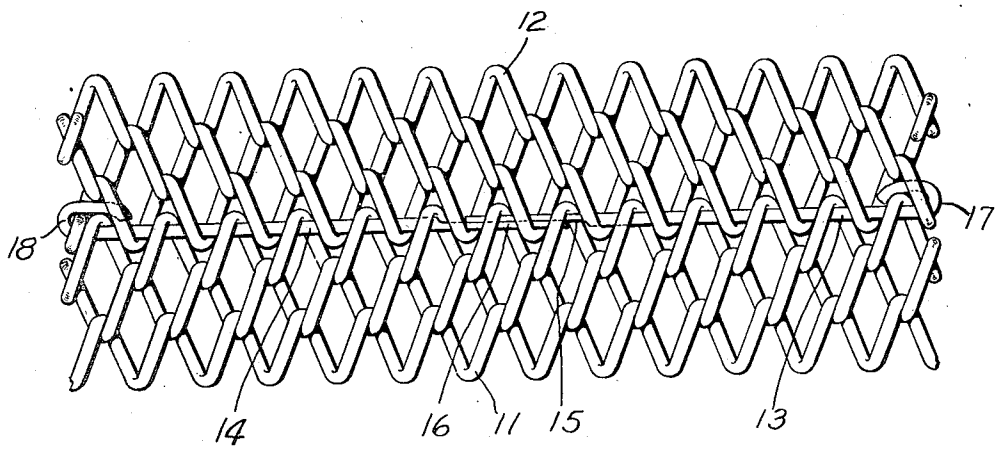
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CONNECTION FOR WOVEN WIRE CONVEYERS

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CONNECTION FOR WOVEN-WIRE CONVEYERS

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My invention relates to conveyers and especially to conveyers of the helically woven wire type, such as is disclosed in a patent to Henry W. Ingle, No. 1,583,046, issued May 4, 1926, the same being a type of conveyer which is especially adapted for use in leers for annealing glassware.

The alternate sections shown in the above-named patent are sometimes advantageously connected by a rigid straight wire extending laterally of the conveyer belt and passing through alternate loops of the different sections instead of by a curved wire, such as is shown in the patent. When such a method of connection is used, it sometimes happens that the parts of the woven wire conveyer narrow, due to various factors, while the connecting wires do not shorten correspondingly, and projections are formed on the edges of the conveyer at the connecting points, which are objectionable.

In conveyers of the type described in the patent, there is a tendency toward a lateral contraction of the conveyer, due to the stretching thereof so that the belt gradually is narrowed. There may also be a tendency toward a variation in the width of the conveyer belt due to expansion and contraction on changes of temperature. Also, the sections of different belts of approximately the same width may vary slightly from the standard.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a connecting means for sections of woven wire conveyers which is capable of being widened or being narrowed correspondingly according to the widening and narrowing of the conveyer sections, and thus to eliminate the objectionable projections and indentations. A further object of this invention is to provide a straight wire connection for alternate sections of helically woven wire conveyer belts, which connection can be made in standard sizes but nevertheless be adapted to be used with conveyer belts which vary slightly in width from the standard.

Further objects of my invention will appear from the following specification and claims.

I have illustrated one embodiment of my invention in the accompanying drawing, in which:

The figure is a view in plan of parts of two conveyer belt sections connected by one form of my improved connection.

In general, this embodiment comprises two overlapping straight wires each having a loop at one end engaging one of the edges of a woven wire belt, and flattened portions at the other end, each wire being slightly longer than one-half of the width of a standard conveyer belt.

Referring to the drawing, a section of helically woven wire conveyer belt 11 is formed with left-hand spirals or helices and a similar section 12 is formed with right-hand helices. Connecting wires 13 and 14 are formed with flattened inner end portions 15 and 16 and with outer looped ends 17 and 18. The flattened portions 15 and 16 are formed so that when they are in overlapping relationship the two wires act as a single connecting wire. The connecting wires are inserted through alternate helices of the two sections of conveyer belt so that the two flattened portions 15 and 16 overlap slightly and so that the loops 17 and 18 are turned within the plane of the conveyer and are there fastened to loops at the edges of one of the conveyer belt sections.

It is unnecessary that the connecting wires be flattened at their inner ends inasmuch as they can be placed side by side in the plane of the conveyer belt. Especially is this true, if each wire is slightly bent at the inner end.

The operation of my invention will be obvious from the above description. As the conveyer belt narrows or widens due to stretching of the belt, expansion, or for any other reason, the connecting wires 13 and 14 overlap more or less so that the overall length of the connections corresponds exactly to the width of the conveyer belt. It is obvious that this type of connecting wire conforms to any slight variations from standard in the width of various belt sections.

It is to be understood that the above described embodiment of the invention is for the purpose of illustration only, and various changes may be made therein without de-

parting from the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim as my invention:

1. A helically woven wire conveyer comprising a section with a right-hand weave and a section with a left-hand weave, and means adapted to vary in effective length upon variation in the width of said sections for connecting the said sections to each other.

2. In a helically woven wire conveyer in which there are a plurality of sections, a plurality of connecting wires connecting each pair of adjacent sections, the connecting wires having operlapping portions.

3. A connection for sections of conveyer belts, comprising a pair of substantially straight connecters having end portions adapted to overlap to a greater or less degree, whereby to adapt said connecters for use with sections of different width.

4. In a helically woven wire conveyer in which there are a plurality of sections of alternate weave, a plurality of connecting wires connecting each pair of adjacent sections, the connecting wires having overlapping flattened portions.

5. In a helically woven wire conveyer having a plurality of sections, a plurality of intermediate connecting wires joining each pair of adjacent sections, each of said wires having an overlapping flattened portion.

6. In a helically woven wire conveyer having a plurality of sections with alternate weave, means varying in width in accordance with variations in the width of the conveyer for connecting the alternate sections, each of said means comprising a plurality of connecting wires connecting each pair of adjacent sections, each of said wires having a portion flattened and part of the said flattened portion overlapping a similar portion of another connecting wire.

Signed at Hartford, Connecticut, this 22nd day of December, 1928.

KARL E. PEILER.