Jan. 2, 1923.

1,441,085.

J. V. HENDRICK.

CONVEYER.

FILED SEPT. 8, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

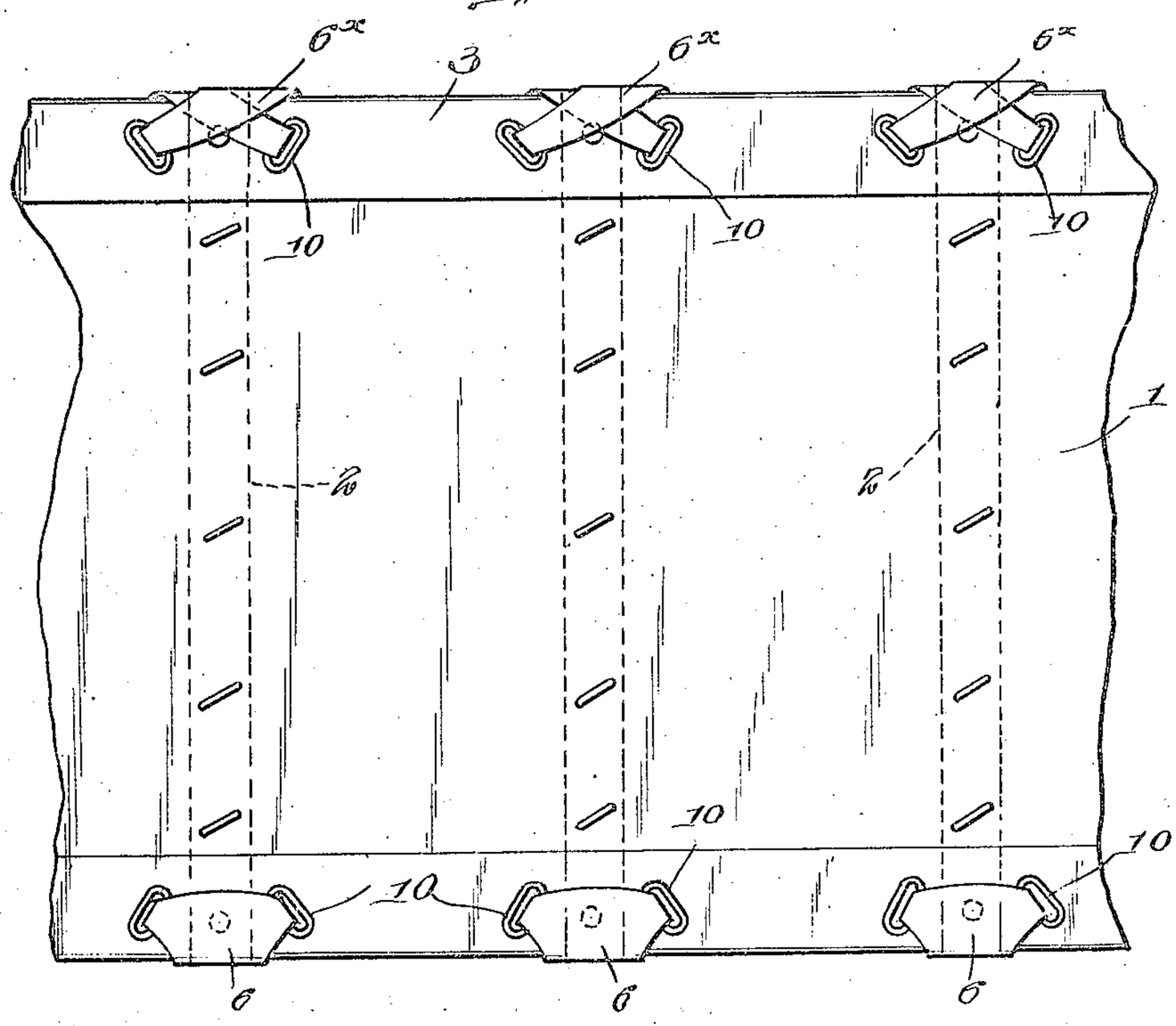


Fig. 4.

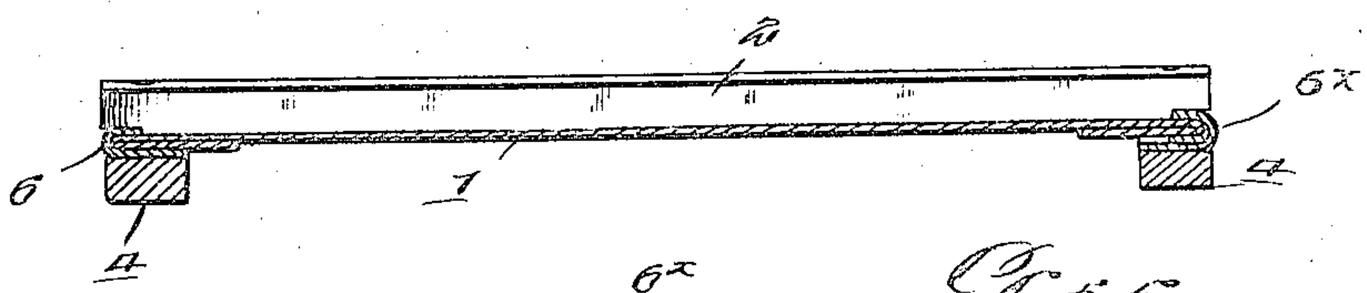
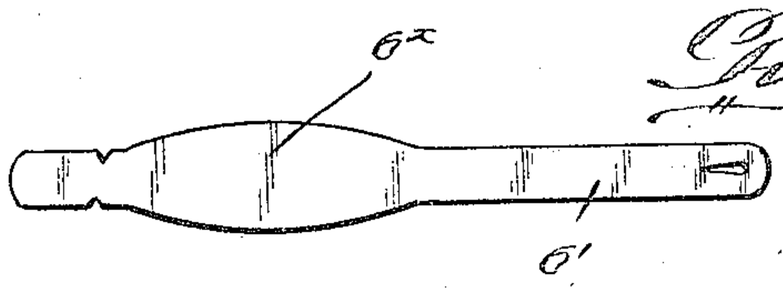


Fig. 5.



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CONVEYER.

FILED SEPT. 8, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

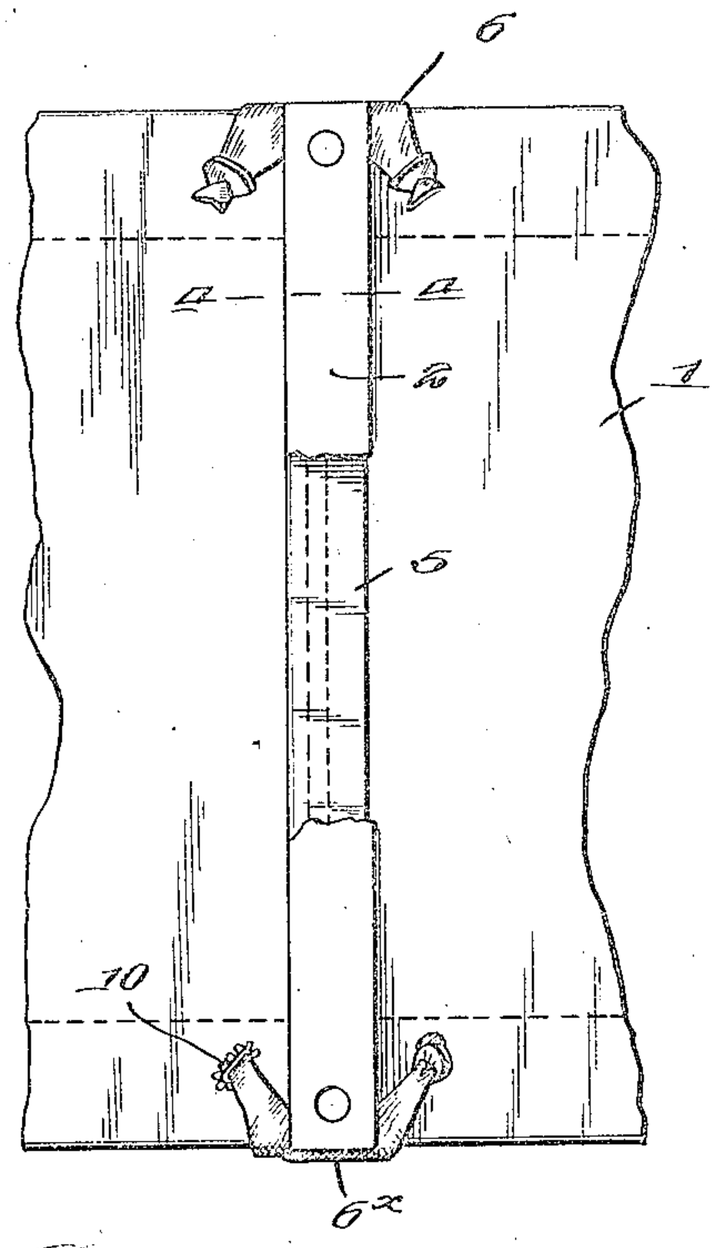


Fig. 3.

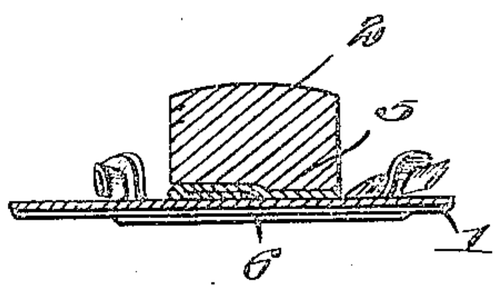


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

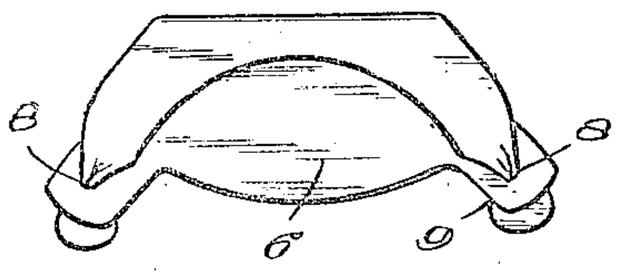


Fig. 6.

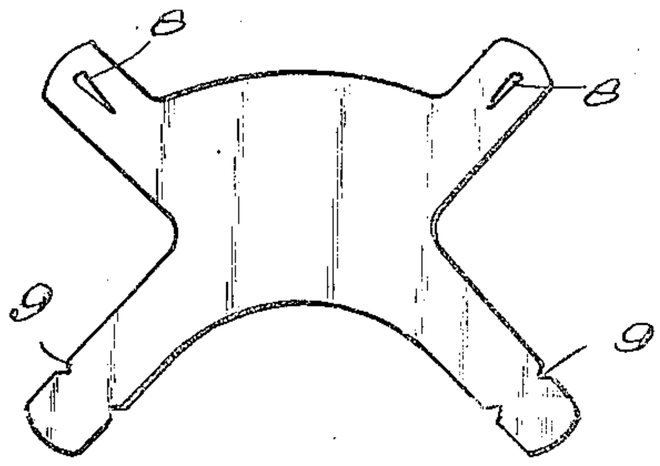
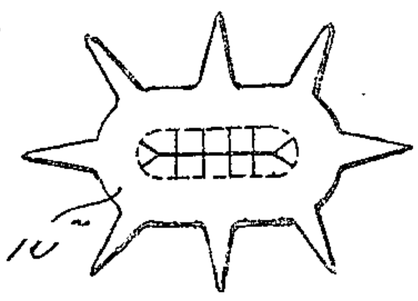


Fig. 8



WITNESS:

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Patented Jan. 2, 1923. 1,441,085

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH VICTOR HENDRICK, OF SWEETGRASS, MONTANA.

CONVEYER.

Application filed September 6, 1919. Serial No. 322,235.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH VICTOR HENDRICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sweetgrass, in the county of Toole and State of Montana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Conveyers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in conveyer belts for use on binders and other grain handling machines, and the principal object of the invention is to provide means for reenforcing the belt to increase the wearing qualities of the same.

Another object of the invention is to provide means for preventing the material from collecting between the belt and the slats, thus preventing the slats from being torn away from the belt.

The invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In describing my invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of a conveyer belt constructed in accordance with my invention;

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view;

Figure 3 is an enlarged plan view with a portion of the slat broken away;

Figure 4 is a cross section on line 4—4 of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a view of one of the reenforcing tabs;

Figure 6 is a view of one of the reenforcing tabs used at the other side of the belt;

Figure 7 is a view showing the enlarged tab used at the front of the belt in folded position.

Figure 8 is a detail view of one of the metal eyelets.

In these views 1 indicates the conveyer belt and 2 the cross slats carried thereby. The belt is usually made of canvas with the slats riveted and stapled thereto. The edges of the canvas are turned over as at 3 and these edges contact with the frame 4 of the binder.

As now constructed, straw and grain will lodge between the canvas and slats so as to bulge the canvas and tend to tear the canvas from the slat particularly where the grain is heavy so that the packer cannot pack it away fast enough and the straw crushing against the canvas forces it away from the slats thus permitting the grain and straw to get between the canvas and slats.

To prevent this I place a strip of canvas 5, or other material, between the slat and canvas and this strip has a hem at its front edge which is sewed to the conveyer canvas and the rivets and staples pass through this canvas strip. The hem is placed at the front edge of the slat, in the direction of travel of the conveyer and this canvas strip is shown as slightly shorter than the slat. However, I find that it is only necessary to place the strip at the front of the conveyer and to extend the strip about three-fourths of the width of the conveyer as it is at the front of the conveyer where the majority of the material is engaged by the conveyer.

The canvas usually wears at its edges immediately under the ends of the slats and in order to reenforce the canvas at this point I provide tabs 6 made of leather or like material to cover this part of the canvas. The tabs at the front edge of the conveyer are each made of the form shown in Figure 6. As shown in this figure each tab is provided with a pair of slotted arms 8 and a pair of notched arms 9. Eyelets 10 are formed in the edge portions of the belt, adjacent the ends of the slats and the tab is folded over the edge of the belt with a portion thereof located between the slat and belt and one pair of arms are passed through the eyelets and through the slots in the other pair of arms. The eyelets in the belt are preferably reenforced by metal eyelets, such as shown at $10^{\times}$ in Figure 8. It will thus be seen that a portion of the tab will come in contact with the frame 4 and thus take up the wear on the canvas. As soon as the tab has become worn it may be easily replaced by a new one. As the wear at the other edge of the canvas is not as great as its front edge, the tabs at this edge need not be made as large as those at the other edge. These smaller tabs 6′ are preferably made as shown in Figure 5. These tabs are of elongated form with one end notched and the other end provided with an eye to receive said

notched end. The tab is provided with an enlarged part 6ˣ, which is adapted to come against the lower face of the canvas immediately under the end of the slat when the tab is in place. This tab is placed through one eyelet and crossed at the edge of the canvas and the eye end placed through the other eyelet and the notched end passed through said eye. As the tab stretches, due to wear, it may be kept tight by making new notches in the end.

I also prefer to so arrange the strip 5 that its hemmed edge is covered by the slat so that as the belt is passing over a roller and the edge of the slat tends to move away from the belt, said hemmed edge will act to prevent the straw from entering between the slat and belt.

It frequently happens that some of the straw will lie lengthwise on the belt and the movement of said straw being retarded by the straw above it, or in some other manner, said belt will be moving faster than the straw so that the ends of the straw will tend to pass between the slats and the belt, but by the use of my strips of canvas between the slats and belt this will be prevented and the straw will be turned so as to lie crosswise on the belt.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of my invention will be readily apparent.

I desire it to be understood that I may make changes in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:—

1. A conveyer belt having slats thereon and a flexible strip placed between each slat and the belt with its front edge hemmed said strip extending across the entire inner face of each slat.

2. In combination with a conveyer belt and its slats, said belt having eyelets therein adjacent the ends of the slats and reenforcing tabs of flexible material folded over the edges of the belt and having portions extending through the eyelets, parts of the tabs being located between the ends of the slats and the belt.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOSEPH VICTOR HENDRICK.