

Description

Title of Invention: CONVEYOR APPARATUS

5 Technical Field

[0001]

The present invention relates to a conveyor apparatus for transporting articles, and particularly relates to a conveyor apparatus for transporting articles placed on
10 article supports such as a tray.

Background Art

[0002]

Conveyor apparatuses are used in some facilities
15 where a plurality of articles need to be conveyed from an origin to destinations, for example, in the case of an airport where passenger's baggage is conveyed from an airport check-in area to an area for loading the baggage into an airplane that is scheduled to board passengers.
20 Such a conveyor apparatus conveys articles on trays (article supports) traveling on a conveying path and inclines the trays at positions for the placed articles (inclines the trays laterally with respect to the conveying direction), so that the articles are discharged
25 into chutes disposed along the conveying path and connected to the destinations.

[0003]

In such a conveyor apparatus, a clearance is left between the adjacent article supports, that is, between
30 the trays, so that part (e.g., the shoulder strap of a bag) of baggage (article) may be dropped or caught in the clearance. In order to solve the problem, as described in Patent Literature 1, a cover member for covering a clearance (gap) may be prepared.

35 [0004]

A cover member described in Patent Literature 1 is directly connected to the bottom of an article support member (tray) via a pivot or a pin and thus the cover member is inclined with the article support member being inclined.

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0005]

10 Patent Literature 1: WO00/02802

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0006]

15 In this configuration, the cover member described in Patent Literature 1 is directly connected to the article support member at the center of the cover member in the width direction (a direction crossing the conveying direction). Thus, the weight of the cover member is supported only at the center of the cover member in the width direction. In other words, the weight of one end of the cover member in the width direction is not supported and thus after an extended period of use in this state, one end of the cover member may curve downward because of the weight of the cover member. This leaves a vertical clearance between the end of the cover member in the width direction and the article support member, so that baggage may be partially dropped or caught in the clearance. Moreover, when the article support member inclines, one end of the cover member in the width direction is pressed from the article support member. This press also may curve downward one end of the cover member in the width direction.

[0007]

Patent Literature 1 also describes a method of supporting the cover member by means of a support element reinforced with a rib, as a supporting method of the cover member. However, this method also requires the support element in addition to the cover member, as a structure for filling a clearance between the article support members. This increases the number of components and the cost of constructing conveyor equipment. If a rib is additionally mounted on the cover member by welding in the absence of the support element, heat for welding may warp the cover member toward the mounting surface of the rib, that is, the underside of the cover member, causing a difference in shape between the cover member and the article support member. This leaves a clearance between the cover member and the article support member.

[0008]

An object of the present invention is to provide a conveyor apparatus that prevents a clearance from being vertically left between an article support and one end of an infilling member in the width direction while suppressing the cost of constructing conveyor equipment without the need for a support element, the infilling member filling a gap between the article supports arranged on a conveying path.

Solution to Problem

[0009]

In order to solve the problem, a conveyor apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention is a conveyor apparatus for conveying articles, including: a plurality of traveling units that travel in series along a conveying path for the articles; and a plurality of article supports that have article support surfaces for supporting the articles and that are caused to travel on the conveying path by the respective traveling units, the

conveyor apparatus further including infilling members provided for the respective article supports, the infilling member filling a clearance between the article supports longitudinally adjacent to each other in the conveying path, in which the article support has a support contact part on the rear end along the conveying path, the infilling member has an infilling contact part on the front end along the conveying path, the infilling contact part being in contact with the support contact part, and the infilling contact part has a larger curvature than the support contact part.

With this configuration, a difference in curvature between the infilling contact part and the support contact part allows the infilling contact portion of the infilling member to securely come into contact with the support contact part of the article support, vertically leaving no clearance on one end of the infilling member in the width direction. Furthermore, even if one end of the infilling member in the width direction curves downward (the curvature decreases), the curvature of the infilling contact part is brought closer to that of the support contact part. Thus, the infilling contact part is more securely brought into contact with the support contact part, vertically leaving no clearance. Similarly, even if a rib is additionally attached to the infilling contact part of the infilling member by welding and thus the infilling contact part is slightly warped downward (the curvature decreases), the curvature of the infilling contact part is brought closer to that of the support contact part, vertically leaving no clearance.

[0010]

In addition to the configuration, the conveyor apparatus according to the embodiment the present invention may further include an urging member that urges the infilling contact part of the infilling member to the

support contact part of the article support, in which the infilling contact part is made of a flexible material, and the infilling contact part may be urged to the support contact part by the urging member so as to come
5 into contact with the support contact part while being bent along the shape of the support contact part.

With this configuration, even if the infilling contact part and the support contact part have different shapes because of a difference in curvature between the
10 infilling contact part and the support contact part, the urging member urges the infilling contact part to the support contact part so as to shape the infilling contact part along the support contact part, thereby completely filling a clearance between the infilling contact part
15 and the support contact part.

[0011]

In addition to the configuration, the conveyor apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention may be configured such that the infilling
20 contact part of the infilling member is made of an elastic material and the infilling contact part may be brought into contact with the support contact part by the elasticity of the infilling contact part while being bent along the shape of the support contact part of the
25 article support.

With this configuration, even if the infilling contact part and the support contact part have different shapes because of a difference in curvature between the infilling contact part and the support contact part, the
30 infilling contact part is shaped along the shape of the support contact part by the elasticity of the infilling contact part, thereby completely filling a clearance between the infilling contact part and the support contact part.

[0012]

In addition to the configuration, in the conveyor apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention, the infilling member may be formed such that the curvature of the infilling contact part of the infilling member increases toward one end of the infilling member.

With this configuration, the curvature of the infilling contact part increases toward the vicinity of one end of the infilling member that is likely to curve downward. Thus, even if a part around the center of the infilling contact part does not considerably curve downward while the vicinity of one end of the infilling contact part curves downward to a somewhat high degree, a clearance between the infilling contact part and the support contact part is kept closed. Moreover, for example, when the article support travels on a curve in the conveying path, one end of the infilling contact part may receive a larger load than a part around the center. Also in this case, a curvature on one end is larger than that of a part around the center, thereby keeping the infilling contact part and the support contact part in close contact with each other.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0013]

According to the conveyor apparatus of the present invention, a clearance between the article supports is filled with the infilling member and a clearance is prevented from being left between the infilling member and the article support even if both ends of the infilling member in the width direction are curved downward by the weight of the infilling member after an extended period of use of the infilling member. This eliminates the need for changing the infilling members over an extended period. Thus, the number of spare

infilling members can be reduced, thereby suppressing the cost of resource acquisition for operating the conveyor apparatus. Moreover, the need for a support element can be eliminated unlike in the related art, thereby
5 inexpensively constructing the conveyor apparatus.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0014]

[FIG. 1] FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing a part of a
10 conveyor apparatus as an example of an embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 2] FIG. 2 is a side view showing the conveyor apparatus according to the embodiment.

[FIG. 3] FIG. 3 is a plan view showing a plate support
15 part for the conveyor apparatus according to the embodiment.

[FIG. 4A] FIG. 4A is a cross-sectional view showing a state immediately before an infill plate is urged by springs, taken along line A-A of FIG. 2.

20 [FIG. 4B] FIG. 4B is a cross-sectional view showing a state after the infill plate is urged by the springs, taken along line A-A of FIG. 2.

[FIG. 5] FIG. 5 is a perspective bottom view showing a state around a traveling unit for the conveyor apparatus
25 according to the embodiment.

Description of Embodiments

[0015]

[Schematic structure of a conveyor apparatus]

30 FIG. 1 shows a part of a conveyor apparatus 10 as an example of an embodiment of the present invention. In the conveyor apparatus 10, an article 12 to be conveyed is placed on a tray 14 serving as an article support and is conveyed in a conveying direction W. In this
35 configuration, a direction along the conveying direction

W is referred to as a longitudinal direction and a direction crossing the conveying direction W is referred to as a lateral direction or a width direction. The longitudinal and lateral directions are determined as indicated by arrows in FIG. 1. As shown in FIG. 1, the trays 14 are arranged in series along the conveying direction W. Each of the trays 14 can support the article 12 on an article support surface 14a. As shown in FIG. 4A, the top surface of the tray 14 is curved slightly upward. Thus, when the article 12 is placed on the top surface of the tray 14, the article 12 is moved by the weight of the article 12 to the center of the tray 14 in the width direction along the curve of the top surface of the tray 14. This prevents the article 12 from laterally falling in the width direction of the tray 14, thereby stably supporting the article 12 at the center of the tray 14 in the width direction.

[0016]

As indicated by a virtual line in FIG. 1, the tray 14 can be laterally inclined with respect to the conveying direction W (FIG. 1 only shows a tray 14 inclined to the left). Thus, the article support surface 14a of the tray 14 can be inclined from a horizontal plane so as to discharge the article 12 into one of a plurality of chutes 18 placed along the conveying direction W. The chutes 18 are connected to the respective destinations. The operation of the conveyor apparatus 10 is controlled so as to discharge the article 12 on the tray 14 into the chute 18 connected to the destination of the article 12.

[0017]

Moreover, an infill plate 16 serving as an infilling member is provided for each of the trays 14 so as to fill a clearance between the two trays 14 longitudinally arranged (adjacent to each other) along the conveying direction W. This configuration prevents a part or the

whole of the article 12 from falling into a clearance between the trays 14. The infill plate 16 is inclined with the corresponding tray 14 when the tray 14 is inclined.

5 [0018]

[Traveling unit]

FIG. 2 is a side view of the conveyor apparatus 10. As shown in FIG. 2, the tray 14 is supported by a traveling unit 20. The traveling unit 20 travels along a rail (not shown in FIG. 2) laid along a conveying path. The entire traveling unit 20 is substantially shaped like a rectangular plate longitudinally extended along the conveying direction W. The traveling units 20 longitudinally arranged (adjacent to each other) along the conveying direction W are connected to each other via a coupler 22. The coupler 22 is not specifically illustrated. The bodies of the connected traveling units 20 can vertically and horizontally pivot about the coupler 22. Thus, even if the traveling units 20 travel along curves or ups and downs in the conveying path, the line of traveling units 20 can travel along the shape of the conveying path.

[0019]

Moreover, the traveling unit 20 supports the tray 14 via an inclining part 24. The inclining part 24 rotates a tray support member 25, which vertically extends so as to support the tray 14, by a driving force of a motor 26 and the like around an inclination axis P parallel to the conveying direction W, thereby inclining the tray 14 so as to incline the article support surface 14a of the tray 14 from the horizontal plane.

[0020]

[Plate support part]

Furthermore, a plate support part 30 supporting the infill plate 16 is provided at the front of the traveling

unit 20 with respect to the conveying direction W. The plate support part 30 includes a plate inclining shaft 32 (infilling member inclining shaft) supported by the traveling unit 20 and a plate support 34 connected to the plate inclining shaft 32.

[0021]

The plate inclining shaft 32 is a long member axially extended along the conveying direction W. The plate inclining shaft 32 is extended coaxially with the inclination axis P of the tray 14. Moreover, the plate inclining shaft 32 can rotate about the axial direction. If the infill plate 16 is inclined, the plate support 34 and the plate inclining shaft 32 both rotate along the axial direction of the plate inclining shaft 32 according to the inclination.

[0022]

The plate support 34 includes a vertical part 34a that is connected to the plate inclining shaft 32 and is vertically extended upward, and front extending parts 34b that extend forward from the vertical part 34a in the conveying direction W. Moreover, a swing bar 38 is supported on the upper end of the vertical part 34a and the rear ends of the front extending parts 34b so as to form a swinging shaft laterally extending with respect to the conveying direction W. Furthermore, springs 36 vertically extending upward are respectively supported on the front sides of the front extending parts 34b. The infill plate 16 is supported from below by the swing bar 38 and the springs 36.

[0023]

[Infill plate]

The infill plate 16 can be made of, for example, injection-molded synthetic resin. As indicated by broken lines in the plan view of FIG. 3, the infill plate 16 supported by the plate support part 30 is as large as the

tray 14 in the width direction (a direction crossing the conveying direction W) and is longer than a clearance between the trays 14 in the longitudinal direction along the conveying direction W. The infill plate 16 is longer
5 than the clearance in the longitudinal direction and thus extends from the front end of the rear tray 14 (the tray 14 indicated by a solid line on the right side in FIG. 3) to the bottom of the rear of the front tray 14 (the tray 14 indicated by a virtual line on the left side in FIG.
10 3), thereby completely filling the clearance in the longitudinal direction. As will be discussed below, a part of the infill plate 16 is disposed under the rear of the front tray 14 (a part overlapping the tray 14 in plan view) and the part will be called a plate contact part
15 16a (infilling contact part). Moreover, a part of the tray 14 overlaps the plate contact part 16a (the rear end extended along the conveying path or the conveying direction W) and the part will be called a tray contact part 14b (support contact part).

20 [0024]

When the trays 14 travel on a curve, the traveling directions of the tray 14 and the infill plate 16 intersect each other as indicated on the right end of FIG. 3, so that the vertically overlapping area of the tray 14
25 and the infill plate 16 is small on one of the right and left sides (the right side in FIG. 3) and is large on the other side (the left side in FIG. 3) unlike when traveling on a linear part. Also in this case, in order to completely close the clearance, the right and left
30 parts of the infill plate 16 in the width direction have larger longitudinal dimensions than the center of the infill plate 16 in the width direction.

[0025]

As shown in a perspective view in FIG. 5, the bottom
35 of the front side (plate contact part 16a) of the infill

plate 16 is supported from below by the springs 36. Moreover, a bar fitting part 38a, e.g., a groove or a hole sized to be fit to the swing bar 38 is provided below the rear side of the infill plate 16 (in this configuration, the bar fitting part 38a is a hole). As has been discussed, the swing bar 38 fit into the bar fitting part 38a is supported by the plate support part 30. The infill plate 16 can vertically swing around the axis of the swing bar 38.

10 [0026]

As shown in FIG. 4A, when the infill plate 16 is viewed in a direction along line A-A of FIG. 2 (the front side along the conveying direction W), the plate contact part 16a located at the front of the infill plate 16 has a higher degree of upward curving (curvature) than the tray contact part 14b located at the rear of the tray 14. In other words, the top surface of the plate contact part 16a has a smaller curvature radius than the bottom of the tray contact part 14b. Thus, in the absence of urging by the springs 36, the ends (right and left ends) of the top surface of the plate contact part 16a in the width direction are in contact with the underside of the tray contact part 14b as shown in FIG. 4A; whereas the center of the plate contact part 16a in the width direction is not in contact with the tray contact part 14b. As will be discussed later, as shown in FIG. 4B, the plate contact part 16a in the width direction is entirely brought into contact with the tray contact part 14b by being urged with the springs 36.

30 [0027]

[Spring]

As shown in FIGS. 3 and 5, the front extending parts 34b of the plate support 34 are branches extending forward to the right and left. The two branch front extending parts 34b support the respective springs 36 on

the front ends. Thus, the two springs 36 are respectively disposed at two points separated in the width direction under the plate contact part 16a and support the plate contact part 16a.

5 [0028]

When the spring 36 acting as an urging member is extended or compressed (displaced) from a length in a state of equilibrium (an external force is not applied), the spring 36 generates a force for restoration to the state of equilibrium, that is, a restoring force by the elasticity of the spring 36. The spring 36 in the state of equilibrium is designed to be longer than a distance from a position where the plate support part 30 in FIGS. 2, 4A supports the spring 36 (specifically, the top surface of the front extending part 34b of the plate support 34) to the bottom of the tray contact part 14b. Thus, as shown in FIG. 4A, the springs 36 are compressed from a state of equilibrium in a state in which the center of the plate contact part 16a in the width direction is separated from the tray contact part 14b and the upper ends of the springs 36 are in contact with the underside of the central part of the plate contact part 16a in the width direction. Thus, the plate contact part 16a is likely to extend upward to the tray contact part 14b. The springs 36 extending upward press upward the central part of the plate contact part 16a in the width direction while the upper ends of the springs 36 are in contact with the plate contact part 16a. At this point, if the infill plate 16 is made of a flexible material (e.g., injection-molded synthetic resin), when the plate contact part 16a of the infill plate 16 is pressed to the tray contact part 14b by the springs 36, the plate contact part 16a is bent along the shape of the underside of the tray contact part 14b by the flexibility of the plate contact part 16a. Finally, as shown in FIG. 4B, the

top surface of the plate contact part 16a is in contact with the underside of the tray contact part 14b, so that the plate contact part 16a and the tray contact part 14b are in contact with each other over the width direction.

5 [0029]

As has been discussed, the plate contact part 16a of the infill plate 16 is in contact with the tray contact part 14b of the tray 14, allowing the infill plate 16 to follow the movement of the tray 14. For example, when the
10 tray 14 laterally inclines, the infill plate 16 is inclined with the tray 14 while being kept in contact with the tray 14.

[0030]

In the conveyor apparatus 10 of the present
15 embodiment, the plate contact part 16a serving as the infilling contact part has a larger curvature than the tray contact part 14b serving as the support contact part (the infill plate 16 has a smaller curvature radius than the tray 14). Thus, the ends of the plate contact part
20 16a in the width direction come into contact with the underside of the tray contact part 14b, vertically leaving no clearance on the ends in the width direction.

[0031]

Moreover, the tray contact part 14b is urged to the
25 plate contact part 16a by the springs 36 and the tray contact part 14b is in contact with the plate contact part 16a while being bent along the shape of the plate contact part 16a. Thus, the plate contact part 16a is brought into close contact with the plate contact part
30 16a at the center of the plate contact part 16a in the width direction as well as on the ends of the plate contact part 16a in the width direction, vertically leaving no clearance over the width direction.

[0032]

Furthermore, before the contact part is bent by urging, the upward curvature of the plate contact part 16a is larger than that of the tray contact part 14b (the plate contact part 16a has a smaller curvature radius than the tray contact part 14b). Thus, even if the ends of the infill plate 16 in the width direction are slightly curved downward by the weight of the infill plate 16 as a result of using the infill plate 16 over an extended period, the curving affects the shape of the plate contact part 16a so as to slightly reduce the upward curvature (increase the curvature radius), thereby bringing the curvature of the plate contact part 16a close to that of the tray contact part 14b. In other words, even if the ends in the width direction are curved downward, the curving does not separate the plate contact part 16a from the tray contact part 14b but brings the shape of the plate contact part 16a close to that of the tray contact part 14b. Thus, even if the ends of the plate contact part 16a in the width direction are slightly curved downward, a clearance is not left between the plate contact part 16a and the tray contact part 14b. Similarly, even if the ends of the plate contact part 16a in the width direction are slightly curved downward as a result of laterally inclining the tray 14 many times so as to press down the ends of the plate contact part 16a in the lateral direction (width direction) many times, a clearance is not left between the plate contact part 16a and the tray contact part 14b. Thus, even if the infill plate 16 is made of a material, e.g., resin that is likely to be deformed over an extended period of use, a clearance is not left between the infill plate 16 and the tray 14 by some deformation, thereby keeping normal functions for a long time.

The infill plate 16 may curve downward to the front in the traveling direction (to the front end along the

conveying path) as well as to the right and left in the width direction. In order to prevent a clearance from being vertically left between the tray 14 and the infill plate 16 even if the infill plate 16 curves downward to the front, as schematically illustrated in the balloon of FIG. 2, the curvature of the front side of the plate contact part 16a is preferably somewhat larger than that of the tray contact part 14b (For understanding, the curvature of the plate contact part 16a is larger than an actual curvature in the balloon of FIG. 2). In other words, the curvature of the plate contact part 16a is desirably larger than that of the tray contact part 14b when viewed not only in the traveling direction (line A-A of FIG. 2) as shown in FIG. 4A but also from the side (in a direction crossing the traveling direction) as indicated in the balloon of FIG. 2. If the infill plate 16 is made of injection-molded resin, the infill plate 16 can be formed with curvatures in the width direction and longitudinal direction (bent in various directions) because of quite a high degree of flexibility in shape.

[0033]

As shown in FIGS. 4A, 4B, and 5, ribs 17 may be provided on the underside of the infill plate 16 so as to increase the strength of the infill plate 16. If the ribs 17 are additionally provided after the infill plate 16 is fabricated without the ribs 17, for example, the ribs 17 formed as separate plate members for the infill plate 16 are attached to the underside of the infill plate 16 by welding. When the ribs 17 are welded to the underside of the infill plate 16, the infill plate 16 is slightly warped downward by heat of welding, and the downward warping affects the plate contact part 16a so as to slightly reduce the upward curvature. Thus, the warping does not separate the plate contact part 16a from the tray contact part 14b but brings the shape of the plate

contact part 16a close to the shape of the tray contact part 14b. Thus, even if the plate contact part 16a is slightly warped by welding the ribs 17, a clearance is not left between the plate contact part 16a and the tray contact part 14b.

[0034]

As has been discussed, according to the conveyor apparatus 10 of the present embodiment, a clearance between the trays 14 is filled with the infill plate 16 and a clearance between the infill plate 16 and the tray 14 is prevented from being left even if both ends of the infill plate 16 in the width direction are curved downward as a result of using the infill plate 16 for an extended period or repeatedly inclining the tray 14 in the lateral direction. This eliminates the need for exchanging the infill plate 16 each time the infill plate 16 is deformed, thereby suppressing the cost of resource acquisition for operating the conveyor apparatus 10. Moreover, even if the ribs 17 are welded to the infill plate 16 later, a clearance is not left between the infill plate 16 and the tray 14 by the warp of the infill plate 16, thereby increasing the strength of the infill plate 16 later. For example, another method may be used as follows: a load to the infill plate 16 is first checked by a test run on the conveyor apparatus 10 with the infill plate 16 not provided with the ribs 17, and then the ribs 17 are welded later according to desired strength.

[0035]

In the present embodiment, the infill plate 16 is made of a flexible material, e.g., synthetic resin and the plate contact part 16a of the infill plate 16 is urged by the springs 36 as shown in FIG. 4B, so that the plate contact part 16a is bent along the shape of the tray contact part 14b. The plate contact part 16a may be

made of a material such as wood that is not so flexible, so that the plate contact part 16a is not bent along the shape of the tray contact part 14b. In this case, the plate contact part 16a is not bent and thus as shown in FIG. 4A, the center of the plate contact part 16a in the width direction is separated from the tray contact part 14b. If the plate contact part 16a of the infill plate 16 has a different shape from the other part (rear part) of the infill plate 16, the article 12 is prevented from partially falling between the tray contact part 14b and the center of the plate contact part 16a in the width direction. For example, if a step is provided between the plate contact part 16a of the infill plate 16 and the other rear part of the infill plate 16 and the rear end of the tray 14 is brought into contact with the perpendicular face of the step, a clearance is not left between the rear end of the tray 14 and the infill plate 16. Thus, the article 12 does not partially fall into a clearance between the tray contact part 14b and the center of the plate contact part 16a in the width direction. Needless to say, if the infill plate 16 is made of a flexible material, a step is not necessary between the plate contact part 16a and the other part and thus the top surface of the infill plate 16 may be entirely smoothed.

[0036]

In the present embodiment, it is assumed that the entire infill plate 16 is made of a flexible material (e.g., injection-molded synthetic resin). Only the plate contact part 16a of the infill plate 16 may be flexible. For example, if the infill plate 16 is made of synthetic resin, the plate contact part 16a may have a small thickness and the other part may have a large thickness, so that the plate contact part 16a is likely to be bent while the other part is not easily bent.

[0037]

In the present embodiment, as shown in FIG. 3, the two springs 36 are provided in the width direction. Three or more springs may be provided according to the sizes and shapes of the tray 14 and the infill plate 16. If the tray 14 and the infill plate 16 are extremely large in size, a load may be unevenly applied to the overall infill plate 16 by the elastic force of the two springs 36. The load can be evenly applied to the overall infill plate 16 by increasing the number of springs 36. If the tray 14 and the infill plate 16 are small in size, a load applied to the overall infill plate 16 is not so uneven even in the case of the single spring 36. Thus, the number of components may be reduced by placing the single spring 36, for example, under the center of the plate contact part 16a of the infill plate 16 in the width direction.

[0038]

Furthermore, in the present embodiment, the springs 36 shown in FIG. 5 are used as urging members for urging the plate contact part 16a to the tray contact part 14b. Any member may be used as long as the plate contact part 16a is always pressed to the tray contact part 14b. For example, the spring 36 may be replaced with a restoring force member, e.g., a rubber cylinder or an air cylinder. The restoring force member generates a restoring force for restoration to a state of equilibrium according to a displacement from a state where an external force is not applied (a state of equilibrium). Even if a restoring force member other than the springs 36 is used, the restoring force member may be disposed so as to apply a restoring force in a direction that presses the plate contact part 16a to the tray contact part 14b, so that the infill plate 16 moves according to a movement of the

tray 14 and the plate contact part 16a bends along the shape of the tray contact part 14b.

[0039]

In the present embodiment, as shown in FIG. 5, the
5 springs 36 are disposed under the plate contact part 16a
so as to urge the plate contact part 16a to the tray
contact part 14b. The springs 36 may be replaced with the
infill plate 16 (particularly the plate contact part 16a)
made of an elastic material, e.g., rubber, so that the
10 plate contact part 16a is urged to the tray contact part
14b by the elasticity of the plate contact part 16a and
is brought into contact with the tray contact part 14b
while being bent along the shape of the tray contact part
14b. With this configuration, the plate contact part 16a
15 can be urged to the tray contact part 14b without the
springs 36. This eliminates the need for preparing the
springs 36 and reduces the number of kinds of components
constituting the conveyor apparatus 10. Thus, the cost of
component acquisition can be lowered and the number of
20 spare parts to be kept for maintenance can be reduced.
Moreover, the springs 36 do not need to be disposed and
thus the process of assembly of the conveyor apparatus 10
can be simplified. This can reduce the initial cost of
constructing the conveyor apparatus 10 and the
25 maintenance cost.

[0040]

In the present embodiment, as shown in FIG. 4A, the
curvature of the plate contact part 16a is substantially
constant in the width direction. Actually, a point near
30 one end of the plate contact part 16a in the width
direction is more likely to curve downward than a point
near the center of the plate contact part 16a in the
width direction. Thus, it is desirable to form the infill
plate 16 so as to gradually and continuously increase the
35 curvature toward the ends of the plate contact part 16a

(gradually reduce the curvature radius). Furthermore, it is desirable to form the infill plate 16 so as to gradually and continuously increase the curvature toward the front end along the conveying path as well as in the width direction.

Reference Signs List

[0041]

- 10 conveyor apparatus
- 10 14 tray
- 16 infill plate
- 20 traveling unit
- 22 coupler
- 24 inclining part
- 15 36 spring
- 38 swing bar

Claims

[Claim 1]

5 A conveyor apparatus for conveying articles,
comprising: a plurality of traveling units that travel in
series along a conveying path for the articles; and a
plurality of article supports that have article support
surfaces for supporting the articles and that are caused
to travel on the conveying path by the respective
10 traveling units,

the conveyor apparatus further comprising infilling
members provided for the respective article supports, the
infilling member filling a clearance between the article
supports longitudinally adjacent to each other in the
15 conveying path,

the article support including a support contact part
on a rear end of the article support along the conveying
path,

20 the infilling member including an infilling contact
part on a front end of the infilling member along the
conveying path, the infilling contact part being in
contact with the support contact part, and

the infilling contact part having a larger curvature
than the support contact part.

25 [Claim 2]

The conveyor apparatus according to claim 1,
comprising an urging member that urges the infilling
contact part of the infilling member to the support
contact part of the article support,

30 wherein the infilling contact part is made of a
flexible material, and

the infilling contact part is urged to the support
contact part by the urging member so as to come into
contact with the support contact part while being bent
35 along a shape of the support contact part.

[Claim 3]

The conveyor apparatus according to one of claims 1 and 2, wherein the infilling contact part of the infilling member is made of an elastic material, and the
5 infilling contact part is in contact with the support contact part while being bent along the shape of the support contact part of the article support by elasticity of the infilling contact part.

[Claim 4]

10 The conveyor apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the infilling member is formed such that the curvature of the infilling contact part of the infilling member increases toward one end of the infilling member.

15