No. 675,547. Patented June 4, 1901.

J. H. KRAMER.

CONVEYER APRON FOR HARVESTERS, &c.

(Application filed Feb. 5, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

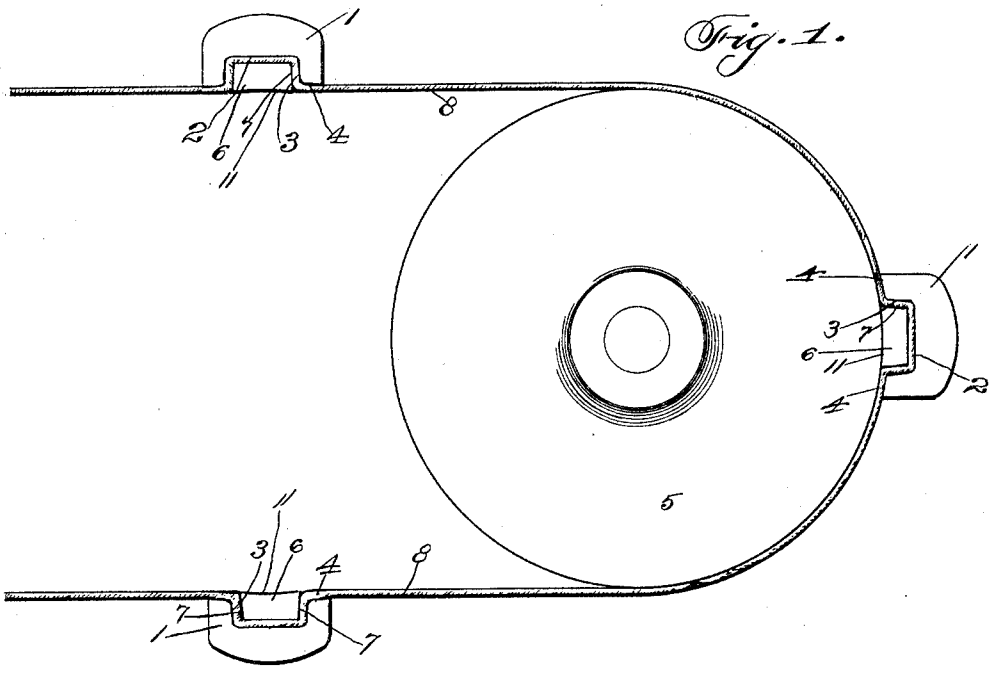


Fig. 5.

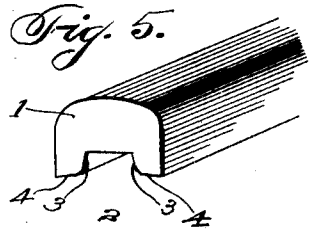


Fig. 4.

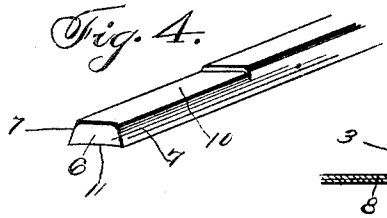


Fig. 2.

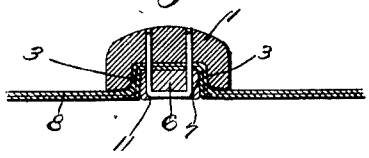
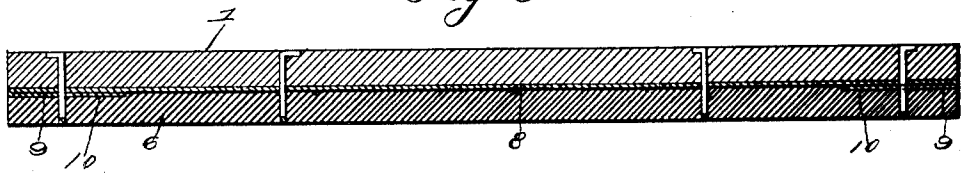


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HENRY KRAMER, OF BRIGHTON, ILLINOIS.

CONVEYER-APRON FOR HARVESTERS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,547, dated June 4, 1901.

Application filed February 5, 1901. Serial No. 46,125. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HENRY KRAMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brighton, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Conveyer-Apron for Harvesters and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improved conveyer-apron adapted for use on harvesting and threshing machines and the like; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices hereinafter fully set forth and claimed.

The object of my invention is to effect improvements in the construction of the cross-slats and retaining-keys whereby the cross-slats may be securely fastened on the elevator-canvas and prevented from working loose thereon and whereby straws are prevented from working between the elevator-canvas and the cross-slats.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of a conveying-apron constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a similar view taken on a plane at right angles to that of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of a portion of one of the retaining-keys. Fig. 5 is a similar view of a portion of one of the cross-slats.

In the embodiment of my invention I provide a cross-slat 1, which is preferably made of wood, but which may be made of any other suitable material, and is provided on its inner side with a groove 2, the length of which is coextensive with that of the slat. The sides 3 of the said groove converge toward the outer side of the slat, as shown. The inner side 4 of the slat is slightly concaved, substantially on the radius of the roller (shown at 5, Fig. 1) on which the conveyer-apron passes.

In connection with each cross-slat I employ a retaining-key 6, which is adapted to fit in the groove 2, is provided with converging sides 7, and is coextensive in length with that of the slat. The canvas 8 of the conveyer-apron has its edges folded on its inner side, as at 9, in order to finish the edges of the canvas and not present rough or selvage edges at the sides thereof. The cross-slat is placed on the outer side of the canvas. The retaining-key 6 is placed on the inner side thereof and forced into the groove 2 of the slat, carrying the canvas with it and forcing the canvas into the groove, the said retaining-key and groove coacting to securely clamp the canvas between the slat and the retaining-key. The latter is secured to the slat by any suitable means, as screws, nails, staples, or the like. Owing to the converging sides of the groove 2 and the retaining-key the latter acts as a wedge in clamping the canvas in the groove, as will be understood. The doubled portions of the canvas at the sides of the apron are clamped between the cross-slat and the retaining-key, the ends of the latter being somewhat thinner, as at 10, than the intermediate portion thereof to compensate for the doubled thickness of the canvas at the sides of the apron. The inner or under side of the retaining-key is concaved transversely, as at 11, to correspond with the concavity 4 on the lower side of the cross-slat and prevent the joints between the overlapping portions of the canvas and slat from opening as the slat passes around the roller 5.

The ends of the canvas are connected together by straps and buckles, whereby the apron may be tightened when the same becomes slack.

While the apron is here shown and described as being made of canvas, it will be understood that the same may be made of any other suitable material.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a conveyer-apron of the class described, the combination of the cross-slat grooved on its inner side, the retaining-key, and the canvas, the latter being doubled at its edges to finish the sides thereof and being clamped in the groove of the cross-slat by the retaining-key, the length of said cross-slat and retaining-key being coextensive with the width of the conveyer-apron and the said retaining-key being thinner at its ends than at its intermediate portion to compensate for the doubled thickness of the canvas at the sides of the apron, substantially as described.

2. In a conveyer-apron of the class described, the combination of a cross-slat hav-

ing a groove 2 on its inner side provided with converging sides 3, the inner side of the said cross-slat being concaved as at 4; the retaining-key having the converging sides 7 and adapted to fit in the said groove, the inner side of said retaining-key being concaved transversely, as at 11, and the canvas clamped by the said retaining-key in the groove 2 of the cross-slat, the said retaining-key being secured to the cross-slat, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN HENRY KRAMER.

Witnesses:
ADOLPH MILLER,
JOHN C. HEYER.