No. 755,451. PATENTED MAR. 22, 1904.

G. CARLSON.

DELIVERY APRON FOR CONFECTIONERY COATING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 23, 1903.

NO MODEL.

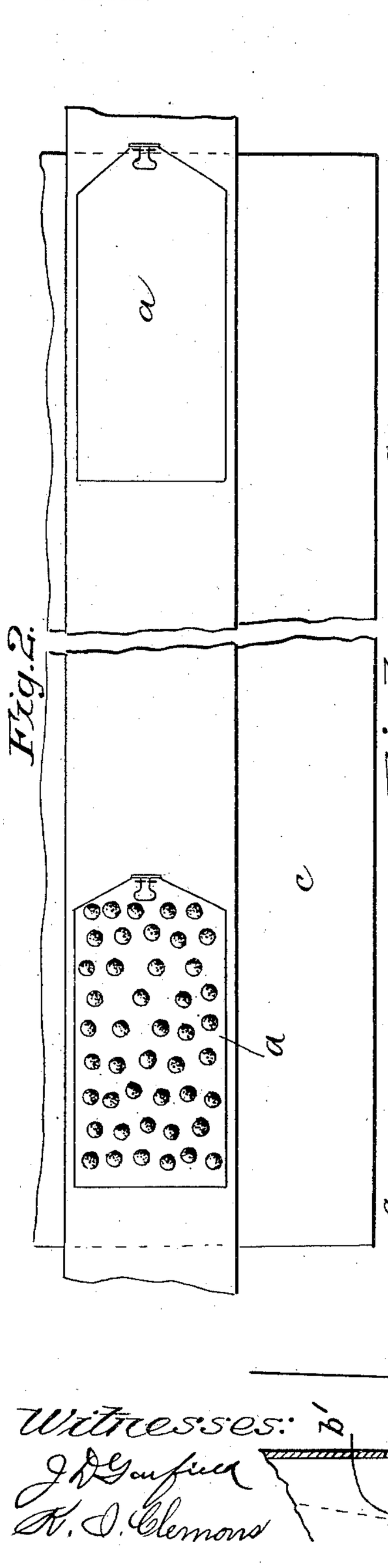

Fig. 2.

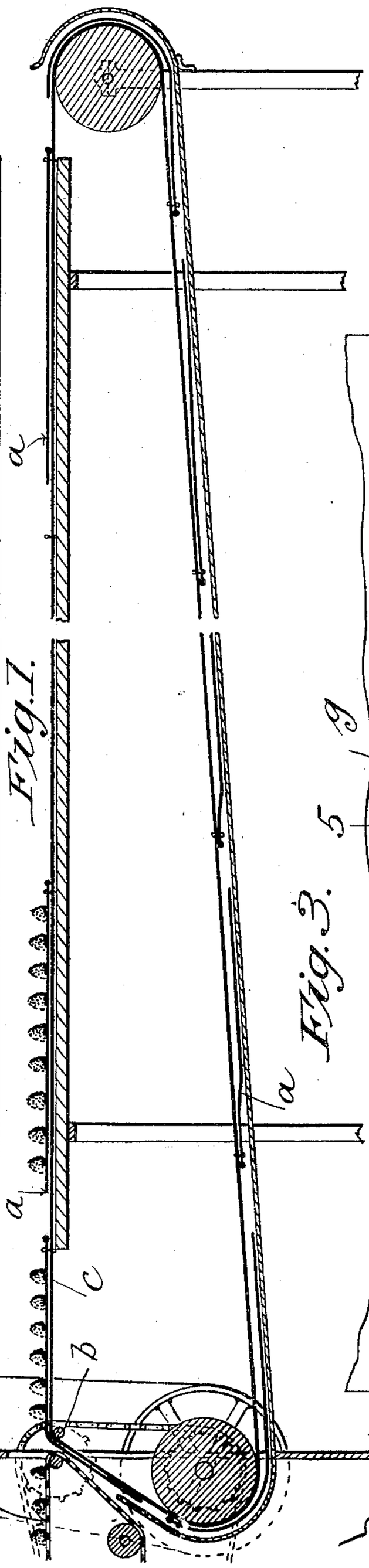

Fig. 1.

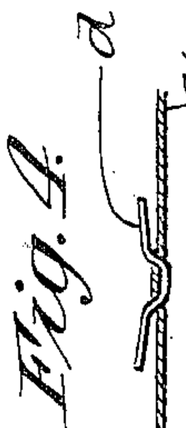

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

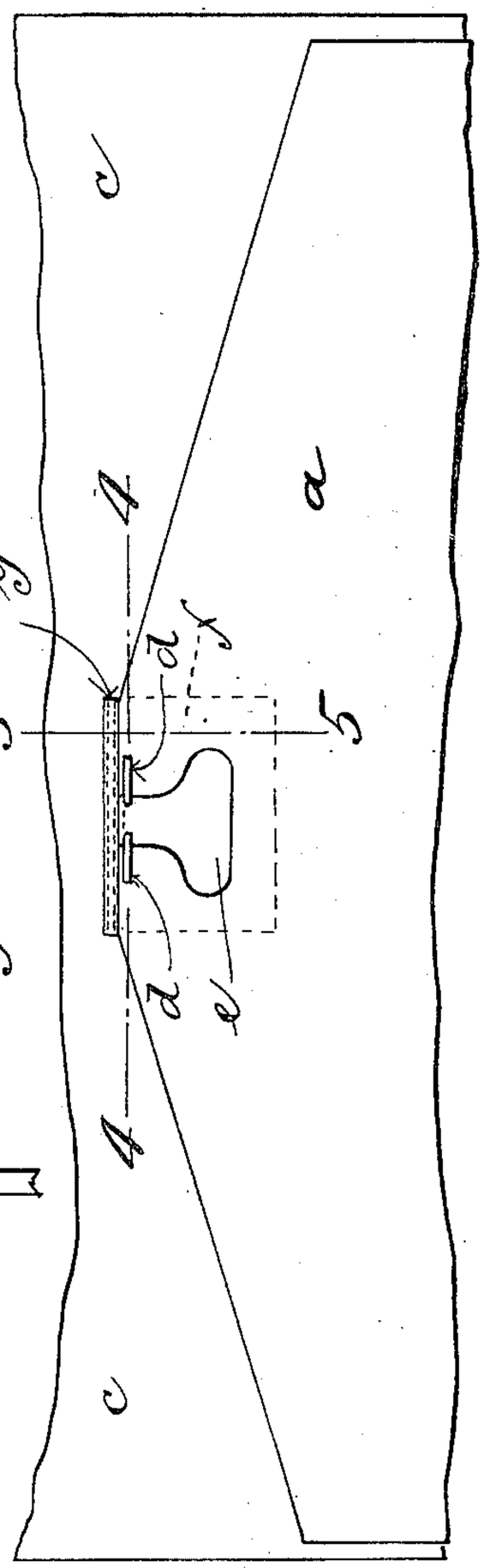

Fig. 3.

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No. 755,451. Patented March 22, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GABRIEL CARLSON, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

DELIVERY-APRON FOR CONFECTIONERY-COATING MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 755,451, dated March 22, 1904.

Application filed July 23, 1903. Serial No. 166,726. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GABRIEL CARLSON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Delivery-Aprons for Confectionery-Coating Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to confectionery machinery; and it has special reference to improvements in the construction of the delivery-apron of a coating-machine, and is in the nature of an improvement on the construction of the delivering-apron shown in Letters Patent of the United States for improvements in "Confectionery-coating machines" issued to me on January 6, 1903, and numbered 717,970.

The object of this invention is to improve the construction of the flexible sheets which are detachably secured to the surface of the delivery-apron and which receive the coated confections.

In the drawings forming part of this application, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the delivery-apron of a chocolate-coating machine, showing the flexible plates secured to it. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the apron. Fig. 3 is an enlarged plan view of one end of one of the flexible sheets and a portion of the apron. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation taken on line 4 4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation through the flexible sheet on line 5 5, Fig. 3.

In the coating-machine which forms the subject of my above-named patent the flexible plates or strips *a* are adapted to receive the confections as they emerge from that portion of the machine in which they are coated. These plates or strips when removed from the delivery-apron and carrying the confections deposited thereon are put away in racks, new strips being applied to the apron. In practice it has been found that the strips applied as shown in my said Letters Patent will buckle at the point *b* shown in Fig. 1, where the apron is obliged to make a relatively sharp turn to bring its surface close to the surface of the conveyer *b'*, from which it receives the coated confections. This buckling will take place whatever may be the nature of the device by which the strip or plate *a* is secured to the apron *c* if the flexible strip at its forward end lies at right angles to the sides thereof. In other words, if this strip is rectangular in form and is applied to the apron in the manner shown in my said patent it cannot be so attached as to insure its movement over the point *b*, Fig. 1, without buckling. To remedy this defect, I have found it necessary to make the flexible strips of the form shown in the drawings—viz., with a pointed end, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and with a suitable fastening device located at this point. Referring now to said Figs. 2 and 3, the strip *a* is shown to be cut away at its forward end, the latter tapering back from a central point toward each side. At this central point the locking device is located, whereby this strip may be easily secured to and disengaged from the apron. This locking device may be of any desirable type. That one shown in the drawings, however, is both efficient and of low cost, and it consists in the wire staple *d*, inserted through the surface of the apron *c* in such manner as to leave the two ends thereof in substantial parallelism with the surface of the apron and slightly above it, extending in a direction at right angles to the edge of the apron. In the strip *a* a keyhole-slot *e* is formed, the wide end of which may be passed over the two arms of the staple *d*, the narrow end of the slot being drawn down under said arms in the manner shown in Fig. 3. Preferably it is desirable to reinforce the point of the strips by doubling a piece of cloth (indicated by *f*, Figs. 3 and 5) around a wire *g*, located transversely at the extreme forward end of the slot *e* and then pasting the cloth to the forward end of the strip. If, however, the material of which the flexible strip *a* is made is of such a nature as to need no reinforcement, the latter may be omitted, and, if desired, in cases where it is desirable to use the reinforcement the manner of applying it may be changed and some other means than that shown and described herein be used. It has been found with strips *a* so shaped that the forward edges thereof are oblique to the line of movement of the strip that the strips may be drawn over an exceedingly abrupt turn without buckling.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The combination with an endless apron, of a strip of flexible material removably attached thereto, the forward end of which strip is oblique to the sides thereof.

2. The combination with an endless apron, of a strip or plate of flexible material, the forward end of which tapers to a point, and suitable means located at said point to removably attach said strip to the apron.

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