

Description

The present invention relates to a conveyer for overturning slide fasteners while conveying them from a processing or finishing station to a packaging station.

In the manufacture of slide fasteners, a continuous slide fastener chain with sliders mounted thereon is horizontally fed through successive processing stations, such as a top end-stop applying station and a chain severing station. During that time, the slide fastener stringers are kept upside down to hold the respective slider pull tabs in a vertically depending posture so as not to hinder processing to be achieved at the foregoing stations. Then the severed or finished slide fasteners are delivered to a packaging station in which instance the slide fasteners must be turned over for enabling convenient packaging. To this end, various apparatus have been proposed for overturning the finished slide fasteners.

One example of such proposed apparatus is disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication No. 52-10263. The disclosed apparatus comprises, as shown in Figure 7 of the accompanying sheets of drawings, an overturning plate A pivotably disposed between adjacent ends of two belt conveyers for overturning upside-down slide fasteners B as they are delivered from one conveyer to the other conveyer. Another overturning apparatus disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication No. 55-34088 comprises, as illustrated here in Figure 8, a pivotable pallet C disposed below a discharge unit for receiving thereon upside-down slide fasteners B, the pallet being angularly movable to throw the slide fasteners onto a lower belt conveyer during which time the slide fasteners are overturned.

The known overturning plate or pallet is complicated in construction and is difficult to operate reliably. Furthermore, such apparatus is not suitable for use with a relatively long slide fastener such as a separable slide fastener because such long slide fastener is likely to twist when thrown toward the conveyer. The slide fasteners discharged onto the conveyer are likely to become arranged randomly with the result that packaging of the finished slide fasteners is difficult to achieve.

The present invention seeks to provide a slide fastener overturning conveyer which is small and simple in construction and reliable in operation, is capable of discharging the slide fasteners in neatly oriented disposition, and is effectively useful for the conveyance of relatively long slide fasteners.

According to the present invention, there is provided a slide fastener overturning conveyer comprising:

(a) an elongate hollow rectangular guide member having a longitudinal guide channel for the passage of a slide fastener and rotatably movable about its longitudinal central axis through an angle of 180 degrees;

(b) at least one air nozzle mounted in said guide member and disposed adjacent to an inlet of said

guide channel for ejecting compressed air therefrom toward an outlet of said guide channel;

(c) a sensor disposed adjacent to said outlet of said guide channel for detecting leading and trailing ends of the slide fastener;

(d) drive means operatively controlled by said sensor for turning said guide member; and

(e) a compressed air generating source operatively controlled by said sensor for supplying the compressed air to said nozzle.

Many other advantages and features of the present invention will become manifest to those versed in the art upon making reference to the detailed description and the accompanying sheets of drawings in which a preferred structural embodiment incorporating the principles of the present invention is shown by way of illustrative example.

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a slide fastener overturning conveyer according to the present invention;

Figure 2 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the overturning conveyer shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2, illustrating the manner in which a slide fastener is turned over by the overturning conveyer;

Figure 4 is a fragmentary plan view of a continuous slide fastener chain from which slide fasteners of individual lengths are severed before they are turned over by the overturning conveyer;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary plan view of a slide fastener as it is turned over by the overturning conveyer;

Figure 6 is a side view of Figure 4, illustrative of the posture of a slider pull tab;

Figure 7 is a schematic side elevational view of a known overturning apparatus; and

Figure 8 is a schematic side elevational view of another known overturning apparatus.

As shown in Figure 1, a slide fastener overturning conveyer embodying the present invention generally comprises an elongate slide fastener guide member 10, a plurality of air nozzles 11 (two being shown) disposed in juxtaposition on the upstream side of the guide member 10, and a sensor 12 disposed on the downstream side of the guide member 10.

The guide member 10 has a hollow rectangular shape and is composed of a pair of upper and lower horizontal plates 13, 14 and a pair of vertical side plates 15, 15 interconnecting the horizontal plates 13, 14. The hollow guide member 10 has a longitudinal guide channel 16 through which slide fasteners F are fed one by one with their undersides facing upwardly. The guide channel 16 has an inlet 17 facing toward a preceding processing station of a slide fastener finishing machine (only a feed roller and a guide table being shown) for introducing the slide fasteners F into the guide channel 16, and an outlet 18 facing toward a subsequent packaging station for discharging the slide fasteners to the packaging station through a discharge chute 19. The guide member 10 also includes a flared trough-like integral ex-

te 10a projecting from the inlet end of the guide member 10 for facilitating introduction of the slide fastener F.

The guide member 10 includes a pair of circular flanges 20, 21 projecting radially outwardly from opposite end portions of the guide member and rotatably supported by a box-like frame 22 so that the guide member 10 is rotatable about its longitudinal central axis. The guide member 10 further includes a driven pulley 23 disposed between the flanges 20, 21 and extending perpendicular to the longitudinal central axis of the guide member 10 for rotating the guide member 10. An endless belt 24 is trained around the pulley 23 and a drive pulley 25 which is coupled with the drive shaft of a rotary actuator 26. The rotary actuator 26 is constructed to drive the guide member 10 through the belt-driven pulleys 23, 25 to turn in opposite directions through an angle of 180 degrees. The rotary actuator 26, the drive and driven pulleys 23, 25 and the endless belt 24 jointly constitute a drive means for turning the guide members through the 180° angle.

The air nozzles 11 are defined in a rectangular nozzle block 27 disposed adjacent to the inlet 17 of the guide channel 16 and held in abutment with an end edge of the upper horizontal plate 13, as shown in Figure 2. The air nozzles 11 have respective air outlets opening into the guide channel 16 for directing streams of compressed air toward the outlet 18 of the guide channel 16. The other ends of the air nozzles 11 merge into an air inlet which is in turn connected through a pipe 28 to a compressed air generating source such as an air compressor 29. The pipe 28 extends perpendicularly through the circular flange 20 and is secured to the nozzle block 27 and the flange 20 so as to enable the nozzle block 27 to corotate with the guide member 10.

The sensor 12 is disposed adjacent to the outlet 18 of the guide channel 16 for detecting leading and trailing ends of each slide fastener F. The sensor 12 is operatively connected with the rotary actuator 26 and the air compressor 29 to control their operation. When the leading end of a slide fastener F is detected by the sensor 12, the rotary actuator 26 is driven to turn the guide member 10 in one direction through an angle of 180 degrees, thereby overturning the slide fastener F in the guide member 10 (Figure 2 - Figure 3). At the same time, the air compressor 29 is operated to cause compressed air to be ejected from the air nozzles 11, thereby conveying the slide fastener F toward the discharge chute 19. When the sensor 12 detects the passage of the trailing end of the same slide fastener F, the rotary actuator 26 is driven to turn the guide member 10 in the opposite direction through an angle of 180 degrees (Figure 3 - Figure 1). In this instance, the air compressor 29 is de-energized to block the supply of compressed air to the air nozzles 11. In the illustrated embodiment, the sensor 12 comprises a reflecting photoelectric sensor, however, it is possible to employ any other suitable sensor means.

The slide fasteners F to be overturned by the overturning conveyer are produced by severing a continuous slide fastener chain 30 along a line of severance 31, as shown in Figure 4. The slide fastener chain 30 includes a pair of slide fastener

stringers 32, 32 having a plurality of longitudinally spaced chains of two rows of coupling elements 33, a plurality of sliders 34 (only one shown) mounted respectively on the coupling element chains 33, and end stops 35, 36 mounted on the opposite ends of each of the coupling element chains 33, there being an element-free space 37 between the successive coupling element chains 33. The slide fastener chain 30 are fed along a horizontal path through successive processing stations, such as an end-stop applying station and a stringer severing station. During that time, the slide fastener stringers 32 are kept upside down to hold a slide pull tab 38 of each slider 34 in a vertically depending posture so as not to interfere with the line of severance 31, as shown in Figure 6. If the slide fastener chain 30 were fed with the front side of the fastener stringers 32 facing upwardly, the slider pull tab 38 would take a horizontal recumbent posture and extend across the line of severance 31, as indicated by phantom lines shown in Figure 6 with the result that severing operation could not be achieved.

Figure 5 show a slide fastener F after it has been turned over by the overturning conveyer of the present invention. In this condition, the slider pull tab 38 and the coupling elements 33 are exposed to the view. The slide fasteners while keeping this condition F are then transferred to a packaging station where they are packaged in a box or bound into a bundle of slide fasteners.

Operation of the overturning conveyer is described below with reference to Figures 1 - 3.

A slide fastener F, which has been severed from a continuous slide fastener chain 30 (Figure 4), is fed by a feed roller 39 into the guide member 10. In this instance, the slide fastener stringers 32 are kept upside down, as shown in Figure 1. When the leading end of the fastener stringers 32, on which a bottom end stop 36 is mounted, arrives at a position below the sensor 12, the sensor 12 sends electric signals to the rotary actuator 26 and the air compressor 29 to cause them to start their first mode of operation. That is, the rotary actuator 26 is driven to turn the guide member 10 in one direction through an angle of 180 degrees, thereby overturning the slide fastener F received in the guide member 10, as shown in Figure 3. At the same time, the air compressor 29 is operated to cause compressed air to be ejected from the air nozzles 11 into a space left between the underside of the slide fastener F and the upper plate 13 (lower plate in Figure 3). The slide fastener F is lifted and conveyed downstream by the force of compressed air.

A continuous conveyance of the slide fastener F causes the trailing end of the slide fastener F to move past the sensor 12 whereupon the sensor 12 sends electric signals to the rotary actuator 26 and the air compressor 29 to cause them to reverse their mode of operation. That is, the rotary actuator 26 is driven to turn the guide member 10 in the opposite direction through an angle of 180 degree, thereby returning the guide member 10 to its original position of Figure 1, in preparation for the overturning conveyance of the next following slide fastener.

compressor 29 is de-energized to stop the supply of compressed air to the air nozzles II. The foregoing cycle of operations is repeated to overturning successive slide fasteners while converting them toward the discharge chute 19.

As the guide member 10 is angularly movable about its own longitudinal central axis, the overturning conveyer is relatively small and simple in construction as a whole. Furthermore, the slide fastener is received in the guide member 10 throughout its overturning movement with the result that the overturning conveyer is effectively operative even when the slide fastener is relatively long. The streams of compressed air flowing along the underside of the slide fastener enables damage-free overturning and floating-conveyance of the slide fasteners. The slide fasteners are gently discharged to the discharge chute 19 in neatly oriented disposition which enables convenient packaging at the next subsequent packaging station.

Claims

1. A slide fastener overturning conveyer comprising: an elongate hollow rectangular guide member (10) having a longitudinal guide channel (16) for the passage of a slide fastener (F) and rotatably movable about its longitudinal central axis through an angle of 180 degrees; at least one air nozzle (II) mounted in said guide member (10) and disposed adjacent to an inlet (17) of said guide channel (16) for ejecting compressed air therefrom toward an outlet (18) of said guide channel (16); a sensor (12) disposed adjacent to said outlet (18) of said guide channel (16) for detecting leading and trailing ends of the slide fastener (F); drive means (23 - 26) operatively controlled by said sensor (12) for turning said guide member (10); and a compressed air generating source (29) operatively controlled by said sensor (12) for supplying the compressed air to said nozzle (II).

2. A slide fastener overturning conveyer according to claim 1, further including a frame (22), said guide member (10) including at least one circular flange (20) extending perpendicular to the longitudinal central axis of said guide member (10) and rotatably supported by said frame (22).

3. A slide fastener overturning conveyer according to claim 2, further including a nozzle block (27) defining therein said air nozzle (II), and a pipe (28) secured to said nozzle block (27) and said flange (20) and connecting said nozzle (II) in fluid communication with said compressed air generating means (29).

4. A slide fastener overturning conveyer according to claim 1, said drive means comprising a rotary actuator (26), a drive pulley (25) coupled with said rotary actuator (26), a driven pulley (23) mounted on said guide member (10) for corotation therewith and extending perpendicular to the longitudinal central axis of said guide member (10), and an endless belt (24) trained around said drive and driven pulleys (25, 23).

5. A slide fastener overturning conveyer according to claim 1, including a nozzle block (27)

mounted on said guide member (10) for corotation therewith and defining therein said air nozzle (II), said guide member (10) including a pair of spaced upper and lower plates (13, 14), said nozzle block (27) being disposed in abutment with an end edge of said upper plate (13).

6. A slide fastener overturning conveyer according to claim 1, said guide member (10) including a flared trough-like integral extension (10a) projecting from an inlet end of said guide member (10).

Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung zum Fördern und Wenden von Reißverschlüssen, umfassend: ein langgestrecktes hohles rechteckiges Führungsteil (10), das einen länglichen Führungskanal (16) für den Durchgang eines Reißverschlusses (F) aufweist und das um seine zentrale Längsachse um einen Winkel von 180° verdrehbar ist; mindestens eine Luftdüse (11), die in dem Führungsteil (10) angebracht und nahe einem Einlaß (17) des Führungskanals (16) angeordnet ist, um Druckluft von dort zu einem Auslaß (18) des Führungskanals (16) zu blasen; einen Sensor (12), der neben dem Auslaß (18) des Führungskanals (16) angeordnet ist, um das vordere und das hintere Ende des Reißverschlusses (F) zu ermitteln; Antriebsmittel (23-26), die von dem Sensor (12) gesteuert sind, um das Führungsteil (10) zu verdrehen; und eine Druckluftherzeugerquelle (29), die von dem Sensor (12) gesteuert ist, um der Düse (11) Druckluft zuzuführen.

2. Vorrichtung zum Fördern und Wenden von Reißverschlüssen nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend einen Rahmen (22), wobei das Führungsteil mindestens einen Ringflansch (20) aufweist, der sich rechtwinklig zu der zentralen Längsachse des Führungsteils (10) erstreckt und der durch den Rahmen (22) drehbar abgestützt ist.

3. Vorrichtung zum Fördern und Wenden von Reißverschlüssen nach Anspruch 2, ferner umfassend einen Düsenblock (27), der die besagte Luftdüse (11) begrenzt, und einen Schlauch (28), der an dem Düsenblock (27) und an dem Flansch (20) befestigt ist und die Düse (11) mit der Druckluftherzeugerquelle (29) verbindet.

4. Vorrichtung zum Fördern und Wenden von Reißverschlüssen nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Antriebsmittel einen Drehantrieb (26), eine mit dem Drehantrieb (26) gekuppelte Antriebsriemenscheibe (25), eine auf dem Führungsteil (10) zur gemeinsamen Verdrehung mit diesem angeordnete angetriebene Riemenscheibe (23), die sich rechtwinklig zur zentralen Längsachse des Führungsteils (10) erstreckt, und einen um die Antriebsriemenscheibe (25) und die angetriebene Riemenscheibe (23) herumgelegten endlosen Riemen (24) umfassen.

5. Vorrichtung zum Fördern und Wenden von Reißverschlüssen nach Anspruch 1, umfassend einen Düsenblock (27), der auf dem Führungsteil (10) zur gemeinsamen Verdrehung mit diesem angeordnet ist und die Luftdüse (11) begrenzt, wobei das Führungsteil (10) zwei im Abstand angeordnete obere und untere Platten (13, 14) aufweist, wobei der



... compressor 29 is de-energized to stop the supply of compressed air to the air nozzles II. The foregoing cycle of operations is repeated to overturning successive slide fasteners while converting them toward the discharge chute 19.

As the guide member 10 is angularly movable about its own longitudinal central axis, the overturning conveyer is relatively small and simple in construction as a whole. Furthermore, the slide fastener is received in the guide member 10 throughout its overturning movement with the result that the overturning conveyer is effectively operative even when the slide fastener is relatively long. The streams of compressed air flowing along the underside of the slide fastener enables damage-free overturning and floating-conveyance of the slide fasteners. The slide fasteners are gently discharged to the discharge chute 19 in neatly oriented disposition which enables convenient packaging at the next subsequent packaging station.

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2. A slide fastener overturning conveyer according to claim 1, further including a frame (22), said guide member (10) including at least one circular flange (20) extending perpendicular to the longitudinal central axis of said guide member (10) and rotatably supported by said frame (22).

3. A slide fastener overturning conveyer according to claim 2, further including a nozzle block (27) defining therein said air nozzle (II), and a pipe (28) secured to said nozzle block (27) and said flange (20) and connecting said nozzle (II) in fluid communication with said compressed air generating means (29).

4. A slide fastener overturning conveyer according to claim 1, said drive means comprising a rotary actuator (26), a drive pulley (25) coupled with said rotary actuator (26), a driven pulley (23) mounted on said guide member (10) for corotation therewith and extending perpendicular to the longitudinal central axis of said guide member (10), and an endless belt (24) trained around said drive and driven pulleys (25, 23).

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1. Vorrichtung zum Fördern und Wenden von Reißverschlüssen, umfassend: ein langgestrecktes hohles rechteckiges Führungsteil (10), das einen länglichen Führungskanal (16) für den Durchgang eines Reißverschlusses (F) aufweist und das um seine zentrale Längsachse um einen Winkel von 180° verdrehbar ist; mindestens eine Luftdüse (11), die in dem Führungsteil (10) angebracht und nahe einem Einlaß (17) des Führungskanals (16) angeordnet ist, um Druckluft von dort zu einem Auslaß (18) des Führungskanals (16) zu blasen; einen Sensor (12), der neben dem Auslaß (18) des Führungskanals (16) angeordnet ist, um das vordere und das hintere Ende des Reißverschlusses (F) zu ermitteln; Antriebsmittel (23-26), die von dem Sensor (12) gesteuert sind, um das Führungsteil (10) zu verdrehen; und eine Druckluftherzeugerquelle (29), die von dem Sensor (12) gesteuert ist, um der Düse (11) Druckluft zuzuführen.

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5. Vorrichtung zum Fördern und Wenden von Reißverschlüssen nach Anspruch 1, umfassend einen Düsenblock (27), der auf dem Führungsteil (10) zur gemeinsamen Verdrehung mit diesem angeordnet ist und die Luftdüse (11) begrenzt, wobei das Führungsteil (10) zwei im Abstand angeordnete obere und untere Platten (13, 14) aufweist, wobei der



enblock (27) an einer Endkante der oberen Platte (13) anliegend angeordnet ist.

6. Vorrichtung zum Fördern und Wenden von Reißverschlüssen nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Führungsteil (10) eine erweiterte rinnenartige einstückige Verlängerung (10a) aufweist, die von einem Einlaßende des Führungsteils (10) absteht.

Revendications

1. Dispositif pour transporter et retourner des fermetures à glissière comprenant: un élément de guidage rectangulaire, creux et allongé (10), comportant un canal de guidage longitudinal (16) pour le passage d'une fermeture à glissière (F) et pouvant être déplacé de façon tournante autour de son axe central longitudinal sur un angle de 180°; au moins une buse (11) d'éjection d'air, montée dans ledit élément de guidage (10) et disposée de façon adjacente à une entrée (17) dudit canal de guidage (16) pour éjecter de l'air comprimé à partir de cette entrée en direction d'une sortie (18) dudit canal de guidage (16); un détecteur (12) disposé de façon adjacente à ladite sortie (18) dudit canal de guidage (16) pour détecter les extrémités avant et arrière de la fermeture à glissière (F); des moyens d'entraînement (23-26) dont le fonctionnement est commandé par ledit détecteur (12) pour faire tourner l'élément de guidage (10); et une source (29) de génération d'air comprimé, dont le fonctionnement est commandé par ledit détecteur (17) pour fournir l'air comprimé à ladite buse (11).

2. Dispositif pour transporter et retourner des fermetures à glissière selon la revendication 1, comprenant, en outre, un bâti (22), ledit élément de guidage (10) comprenant au moins un flasque circulaire (20) s'étendant perpendiculairement à l'axe central longitudinal dudit élément de guidage (10) et supporté de façon tournante par ledit bâti (22).

3. Dispositif pour transporter et retourner des fermetures à glissière selon la revendication 2, comprenant, en outre, un bloc (27) à base dans lequel est formée ladite buse (11) d'éjection d'air, et un tuyau (28) fixé audit bloc (27) à buse et audit flasque (20) raccordant ladite buse (11) en communication, pour un écoulement de fluide, avec ledit moyen (29) de génération d'air comprimé.

4. Dispositif pour transporter et retourner des fermetures à glissière selon la revendication 1, lesdits moyens d'entraînement comprenant un actionneur rotatif (26), une poulie menante (25) couplée audit actionneur rotatif (26), une poulie menée (23) montée sur ledit élément de guidage (10) pour tourner conjointement avec ce dernier et s'étendant perpendiculairement à l'axe central longitudinal dudit élément de guidage (10), et une courroie sans fin (24) passant autour desdites poulies menante et menée (25, 23).

5. Dispositif pour transporter et retourner des fermetures à glissière selon la revendication 1, comprenant un bloc (27) à buse monté sur ledit élément de guidage (10) pour tourner conjointement avec ce dernier et dans lequel est formée ladite buse (11) à air, ledit élément de guidage (10) comprenant une paire de plaques supérieure et inférieure espacées

(13, 14), ledit bloc (27) à buse étant disposé en butée contre un bord d'extrémité de ladite plaque supérieure (13).

6. Dispositif pour transporter et retourner des fermetures à glissière selon la revendication 1, ledit élément de guidage (10) comprenant un prolongement (10a) qui fait corps avec cet élément de guidage et qui est analogue à une auge évasée et fait saillie depuis l'extrémité d'entrée dudit élément de guidage (10).

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