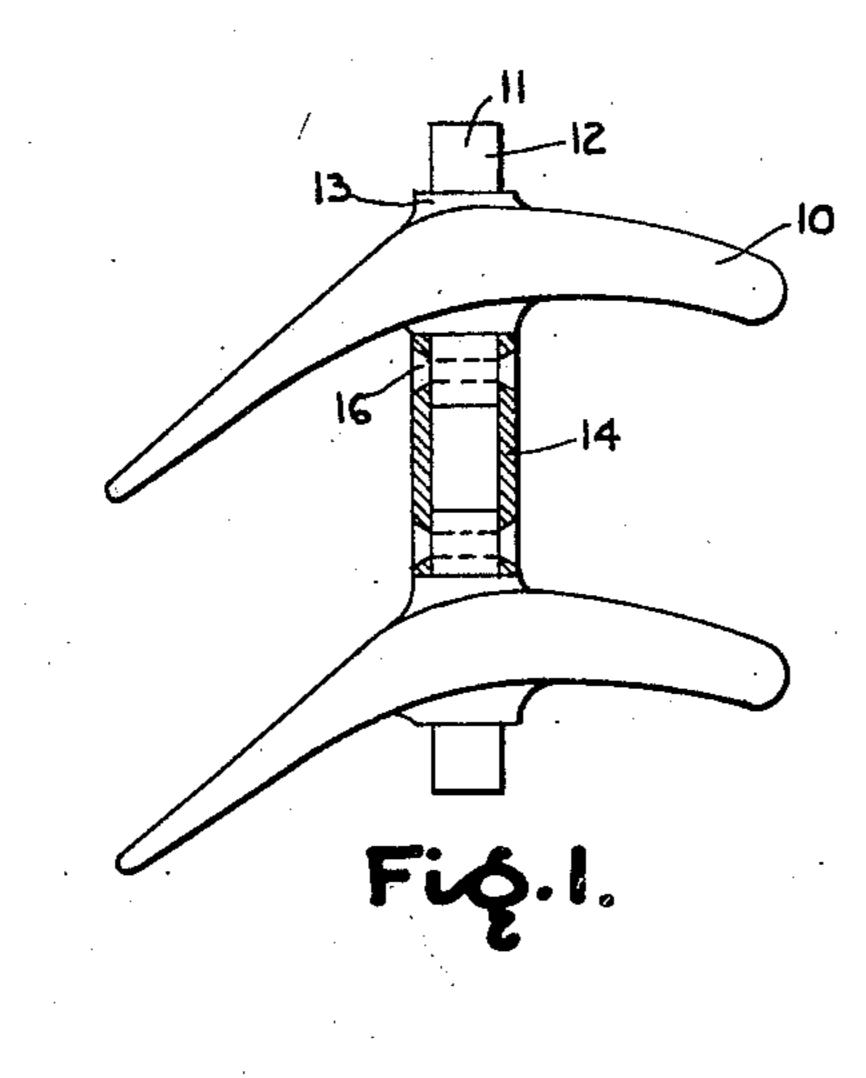
March 4, 1930.

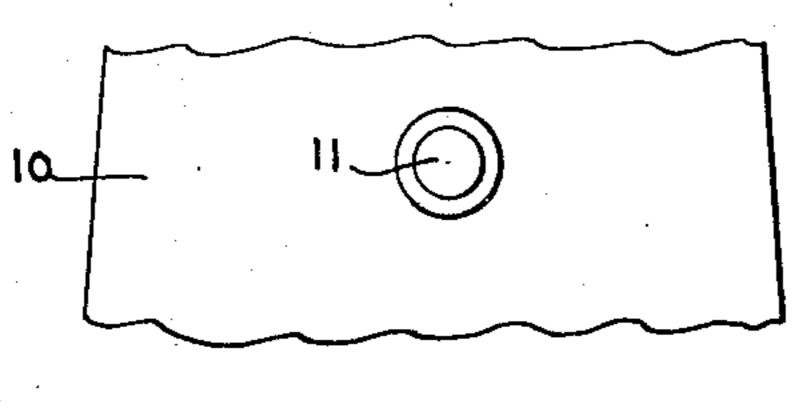
H. R. STEVENSON

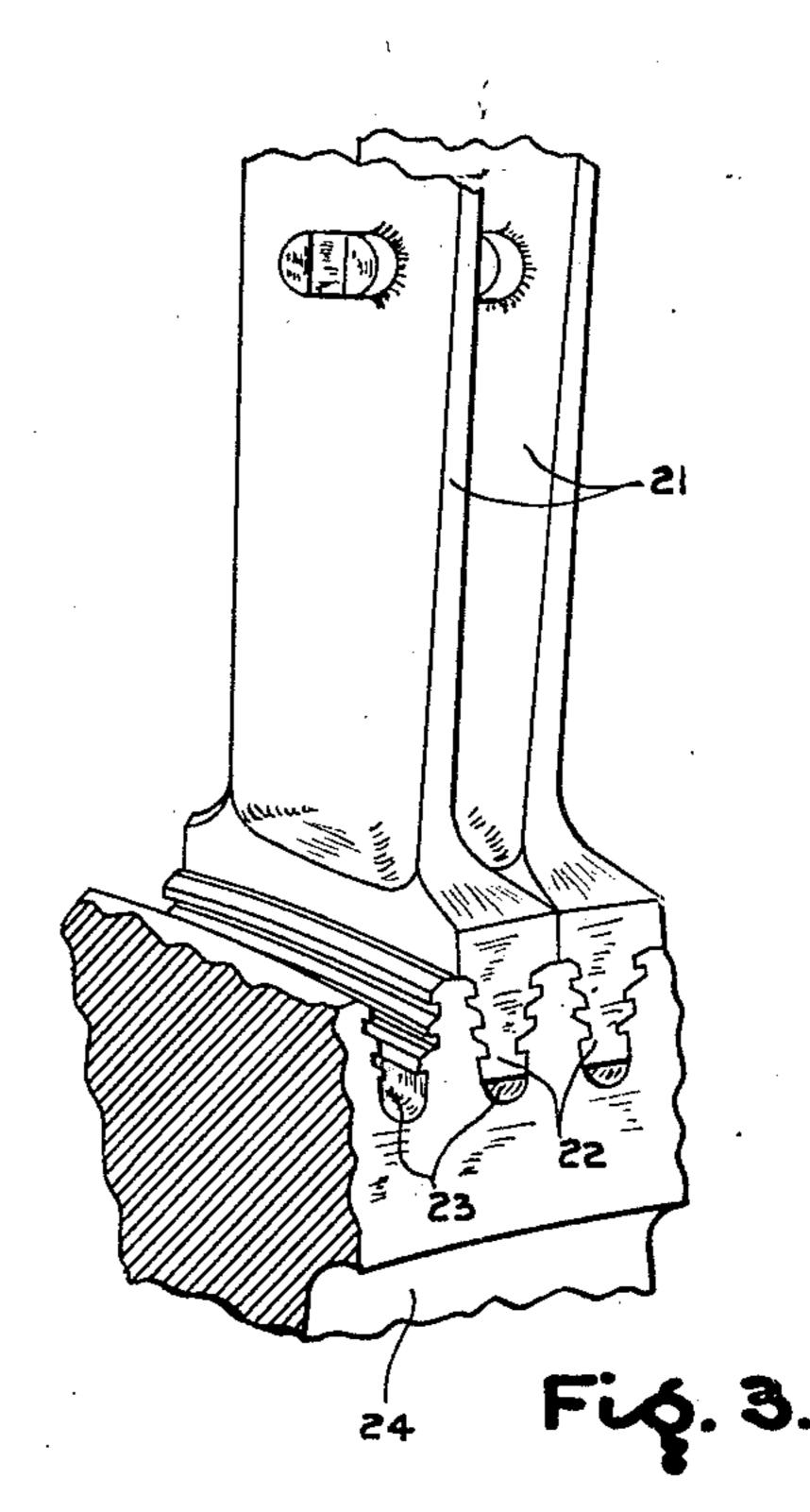
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TURBINE BLADING AND LASHING THEREFOR

Filed June 6, 1928







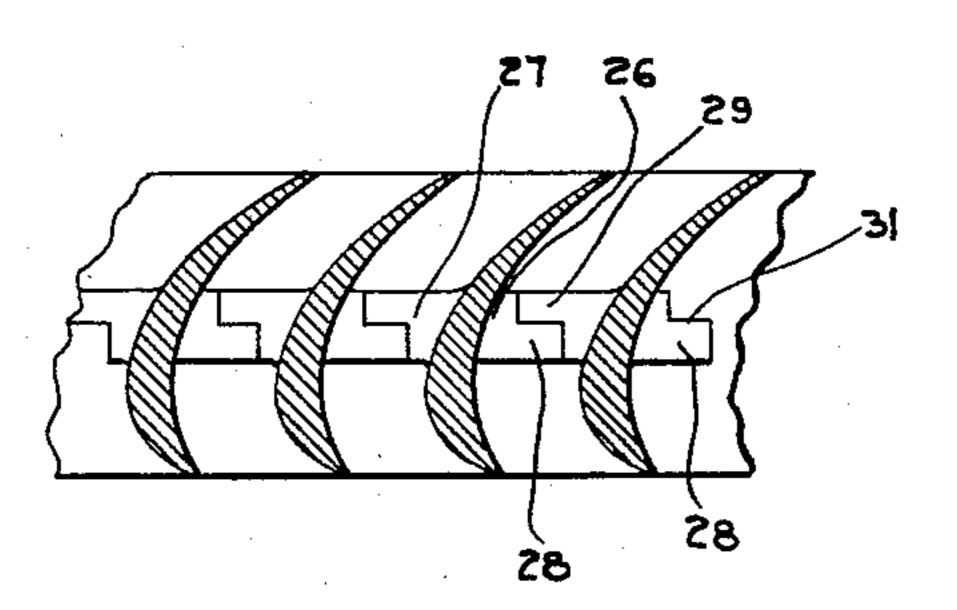


Fig.4.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TURBINE BLADING AND LASHING THEREFOR

Application filed June 6, 1928. Serial No. 283,345.

My invention relates to elastic fluid tur-

in the blades through, or into which the 12 of the projections 11 and against the shoullashing or bracing members have been in- ders 13. This tubular member 14 may be 10 serted. These holes tend to weaken the secured by soldering, brazing, welding or 60 blades and where blade failures occur, it is the like, but preferably, is secured to these not uncommon to find the blades broken projections by means of the rivets 16, which through these holes.

15 therefore, is to provide turbine blading this way, it is possible to provide a lashing 65 cesses such as are usually provided for lash- and has the requisite physical characteristics ing or bracing members and, at the same and at the same time does not weaken the time, to make ample provision for properly blades. A form of lashing similar to the 20 securing lashing, or bracing members to the conventional wire lashing is thus produced; 70 blades and thus, to obtain stronger and more that is, a lashing of small cross-section, durable blading.

invention, as will be apparent from the fol-thereof. 25 lowing description and claims taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this application, in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of turbine blading, showing the lashing element in section for 30 purposes of illustration;

blading shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of another Projections 26 and 27, as shown in Fig. 4, type of turbine blading; and,

in Fig. 3.

ferentially aligned, and these projections are interfit in some suitable manner, as for ex- 90 a blade lashing may be provided without of the outer end of one of the projections and 95 considered necessary.

In Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, I show soldered along the joint 31. the turbine blades 10, provided with pro- From the construction shown in Fig. 4, it 100

jections 11, which are, preferably, in alignbines, and more particularly to the blading ment circumferentially of the rotor and thereof, and it has for an object to improve which have their outer end portions 12 rethe construction of the blading and blade duced to provide a shoulder 13 adjacent the 5 lashing in apparatus of this character. blade. In the form of my invention shown 55 In the construction of elastic fluid tur- in these figures, a tubular spacing member bines it has been customary to provide holes 14 is fitted over the reduced end portions extend transversely through the tubular A more specific object of this invention, member and through the projections. In which shall be free from holes or other re- which is simple and inexpensive to construct spaced from the ends of the blades and lo-This and other objects are effected by my cated intermediate the inlet and outlet edges

The form of my invention shown in Figs. 75 3 and 4, while suited to any type of blading, is particularly adapted to the side entry type of blades, such as shown in Fig. 3. In this view, it will be noted that the blades 21 are provided with root portions 22, which fit 80 Fig. 2 is a partial front elevation of the in transversely extending grooves 23 in the turbine disc 24.

are formed on the front and back faces of the Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blading shown blades, respectively, and are, preferably, cir- 85 cumferentially aligned with respect to the In accordance with my invention, both rotor, the same as the projections shown in faces of a turbine blade are provided with Figs. 1 and 2. The projections 26 and 27 prefprojections which, preferably, are circum- erably have their end portions arranged to then secured together, either directly as by ample, by means of a tongue and groove joint, soldering, welding, riveting or the like, or a or by means of the overlapping connection as spacing element is secured to these projec- shown in Fig. 4. This overlapping connections in any approved manner. In this way, tion is formed merely by removing a portion weakening the blades by means of holes, or the converse portion of the outer end of the other recesses, which have heretofore been opposite projection, so as to form the complementary tongues 28 and 29 which may be

by inserting the blade carrying the tongue 29 in the rotor 24 from the right, in Fig. 3 and then inserting the blade-carrying tongue 28

from the same side of the rotor.

It will be quite apparent that I have provided a relatively simple and inexpensive and yet very efficient form of blade-lashing which have shown my invention as embodied in a over the reduced end portions of adjacent lashing element, it will be quite obvious that projections and substantially abutting the 80 my invention is not so limited, but that it may shoulders on said projections, and a rivet exalso be embodied in a manner similar to that just described in a system of bracing for turbine blades.

While I have shown my invention in several forms, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that it is not so limited, but is susceptible of various other changes and modifications, without departing from the spirit 25 thereof, and I desire, therefore, that only such limitations shall be placed thereupon as are imposed by the prior art or as are specifically

set forth in the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a turbine, a plurality of imperforate blades in a row, lashing means comprising a plurality of lashing elements interposed between adjacent blades, said lashing elements being located intermediate the inlet and out-35 let edges and spaced from the ends of the blades, the outer terminal portions of the lashing elements being integral with the adjacent blades, and means for securing the lashing elements together between the blades.

2. In a turbine, a plurality of blades in a row, projections on the blades and integral therewith, and a tubular member secured to adjacent projections to form a lashing ele-

ment.

3. In a turbine, a plurality of blades in a row, projections integral with the blades and located intermediate of the inlet and outlet edges and spaced from the ends thereof, and means connecting the projections to form a

50 lashing element.

4. In a turbine, a plurality of blades in a row, projections integral with the faces of the blades and substantially in alignment circumferentially of the rotor, said projections 55 being located intermediate the inlet and outlet and outlet edges and spaced from the ends of the blades, and means connecting the projections to form a lashing.

5. In a turbine, a plurality of blades in a co row, projections integral with the faces of the blades and intermediate of the inlet and outlet edges thereof, and a tubular member secured to adjacent projections to form a

lashing element.

6. In a turbine, a plurality of blades in a

will be obvious that these blades may be in- row, projections integral with the faces of serted, one at a time, in transverse grooves in the blades and having their outer ends rea rotor and then connected, as for example, duced to provide a shoulder adjacent the blade, a tubular member fitting over the reduced portions of adjacent projections and 70 substantially abutting the shoulders on said projections, and means for securing the tubu-

lar member to said projections.

7. In a turbine, a plurality of blades in a row, projections integral with the faces of 75 does not require that the blades be weakened the blades, each projection having its outer by holes or other recesses in order to provide end portion reduced to provide a shoulder adfor the lashing, and furthermore, while I jacent the blade, a tubular member fitting tending transversely through the reduced end portion of each projection and through the tubular member for securing the tubular member to the projections.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name this 29th day of May, 1928.

HOWARD R. STEVENSON.

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