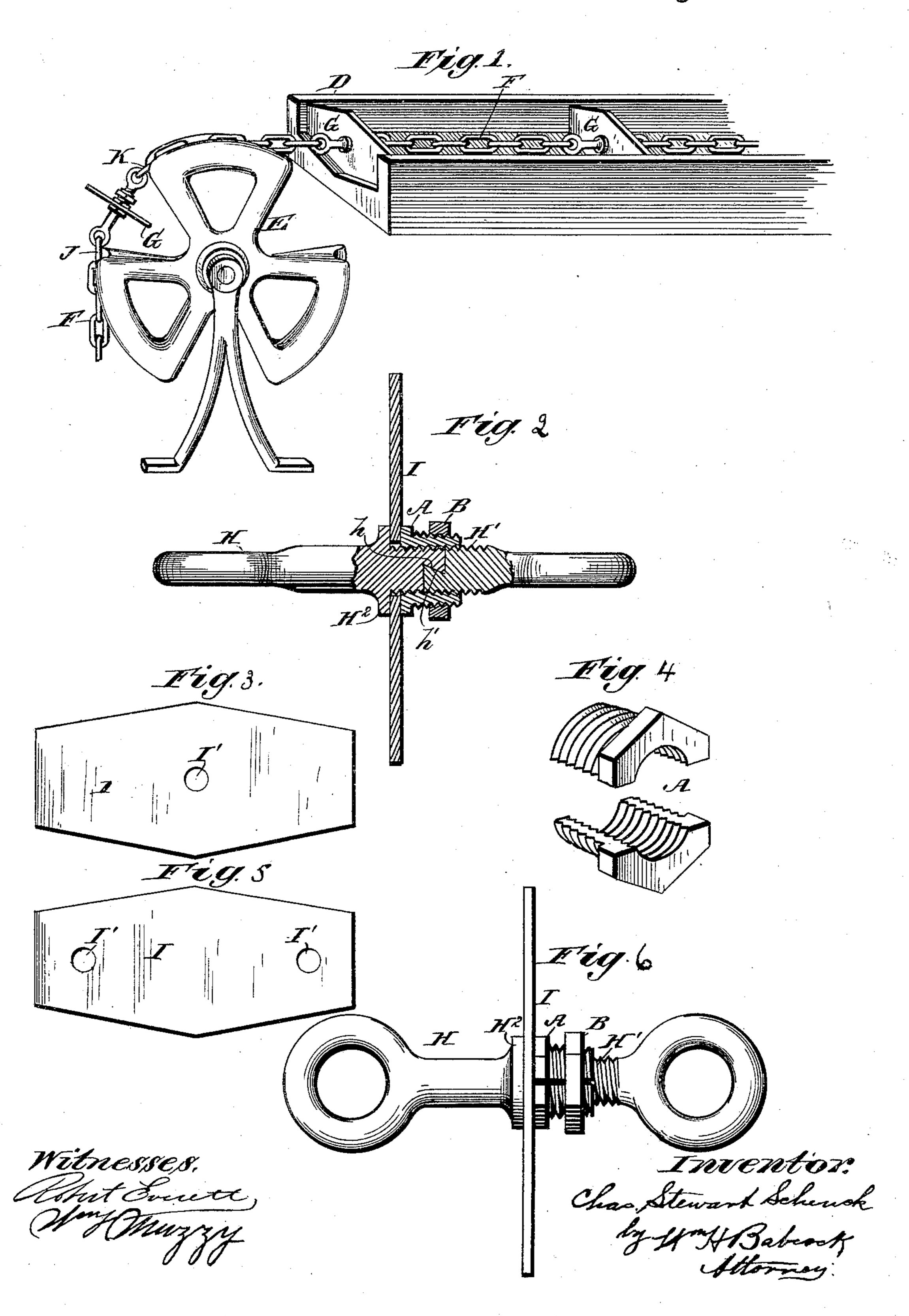
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MEANS FOR SECURING PUSH PLATES OF COAL CONVEYER BELTS.

No. 435,025.

Patented Aug. 26, 1890.



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CHARLES STEWART SCHENCK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MEANS FOR SECURING PUSH-PLATES OF COAL-CONVEYER BELTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 435,025, dated August 26, 1890.

Application filed March 21, 1890. Serial No. 344,799. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES STEWART SCHENCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Securing the Push-Plates of Coal-Conveyer Belts; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to locking devices for securing the push-plates of coal-conveyer belts. Its object is to provide for convenience and security in locking and unlocking them.

To this end the said invention consists in the construction and combination of parts hereinafter particularly set forth and claimed.

represents a perspective view of part of a coal-conveyer, with its trough, sprocket-wheel, and push-plates, the latter being held by eye-bolts provided with locking devices embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents, on an enlarged scale, in side elevation, partly in section, a double eyebolt and one of said push-plates. Fig. 3 represents a face view of one of said push-plates. Fig. 4 represents a perspective detail view of the divided nut, its parts or sections being slightly separated. Fig. 5 represents a modified form of the push-plate provided with a hole at each end; and Fig. 6 represents a side elevation of

according to my invention.

A designates a nut or internally and externally screw-threaded sleeve, the bore of which is cylindrical, but the exterior of which tapers 40 from end to end, as shown at a. This nut is divided longitudinally into two equal sections and receives a nut B externally, which forces said sections more or less tightly toward each other as it is turned up or down 45 their tapering outer face. When the outer | or locking nut B is turned up tightly on the divided nut A, the latter is clamped on a bolt so firmly as to be effectually locked against | displacement; but these same devices may 50 also be applied to lock a divided bolt together and to secure other articles. As an instance of this, in Fig. 1 and the succeeding |

figures I have illustrated a double eyebolt—that is to say, an eyebolt having an eye at each end—which is divided into two sections 55 locked by said nuts, the latter also serving to hold the push-plate or bucket of a coal-con-

veying chain in place.

D designates the trough of a coal-conveyer, and E one of the sprocket-wheels over which 60 passes the conveying-chain F, provided with push plates or buckets G. At suitable intervals in said chain—that is to say, wherever one of said plates ought to be-double eyebolts H are located. Each of these is formed 65 in two sections divided transversely by a zigzag line, so as to leave interlocking shoulders h h'. This division is in the threaded cylindrical part H' of said bolt. One of said sections is provided with an annular shoulder 70 H² at the end of said threaded part. The push-plate I, which is perforated at I' to receive said threaded part, is clamped against the said shoulder by the divided nut A, this being clamped together more or less tightly, 75 as described, by the outer nut B. When the push-plate is to be removed, the nut B is turned off, the sections of nut A are separated, the sections of the bolt readily come apart, and the push-plate is slipped off from 80 the section which has the shoulder H2. The reverse procedure restores all these parts to their places and tightens them there. The double eyebolt constitutes in effect a link, to the eyes of which the ordinary chain-links J 85 and K are attached.

Instead of a central hole through the pushplate, there may be two holes—one at each side—as shown in Fig. 5. When this form of push-plate is used, it is necessary to use 90 two bolts, or a bolt or link with two shanks

passing through said holes.

The means for securing the push-plates of coal-conveyer belts herein described and claimed of course may be used for other purposes, and when so used will still be within my invention and the scope of my patent.

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

1. A double eyebolt or link consisting of two screw-threaded sections, in combination with a tapering sleeve internally and externally screw-threaded fitting on the sections

of said eyebolt and divided into sections from end to end, and an outer nut which turns on said sleeve to force the sections of the sleeve together upon the sections of the bolt, sub-

5 stantially as described.

2. A link consisting of two sections having ends which interlock with each other, in combination with an internally-screw-threaded sleeve consisting of two sections divided from 10 end to end, having a tapering screw-threaded exterior face, and a nut which turns on said face, for the purpose set forth.

3. A double eyebolt divided in its threaded part A' and having one section provided

with a fixed shoulder H2, in combination with 15 a nut which is divided from end to end into two internally-screw-threaded sections provided with a tapering screw-threaded exterior, an outer nut engaging with the latter, and a perforated push-plate held between 20 said divided nut and said shoulder, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in

presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES STEWART SCHENCK.

Witnesses:

STEWART COURTNEY SCHENCK, JOHN HALLE.