

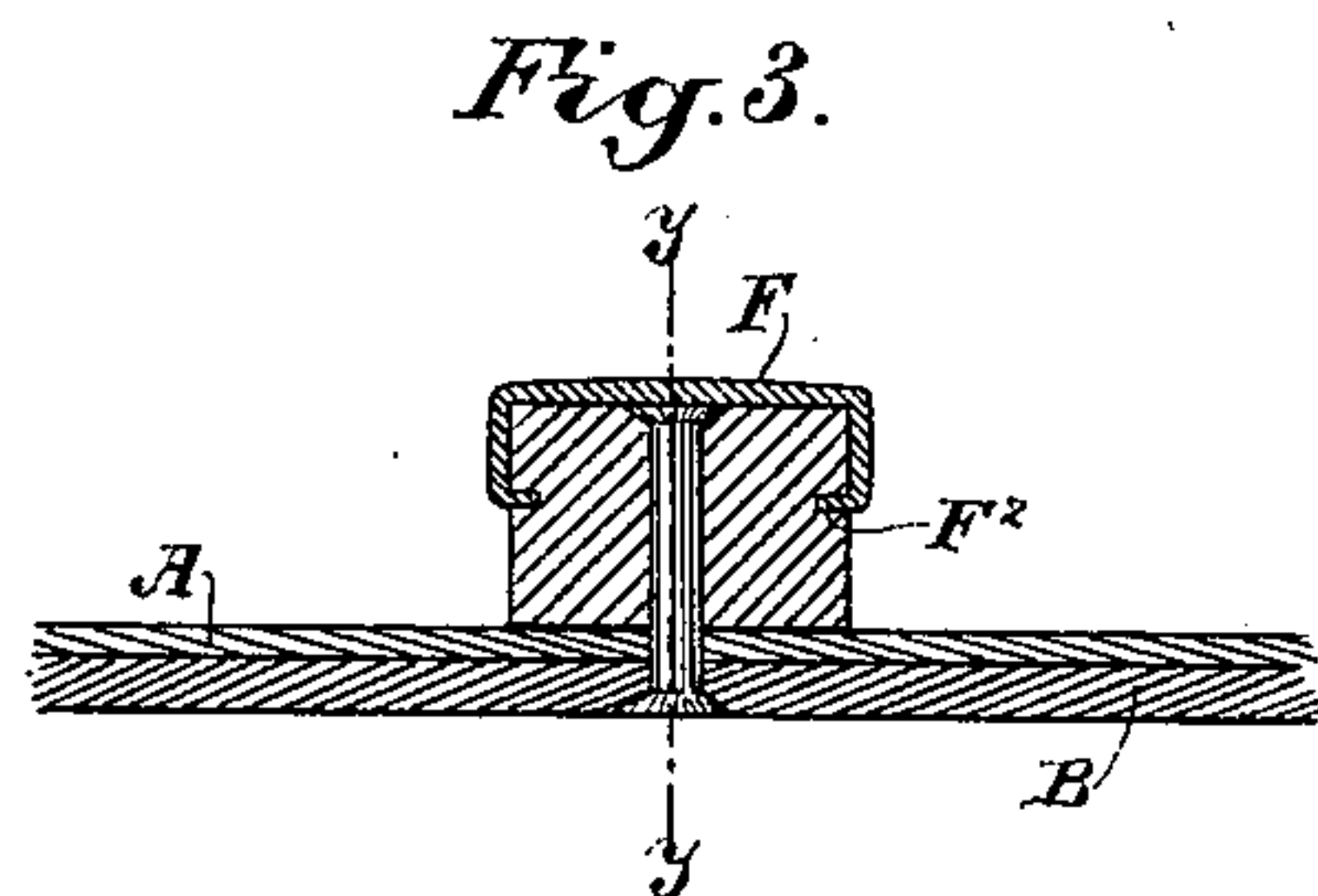
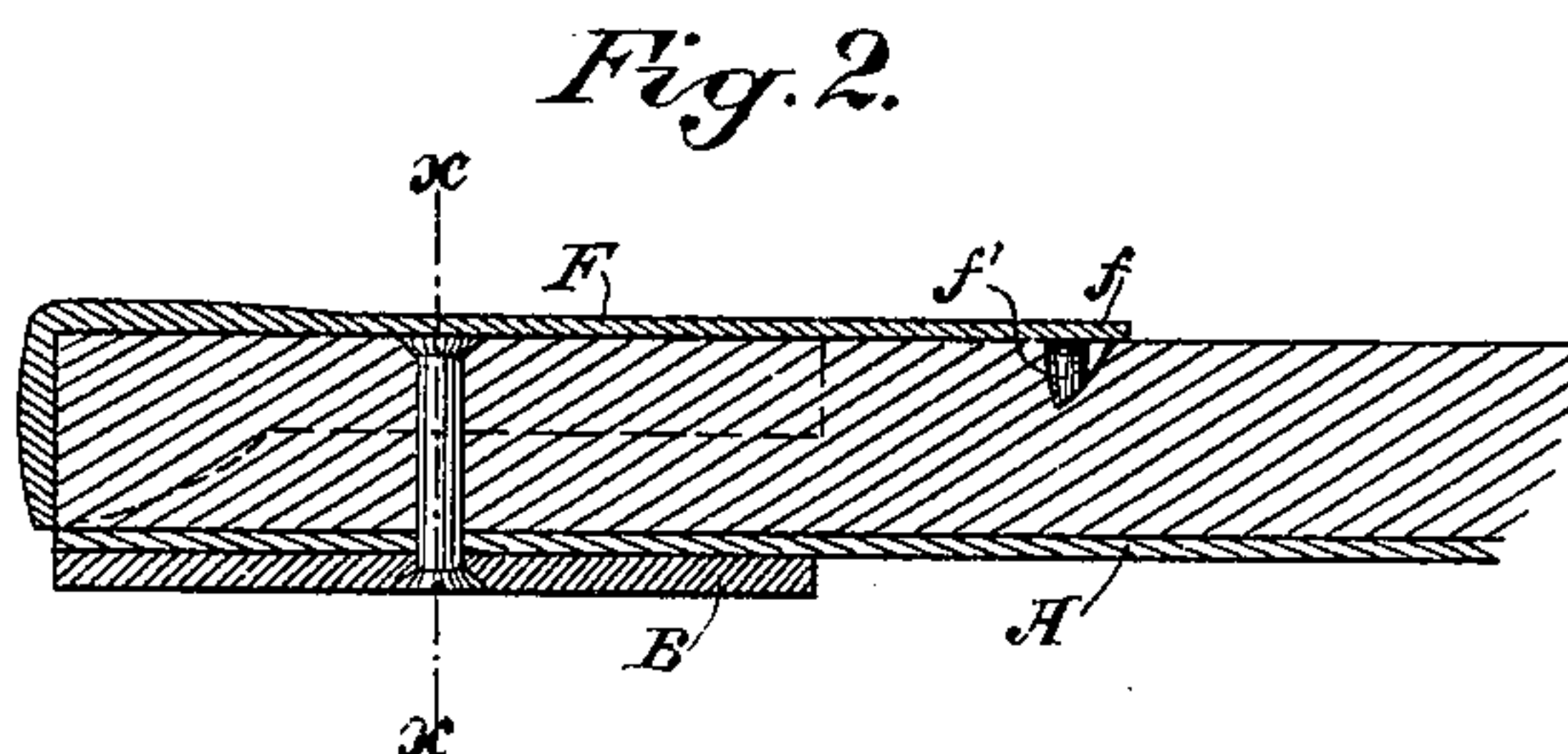
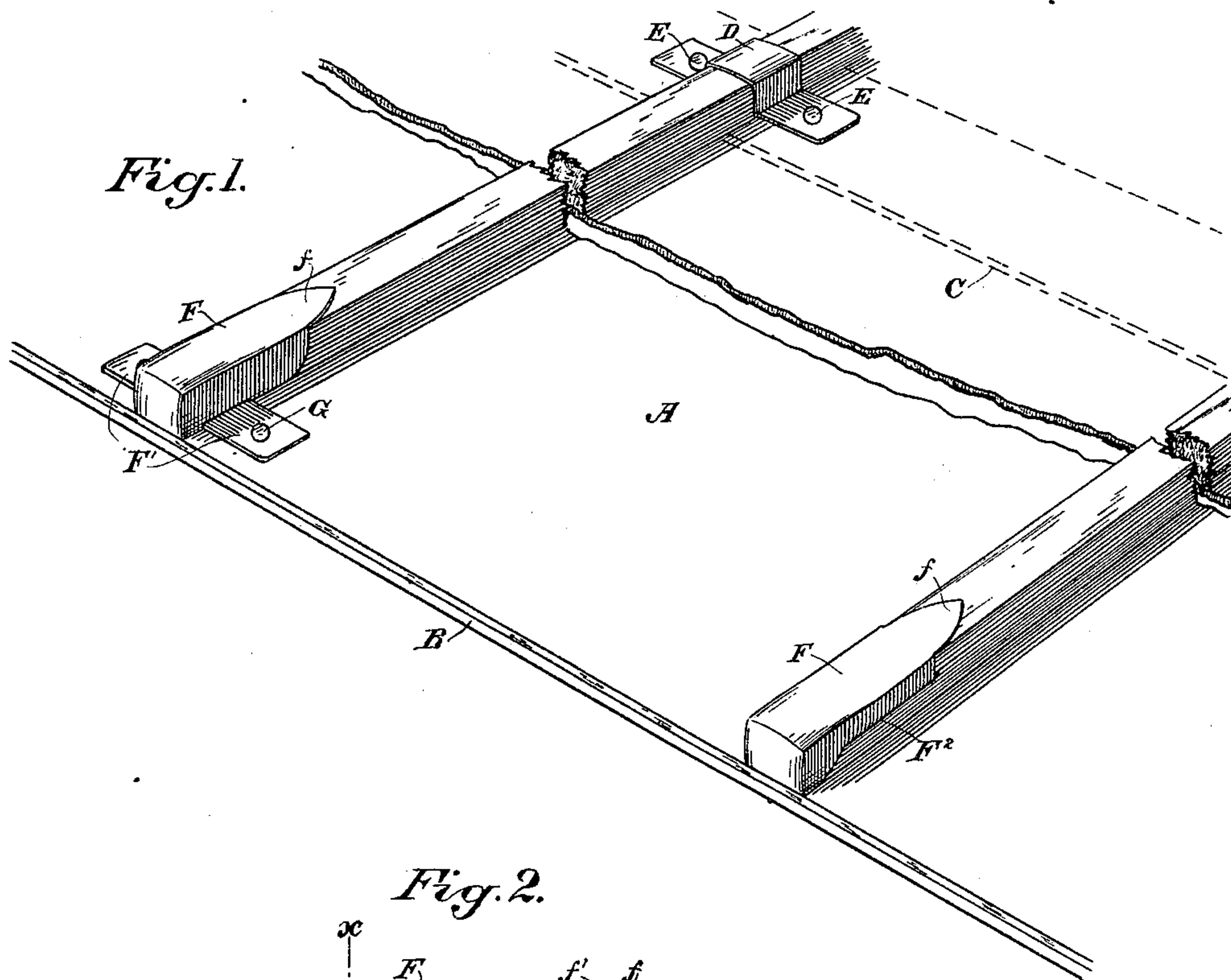
No. 631,526.

Patented Aug. 22, 1899.

C. J. & T. T. LUCKEHE.  
DRAPER SLAT PROTECTOR.

(Application filed May 22, 1899.)

(No Model.)



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## DRAPER-SLAT PROTECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 631,526, dated August 22, 1899.

Application filed May 22, 1899. Serial No. 717,750. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHARLES JOSEPH LUCKEHE and THEODOR TONEY LUCKEHE, citizens of the United States, residing at Gridley Station, county of Butte, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Draper-Slat Protectors; and we hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to a device for protecting the transverse slats of canvas and other carrying-belts, commonly known as "drapers," and to provide a means for readily removing broken slats and introducing new ones without removing the protecting portions.

It consists in the parts and the constructions and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a portion of the belt with the transverse slats and our attachment. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the end of a slat on line *y y*, Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the same on line *x x*, Fig. 2.

A is a canvas belt of the class known as "drapers," which are employed in harvesting machinery to convey threshed grain and straw from the threshing-cylinder to the cleaning mechanism and for various similar or like purposes.

B B are leather straps which are riveted to the under side of the canvas along the edges to strengthen the same and prevent their stretching out of shape. As these belts are of considerable width, we also prefer to secure the slats at one or more points intermediate between the ends, and we have shown a central leather strap C, also secured to the canvas. In the present case we have shown a clamp D bent to fit loosely over the slat, and this clamp has ends projecting along the surface of the canvas, and rivets E pass through these ends and the canvas and the strap, thus securing the clamp or loop. The opening in the arch of the clamp is sufficient to allow the slat to be slipped through or removed therefrom, so that in case of breakage it may be easily replaced. It also avoids the making of holes through the slat itself, which greatly weakens it at a point where strength is re-

quired. The ends of the slats are riveted through the canvas to the leather belt beneath, and these ends and the upper ends of the rivets are covered by caps F, which are fitted to inclose the ends of the slats, extending sufficiently along the surface to also cover and protect the rivet-heads, which would otherwise soon be worn off, so that the rivets would pull through and leave the slats and canvas loose from the leather straps. These caps are secured in various ways. As shown at F', lugs project from the sides of the cap and extend a short distance along the canvas, and rivets G are passed through these lugs and the canvas and leather strap beneath, thus securing the cap to the canvas and strap.

In some cases, as shown at F<sup>2</sup>, the opposite edges of the slat are grooved or channeled and the cap has its edges correspondingly turned inwardly, so that these edges will fit into the grooves and thus hold the cap upon the slat, in which case the end of the slat itself may be riveted directly through the canvas and leather strap and the top of the cap will protect the head of the rivet.

In order to unite the caps to the slats and to retain the parts in position while at work, we have shown the top of each cap having an extended tongue *f* projecting along the slat and having a pin *f'* projecting downwardly from its under side. Corresponding holes are made in the top of the slat, and the tongue may be turned back slightly to allow the slat to be inserted into the cap and afterward pressed down, so that the pin *f'* enters the hole in the top of the slat, thus forming a lock to hold the two together. This device may be used with either of the forms of securing the cap to the slat.

The ends of the caps are folded down and closed, so as to cover the ends of the slats, and are preferably arched in the line of travel of the belt. These rounded or arched portions are preferably thickened, as shown in Fig. 2, to compensate for the wear which takes place upon the ends. The ends being thus rounded will easily pass any obstruction without catching.

If a slat becomes broken, it is only necessary to turn up the tongue, withdrawing the pin from the hole in the slat, when the slat



may be slipped out of its engagement with the cap by simply driving out the rivet which holds it to the belt, and the central portion of the slat will slip through the loop or keeper, 5 so that it can be removed. A new slat can then be inserted in place and easily secured.

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

10 1. A draper-slat protector consisting of a cap fitting the top side of the slat and having rounded thickened ends fitting over the square end of the slat and a projecting tongue and pin by which the cap is removably se- 15 cured to the slat.

2. A cap or protector for the end of a belt or draper-slat consisting of a metal housing fitting the top, sides and end of the slat, said housing extending part way down the sides 20 of the slat having inturned edges, corresponding grooves made in the sides of the slat into which said edges project when the slat is slipped into place, and a tongue projecting along the top of the slat having a pin project- 25 ing from the lower face to fit a corresponding hole in the slat, said tongue being capable of turning up to release the slat.

3. A draper-slat protector consisting of a metal cap fitting the top side and square end

of the slat, with means for securing them 30 thereto, a leather strap extending along the edges and center of the draper and a loop through which the central portion of the slat is slidable, said loop having extensions which are riveted to the central strap substantially 35 as described.

4. An improvement in carrying belts and drapers consisting of a canvas belt, leather straps extending along the edges and central portions of the belt in the direction of its 40 travel transverse slats extending across the top of the belt at intervals having the ends secured through the edges of the belt and through the straps beneath, metal caps fitting the top, sides and ends of the slats with 45 bendable tongues and pins by which they are locked to the slats, and loops or keepers intermediate the ends through which the slats are slidable, said loops being riveted to the 50 central strap as described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

CHARLES JOSEPH LUCKEHE.  
THEODOR TONEY LUCKEHE.

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