

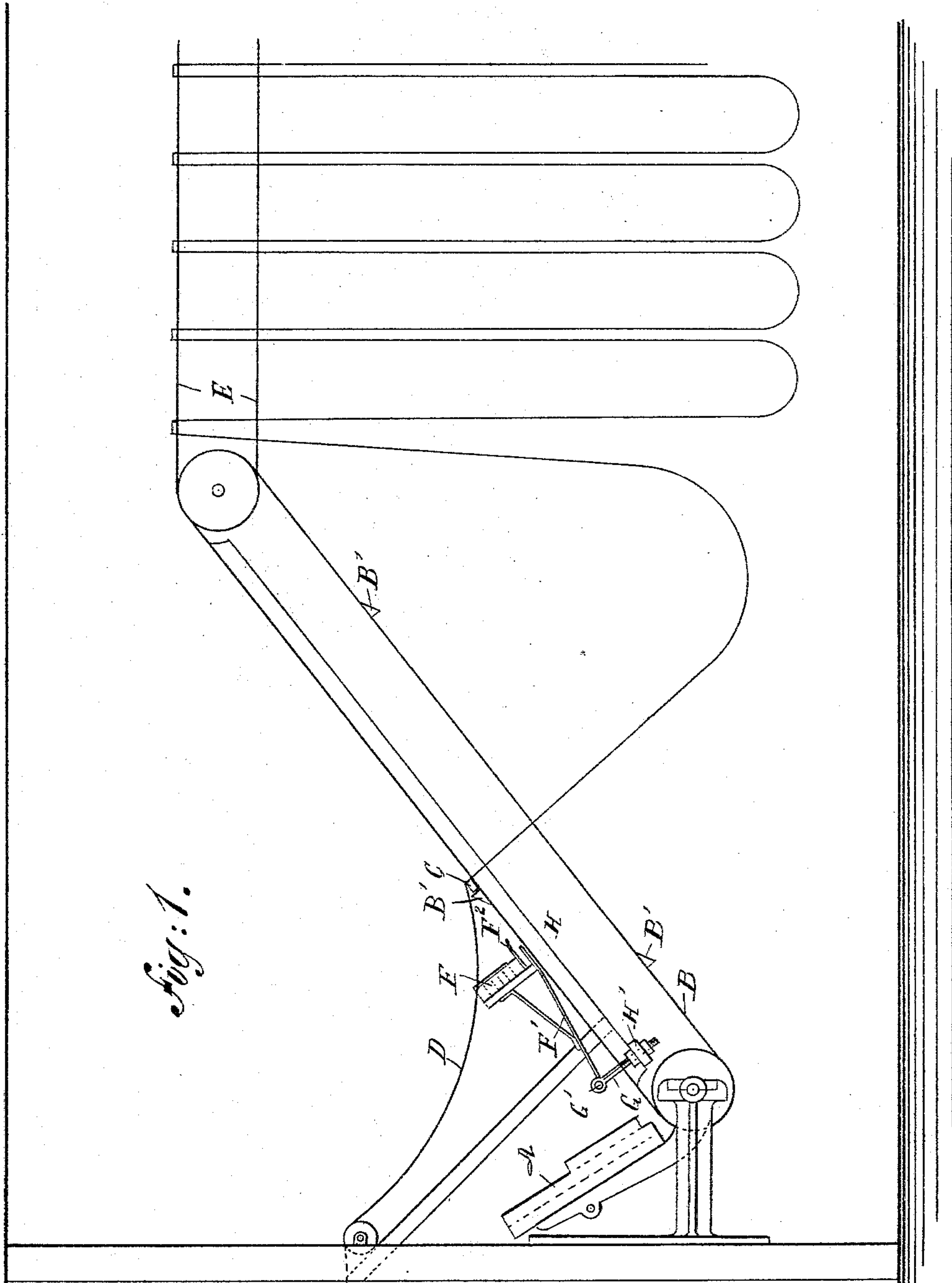
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. GREENWOOD.
LATH AND CHAIN PAPER DRIER.

No. 533,802.

Patented Feb. 5, 1895.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Vida.
Thos. J. Spotsky

INVENTOR

W. H. Greenwood
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

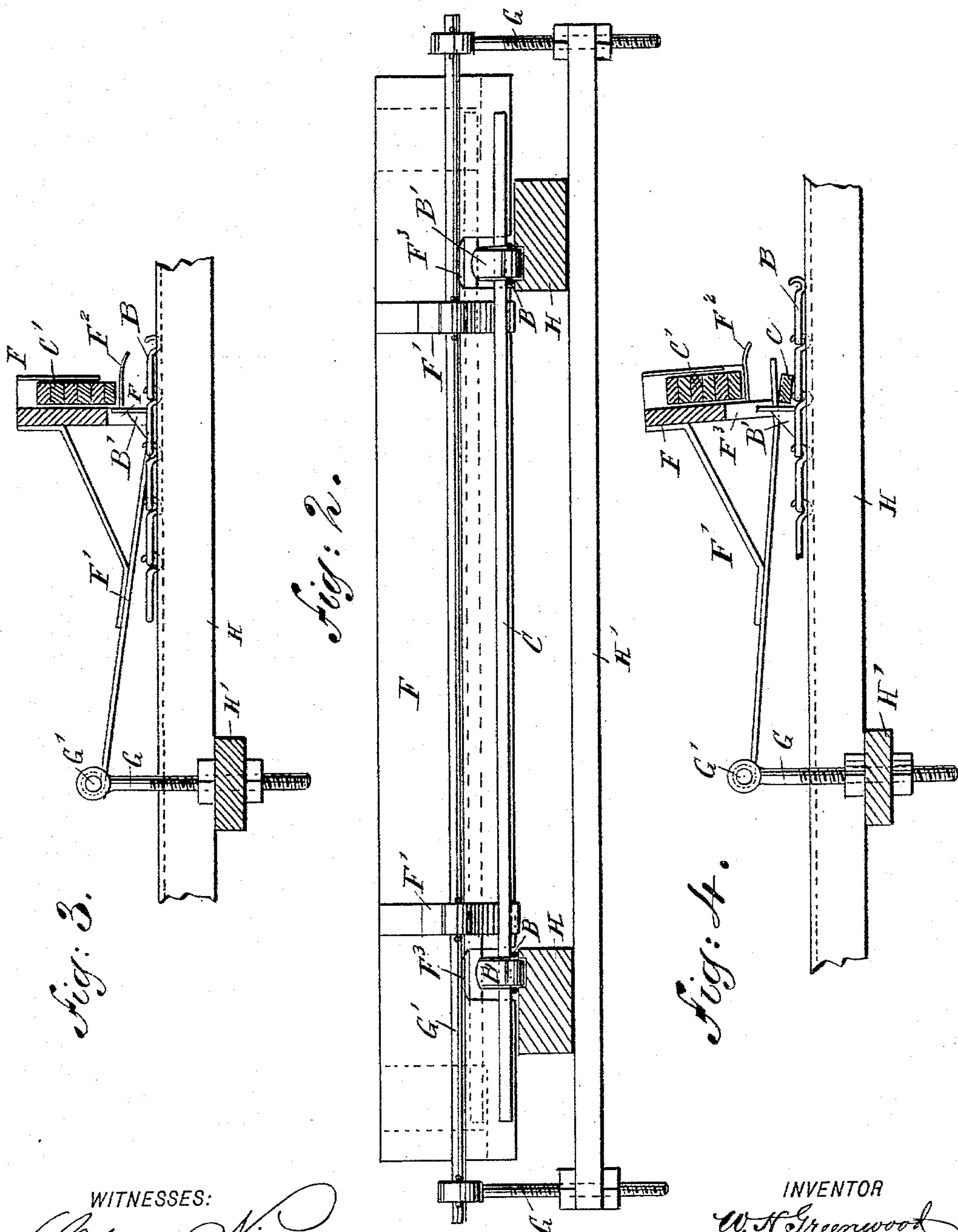
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Rev. J. Foster

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HENRY GREENWOOD, OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY,
ASSIGNOR TO JOHN WALDRON, OF SAME PLACE.

LATH-AND-CHAIN PAPER-DRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,802, dated February 5, 1895.

Application filed October 9, 1894. Serial No. 525,341. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HENRY GREENWOOD, of New Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Lathing or Sticking Machine, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to wall paper drying machines, and its object is to provide a new and improved lathing or sticking machine, arranged in such a manner that the paper is properly hung on the lath or stick for drying, notwithstanding a broken lath should have been delivered from the main lath box.

The invention consists principally of an auxiliary lath box adapted to feed a lath on the chains whenever the main lath box fails to deliver a lath.

The invention also consists of certain parts and details, and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter described and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement. Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse section of the improvement. Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional side elevation of the auxiliary lath box and adjacent parts; and Fig. 4 is a similar view of the same in a different position.

The improved lathing or sticking machine, as shown in Fig. 1, is provided with the usual main lath box A, discharging lath onto the endless chains B, provided with the usual lugs B' adapted to engage and carry a lath C forward to support the wall paper D, and to deliver the latter in folds on the second chains or belts E, as indicated in Fig. 1.

Now in case a broken lath should be delivered from the main lath box A onto the chains B, then the said broken lath will fall between the chains to the floor, and consequently the corresponding lugs or projections B' contain no lath, and the paper D is not supported on the lath and naturally drops to the ground and is consequently spoiled. In order to prevent this I provide an auxiliary lath box F, containing a number of laths C',

and arranged in such a manner that whenever the main lath box A fails to deliver a lath onto the lugs B', then the latter take hold and remove an auxiliary lath C' from the auxiliary lath box F. As long, however, as the main lath box A feeds a good stick or lath onto the lugs B', then the auxiliary lath box F remains inactive, and does not deliver one of its laths. This auxiliary lath box F is provided with inclined arms F' hung on a transversely-extending pivot G' journaled in bearings G, held vertically adjustable in a transverse beam H', secured to the under side of the rails H, on the top of which travel the chains B. See Fig. 2.

The auxiliary laths C' are located one above the other, and the lowermost is supported on tongues F², secured to the box, and extending forward to engage the lowermost lath, at or near the ends thereof. The prongs F² are a suitable distance above the rails H, but lower than the top edge of the projections B', which latter are adapted to pass through openings F³ formed in the under side of the auxiliary lath box F, as plainly illustrated in Figs. 2, 3 and 4.

Now when a lath C has been properly discharged from the main lath box A onto a pair of projections B', and the chains B carry this lath upward, then it comes in contact with the arms F', to swing the latter, and consequently the box F, upward into the position shown in Fig. 2, that is, moving the lowermost auxiliary lath C' above the top edge of the projections B', to cause the latter to pass through the openings F³ without touching the lowermost auxiliary lath in the box F. When however, the main lath box A fails to deliver a stick on a pair of projections B', then the lath box F remains in the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and consequently the projections B' in passing through the openings F³, engage the lowermost auxiliary lath C', and move out of the box over the prongs F² so that the lath falls onto the chains B, and is carried forward by the projections B'. Thus it will be seen that whenever a stick or lath is broken, or the box A fails to discharge a stick or lath, then the auxiliary box F will provide a lath for the previously emptied lugs B'. By this arrangement the paper is always

taken up at the proper time to form folds for drying, without danger of spoiling the paper, as is frequently the case in machines heretofore constructed and not provided with an auxiliary lath box.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination in a lathing or sticking machine of a main lath box, the carrying chains and an auxiliary box constructed substantially as described to feed a lath on the chains whenever the main lath box fails to yield a lath.

2. A lathing or sticking machine, compris-

ing a main lath box an auxiliary lath box provided with arms mounted to swing and containing auxiliary laths supported on prongs, endless chains provided with projections adapted to support a lath and engaging the arms of the said auxiliary lath box, to impart an upward swinging motion to the latter, and rails over which travel the said chains, forming a rest for the said lath box, substantially as shown and described.

WILLIAM HENRY GREENWOOD.

Witnesses:

W. EDWIN FLORANCE,
WM. H. WALDRON.