

E. G. CLYMANS.  
CONVEYER APRON.  
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 26, 1908.

954,781.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

FIG. 1-

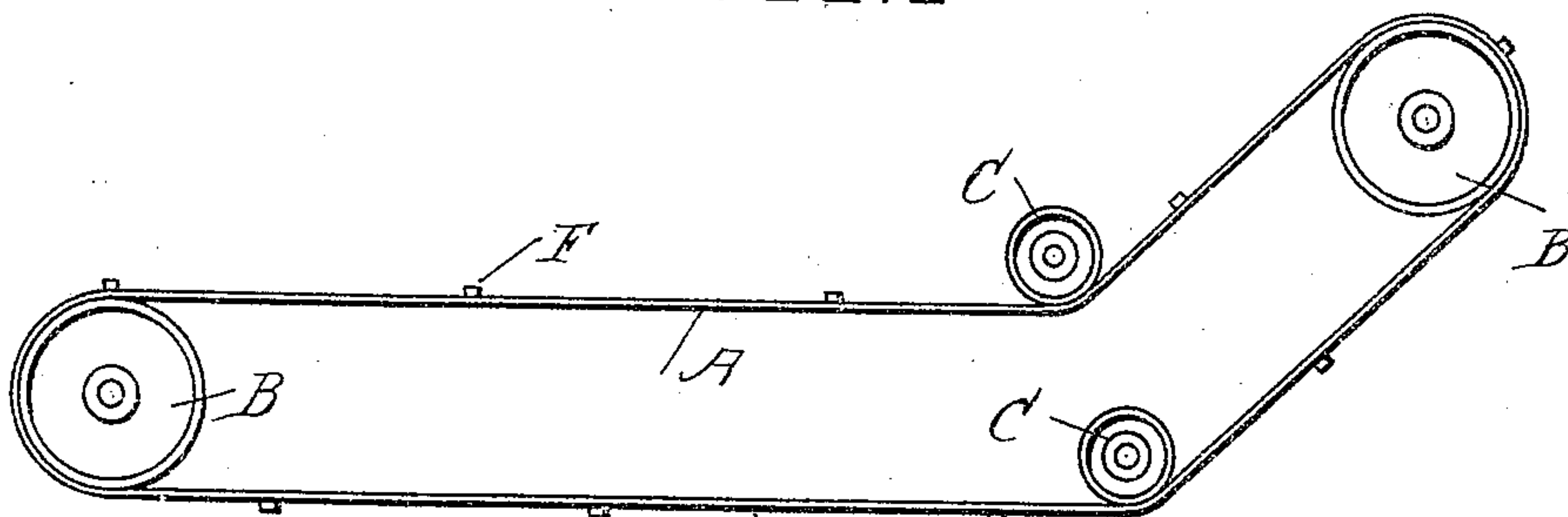


FIG. 2-

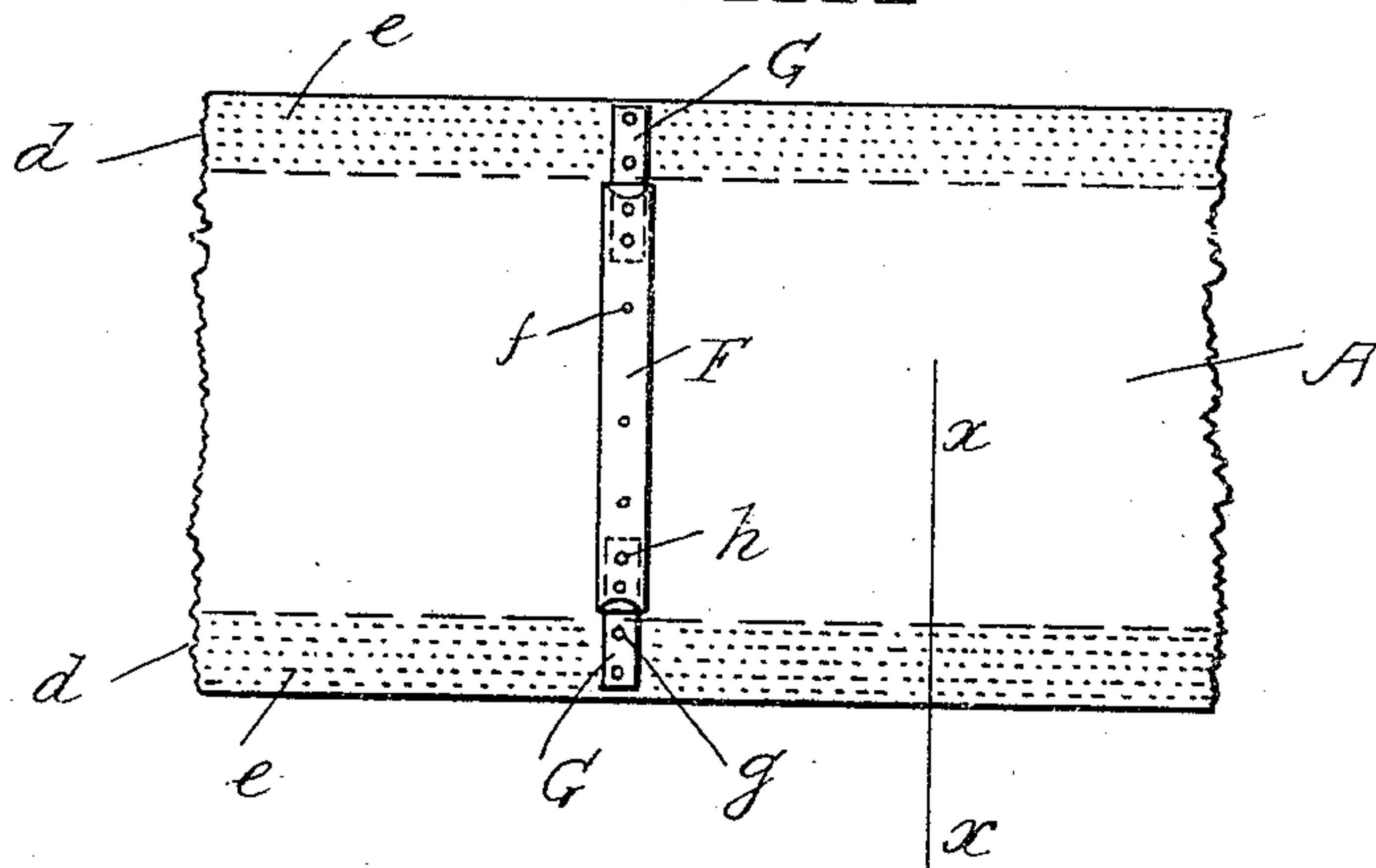
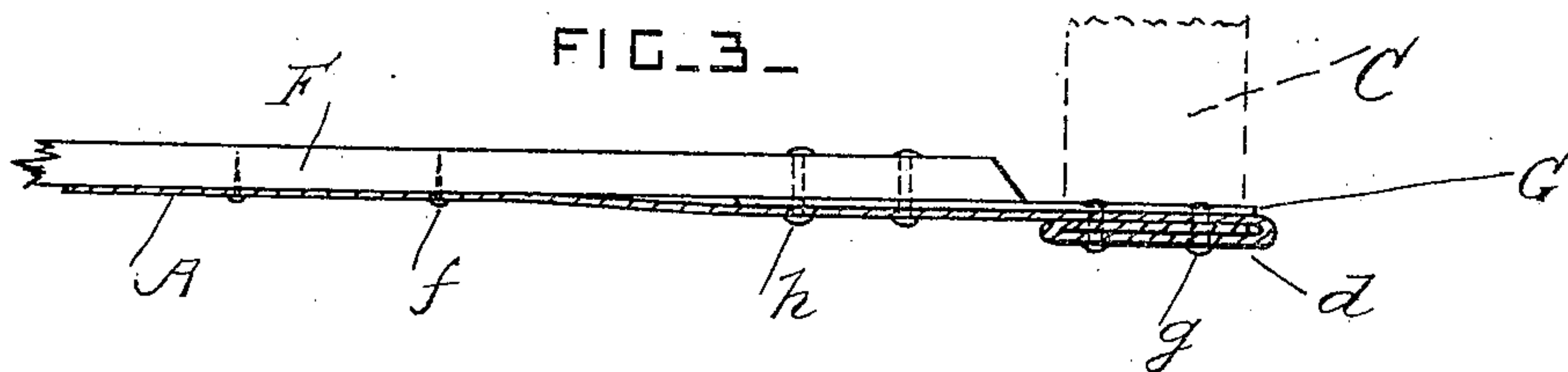


FIG. 3-



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CONVEYER-APRON.

954,781.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Application filed December 26, 1908. Serial No. 469,353.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EZRA G. CLYMANS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waynesboro, in the county of Franklin and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Conveyer-Aprons; 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 endless aprons for conveyers used in connection with straw-stackers and other similar machines; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a conveyer showing its supporting rollers and guiding pulleys. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a portion of the apron, drawn to a larger scale. Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken on the line  $x-x$  in Fig. 2, and drawn to a still larger scale.

A is an endless conveyer apron preferably formed of canvas or other similar flexible material.

B are pulleys or rollers which support the end portions of the apron, and one of which affords a means for driving it.

C are guide pulleys mounted on suitable pins or shafts and engaging with the middle portions of the stretches of the apron so that its end portions can be arranged at an angle to each other. These guide pulleys engage with the side portions of the apron so that the material is conveyed between them by the apron.

In order to strengthen the apron and prevent it from wearing out quickly, the side edges are reinforced by folding the material over twice at each edge of the apron, so that the apron is three-ply thick at its edges  $d$

where it passes over the guide pulleys. The three plies are secured together by means of longitudinal rows of stitches  $e$ , or in any other approved manner.

F are wooden conveyer slats arranged crosswise of the apron at regular intervals, and secured to it by nails or rivets  $f$ . These slats do not extend for the full width of the apron, as if they did so they would have to pass under the guide pulleys. In order that the slats may be connected to the strong reinforced portions  $d$  of the apron, thin metallic plates G are provided. Each plate is secured at one end to the three-ply portion  $d$  by rivets  $g$ , and is secured at its other end to the slat and to the single-ply portion of the apron by rivets  $h$ . The thin metallic plates pass under the guide pulleys and do not form an appreciable obstruction to the smooth driving of the conveyer, and they form strong driving connections between the slats and the reinforced side-portions of the apron. The reinforced side portions of the apron are arranged so that they project on the opposite side of the apron from the slats.

What I claim is:

The combination, with a conveyer apron having its side portions folded over to form reinforcing bands, of slats arranged crosswise of the apron between the said reinforcing bands and on the opposite face of the apron from them, and thin metallic plates secured at one end to the said reinforcing bands and having their other end portions secured between the end portions of the slats and the main portion of the apron.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EZRA G. CLYMANS.

Witnesses:

ALF. N. RUSSELL,  
E. C. STEVENS.