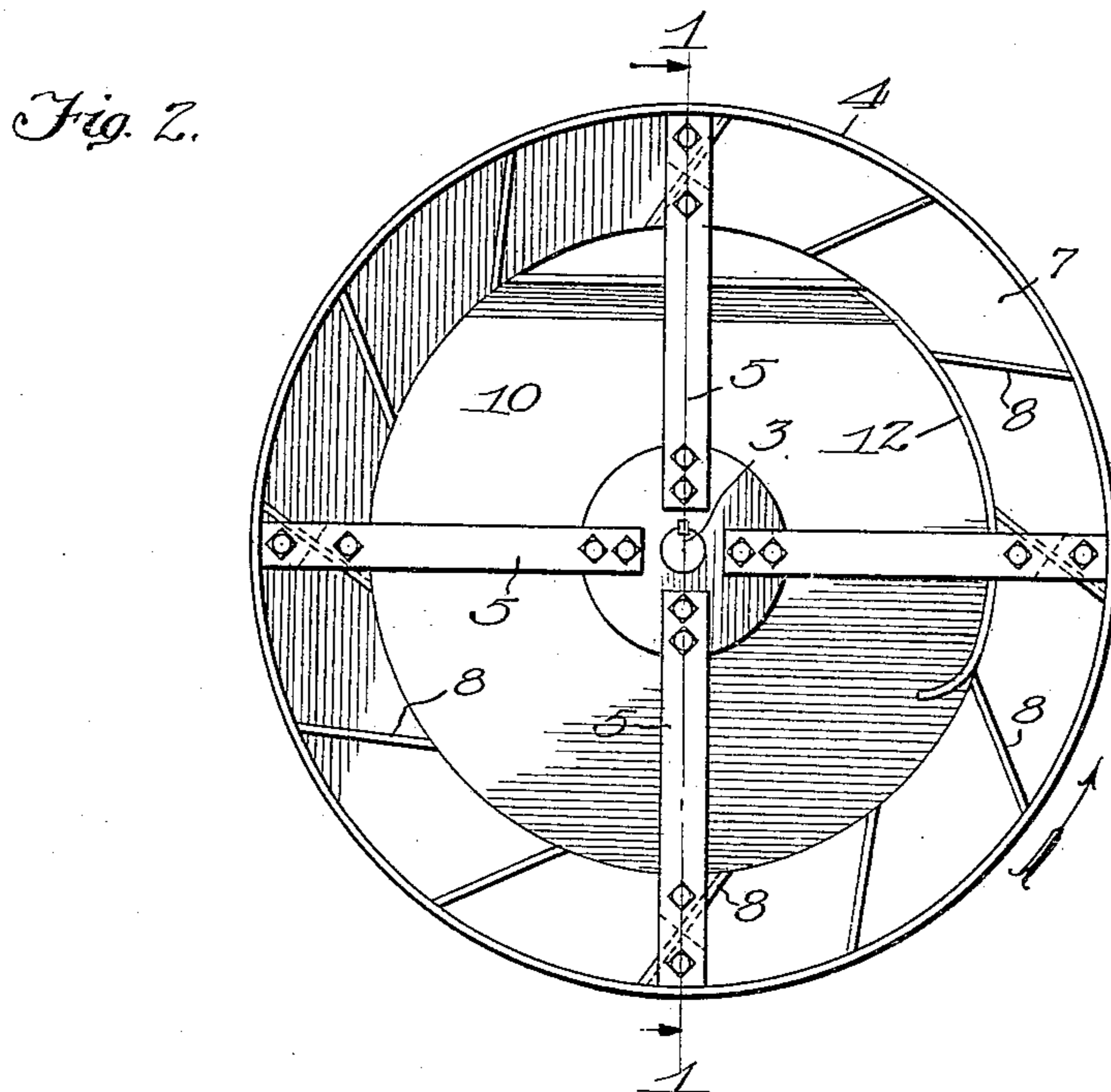
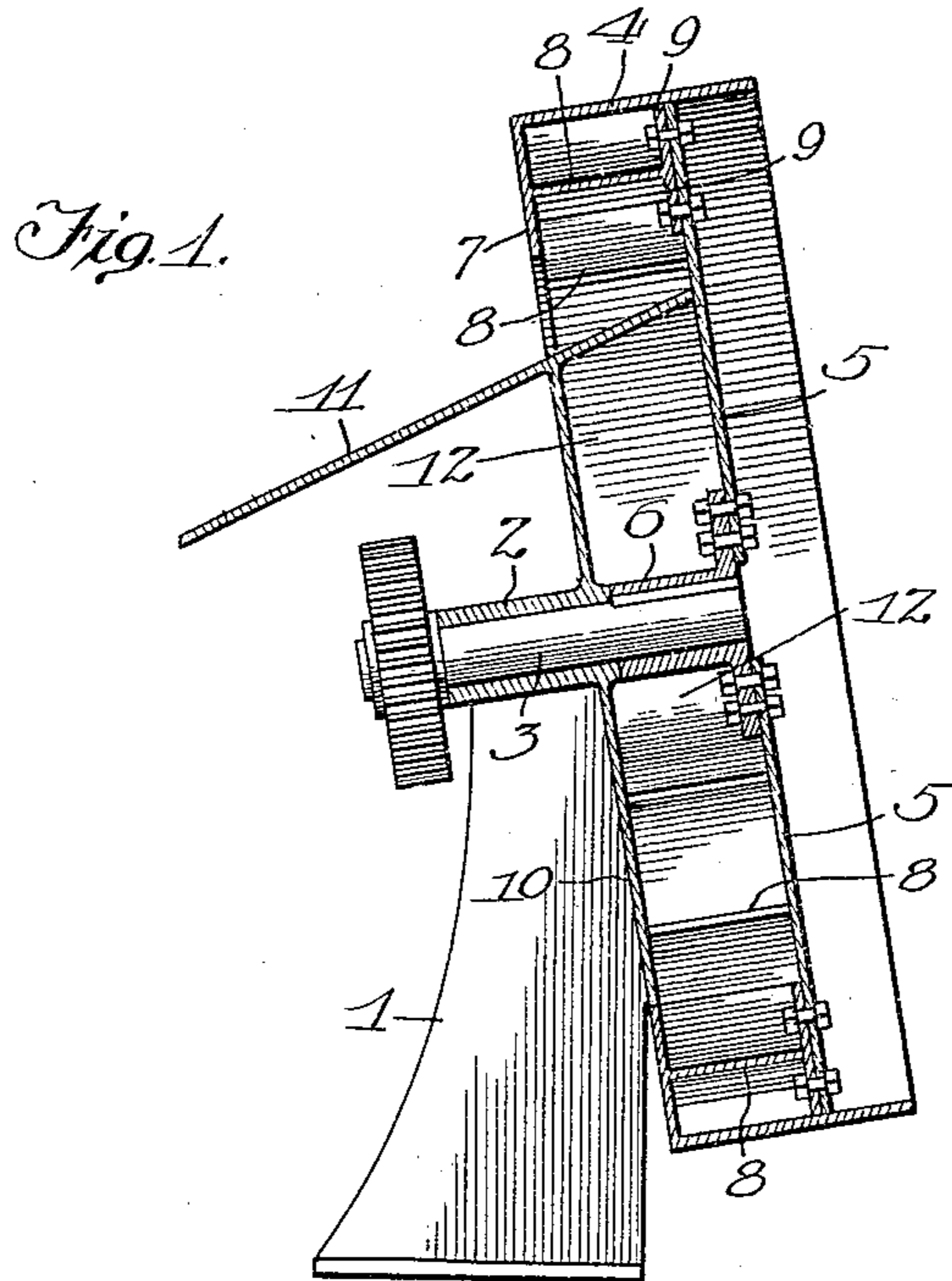


J. A. SVENSON.
CONVEYER.

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945,636.

Patented Jan. 4, 1910.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. SVENSON, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

CONVEYER.

945,636.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 4, 1910.

Application filed December 30, 1908. Serial No. 469,972.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. SVENSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Conveyers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a conveyer especially adapted for service where relatively short lifts are required and where a compact structure is very desirable or essential, as, for example, in connection with concrete mixers.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a conveyer embodying the features of my invention, the section being taken upon the plane of line 1 1 of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a front view of the conveyer with its support omitted.

A conveyer embodying the features of my invention may be supported in any suitable way. In the drawings I have shown a bracket 1 carrying a bearing 2 in which is rotatably mounted a shaft 3.

The conveyer proper is a rotatable wheel-like structure comprising a rim or periphery 4, a suitable number of spokes or arms 5 and a hub 6, said hub being fixed to the shaft 3. At the rear side of the wheel the rim 4 has an inwardly extending annular flange 7. A peripheral series of pockets or buckets having open sides facing toward the central part of the wheel is formed by providing vanes or flights 8 secured in the angle between the rim 4 and the flange 7. The flights 8 are preferably inclined from a radial position toward the direction of rotation of the wheel, in order the better to retain the material in the pockets as the material is hoisted. For the same reason, the conveyer is preferably tilted backwardly out of a vertical plane. As herein shown, the outer ends of the spokes or arms 5 are secured to flanges 9 upon certain of the vanes 8. The rim 4 preferably projects beyond the forward open ends of the pockets, as indicated in Fig. 1.

The central portion of the conveyer wheel is closed by a stationary plate 10 supported in any suitable way, as, for example, by being attached to the support 1. The plate 10 is substantially circular and, in this instance, is represented as lying in the plane of the annular flange 7.

The materials are spilled from the pockets when the latter reach the highest point in their travel, being received upon suitable means such as an inclined chute 11 fixed in position in any preferred way, the upper end of said chute projecting into the wheel. The lower end of the chute may be arranged to conduct the materials to the desired point.

In order to retain the materials in the pockets until the latter reach the chute 11, I provide means such as a guard 12 conforming substantially to the curvature of the inner ends of the pockets and fixed in position in a suitable way, as by being secured to the plate 10 and the inner end of the chute 11.

Power may be communicated in any convenient way to the shaft 3 for driving the conveyer.

In operation the materials to be hoisted are shoveled into the lower part of the wheel or dumped thereinto from wheelbarrows. In the rotation of the wheel, the materials are carried in the pockets until the latter reach the chute 11, whereupon the materials are spilled out of the pockets and are discharged down the chute.

I would have it understood that I desire not to be limited to the details of construction herein set forth, for various modifications will occur to persons skilled in the art.

I claim as my invention:

A conveyer comprising a wheel, said wheel having a peripheral rim and an inwardly extending annular rear flange; flights secured in the angle between said rim and said flange, said flights forming pockets between said rim and said flange and being inclined from a radial position in the direction of rotation of the wheel; a substantially circular stationary plate closing the central part of the wheel and lying substantially in the plane of said annular rear flange; an inclined chute, the upper end of which extends into the upper part of the wheel; and a curved guard for preventing materials from being spilled from the pockets prior to their arrival at the chute.

JOHN A. SVENSON.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. BELTZHOVER,
W. R. ADAMS.