(No Model.)

S. S. BABBITT.

BILLET CONVEYER.

No. 497,511. Patented May 16, 1893.

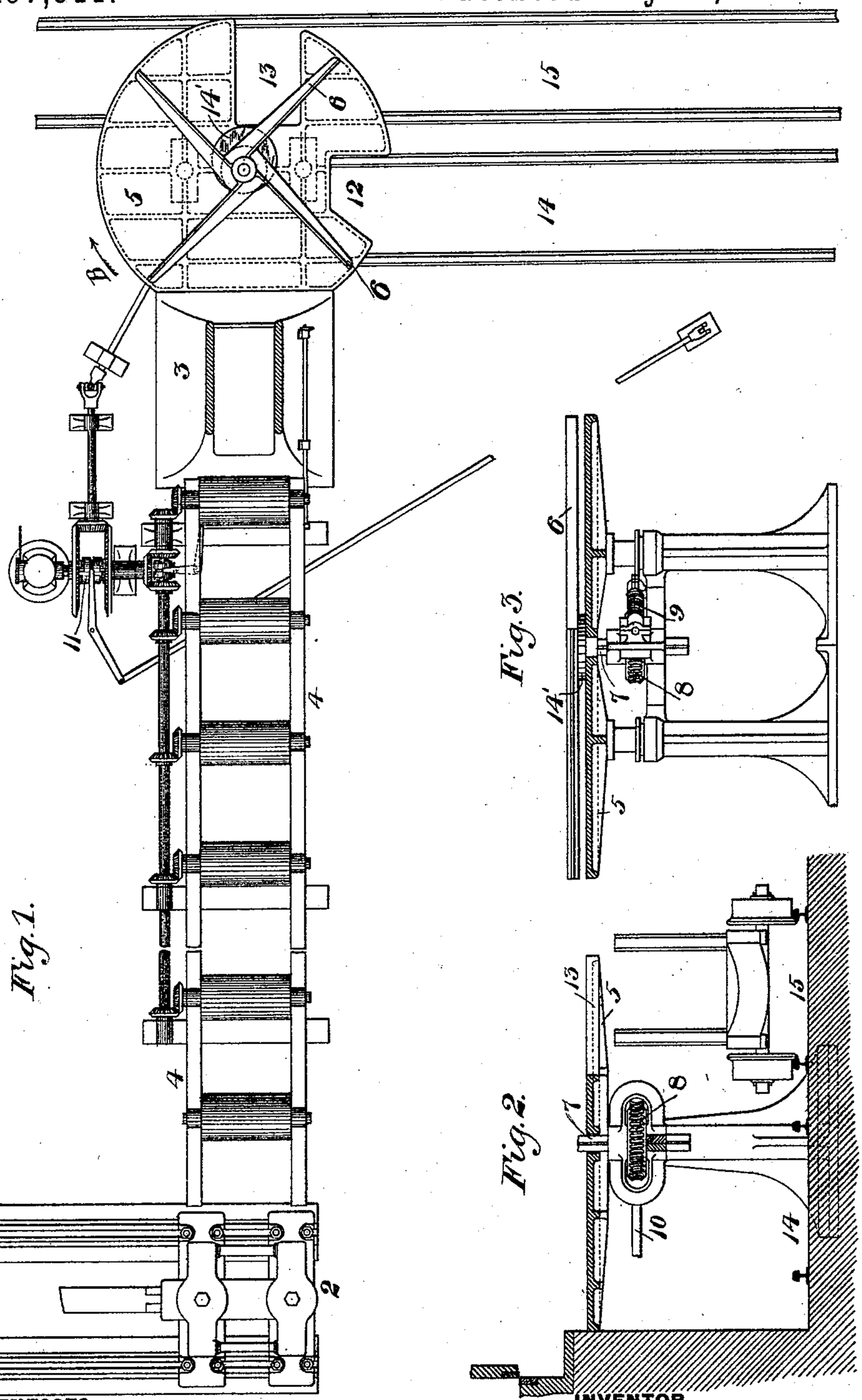

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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SEWARD S. BABBITT, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

BILLET-CONVEYER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 497,511, dated May 16, 1893.

Application filed November 9, 1892. Serial No. 451,424. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SEWARD S. BABBITT, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Billet-Conveyers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view, showing my improved mechanism for loading billets. Fig. 2 is a vertical view, partly in section, showing a table on which the metal pieces cut by the shears are delivered, but not showing the arms for moving the metal on said table. Fig. 3 is a vertical view, partly in section, showing the metal-moving arms.

Like symbols of reference indicate like parts in each of the views.

The object of my invention is to provide means by which metal pieces, after they have been sheared, can be sorted, the crop-ends separated from the useful pieces; or pieces of different grade separated and loaded on their proper cars.

In the drawings, 2 represents rolls of a rolling-mill, 3 the shears, and 4 a conveying-table leading from the rolls to the shears. On the delivery side of the shears is a receiving-bed or table 5, over which are mounted radial sweeps or arms 6, projecting from a central hub on a shaft 7. This shaft may be rotated by suitable means, preferably by a worm-wheel 8, actuated by a worm 9 on a shaft 10, which is driven by a suitable motor, and is preferably provided with clutch-gearing 11, by which it may be caused to rotate in either direction.

12, 13, are gaps formed in the bed or table 5, and beneath these gaps are tracks 14, 15, adapted to receive cars, which can be moved under the respective gaps. For example, a car for receiving the short or crop-ends cut from the metal billets may be run on the track 14 under the gap 12, while a car for receiving the usual billets may be run on the track 15 under the gap 13.

As thus constructed, the operation is as follows: The metal piece is cut by the shears, and the portion cut therefrom, whether it be a crop-end or a billet, drops from the shears upon the bed or table 5. If it be desired to load the piece upon the car under the gap 13, the shaft 7 is rotated so as to move the sweeps in the direction of the arrow B, whereupon the piece will be carried over said table to the gap and dropped therethrough into the car upon the track 15. If it is desired to deposit a piece in the car under the gap 12, the sweeps are moved in the opposite direction. It is desirable in some cases that in moving over the table the metal piece should be moved outwardly so as to be deposited in the proper place on the car under one of the gaps 13. To effect this result, I may set around the shaft 7 on the surface of the table, an eccentric guide 14′, against which the metal bears as it is moved over the table by the sweeps, and by which it is properly guided. The sweeps revolve over this guide, as shown in Fig. 3.

Modifications in the construction and general arrangement may be made by those skilled in the art without variance from my invention as defined in the claims. For example, the broader claims are not limited to the use of circularly moving sweeps, but are designed to include generically the use of sweeps or pushers which are otherwise movable.

I claim—

1. The combination with metal shears, of a distributing table upon which the metal drops from the shears, said table having cars or other metal-receiving places thereunder, and a pusher adapted to move the metal on the table and to discharge the same at said places; substantially as described.

2. The combination with metal shears, of a distributing table upon which the metal drops from the shears, said table having cars or other metal-receiving places thereunder, and a rotary sweep-arm adapted to move the metal on the table; substantially as described.

3. A distributing-table having discharge gaps at different places, a rotary sweep movable over the table to shift the metal there-

on, and a motor by which the sweep may be moved in either direction; substantially as described.

4. A distributing-table, having mounted thereon a rotary sweep in combination with driving-mechanism, and an eccentric guide; substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of November, A. D. 1892.

SEWARD S. BABBITT.

Witnesses:
W. B. CORWIN,
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