

No. 702,115.

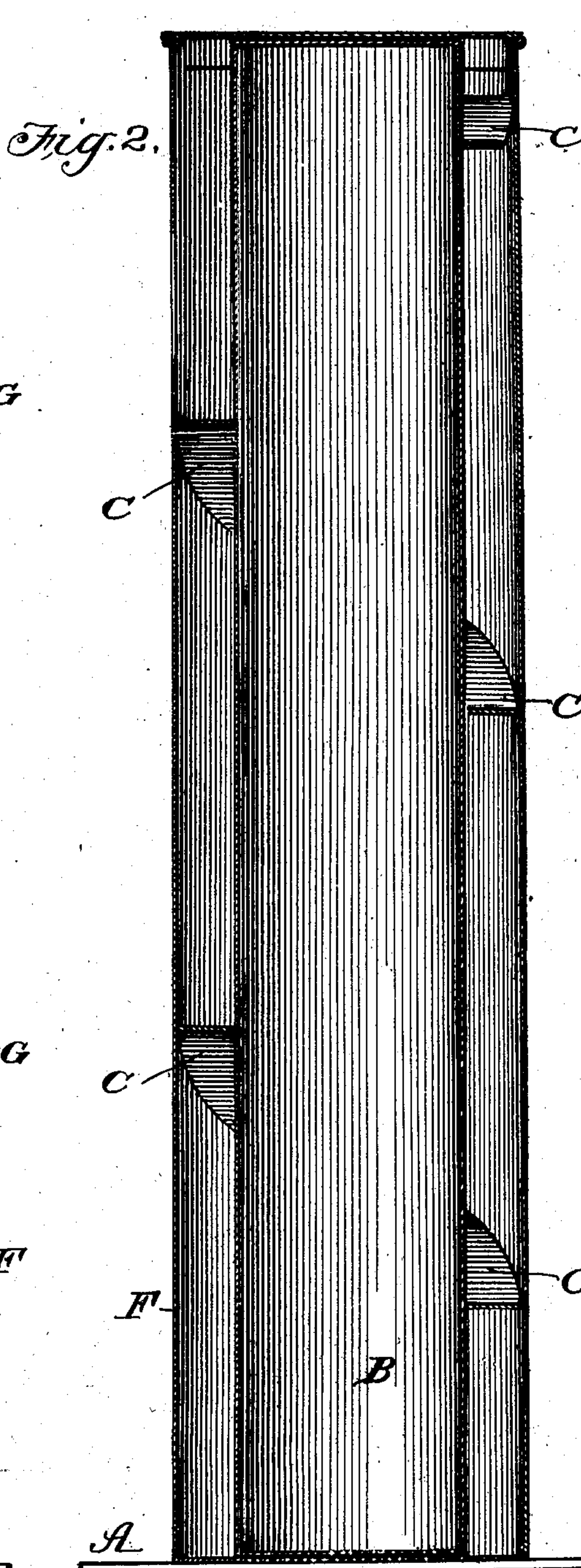
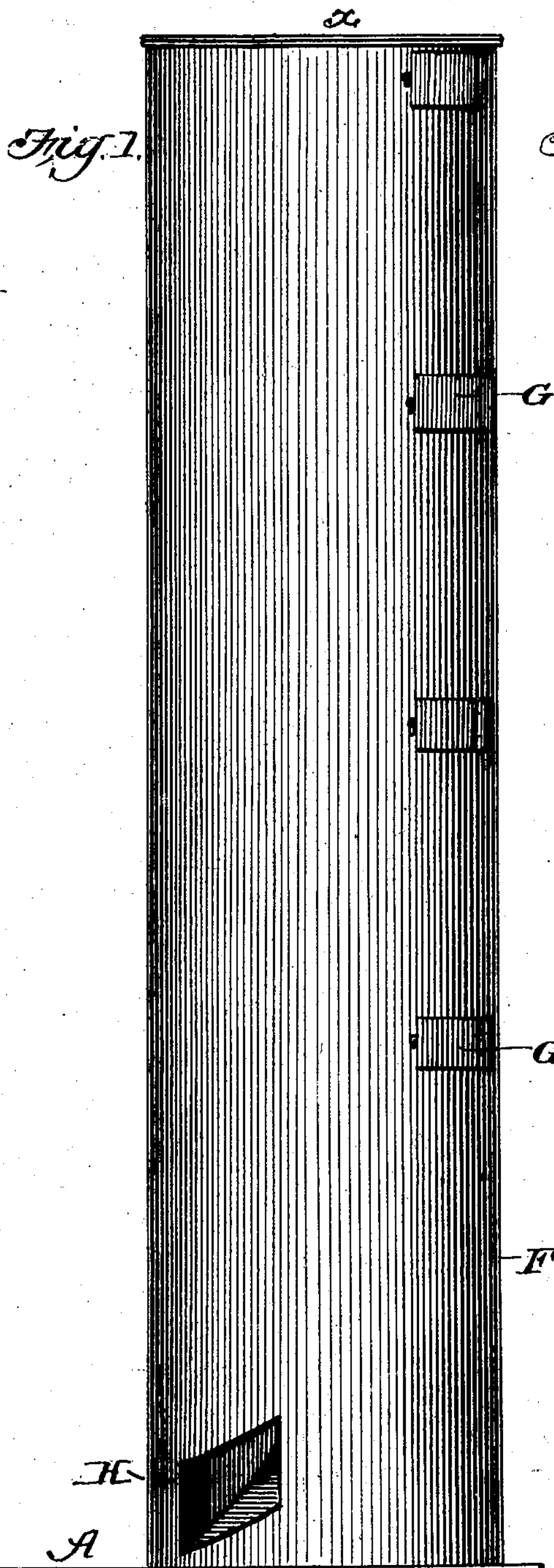
Patented June 10, 1902.

M. C. SCHWAB.
CONVEYER.

(Application filed Nov. 7, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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Fig. 3

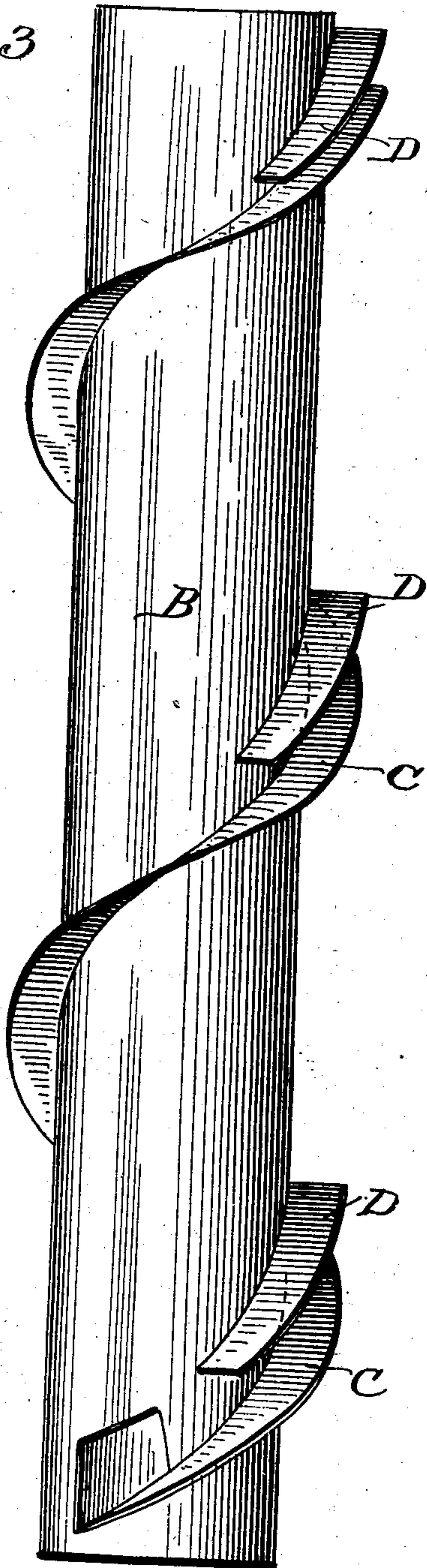
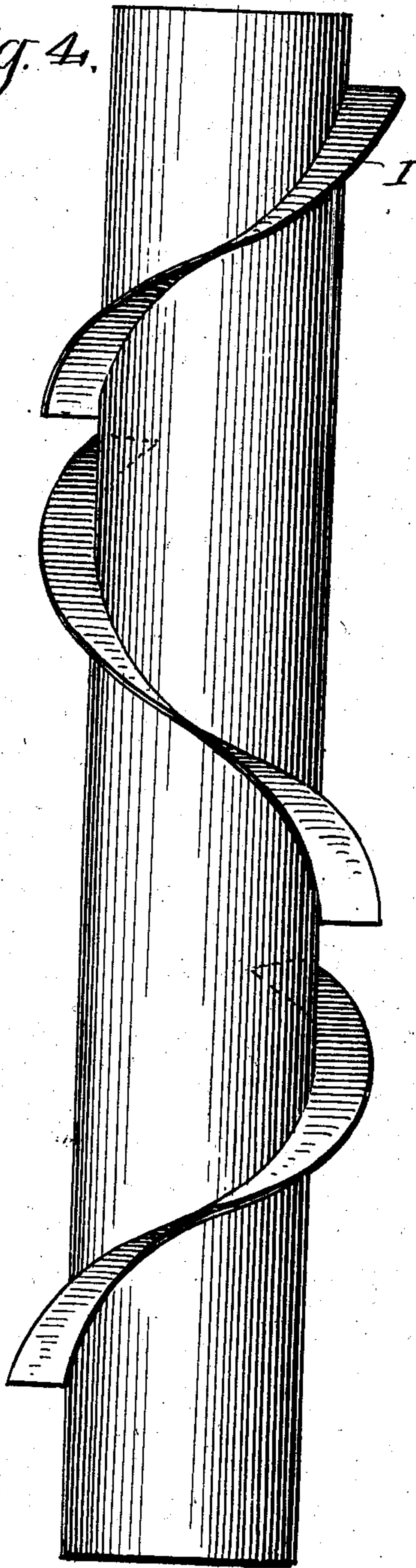


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN C. SCHWAB, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

CONVEYER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,115, dated June 10, 1902.

Application filed November 7, 1901. Serial No. 81,422. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN C. SCHWAB, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Conveyers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to conveyers, and more particularly to that class employed to transmit merchandise, &c., from the different floors of a store to the shipping-department.

The object of my invention is to provide a conveyer by means of which all motive power heretofore employed is dispensed with, thereby reducing the danger of accidents to a minimum; to so arrange and construct the same that it will be exceedingly cheap, durable, and substantial and will efficiently perform all of its intended functions.

Another object of my invention is to provide a conveyer which in itself will be ornamental, one that may not only be used as a conveyer, but as a hot or cold air conductor, and also a casing for a flue, pipes, or other features of a building, the appearance of which is objectionable.

With these objects in view and such others as may hereinafter appear my invention consists in the particular construction of the various parts and in the novel manner of combination or arrangement of said parts, all of which will be more fully described, and specifically pointed out in the appended claims, which are intended to accord in their terms, spirit, and meaning with the prior state of the art and the existing law.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a conveyer constructed in accordance with my invention, showing the openings or doors for receiving the packages, the exit, and the receiving-table. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view of the inner cylinder, illustrating the arrangement of the spiral and the feeds which lead from the opening or doors to the spiral or conveyer proper. Fig. 4 is a modified form illustrating a different arrangement of the spiral.

Referring by letters to the drawings, A represents a receiving-table, and B a cylindrical

section, which may be used for any special purpose, having arranged thereupon a spiral flange C, which extends throughout the entire length, also a series of short spiral flanges D, which are arranged at a greater pitch or inclination than the continuous spiral, the object of which will be hereinafter fully described. The cylindrical section and spiral flanges are adapted to be telescoped by a cylindrical section F, which is provided with openings or doors G, registering with the upper ends of the short spiral flanges D, leading from the openings or doors to approximately near the continuous spiral flange or conveyer proper, also with an exit registering with the lower end of the continuous spiral flange, which is provided with a guide H, adapted to deflect the article being conveyed and to securely lock the parts or sections together. If found desirable, the outer cylindrical section may be provided with swages adapted to receive and support the edges of the flanges.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modified form of my invention, which consists in arranging the spiral flanges in sections I in reverse with respect to each other. When this construction is employed, the lower end of each section should curve up, as at J, in order to gradually take up the velocity of the package before passing to the next or proceeding section.

Mode of operation: Say a package is placed on one of the short spiral flanges leading from an opening or a door. The law of gravity will then operate and the package descends down the short spiral flange, whereupon it drops to the continuous spiral flange and continues its flight until it reaches the exit at which point it is deflected upon the receiving-table.

I deem the foregoing explanation sufficiently plain that the invention will be readily understood by all conversant in such matters.

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

1. In a conveyer, a cylindrical section, a continuous spiral flange arranged upon the said cylindrical section, a series of short spiral flanges of greater inclination arranged in juxtaposition to the said continuous spiral flange, a cylindrical section telescopically

covering the whole, doors and an exit registering with the said flanges, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a conveyer, a cylindrical section having a continuous spiral flange thereupon, a series of short spiral flanges of greater inclination arranged in juxtaposition to the first-mentioned flange, a cylindrical section adapted to incase the first-mentioned cylindrical section and flanges, and being provided with doors registering with the upper ends of the short flanges and an exit registering with the lower end of the continuous flange, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a conveyer, a cylindrical section having a continuous spiral flange, a series of short spiral flanges arranged in juxtaposition to the

said continuous flange, a cylindrical section adapted to telescopically cover the first-mentioned cylindrical section and flanges, the last-mentioned cylindrical section being provided with doors registering with the upper ends of the said short spiral flanges and an exit registering with the lower end of the continuous spiral, and a deflection at the end of the continuous spiral flange, substantially as shown and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MARTIN C. SCHWAB.

Witnesses:

O. H. FOWLER,
W. HECHHEIMER.