Jan. 8, 1929. 1,698,100

R. L. LEE

ENDLESS BELT FOR ROLLER WRINGERS

Original Filed March 31, 1923

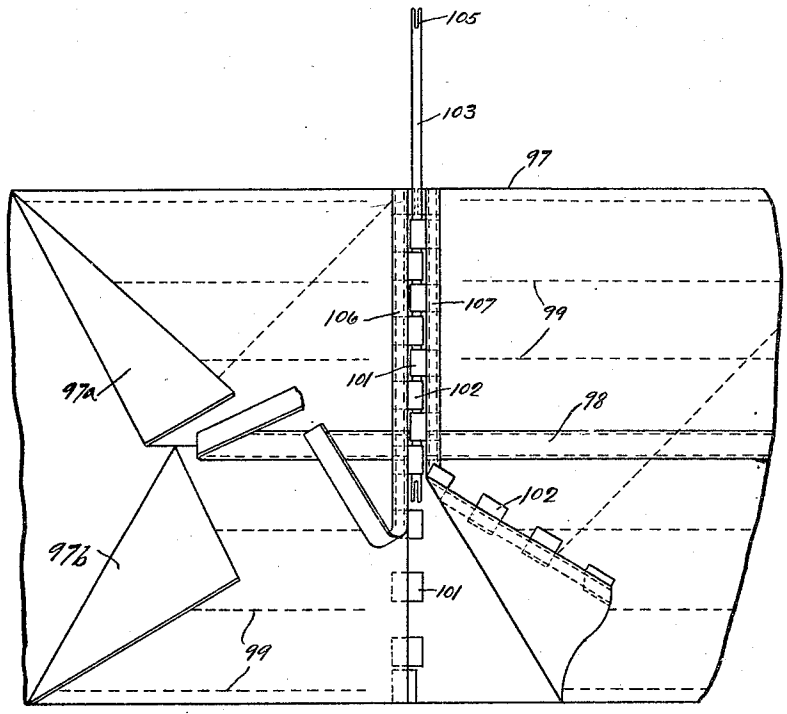


Fig. 1

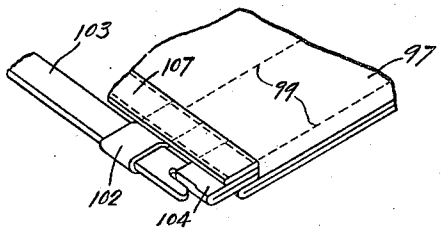


Fig. 2

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ENDLESS BELT FOR ROLLER WRINGERS.

Original application filed March 31, 1923, Serial No. 629,202. Divided and this application filed April 19, 1926. Serial No. 102,935.

The present invention relates to improvements in endless belts for roller wringers and is a division of my copending application for domestic appliance, Serial No. 629,202, filed March 31, 1923. In that application there is disclosed a clothes wringer comprising two wringer rolls, with an endless conveyor disposed between the rolls and adapted to be moved by the rotation of the rolls whereby to convey clothes to the rolls. The present invention relates to endless belts or conveyors, and particularly to the manner of providing a belt or conveyor for clothes wringers or the like.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide an endless fabric belt conveyor which can be readily coupled or uncoupled.

In carrying out the above object, spaced loops are provided on the connectible ends of the conveyor and the loops are nested within the spaces. The loops are adapted to receive a stave whereby to connect the ends of the conveyor to thus provide an endless conveyor or belt. Another object of the present invention is to cover the ends of the stave. And a still further object is to connect the corners of the connectible ends of the conveyor with one another.

Further objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein a preferred form of the present invention is clearly shown.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary plan view of a portion of the conveyor showing the construction thereof and showing the manner of connecting the ends thereof; and

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of the corner of one end of the conveyor and showing the manner of covering the end of the stave and the manner of holding the corner of the conveyor in position.

Referring to the drawings, the conveyor or belt 97, which is adapted to be disposed between the rolls of a wringer, is preferably made of two thicknesses of fabric, such as canvas. In making the conveyor, a flat strip of canvas is folded so that the sides of said strip join at the center. In Fig. 1, portions 97^a and 97^b are shown folded back, merely for the purpose of showing the lower layer of canvas. A strip of tape 98 is sewed through the side edges of the fabirc to make a two-ply belt. Parallel stitchings 99 are provided lengthwise on the belt to hold the plies together, so that said plies will, together, form a relatively stiff belt, so as to prevent the belt from gathering.

A series of spaced loops 101 are sewed to the one end of the conveyor belt 97, while spaced loops 102 are sewed to the other end of the conveyor belt. Loops 101 are adapted to fit within the spaces between the loops 102, while the loops 102 are adapted to fit within the spaces between the loops 101. A stave 103 is inserted into the loops 101 and 102 to thereby lace the belt. The stave is preferably made of thin, flat material so as to obviate undue bulging of the belt at its point of union and therefore avoid bumping as the joint passes through the wringer rollers. Pairs of loops 104, shorter than loops 101 and 102, are located at each side edge of the belt. One of these loops 104 is carried at each corner of the end of the belt fabric so as to engage the notched end 105 of the stave 103.

The small loops 104 provide means for lacing the belt at the side edges and prevent accidental removal of the stave. In lacing the belt, the stave 103 is first inserted through loops 101 and 102, as is shown in Fig. 1. One of the notched ends is then inserted into the small loops 104 at one side of the belt 97. After one side of the belt is connected, the other notched end 105 is inserted within the loop 104 on the other side of the belt. It is understood that the belt will stretch sidewise so that the loops 104 can be stretched over a notched end 105. Both ends of the conveyor belt are reinforced by tape 106 and 107 secured by stitching.

It is to be understood that features of the present invention are adapted not only to clothes wringing apparatus, but also to other apparatus involving a rolling action in the mode of operation, such as mangles having one or more rollers adapted to be driven by a power device.

Thus it is apparent that by virtue of the present invention, clothes being conveyed to the wringer rolls will not be engaged by the ends of stave and, perhaps, thereby torn, because the ends of the staves are covered by loops 104. Also, the corners of the con-

nectible ends of the conveyor are connected and maintained in position. The forked ends of the stave 103 are received by the small loops 104, which are disposed on all four corners of the connectible ends.

While the form of embodiment of the invention as herein disclosed, constitutes a preferred form, it is to be understood that other forms might be adopted, all coming within the scope of the claims which follow.

What is claimed is as follows:

1. An endless belt for roller wringers comprising a strip of fabric provided with fabric loops at the adjacent edges thereof and a relatively thin flat stave passing through the loops.

2. A conveyor belt for roller wringers comprising a length of fabric material the end edges of which are provided with interfitting fabric loops attached alternately to the adjacent end edges, and a thin flat stave extending across the belt and passing through the loops.

3. A conveyor belt for roller wringers comprising a length of fabric material the end edges of which are provided with interfitting fabric loops attached alternately to the adjacent end edges, a stave passing through all of the loops, and means on one end of the belt and detachably connected with the stave for preventing endwise movement of the stave.

4. A conveyor belt for roller wringers comprising a length of fabric material the end edges of which are provided with interfitting fabric loops attached alternately to the adjacent end edges; a stave passing through all of the loops, said stave provided with a notch at one end extending longitudinally of the stave, a pair of loops located at the end edges adjacent one side of the belt, said loops being received by the notch at the end of the stave whereby to prevent accidental removal of the stave, the stretching of the fabric permitting the loops to be disengaged from the stave.

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my signature.

RALPH L. LEE.