

No. 660,027.

Patented Oct. 16, 1900.

J. K. PROCTOR.
CONVEYER BELT.

(Application filed Apr. 25, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

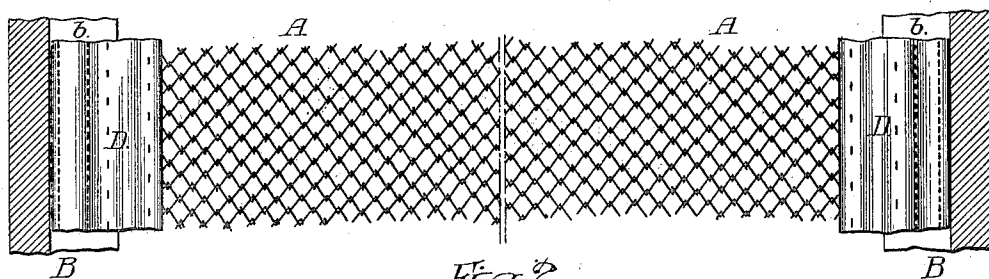


Fig. 2.

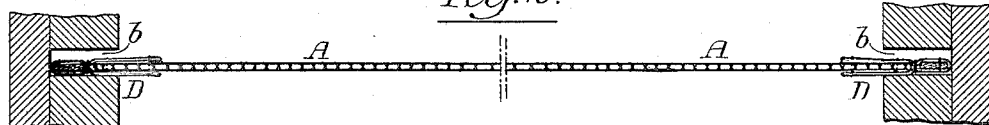


Fig. 3.

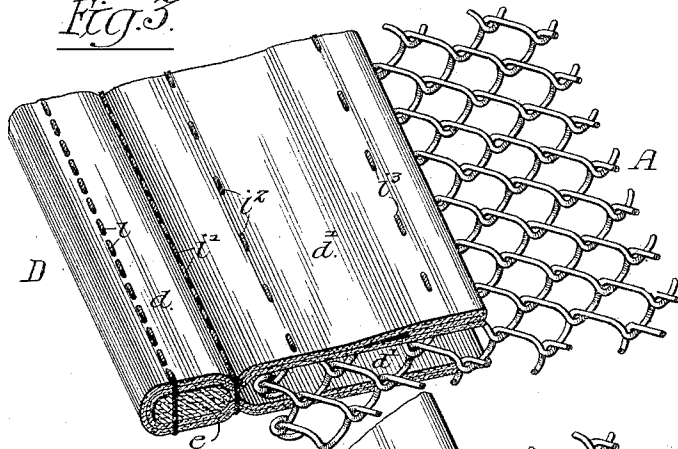


Fig. 4.

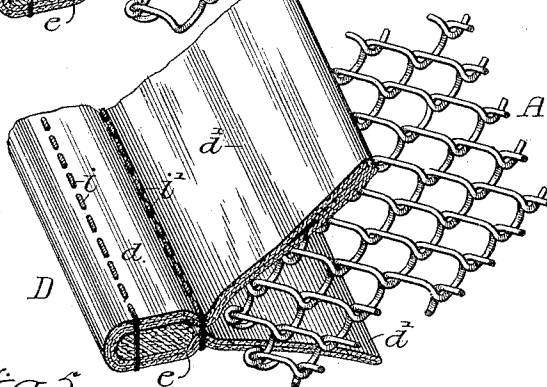
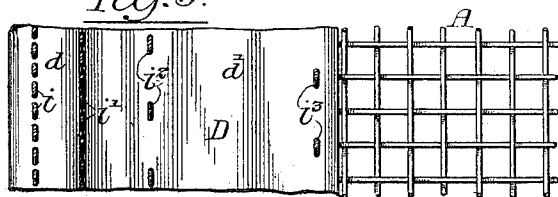


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:-

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSIAH K. PROCTOR, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE
PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CONVEYER-BELT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 660,027, dated October 16, 1900.

Application filed April 25, 1900. Serial No. 14,335. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSIAH K. PROCTOR, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain
5 Improvements in Conveyer-Belts, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of my invention is to prevent the rapid wearing away of the edges or selvages of wire belts and the guides therefor.

10 A further object of the invention is to prevent the buckling of the wire belt, as fully described hereinafter.

My invention is particularly adapted for use in endless-belt driers for tobacco and other
15 material in which a perforated belt is used.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of sufficient of a belt to illustrate my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of one edge of the belt. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the method of applying the edging to the belt. Fig. 5 is a view showing the edging applied to a different style of belt from that shown in Fig. 1.

25 The belt shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, is a very acceptable belt for use in drying-machines or in machines using an endless perforated belt, as it is pliable, the sections being linked together, so that the belt will readily pass around the drums and rolls; but
30 belts of this style, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, have very rough edges where the one wire section is turned over and clenched to an adjoining wire section. These belts A travel
35 within grooves *b* in the framework B of the machine. The framework is generally made of wood, as wood is preferable in drying and steaming machines. It will be readily seen that the belt cannot run evenly through
40 guides without coming in contact with the vertical portions of the guides at different points throughout the length of the machine, and consequently the rough edges of the belt scrape the woodwork and in time form splinters, which interfere with the smooth running of the belt and in some instances cause
45 the belt to buckle and break.

By my invention I am enabled to use the form of belt shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive,
50 with good results and make a very smooth-

running and lasting belt. This is accomplished by attaching to each edge of the belt an edging D, this edging consisting of a body-section *d*, in which is a filling *e* of some suitable fabric. A line of stitches *i* attach
55 the filling to the edging, and a line of stitches *i'* form a pocket for this filling and form two flaps *d'* *d'*, which extend one on one side of the wire and the other on the opposite side, as shown in Fig. 4. When the edging is in
60 place, the flaps are secured to the wire by stitches *i''* *i''*. The edging is preferably made of duck or some suitable material that will withstand wear, and the filling *e* is also made of material that will withstand wear, so that
65 the surface that rests within the groove in the framework of the machine is smooth, as the edges of the belt are protected by the edging D, and very little wear will take place, as the belt cannot abrade the walls of the grooves.
70 It will be seen from Fig. 2 that the filled body-section *d* is of the same thickness as the main portion of the edging, the flaps, as well as the body-section, bearing upon the guides. Before the edging need be discarded and a
75 new edging substituted a portion of the edging can be worn away. A new edging can be substituted for the old one by simply loosening the stitches *i''* *i''*; but I have found by actual use that there is very little wear upon
80 the belt, and the belt will last much longer than those now used.

Fig. 5 simply shows my improved edging applied to a square-mesh wire belt. The edges of this belt are rough, although not as
85 rough as the edges of the belt shown in Figs. 1 to 4; but this belt will not pass around small rollers as readily as the belt mentioned above.

It will be understood that I do not limit myself, however, to any form of metallic perforated belt, as the edges of the belt will wear away rapidly, and the rough edges of the belt will cut the walls of the grooves when made of material such as wood, without the belt is
95 provided with my improved edging.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of a wire belt, an edging consisting of a filled body-section *d*, flaps *d'* on each side of the belt and secured to the
100

belt by stitching, the said filled body-section being of the same thickness as the main portion of the edging, so that the bearing will be upon the flaps as well as upon the body-section, substantially as described.

5 2. The combination of a wire belt, an edging consisting of a filled body-section and flaps on each side of the belt secured thereto by stitching, and a row of stitches passing

through the body-section and the filling material, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSIAH K. PROCTOR.

Witnesses:

WILL. A. BARR,

JOS. H. KLEIN.