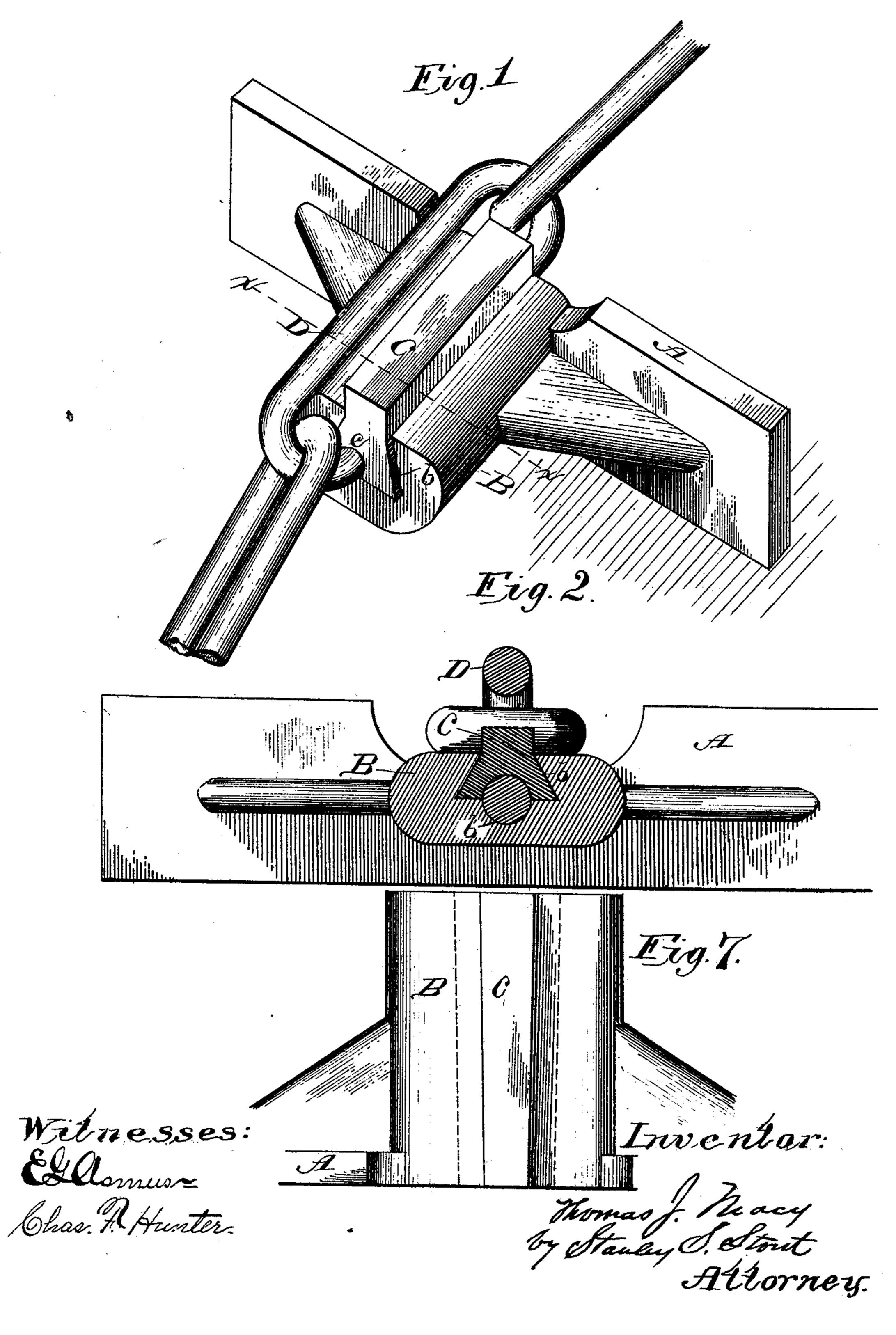
## T. J. NEACY. Log Conveyer.

No. 231,186.

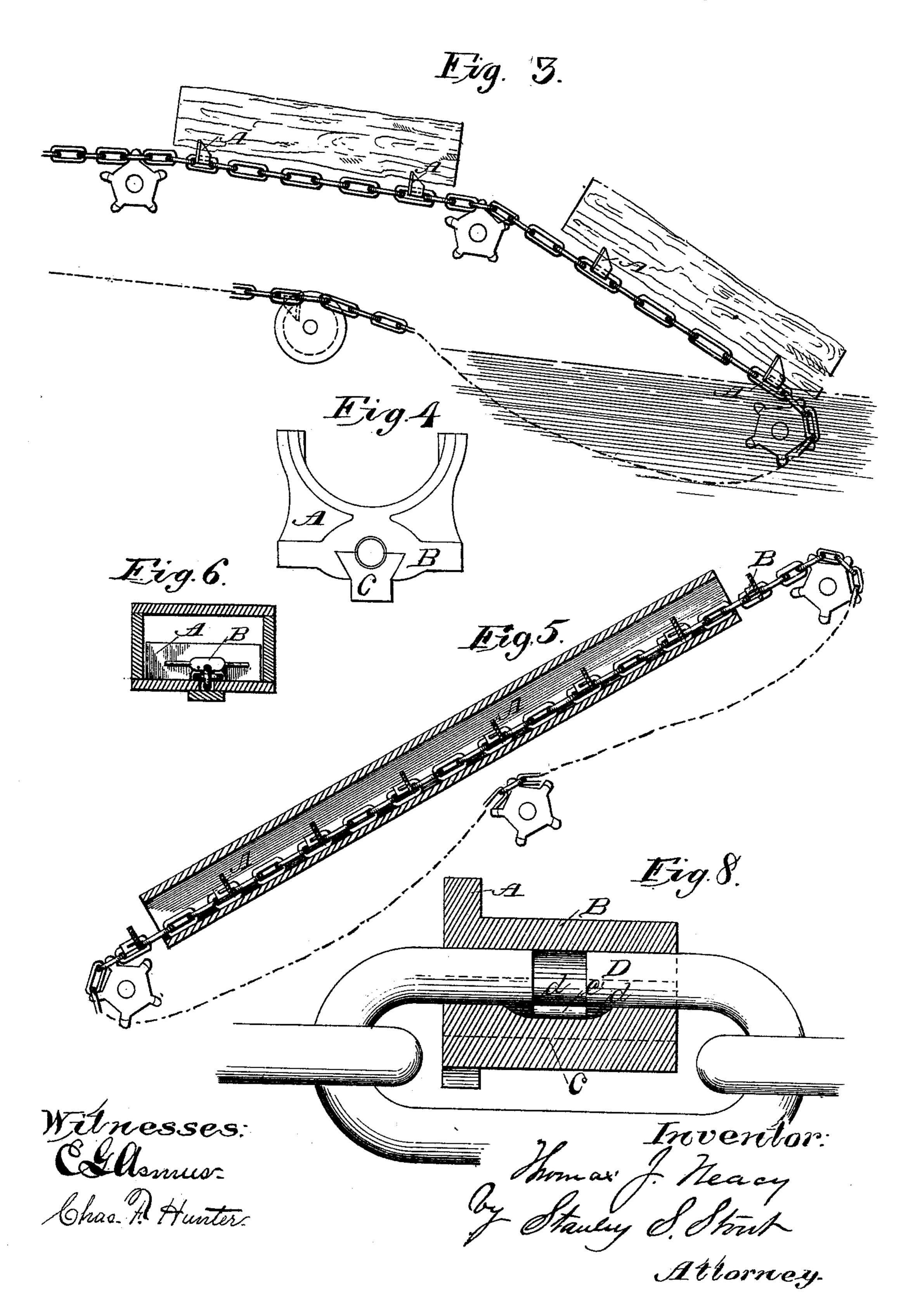
Patented Aug. 17, 1880.



## T. J. NEACY. Log Conveyer.

No. 231,186.

Patented Aug. 17, 1880.



## United States Patent Office.

THOMAS J. NEACY, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

## OG-CONVEYER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 231,186, dated August 17, 1880.

Application filed January 13, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. NEACY, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, and in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain 5 new and useful Improvements in Log-Conveyers for Saw-Mills, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to conveyers for saw-10 mills; and it consists in a device for attaching

the carriers to their chains or cables.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective; Fig. 2, a section on line x x, Fig. 1; Fig. 4, an end view; Fig. 7, a plan view of my invention, 15 and Figs. 3, 5, and 6 illustrations of its use in saw-mills. Fig. 8 is a vertical longitudinal section.

A are the carriers, which may be of any desired form. For elevating sawdust, scraps, &c., 20 I prefer that in Figs. 1 and 2; but for carrying logs up into a mill I prefer the form in Fig. 4.

Of whatever form I make the carrier, I provide it with a tapering dovetail mortise, b, in its base, or in a lug, B, cast with it, and I groove 25 the bottom of the mortise, as shown at b'. I also provide a slide, C, corresponding to the

mortise b, and having a groove, c.

When it is desired to attach one of the carriers to a conveyer-chain the slide should be 30 removed and placed in a link, so that its groove c will partly envelop one of its sides. The small end of the slide should be placed in the large end of the mortise and advanced until it will go no farther. In this position it will be 35 held tightly as against all strain in the direction of its taper and clamp the carrier firmly in place, though a slight blow on its taper end will serve to loosen it and allow it to be withdrawn to release the link.

For use upon cables it would be necessary only to lay the cable in the groove b' and force the slide into its place, though it would be well to knot or knob the cable at intervals to pre-

vent slipping.

In splicing or in forming an endless chain a 45 divided link having lugs d d and a slide having an enlargement, c', in its groove should be used, so that when the slide is inserted with the link resting in its groove its lugs will be forced into the enlargement and held tightly, 50 so as to make the link solid, as shown in Fig. 8.

If a cable is used instead of a chain, its ends should be knotted, that the knots may take

the place of the lugs in the link.

Of course, the groove in the slide may be made 55 deep enough to receive the entire side of the link, and the groove in the mortise dispensed with, or vice versa; and it is immaterial whether the enlargement c' is in the groove of the slide or dovetail. Neither is it essential that the 60 mortise and slide should be dovetailed, as a T slide and groove would do about as well; and instead of their being tapered from end to end they may be straight and the slide slightly headed at one end; but I prefer the construc- 65 tion shown in the drawings.

What I claim as my invention, and desire

to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A conveyer-carrier provided with a tapered dovetail mortise and a groove, in combination 70 with the slide, grooved as described.

2. A carrier having mortise b and groove b', in combination with the slide C c and a con-

veyer chain or cable, as set forth.

3. A carrier having mortise b, grooved as 75 described, in combination with the slide C, having groove c, enlarged at c', and a link having lugs d d, as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of 80

January, 1880.

THOMAS J. NEACY.

Witnesses:

JAMES G. FLANDERS, STANLEY S. STOUT.