sheet-shaped material is stretched and adjusted its tension on another extension tool of the invention;

Fig. 12 is a drawing to show another example of the extension tool of the invention provided with an anchoring element on the upper surface of a frame member;

Fig. 13 shows a process when a sheet-shaped material is stretched and adjusted its tension on still another extension tool of the invention;

Fig. 14 shows a process when a sheet-shaped material is stretched and adjusted its tension on still another extension tool of the invention;

Fig. 15 is a schematic drawing of an example of the extension tool of the present invention provided with anchoring elements inside a frame;

Fig. 16 shows a process to adjust the tension when the sheet-shaped material is stretched on the extension tool according to the invention where anchoring elements are provided on the inner side of the frame;

Fig. 17 is a schematic drawing of an example of the extension tool according to the present invention before the sheet-shaped material is stretched;

Fig. 18 is a schematic drawing to show when the sheet-shaped material is provisionally stretched on the extension tool shown in Fig. 17;

Fig. 19 is a schematic drawing to explain where the sheet-shaped material is stretched by adjusting the tension.

Fig. 20 is a schematic drawing of another example of the extension tool according to the present invention before the sheet-shaped material is stretched;

Fig. 21 is a plan view showing when the sheet-shaped material is provisionally stretched on the extension tool shown in Fig. 20;

Fig. 22 is a schematic drawing to show where the sheet-shaped material is stretched by adjusting the tension after the condition shown in Fig. 21;

Fig. 23 shows an example of the sheet-shaped material stretched on the extension tool of the present invention;

Fig. 24 shows another example of the sheet-shaped material stretched on the extension tool of the present invention; and

Fig. 25 is a schematic perspective view of the extension tool of the invention.

Reference Numerals

[0027]

1 an extending tool of a sheet-like material

2, 3, 4, 5 a corner member

6, 7, 8, 9 a frame member

6a, 7a, 8a, 9a an inner piece

10, 11, 12, 13 a rod

10a an end of a rod 10

10b an end point of a rod 10

11a an end of a rod 11

11b an end point of a rod 11

12a an end of a rod 12

12b an end point of a rod 12

13a an end of a rod 13

13b an end point of a rod 13

14, 15, 20, 21, 26, 27, 32, 33 a collar

18, 19, 24, 25, 30, 31, 36, 37 a spring

16, 17, 22, 23, 28, 29, 34, 35 an outer edge of a corner member

51, 51a, 52, 52a an insert

53, 54, 59, 62 a T-shaped wrench

55, 56 a ball

57, 58, 60, 61 a screw

63, 67 a cam

63a a side surface of a cam 63

63b another side surface of a cam 63

64, 68 a support shaft

67a, 67b a side surface of a cam 67

90 an engaging projection

91 a sheet-shaped material

92, 93 an engaging hole

96 a ridge to engage with a groove 97

97 a groove disposed on a peripheral edge of a sheet-shaped material 91

98 a groove to engage with a ridge 99

99 a ridge disposed on a peripheral edge of a sheet-shaped material 91

104, 105 a corner member

114, 115, 120 a linking piece

116, 117, 118, 119 a pin

131 an anchoring hole provided on each of four corners of a sheet-shaped material 91

130 a projection disposed on the upper side of a corner member

103b, 103a, 204a, 204b, 205a, 205b a groove

104, 105 a corner member

106, 107, 108 a linking piece

109, 110, 111, 112 a pin

204, 205, 303 a corner member

Preferred Embodiments

[0028]

Description will be given below on preferred embodiments of the invention referring to the accompanying drawings.

[Embodiment 1]

[0029]

Referring to Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, Embodiment 1 of the extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to the present invention is described.

An extension tool 1 for a sheet-shaped material comprises four corner members 2, 3, 4 and 5; four frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9; and four rods 10, 11, 12 and 13.

The four corner members 2, 3, 4 and 5 are placed each at a corner of a rectangle, and four frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 are disposed respectively between two opposite corner members.

[0030]

It is arranged that the frame member 6 is movable in directions toward the opposite corner members 4 and 2 respectively; the frame member 7 is movable in directions toward the opposite corner members 3 and 4 respectively; the frame member 8 is movable in directions toward the opposite corner members 5 and 3 respectively; and the frame member 9 is movable in directions toward the opposite corner members 2 and 5 respectively.

[0031]

Each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 is supported respectively at both ends by the opposite corner members. As a result, the frame member 6 can be moved in a direction to approach to or in a direction away from the opposed frame member 8 together with the two opposite corner members 2 and 4, which support both ends of the frame member 6; the frame member 8 can be moved in a direction to approach to or in a direction away from the opposed frame member 6 together with the two opposite corner members 3 and 5, which support both ends of the frame member 8; the frame member 7 can be moved in a direction toward the opposed frame member 9 together with the two opposite corner members 4 and 3, which support both ends of the frame member 7; and the frame member 9 can be moved in a direction toward the opposed frame member 7 together with the two opposite corner members 5 and 2, which support both ends of the frame 9.

Reference numerals 41 to 48 each represents an arrow mark to indicate the moving direction respectively.

[0032]

The rods 10, 11, 12 and 13 are disposed to pass through each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 respectively between the two opposite corner members. The rod 10 is provided with collars 14 and 15 at positions closer to both ends respectively. An elastic member 18 such as a spring is disposed between the collar 14 and an outer edge 16 of the corner member 2. An elastic member 19 such as a spring is disposed between the collar 15 and an outer edge 17 of the

corner member 4. One end of the rod 10 is pushed in a direction toward the corner member 2 and the other end of the rod 10 is pushed in a direction toward the corner member 4 by these elastic members 18 and 19.

[0033]

The rod 11 is provided with collars 20 and 21 at positions closer to its both ends respectively. An elastic member 24 such as a spring is disposed between the collar 20 and an outer edge 22 of the corner member 4, and an elastic member 25 such as a spring is disposed between the collar 21 and an outer edge 23 of the corner member 3. By these elastic members 24 and 25, one end of the rod 11 is pushed in a direction toward the corner member 4, and the other end of the rod 11 is pushed in a direction toward the corner member 3.

[0034]

The rod 12 is provided with collars 26 and 27 at positions closer to its both ends respectively. An elastic member 30 such as a spring is disposed between the collar 26 and an outer edge 28 of the corner member 3. An elastic member 31 such as a spring is disposed between the collar 27 and an outer edge 29 of the corner member 5. By these elastic members 30 and 31, one end of the rod 12 is pushed in a direction toward the corner member 3, and the other end of the rod 12 is pushed in a direction toward the corner member 5.

[0035]

The rod 13 is provided with collars 32 and 33 at positions closer to its both ends respectively. An elastic member 36 such as a spring is disposed between the collar 32 and an outer edge 34 of the corner member 5. An elastic member 37 such as a spring is disposed between the collar 33 and an outer edge 35 of the corner member 2. By these elastic members 36 and 37, one end of the rod 13 is pushed in a direction toward the corner member 5, and the other end of the rod 13 is pushed in a direction toward the corner member 2. Each of the elastic members 18, 19, 24, 25, 30, 31, 36 and 37 has, therefore, equal force to push back the collar of the rod and the outer edge of the corner member in a direction to

separate them from each other.

[0036]

Each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 has engaging projections each to engage with each of engaging holes formed on the peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material to be stretched, and an anchoring element, which is a ridge to be engaged with a groove or a groove to be engaged with a ridge.

[0037]

A pair of the corner members 2 and 3 is abutted respectively to an end of each of the rods 10, 11, 12 and 13, which are disposed between the other pair of the corner members 4 and 5 respectively, and moves the rods 10, 11, 12 and 13 in directions toward the opposite corner members 4 and 5.

[0038]

The corner member 2 is abutted to an end 10a of the rod 10, which is disposed between the corner member 2 and the corner member 4, moves the rod 10 in a direction toward the corner member 4, and it is also abutted to an end 13a of the rod 13 disposed between the corner member 2 and the corner member 5, and moves the rod 13 in a direction toward the corner member 5.

[0039]

The corner member 3 is abutted to an end 11a of the rod 11, which is disposed between the corner member 3 and the corner member 4, moves the rod 11 in a direction toward the corner member 4, and it is also abutted to an end 12a of the rod 12 disposed between the corner member 3 and the corner member 5, and moves the rod 12 in a direction toward the corner member 5.

[0040]

The corner member 2 is provided with a moving mechanism, which is mounted at a corner of the corner member 2, and which comprises an insert 51 that is movable in direction of the corner connecting to the point of the inner side of a rectangle formed by four corner members 2, 3, 4 and 5 as shown by arrow marks 71 and 72, and a ball 55.

[0041]

The insert 51 is, for instance, a screw inserted into a female screw hole which is disposed at the corner of the corner member 2.

[0042]

The ball 55 is movably disposed in a space, which is formed between a forward end of the insert 51 and the end 10a and the end 13a which are the closer ends of the rod 10 and the rod 13 to the corner member 2.

[0043]

The ball 55 is interposed between the forward end of the insert 51 and the end 10a of the rod 10 and the end 13a of the rod 13 respectively so that the ball 55 is abutted to the forward end of the insert 51 and to the end 10a and the end 13a of the rod 10 and the rod 13 closer to the corner member 2 respectively.

[0044]

The moving mechanism provided on the corner member 3 is mounted at a corner of the corner member 3 and has an insert 52, which is movable in direction of the corner connecting to the point of the inner side of a rectangle formed by four corner members 2, 3, 4 and 5 as shown by arrows 73 and 74; and a ball 56. The insert 52 is a screw to be inserted into a female screw hole disposed at the corner of the corner member 3 in the embodiment shown in the figure.

[0045]

The ball 56 is movably disposed in a space, which is formed by the forward end of the insert 52 and each of the ends 11a and 12a of the rod 11 and the rod 12 respectively closer to the corner member 2. The ball 56 is interposed between the forward end of the insert 52 and the end 11a of the rod 11 and the end 12a of the rod 12 respectively so that it is always abutted, as shown in Fig. 1, to the forward end of the insert 52 and to the end 11a and the end 12a of the rod 11 and the rod 12 closer to the corner member 3 respectively.

[0046]

By the ball 55 movably disposed in a space, which is formed between the forward

end of the insert 51 and the end 10a of the rod 10 and the end 13a of the rod 13 respectively closer to the corner member 2, the force to be transmitted to the rod 10 and the force to be transmitted to the rod 13 are maintained uniformly when the insert 51 is moved.

[0047]

On the corner member 3, there is provided a moving mechanism, which is mounted at a corner of the corner member 3 and comprises an insert 52 that is movable in direction of the corner connecting to the point of the inner side of a rectangle formed by four corner members 2, 3, 4 and 5 as shown by arrows 73 and 74, and a ball 56.

[0048]

The insert 52 is, for instance, a screw inserted into a female screw hole which is disposed at the corner of the corner member 3.

[0049]

The ball 56 is movably disposed in a space, which is formed between the forward end of the insert 52 and the end 11a and the end 12a which are the closer ends of the rod 11 and the rod 12 to the corner member 2.

[0050]

The ball 56 is interposed between the forward end of the insert 52 and the end 11a and the end 12a of the rod 11 and the rod 12 respectively so that it is abutted to the forward end of the insert 52 and to the end 11a of the rod 11 and to the end 12a of the rod 12 respectively closer the corner member 2.

[0051]

By the ball 56 movably disposed in a space, which is formed between the forward end of the insert 52 and the end 11a of the rod 11 and the end 12a of the rod 12 respectively closer to the corner member 3, the force to be transmitted to the rod 11 and the force to be transmitted to the rod 12 are maintained uniformly when the insert 52 is moved.

[0052]

The extension tool 1 of the sheet-shaped material according to the present invention further comprises a transmission mechanism as described below.

[0053]

By the transmission mechanism, the movement of either one of the two rods 10 and 11 or of the two rods 12 and 13 extending toward each of the corner members 4 and 5, which are opposite to the set of the diagonally opposed corner members 2 and 3 provided with the moving mechanism, in direction toward the respective opposite corner members 4 and 5 is converted to the movement of the other rod in direction away from the respective opposite corner members 4 and 5. Also, it is so designed that the movement of either one of the two rods in direction away from the respective opposite corner members 4 and 5 is followed by the movement of the other rod in direction toward the respective opposite corner members 4 and 5.

[0054]

This transmission mechanism on the corner member 4 opposite to the set of the diagonally opposed corner members 2 and 3 where the moving mechanism is provided, has a cam 63, which is rotatably mounted on a support shaft 64 fixed on the corner member 4. An end 10b of the rod 10 is abutted to a side surface 63a of the cam 63, and an end 11b of the rod 11 is abutted to the other side surface 63b of the cam 63.

[0055]

The transmission mechanism on the corner member 5 opposite to the set of the diagonally opposed corner members 2 and 3 where the moving mechanism is provided, has a cam 67, which is rotatably mounted on a support shaft 68 fixed on the corner member 5. The end 13b of the rod 13 is abutted to a side surface 67a of the cam 67, and the end 12b of the rod 12 is abutted to the other side surface 67b of the cam 67.

[0056]

As described above, the moving mechanism disposed on the corner member 2 has

the insert 51 and the ball 55. The ball 55 is in the space, which is formed between the forward end of the insert 51 and the end 10a of the rod 10 and the end 13a of the rod 13 respectively so that it can be always abutted to the forward end of the insert 51 and to the end 10a of the rod 10 and to the end 13a of the rod 13 respectively and be movably interposed between the forward end of the insert 51 and the end 10a of the rod 10 and the end 13a of the rod 13 respectively.

[0057]

By the actions of the aforementioned springs 18 and 19, the rod 10 is always pushed to move in a direction toward the corner member 2 (a direction indicated by an arrow 42) on one hand, and to move in a direction toward the corner member 4 (a direction indicated by an arrow 41) on the other hand.

[0058]

Further, by the actions of the aforementioned springs 36 and 37, the rod 13 is always pushed to move in a direction toward the corner member 2 (a direction indicated by an arrow 47) on one hand, and to move in a direction toward the corner member 5 (a direction indicated by an arrow 48) on the other hand.

[0059]

Here, a T-shaped wrench 53 is inserted into the insert 51 to rotate it, and the insert 51 is moved forward in a direction indicated by the arrow 71. In this case, if it is supposed that the force required to move the rod 13 in a direction indicated by the arrow 48 is weaker than the force required to move the rod 10 in a direction indicated by the arrow 41, the pushing force caused by the forward movement of the insert 51 in the direction indicated by the arrow 71 is used to move the rod 13 in the direction indicated by the arrow 48. Then, the rod 10 is moved in a direction indicated by the arrow 42 while the end 10a is abutted to the ball 55 by the action of the spring 18.

[0060]

In this way, when the force required to move the rod 10 in the direction indicated by the arrow 41 and the force required to move the rod 13 in the direction

indicated by the arrow 48 become being even, the pushing force caused by the forward movement of the insert 51 in the direction indicated by the arrow 71 is equally distributed to the force to move the rod 13 in the direction of the arrow 48 and to the force to move the rod 10 in the direction of the arrow 41. As a result, the rod 10 and the rod 13 begin to be pushed by the equal force to move in directions indicated by the arrows 48 and 41 respectively.

[0061]

On the other hand, the T-shaped wrench 53 is inserted into the insert 51 and the insert 51 is rotated in reverse direction, and the insert 51 is moved backward in the direction indicated by the arrow 72. Here, it is supposed that the force, by which the rod 10 is abutted to the ball 55, is stronger than the force, by which the rod 13 is abutted to the ball 55, with the backward movement of the insert 51 in the direction of the arrow 72, the rod 10 is moved in a direction indicated by the arrow 42 as the end 10a of the rod 10 remains abutted to the ball 55.

[0062]

When the force to make the rod 10 be abutted to the ball 55 and the force to make the rod 13 be abutted to the ball 55 becomes being even, the rod 10 and the rod 13 begin to move uniformly in the directions indicated by the arrows 42 and 47 respectively with the backward movement of the insert 51 in the direction of the arrow 72.

[0063]

Then, by the action of the transmission mechanism as described above, if, for example, the rod 13 is moved in the direction of the arrow 48, the cam 67 is rotated in the direction of the arrow 70 around the support shaft 68, and the rod 12 is moved in the direction of the arrow 46. That is, the movement of the rod 13, which is one of the two rods 13 and 12 extending toward the corner member 5, in a direction toward the corner member 5 is converted to the movement of the other rod 12 in a direction away from the corner member 5.

[0064]

In the extension tool according to the present invention, the moving mechanism is disposed on the set of the diagonally opposed corner members 2 and 3 respectively and is always abutted to the ends 10a, 13a, 11a and 12a of the rods 10, 13, 11 and 12 which are placed between the corner members 2 and 3 and the respective opposite corner members 4 and 5. The moving mechanism moves the rods 10, 13, 11 and 12 in the direction respectively toward the respective opposite corner members 4 and 5 as arranged described above.

[0065]

The moving mechanism is mounted at a corner of each of the corner members 2 and 3, and it comprises the insert 51 or 52 movable in a direction of the corner connecting to the point of the inner side of a rectangle formed by the four corner members 2, 3, 4 and 5, and the ball 55 or 56.

[0066]

The balls 55 and 56 are movably disposed respectively in a space, which is formed between the forward end of the insert 51 or 52 and the ends 10a and 13a or 11a and 12a which are ends of the rods 10, 13, 11 and 12 placed between the corner members 2 and 3 with the moving mechanism respectively and the opposite corner members 4 and 5 and which are closer to the corner members 2 and 3 with the moving mechanism respectively. The balls 55 and 56 are interposed respectively between the forward ends of the insert 51 or 52 and the ends 10a and 13a, or 11a and 12a of the rods 10, 13, 11 and 12 so that the balls are abutted respectively to the forward ends of the insert 51 or 52 and to the ends of the rods 10 and 13, or 11 and 12 closer to the corner member 2 or 3 where the moving mechanism is provided.

[0067]

As a result, the force can be applied to each of the rods 10, 13, 11 and 12 by maintaining the delicate balance of the force.

[0068]

On each of the corner members 2 and 3 provided with the moving mechanism, a

stopper is disposed, which limits the movement of the inserts 51 and 52 in directions as indicated by the arrows 71 and 73 toward the inner side of a rectangle formed by the four corner members 2, 3, 4 and 5.

[0069]

The stopper comprises screws 57 and 58 inserted into a female screw hole at the corner on the inner side of the corner member 2 or screws 60 and 61 inserted into a female screw hole at the corner on the inner side of the corner member 3.

[0070]

As shown in Fig. 2, each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 has a hollow portion inside. It is so designed that each of the four rods 10, 11, 12 and 13 placed between two opposite corner members respectively and passing through each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 is supported in the hollow portion between two opposite corner members by support members 509, which are disposed in the hollow portion of each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 with a certain predetermined distance between them.

[0071]

In the frame member 6 having the hollow portion with a rectangular cross-section, the support members 509 made of synthetic resin and having outer peripheral shape to match the cross-sectional shape of the inner wall of the frame member 6 are disposed with a certain predetermined distance to each other between the opposite corner members 2 and 4. The rod 10 is supported by the support members 509 because the rod 10 passes the through-holes provided at the center of each of the support members 509.

[0072]

With the structural features as described above, the rods 10, 11, 12 and 13 can be supported in stable manner even when the rods may be too long or the rods may be easily bent. As a result, it is possible to support the rods 10, 11, 12 and 13 between the two opposite corner members without bending and in stable manner, while the weight of each of the rods 10, 11, 12 and 13 is reduced to reduce the

weight of the extension tool 1, accordingly.

[0073]

By the action of the transmission mechanism as described above, when the rod 10 is moved in a direction indicated by the arrow 42, for instance, the cam 63 is rotated in a direction of the arrow 66 around the support shaft 64 and the rod 11 is moved in a direction of the arrow 44. That is, the movement of one rod 10 of the two rods 10 and 11, which are extending toward the corner member 4, in a direction away from the corner member 4 is followed by the movement of the other rod 11 in a direction toward the corner member 4.

[0074]

Similarly, when the rod 13 is moved in a direction of the arrow 47, the cam 67 is rotated in a direction of the arrow 69 around the support shaft 68, and the rod 12 is moved in a direction of the arrow 45. That is, by the action of the transmission mechanism, the movement of one rod 13 of the two rods 12 and 13, which are extending toward the corner member 5, in a direction away from the corner member 5 is followed by the movement of the other rod 12 in a direction toward the corner member 5.

[0075]

Also, when the rod 10 is moved in a direction of the arrow 41, the cam 63 is rotated in the direction of the arrow 65 around the support shaft 64, and the rod 11 is moved in the direction of the arrow 43. That is, by the action of the transmission mechanism, the movement of one rod 10 of the two rods 10 and 11, which are extending toward the corner member 4, in a direction toward the corner member 4 is converted to the movement of the other rod 11 in a direction away from the corner member 4.

[0076]

In the above, description has been given mainly on the moving mechanism as provided on the corner member 2, while the moving mechanism may be similarly arranged in the corner member 3, which is disposed at the position opposite

diagonally to the corner member 2, and similar operation may be carried out.

[0077]

By using T-shaped wrenches 59 and 62, the screws 57 and 58 are moved in a direction indicated by the arrow 75 or the arrow 76, or the screws 60 and 61 are moved in a direction indicated by the arrow 77 or the arrow 78, respectively, and the force to push the inserts 51 and 52 in the directions of the arrows 71 and 73 can be adjusted.

[0078]

According to the extension tool of the present invention, it is possible to provisionally anchor the sheet-shaped material in an anchoring element on each of the frame member and to easily stretch the sheet-shaped material by moving the rods 10, 11, 12 and 13 respectively in directions indicated by the arrows 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 or 48 by means of the moving mechanism as described above.

[0079]

Also, by the actions of the moving mechanism and the transmission mechanism as described above, it is possible to adjust the tension at fewer adjusting points, i.e., to stretch the sheet-shaped material by uniform tension over its entirety by moving the rod 10 or the like with maintaining the delicate balance by only the few operation steps of the moving mechanism.

[Embodiment 2]

[0080]

Referring to Fig. 3, description will be given on Embodiment 2. The same component elements as those of the Embodiment 1 shown in Fig. 1 are referred by the same reference numerals, and the detailed description is not given here.

The Embodiment 2 is different from the Embodiment 1 in the following points: the rods 10, 11, 12 and 13, which are extending toward the opposite corner members 204 and 205 and which are disposed between the set of the diagonally opposed corner members 2 and 3 provided with the moving mechanisms and the opposite

corner members 204 and 205, are fixed on the opposite corner members 204 and 205 respectively at their ends closer thereto.

[0081]

The rods 10, 11, 12 and 13 are disposed between a set of the diagonally opposed corner members 2 and 3, where the moving mechanisms are provided, and the opposite corner members 204 and 205 respectively. The respective ends of the rods 10, 11, 12 and 13 extending portions toward the opposite corner members 204 and 205 are fixed on these opposite corner members 204 and 205 respectively.

[0082]

Grooves 204b, 204a, 205b and 205a, where collars 15, 20, 27 and 32 provided on the ends of the rods 10, 11, 12 and 13 are engaged respectively, are formed on the corner members 204 and 205. The collar 15 at the end of the rod 10 is engaged in the groove 204b, and the collar 20 at the end of the rod 11 is engaged in the groove 204a. The ends of the two rods 10 and 11, being the extending portions toward the corner member 204, are fixed on the corner member 204.

[0083]

The collar 27 at the end of the rod 12 is engaged in the groove 205b, and the collar 32 at the end of the rod 13 is engaged in the groove 205a. The ends of the two rods 12 and 13, being the extending portions toward the corner member 205, are fixed on the corner member 205.

[0084]

The extension tool, therefore, has no transmission mechanism, by which the movement of either one of the two rods extending toward each of the corner members opposite to a set of the diagonally opposed corner members having the moving mechanisms in a direction toward the respective opposite corner members is converted to the movement of the other rod in a direction away from the respective opposite corner members, and by which the movement of either one rod in a direction away from the respective opposite corner members is followed by the movement of the other rod in a direction toward the respective opposite

corner members.

[0085]

The extension tool according to the Embodiment 2 has a structure simpler than that of the extension tool of the Embodiment 1, and the number of parts used can be reduced.

[Embodiment 3]

[0086]

The Embodiment 3 of the extension tool where the adjusting points are reduced to one is shown in Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 6 and Fig. 7. The same component elements as in the Embodiment 1 are referred by the same reference numerals and the detailed description is not given here.

[0087]

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 4, Fig. 6 and Fig. 7, unlike the embodiment shown in Fig. 1, the moving mechanism is provided only in one corner member among the four corner members. The moving mechanism is provided on the corner member 2 in Fig. 4, on the corner member 3 in Fig. 6, and on the corner member 113 in Fig. 7.

[0088]

The moving mechanisms as provided on the corner member 2 shown in Fig. 4 and on the corner member 3 shown in Fig. 6 respectively are the same as the moving mechanisms provided on the corner members 2 and 3 in the embodiment shown in Fig. 1.

[0089]

A moving mechanism, which is disposed on the corner member 113 shown in Fig. 7 and which is always abutted to the ends of the rod 11 and the rod 12 placed between the corner member and the opposite corner members 104 and 105 respectively, moves the rods 11 and 12 toward the opposite corner members 104 and 105 respectively. This moving mechanism comprises a linking mechanism

having linking pieces 114, 115, and 120 and pins 116, 117, 118 and 119.

[0090]

When an insert 52a is moved in a direction indicated by an arrow 73 or an arrow 74 by using the T-shaped wrench 54, the rod 11 and the rod 12 are moved in directions indicated by arrows 44 or 43, and by arrows 45 or 46 by the aforementioned linking mechanism.

[0091]

The T-shaped wrench 54 is inserted into the insert 52a, and the insert 52a is rotated and is moved forward in a direction indicated by the arrow 73. If it is supposed here that the force required to move the rod 12 in the direction of the arrow 45 is weaker than the force required to move the rod 11 in the direction of the arrow 44, the pushing force caused by the forward movement of the insert 52a in the direction 73 is primarily used for moving the rod 12 in the direction of the arrow 45. As a result, the rod 11 is moved in the direction of the arrow 43 by the linking mechanism.

[0092]

When the force to make the rod 12 move in the direction of the arrow 45 and the force to make the rod 11 move in the direction of the arrow 44 become being even, the pushing force caused by the forward movement of the insert 52a in the direction 73 is evenly distributed to the force for moving the rod 11 in the arrow direction 44 and to the force for moving the rod 12 in the direction of the arrow 45. Thus, the rod 11 and the rod 12 are pushed by the forces equally and these rods begin to move in the directions indicated by the arrows 44 and 45 respectively.

[0093]

The T-shaped wrench 54 is inserted into the insert 52a, and the insert 52a is rotated in reverse direction and is moved backward in the direction of the arrow 74. If it is supposed here that the force for moving the rod 11 in a direction toward the corner member 113 is stronger than the force for moving the rod 12 in a direction toward the corner member 113, the rod 11 is moved in the direction of

the arrow 43 as the insert 52a is moved backward in the direction of the arrow 74.

[0094]

When the force for moving the rod 11 in a direction toward the corner member 113 and the force for moving the rod 12 in a direction toward the corner member 113 become being even, the rod 11 and the rod 12 begin to move evenly in the directions of the arrow 43 and the arrow 46 respectively as the insert 52a is moved backward in the direction of the arrow 74.

[0095]

The embodiment each shown in Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 6 and Fig. 7 is different from the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 in that the ends of the two rods extending toward the corner member at the position diagonally opposed to the corner member with the moving mechanism are fixed on the corner member.

[0096]

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 4, each end of the two rods 11 and 12 extending toward the corner member 103 at a position diagonally opposed to the corner member 2 having the moving mechanism are fixed on the corner member 103. In the embodiment shown in this figure, grooves 103b and 103a, where collars 21 and 26 provided on the ends of the rods 11 and 12 are engaged respectively, are formed on the corner member 103. The collar 21 at the end of the rod 11 is engaged in the groove 103b, and the collar 26 at the end of the rod 12 is engaged in the groove 103a, and each end of the two rods 11 and 12 is fixed on the corner member 103 respectively.

[0097]

The extension tool in the embodiment shown in Fig. 4 is provided with a transmission mechanism similar to the one in the embodiment shown in Fig. 1.

[0098]

Compared with the extension tool of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1, the extension tool of the embodiment shown in Fig. 4 has a simpler structure, and the number of parts needed can be reduced. Thus, it is advantageous because it

contributes to the reduction of the manufacturing cost.

[0099]

The difference of the embodiment shown in Fig. 6 from the embodiment shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 2 respectively lies in the arrangement of the corner members 4 and 5.

[0100]

In the corner members 104 and 105 in the embodiment shown in Fig. 6, which correspond to the corner members 4 and 5 in the embodiment shown in Fig. 4, a linking mechanism is adopted instead of the cam mechanism in the case shown in Fig. 4.

[0101]

The rod 10 or the rod 13 and a linking piece 107 are connected to via a pin 112, and the rod 11 or the rod 12 and a linking piece 106 are connected to via a pin 109 respectively. A linking mechanism is provided, which comprises these pins 109, 110 and 112 and the linking pieces 106, 107 and 108, and a pin 111, as a linking piece 108 is rotatably mounted on a pin 110, which is projected on the corner members 104 and 105 respectively.

[0102]

Thus, even when the linking mechanism is adopted instead of the cam mechanism shown in Fig. 4 provided on the corner members 104 and 105 in the embodiment shown in Fig. 6, which correspond to the corner members 4 and 5 in the embodiment of Fig. 4, the transmission mechanism used in the extension tool of the present invention can carry out the operation as explained in the embodiment shown in Fig. 1.

[0103]

For instance, when the rod 13 is moved in a direction of the arrow 48, the rod 12 is moved in a direction of the arrow 46 by the linking mechanism provided on the corner member 105. That is, the movement of the rod 13, being one of the two rods 13 and 12 extending toward the corner member 105, in a direction toward the

corner member 105 is converted to the movement of the other rod 12 in a direction away from the corner member 105.

[0104]

Also, when the rod 10 is moved in a direction of the arrow 42, the rod 11 is moved in a direction of the arrow 44 by the linking mechanism provided on the corner member 104. That is, the movement of the rod 10, being one of the two rods 11 and 10 extending toward the corner member 104, in a direction away from the corner member 104 is followed by the movement of the other rod 11 in a direction toward the corner member 104.

[0105]

Similarly, when the rod 13 is moved in a direction of the arrow 47, the rod 12 is moved in a direction of the arrow 45 by the linking mechanism provided on the corner member 105. That is, the movement of one rod 12 of the two rods 12 and 13 extending toward the corner member 105 in a direction away from the corner member 105 is followed by the movement of the other rod 13 in a direction toward the corner member 105.

[0106]

Also, when the rod 10 is moved in a direction of the arrow 41, the rod 11 is moved in the direction of the arrow 43 by the linking mechanism provided on the corner member 105. That is, by the aforementioned action of the transmission mechanism, the movement of the one rod 10 of the two rods 10 and 11 extending toward the corner member 104 in a direction toward the corner member 104 is converted to the movement of the other rod 11 in a direction away from the corner member 104.

[0107]

Compared with the extension tool of the embodiment shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 2 respectively, the extension tool of the embodiment shown in Fig. 6 can reduce the number of the elastic members used.

[0108]

The structure and the arrangement of the embodiment shown in Fig. 7 are the same as those of the embodiment shown in Fig. 6, as described above, except that the structure of the moving mechanism is different from that shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 4 or Fig. 6.

[0109]

Compared with the extension tool of the embodiment shown in Fig. 6, the extension tool of the embodiment of Fig. 7 can reduce the number of the elastic members used.

[Embodiment 4]

[0110]

Referring to Fig. 8, description will be given now on the Embodiment 4 of the extension tool of the invention. The same component elements as those of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 are referred by the same reference numerals, and the detailed description is not given here.

In this extension tool, a moving mechanism is provided on a corner member 303, which is one of the four corner members. The moving mechanism is always abutted to an end 12a of the rod 12 disposed between the corner member 303 and the corner member 105, which is one of the two opposite corner members 104 and 105, and moves the rod 12 in a direction indicated by the arrow 45 toward the corner member 105. The end of the rod 11, which is disposed between the corner member 303 and the other corner member 105 of the two opposite corner members 104 and 105 is fixedly connected to the corner member 303 where the moving mechanism is provided.

[0111]

In the corner member 303 provided with the moving mechanism, when the T-shaped wrench 54 is inserted into the insert 81 to rotate it, and the insert 81 is moved forward in a direction indicated by an arrow 79, the rod 12, which is placed between the opposite corner member 105 and the corner member 303, is moved in

a direction of the arrow 45 toward the corner member 105. Also, when the insert 81 is rotated in the reverse direction, the insert 81 is moved backward in a direction of an arrow 80, and the rod 12 disposed between the opposite corner member 105 and the corner member 303 is moved in a direction of the arrow 46 away from the corner member 105.

[0112]

In the extension tool of the embodiment shown in Fig. 8, the linking mechanism provided on each of the corner members 104 and 105 in the embodiment shown in Fig. 6 is provided on each of the corner members 105, 202 and 104, i.e., on each of the corner members other than the corner member 303 where the moving mechanism is provided.

[0113]

On the extension tool of the embodiment shown in Fig. 8, a transmission mechanism is provided. By the action of this transmission mechanism, the movement of one of the two rods extending toward the corner members 105, 202 and 104 in a direction toward the respective corner members 105, 202 and 104 is converted to the movement of the other rod in a direction away from the respective corner members 105, 202 and 104. Also, by the action of this transmission mechanism, the movement of one of the rods in a direction away from each of the corner members 105, 202 and 104 is followed by the movement of the other rod in a direction toward each of the corner members 105, 202 and 104.

[0114]

Compared with the extension tool of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1, the extension tool of the embodiment in Fig. 8 can reduce the number of the elastic members used.

[Embodiment 5]

[0115]

Referring to Fig. 9, Fig. 10, Fig. 11, Fig. 12, Fig. 13 and Fig. 14, description will be

given below on a mechanism to stretch the sheet-shaped material to the extension tool.

[0116]

In each of the examples shown in Fig. 9 and Fig. 10, a ridge 96 is provided on the upper side of each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9, and a groove 97 to engage with the ridge 96 is formed on the peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material 91, which is to be stretched to the extension tool.

[0117]

As shown in Fig. 10, when the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the extension tool 1 of the sheet-shaped material is pushed from directions indicated by arrows 501 and 502 and the ridge 96 is pushed into the groove 97 and an operation is performed to adjust the extension and the tension in directions of arrows 505 and 506. Then, the sheet-shaped material 91 can be stretched over its entirety by uniform tension as shown in Fig. 10 (b) and Fig. 11 (b) respectively.

[0118]

In the arrangement shown in Fig. 10 (a) and Fig. 10 (b) and in the arrangement shown in Fig. 11 (a) and Fig. 11 (b), the tilting direction of the ridge 96 provided on the upper side of each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 is different. The ridge is engaged into the groove 97 formed on the peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material 91 at the outer position in case of the arrangement shown in Fig. 10 (a) and Fig. 10 (b) while it is at the inner position in the arrangement shown in Fig. 11 (a) and Fig. 11 (b).

[0119]

Each of Fig. 13 (a) and Fig. 13 (b), and Fig. 14 (a) and Fig. 14 (b) shows a case where the sheet-shaped material 91 stretched on the extension tool 1 for the sheet-shaped material is a metal sheet used in screen printing and where a ridge 99 is provided on the peripheral edge as shown in Fig. 12 and in Fig. 23. It is described a case where the sheet-shaped material 91 is stretched in a structure that a groove 98 is provided to be engaged with the ridge 99 on the upper side of

each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9.

[0120]

Each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the extension tool 1 for the sheet-shaped material is pushed from the directions of arrows 501 and 502 to engage the ridge 99 into the groove 98 and the operation to adjust the extension and the tension is performed in directions of arrows 507, 508, 505 and 506 as explained in the Embodiment 1, and the sheet-shaped material 91 can be stretched over its entirety by the uniform tension as shown in Fig. 13 (b), Fig. 20 and Fig. 14 (b).

[0121]

The tilting direction of the groove 97 provided on each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 is different between the arrangement shown in Figs. 13 (a) and (b) and the arrangement shown in Figs. 14 (a) and (b). Accordingly, the ridge 99 provided on the peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material 91 engages at the outer position in the arrangements shown in Figs. 13 (a) and (b), while it does at the inner position in the arrangements shown in Figs. 14 (a) and (b).

[0122]

Instead of the arrangement where an anchoring element is provided in each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9, it can be so arranged that an anchoring element where the peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material is anchored is provided on each of the corner members 2, 3, 4 and 5.

[Embodiment 6]

[0123]

Referring to Fig. 15 and Fig. 16, description will be given further on another embodiment, the Embodiment 6 of the extension tool for the sheet-shaped material according to the invention. The same component elements as shown in Embodiment 1 of Fig. 1 are referred by the same reference numerals, and the detailed description is not given here.

The difference of the Embodiment 6 from the Embodiment 1 is that inner pieces 6a, 7a, 8a and 9a are stretched from each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the extension tool 1 of the sheet-shaped material toward inward direction, and engaging projections 90 are formed on each of the inner pieces 6a, 7a, 8a and 9a.

[0124]

The inner pieces 6a, 7a, 8a and 9a stretched in the inward direction from the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the extension tool 1 for the sheet-shaped material are mounted respectively at such positions that these inner pieces do not protrude from a plane formed by the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 as shown by 7a and 9a in Fig. 16. In the case shown in Fig. 16, the inner pieces are provided respectively on the inner sides of the frame member 7 and the frame member 9 of the extension tool 1 of the sheet-shaped material from somewhat lower position thereof to the tilted upward direction. On each of the inner pieces 7a and 9a, engaging projections 90 are formed, each of which has an end surface at the same position as the plane where each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 is formed.

[0125]

As shown in Fig. 16 (a), an engaging hole 92 on the sheet-shaped material 91 is engaged with each of the engaging projections 90 protruded on each of the inner pieces 6a and 9a respectively, and the engaged projections and holes are pressed in directions of arrows 501 and 502 respectively by means of a fitting device 94. Then, the tension is adjusted to stretch in directions of arrows 503 and 504 as shown in Fig. 16 (b).

[0126]

Because the inner pieces 7a and 9a are disposed as tilted upward and inward from the extension tool 1 of the sheet-shaped material, the sheet-shaped material 91 is supported by the edge of the upper end of each of the inner pieces 7a and 9a and is stretched in the horizontal state as shown in Fig. 16 (c). In this case, as shown in Fig. 16 (c), it is so arranged that an upper end of each of the engaging projections 90 does not protrude upwardly above the plane where the sheet-shaped

material 91 is stretched in the horizontal state. As a result, the plane formed by the sheet-shaped material at the time of printing is always shaped as a single flat plane.

[0127]

Fig. 17, Fig. 18, Fig. 19, Fig. 20 and Fig. 21 show examples where a metal sheet is stretched on the extension tool 1 shown in the Embodiment 6. Fig. 23 shows an example of a metal sheet.

[0128]

In a metal sheet 91, each of four corners is cut off to have a configuration curved in inward direction. This cutoff portion 510 is effective to prevent a case where the folded portions may be piled on each other when four corners of the metal sheet 91 are folded back.

[0129]

Also, on the inner side of each of the four corner members 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the extension tool 1 of the sheet-shaped material of the present invention, a protruding piece 511 is provided with such a shape as to match the shape of the cutoff portion 510.

[0130]

The protruding piece 511 is effective to reduce the risk such as injury to the hand when an operator stretches the sheet-shaped material 91 on the extension tool 1.

[0131]

The inner pieces 6a, 7a, 8a and 9a are disposed inward at the inner side of each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the extension tool 1 of the sheet-shaped material, and the engaging projections 90 are protruded on each of the inner pieces 6a, 7a, 8a and 9a.

[0132]

These engaging projections 90 are designed in a linear arrangement as shown in Fig. 17 or in a convex curved form arrangement in the outward direction from the extension tool 1 as shown in Fig. 20.

[0133]

In a case where the engaging projections 90 are arranged as at least their outer edges aligned as shown in Fig. 17, it is desirable that the engaging holes 92 and 93 each formed at the peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material 91 are arranged so that at least the positions of the outer edges thereof are forming a convex curved form in the inward direction of the extension tool 1 as shown in Fig. 23 (a).

[0134]

Specifically, as shown in Fig. 17, the engaging projections 90 are so arranged that at least the positions of outer edges of the projections are aligned in a straight line, which is orthogonal to a straight line drawn from the center of the extension tool 1 of the sheet-shaped material to each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9.

[0135]

On the other hand, the engaging holes 92 and 93 provided on the peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material 91 are so arranged that the positions of outer edges of the engaging holes 93 disposed on the outer side of each of the inner pieces 6a, 7a, 8a and 9a are located at more outer positions, and the outer edges of the engaging holes 92 disposed on the positions closer to the center on each of the inner pieces 7a, 87a, 8a and 9a are located at more inner positions as shown in Fig. 23 (a). In this way, the engaging holes 92 and 93 are so arranged that at least the positions of their outer edges form an arc shape which is curved in an inward convex toward the inside of the extension tool 1.

[0136]

Here, when the sheet-shaped material 91 shown in Fig. 23 (a) is provisionally stretched on the extension tool 1 shown in Fig. 17, the relation of the engaging projections 90 with the engaging holes 92 and 93 is as shown in Fig. 18.

[0137]

Then, if the operation to adjust the stretching and the tension is performed as explained in the Embodiment 1, the relation of the engaging projections 90 with the engaging holes 92 and 93 is as shown in Fig. 19, and the sheet-shaped material

91 can be stretched over its entirety by the uniform tension.

[0138]

In order that at least the positions of the outer edges of the engaging holes 92 and 93 disposed on the peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material 91 form an arc shape which is curved in an inward convex toward the inside of the extension tool 1, each of the engaging holes 93 positioned on the outer side of the inner piece 6a may be designed in an elliptical shape or in an elliptical shape formed by two semicircles and two straight lines as shown in Figs. 23 (a) and (c).

[0139]

In addition, the engaging hole 93 as disposed on the outer side of the inner piece 6a may be designed as a circle with full roundness having a diameter larger than that of the engaging hole 92 disposed on the inner side closer to the center of the inner piece 6a, as shown in Fig. 23 (b). Also, the engaging hole may be designed in the form of the so-called snowman with a circle with the smaller diameter placed on a circle with the larger diameter as shown in Fig. 23 (d) so that the circle with the smaller diameter is directed to the outer peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material 91.

[0140]

Further, the engaging hole may be designed in the form of a tear drop with a tapered shape as shown in Fig. 23 (e) so that the tapered end is directed to the outer peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material 91.

[0141]

In a case where the engaging projections 90 are disposed forming an arc shape which is curved in an outward convex toward the outer side of the extension tool 1, as shown in Fig. 20, it is desirable that the engaging holes 92 and 93 disposed on the peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material 91 are arranged with the positions of their outer edges aligned in a line and with the positions of their inner edges forming an arc shape which is curved in an outward convex toward the outer side of the extension tool 1, as shown in Fig. 24 (a).

[0142]

Specifically, as shown in Fig. 20, the engaging projections 90 are disposed in the arc forming arrangement curved in the outward convex toward the outer side of the extension tool 1.

[0143]

On the other hand, the engaging holes 92 and 93 disposed on the peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material 91 are so designed that the positions of the outer edges align in a straight line, which is orthogonal to a straight line drawn from the center of the extension tool 1 of the sheet-shaped material to each of the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9.

[0144]

The positions of the inner edges of the engaging holes 93 disposed on the outer side of the inner pieces 6a, 7a, 8a and 9a are arranged at more inner positions, and positions of the inner edges of the engaging holes 92 disposed closer to the center of the inner pieces 6a, 7a, 8a and 9a are arranged at more outer positions. In this way, the engaging holes 92 and 93 are so arranged that at least the positions of their inner edges form an arc shape which is curved in an outward convex toward the outer side of the extension tool 1.

[0145]

When the sheet-shaped material 91 shown in Fig. 24 (a) is provisionally stretched on the extension tool 1 shown in Fig. 20, the relation of the engaging projections 90 with the engaging holes 92 and 93 is shown as in Fig. 21.

[0146]

Then, if the operation to adjust the stretching and the tension is performed as explained in the Embodiment 1, the relation of the engaging projections 90 with the engaging holes 92 and 93 is as shown in Fig. 19, and the sheet-shaped material 91 can be stretched over its entirety by the uniform tension.

[0147]

In order that the engaging holes 92 and 93 disposed on the peripheral edge of the

sheet-shaped material 91 are so designed that positions of the outer edges are aligned in a linear arrangement and positions of the inner edges form an arc shape which is curved in the outward convex toward the outer side of the extension tool 1, as shown in Fig. 24 (a), the engaging holes 93 disposed on the outer side of the inner piece 6a may be designed in an elliptical shape or in an elliptical shape formed by two semicircles and two straight lines as shown in Figs. 23 (a) and (c).

[0148]

In addition, the engaging hole 93 as disposed on the outer side of the inner piece 6a may be designed as a circle with full roundness having a diameter larger than that of the engaging hole 92 disposed on the inner side closer to the center of the inner piece 6a, as shown in Fig. 24 (b). Also, the engaging hole may be designed in the form of the so-called snowman with a circle with the smaller diameter 93a placed on a circle with the larger diameter 93b as shown in Fig. 24 (d) so that the circle with the smaller diameter 93a is directed to the outer peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material 91.

[0149]

Further, as shown in Fig. 23 (e), the engaging hole may be designed in the form of a tear drop with the tapered shape so that the tapered end is directed to the outer peripheral edge of the sheet-shaped material 91.

[0150]

It is desirable that the inner pieces 6a, 7a, 8a and 9a stretched respectively from the frame members 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the extension tool 1 of the sheet-shaped material are disposed tilted inward to and upward from the extension tool 1 of the sheet-shaped material, as described below.

[0151]

In a case where the sheet-shaped material to be stretched on the extension tool 1 of the sheet-shaped material is a metal sheet or a mesh-like material, and it is attached to the frame and anchoring holes 131 are disposed at four corners of the frame respectively, it is possible to prevent the application of unnecessary tension

on the sheet-shaped material by so designing that the projection 130 is to be engaged with the anchoring hole on the upper side of each of the corner members 2, 3, 4 and 5 as shown in Fig. 25.

Applicability

[0152]

The extension tool of the sheet-shaped material according to the present invention can be applied as a tool for stretching various types of materials in a sheet shape, a mesh-like shape, a planar shape, a linear shape, etc. made of metal, resin, leather, etc.

[0153]

For example, the following applications can be conceived:

The extension tool according to the present invention can be used as a tool to prepare a printing sheet where images are formed in the field of printing such as screen printing or as a tool to prepare a canvas for painting. In such cases, if the extension tool for the sheet-shaped material according to the present invention is used, the sheet-shaped material to be stretched can be easily attached or removed, that contributes to the reduction of the space used.

[0154]

The extension tool of the present invention can be used as a frame body for a signboard display panel, a frame body for a printing display panel, a frame body for a picture frame, or a frame body to stretch posters or flags. In such cases, if the extension tool according to the present invention is used, the sheet-shaped material to be stretched can be easily attached or removed. This contributes to the reduction of the space used.

[0155]

The extension tool of the present invention can also be used as a frame for a vacuum contact sheet or as a frame to stretch a photographic film.

[0156]

Further, the extension tool can be used as a tool to stretch a display panel such as a liquid crystal display panel, a plasma display panel, an electroluminescence display panel, an organic electroluminescence display panel, a screen for image projection, or a light transmission panel for a stained glass, a light fixture, etc.

[0157]

The extension tool of the present invention can be used as a tool to stretch a window frame, a tent, a window, a door, a screen door, a wall, a ceiling, a floor, a roof, a partition, etc. There are applications in the field of the architecture and building construction.

[0158]

The extension tool of the present invention can be used as a stand or a rack such as a table, a shelf, or a rack to be used for drying various types of objects, a table where objects are loaded, or a tool to stretch a partition, a curtain, etc. There are applications used in furniture or household appliances.

[0159]

The extension tool of the present invention can be used as a tool to stretch a mattress of bed, or a chair seat. In this case, the hardness of the bed or the chair can be adjusted by changing the tension as desired.

[0160]

The extension tool of the present invention can be used as a tool to stretch a mirror body. According to the extension tool for sheet-shaped material of the present invention, a material with mirror-finish can be stretched by the tension as desired. In this case, the sufficient flatness can be maintained, or the extension tool can adequately suit and match a large-size or a lightweight design.

[0161]

The extension tool of the invention can be used as a tool to stretch an antenna.

[0162]

In the fields of sports, the extension tool can be used when a gut of racket is stretched or when a net for trampoline is stretched or for the extension of a target

or a repulsion wall for ball games or to stretch a barricade.

[0163]

The extension tool of the invention can be used as a tool to stretch leather on a percussion instrument, a resonance plate of string instruments or keyboard instruments, or as a tool to stretch an object such as a speaker cone.

[0164]

The extension tool of the invention can be used as a tool to stretch a wing or a propeller of an airplane, or a rotary vane for wind power generation.

[0165]

The extension tool of the invention can also be used as a tool to stretch a net-like or a mesh-like material such as a fishing net, or a linear or string-like material to be used in the aquaculture. In such cases, it can be used as a tool to stretch these net-like, mesh-like, linear or string-like materials and to dry the materials placed on it. The extension tool can also be used for straining in cooking.

[0166]

Further, the extension tool of the invention can be used in a lightweight panel to manufacture airplane. According to the extension tool of the present invention, it is advantageous in that the tension can be applied from all the directions to the sheet-shaped material to be stretched.

[0167]

In addition, the mechanism of the extension tool of the present invention can be applied in the fields of mechanical tools such as a fastening tool, a separating tool, a vise, etc., or in the field of civil engineering including the tunnel construction, the shore or river-bank protection work, or the installation of pit props or mine timbers.

CLAIMS

1. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material, comprising:

four corner members being placed at the four corners of a rectangle;

four frame members, both ends of each of said frame members being supported by said corner members, said each frame member being placed between two opposite corner members, being able to move in a direction toward the opposite corner member between the opposite corner members, and being able to move in a direction to approach to or in a direction away from the opposed frame member together with the two opposite corner members supporting both ends of the frame member in relation to the opposed frame member; and

four rods, each passing through each of said frame members and placed between two opposite corner members, wherein;

each frame member has an anchoring element where a peripheral portion of the sheet-shaped material or a frame where the sheet-shaped material is stretched is anchored; and

each of said four frame members is able to move in a direction toward said corner member between said opposite corner members and in an approaching direction to or in a direction away from the opposed frame member.

2. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 1, wherein a set of the diagonally opposed corner members among said four corner members comprises a moving mechanism, which is abutted to an end of said rod placed between the corner member and the opposite corner member and moves said rod in a direction toward the opposite corner member; and

a transmission mechanism is provided, and by the action of said transmission mechanism, the movement of either one of two rods, which are stretching toward the corner member opposite to the set of the diagonally opposed corner members, toward the opposite corner member is converted to the movement of the other rod

in a direction away from said opposite corner member, and the movement of said either one of rods in a direction away from said opposite corner member is followed by the movement of the other rod in a direction toward said opposite corner member.

3. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 1, wherein one of said four corner members comprises a moving mechanism, which is always abutted to an end of said rod placed between said corner member and the opposite corner member and moves said rod in a direction toward the opposite corner member;

each end of the two rods stretching toward a corner member placed at a diagonally opposed position to said corner member provided with the moving mechanism is fixed on said corner member; and

a transmission mechanism is provided, and by the action of said transmission mechanism, the movement of either one of the two rods, which are stretching toward the corner member opposite to said corner member provided with the moving mechanism, toward the opposite corner member is converted to the movement of the other rod in a direction away from said opposite corner member, and the movement of said either one of rods in a direction away from said opposite corner member is followed by the movement of the other rod in a direction toward said opposite corner member.

4. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 1, wherein a set of the diagonally opposed corner members among said four corner members has a moving mechanism respectively, which is abutted to an end of said rod placed between the corner member and the opposite corner member and moves said rod in a direction toward the opposite corner member; and

an end of each rod being disposed between the set of the diagonally opposed corner members provided each with said moving mechanism and the opposite

corner members, said end being stretching toward said opposite corner member, is fixed on said opposite corner member respectively.

5. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 1, wherein one corner member among said four corner members is provided with a moving mechanism, which is abutted to an end of said rod disposed between said corner member and one of the opposite two corner members and moves said rod in a direction toward said one of the corner members, and an end of said rod which is disposed between said corner member and the other of the opposite two corner members is fixedly connected thereto; and

a transmission mechanism is provided, and by the action of said transmission mechanism, the movement of either one of the two rods, which are stretching toward the corner member other than said corner member provided with said moving mechanism, toward the corner member is converted to the movement of the other rod in a direction away from the corner member, and the movement of said either one of rods in a direction away from the corner member is followed by the movement of the other rod in a direction toward the corner member.

6. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, wherein said moving mechanism is mounted at a corner of said corner member and has an insert, said insert being movable in a direction of said corner toward the center of a rectangle formed by said four corner members; and

a forward end of said insert is abutted to an end of each rod closer to the corner member provided with said moving mechanism.

7. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, wherein said moving mechanism is mounted at a corner of said corner member and has an insert and a ball, said insert being movable in a direction of said corner toward the center of a rectangle formed by said four corner members; and

said ball is movably disposed in a space formed by a forward end of said insert and an end of a rod, which is disposed between the corner member provided with said moving mechanism and the opposite corner member, said end being closer to said corner member provided with said moving mechanism; and

said ball is interposed between the forward end of said insert and an end of each rod so that said ball is abutted to the forward end of said insert and each end of rods closer to said corner member provided with said moving mechanism.

8. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 6 or 7, wherein said corner member provided with said moving mechanism has a stopper to limit the movement of said insert in a direction toward the center of a rectangle formed by said four corner members.

9. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8, wherein each of said frame members has a hollow portion inside; and

four rods are passing through said frame members and disposed between two opposite corner members respectively, and each of said four rods is supported in said hollow portion by support elements arranged in the hollow portion of said frame member with a predetermined distance to each other between the two opposite corner members.

10. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, wherein said anchoring element is disposed at such a position that said anchoring element does not protrude from a plane where said frame members form; and

engaging projections formed on said frame member are not protruding from the plane where said frame members form.

11. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material, comprising:

four corner members being placed at positions of four corners of a rectangle;

four frame members, both ends of each of said frame members being supported by said corner members, said each frame member being placed between two opposite corner members, being able to move in a direction toward the opposite corner member between the opposite corner members, and being able to move in a direction to approach to or in a direction away from the opposed frame member together with the two opposite corner members supporting both ends of the frame member in relation to the opposed frame member; and

four rods each passing through each of said frame members and placed between two opposite corner members, wherein;

each of said corner members has an anchoring element where an end portion of the sheet-shaped material or an end portion of a frame where the sheet-shaped material is stretched is anchored; and

each of said four frame members is able to move in a direction toward said corner members between said opposite corner members and in an approaching direction to or in a direction away from the opposed frame member.

12. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 11, wherein a set of the diagonally opposed corner members among said four corner members is provided with a moving mechanism, which is abutted to an end of said rod disposed between the corner member and the opposite corner member and moves said rod in a direction toward the opposite corner member; and

a transmission mechanism is provided, and by the action of said transmission mechanism, the movement of either one of two rods, which are stretching toward the corner member opposite to the set of the diagonally opposed corner members provided with said moving mechanism, toward the opposite corner member is converted to the movement of the other rod in a direction away from said opposite corner member, and the movement of said either one of rods in a direction away from said opposite corner member is followed by the movement of the other rod in

a direction toward said opposite corner member.

13. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 11, wherein one of said four corner members comprises a moving mechanism, which is always abutted to an end of said rod placed between said corner member and the opposite corner member and moves said rod in a direction toward the opposite corner member;

each end of the two rods stretching toward a corner member placed at a diagonally opposed position to said corner member provided with the moving mechanism is fixed on said corner member; and

a transmission mechanism is provided, and by the action of said transmission mechanism, the movement of either one of the two rods, which are stretching toward the corner member opposite to said corner member provided with the moving mechanism, toward the opposite corner member is converted to the movement of the other rod in a direction away from said opposite corner member, and the movement of said either one of rods in a direction away from said opposite corner member is followed by the movement of the other rod in a direction toward said opposite corner member.

14. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 11, wherein a

set of the diagonally opposed corner members among said four corner members has a moving mechanism respectively, which is abutted to an end of said rod placed between the corner member and the opposite corner member and moves said rod in a direction toward the opposite corner member; and

an end of each rod being disposed between the set of the diagonally opposed corner members provided each with said moving mechanism and the opposite corner members, said end being stretching toward said opposite corner member, is fixed on said opposite corner member respectively.

15. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 11, wherein one corner member among said four corner members is provided with a moving mechanism, which is abutted to an end of said rod disposed between said corner member and one of the opposite two corner members and moves said rod in a direction toward said one of the corner members, and an end of said rod which is disposed between said corner member and the other of the opposite two corner members is fixedly connected thereto; and

a transmission mechanism is provided, and by the action of said transmission mechanism, the movement of either one of the two rods, which are stretching toward the corner member other than said corner member provided with said moving mechanism, toward the corner member is converted to the movement of the other rod in a direction away from the corner member, and the movement of said either one of rods in a direction away from the corner member is followed by the movement of the other rod in a direction toward the corner member.

16. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15, wherein said moving mechanism is mounted at a corner of said corner member and has an insert, said insert being movable in a direction of said corner toward the center of a rectangle formed by said four corner members; and

a forward end of said insert is abutted to an end of each rod closer to the corner member provided with said moving mechanism.

17. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15, wherein said moving mechanism is mounted at a corner of said corner member and has an insert and a ball, said insert being movable in a direction of said corner toward the center of a rectangle formed by said four corner members; and

said ball is movably disposed in a space formed by a forward end of said

insert and an end of a rod, which is disposed between the corner member provided with said moving mechanism and the opposite corner member, said end being closer to said corner member provided with said moving mechanism; and

said ball is interposed between the forward end of said insert and an end of each rod so that said ball is abutted to the forward end of said insert and each end of rods closer to said corner member provided with said moving mechanism.

18. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 17 or 18, wherein said corner member provided with said moving mechanism has a stopper to limit the movement of said insert in a direction toward the center of a rectangle formed by said four corner members.

19. An extension tool for a sheet-shaped material according to claim 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 or 19, wherein each of said frame members has a hollow portion inside; and

four rods are passing through said frame members and disposed between two opposite corner members respectively, and each of said four rods is supported in said hollow portion by support elements arranged in the hollow portion of said frame member with a predetermined distance to each other between the two opposite corner members.