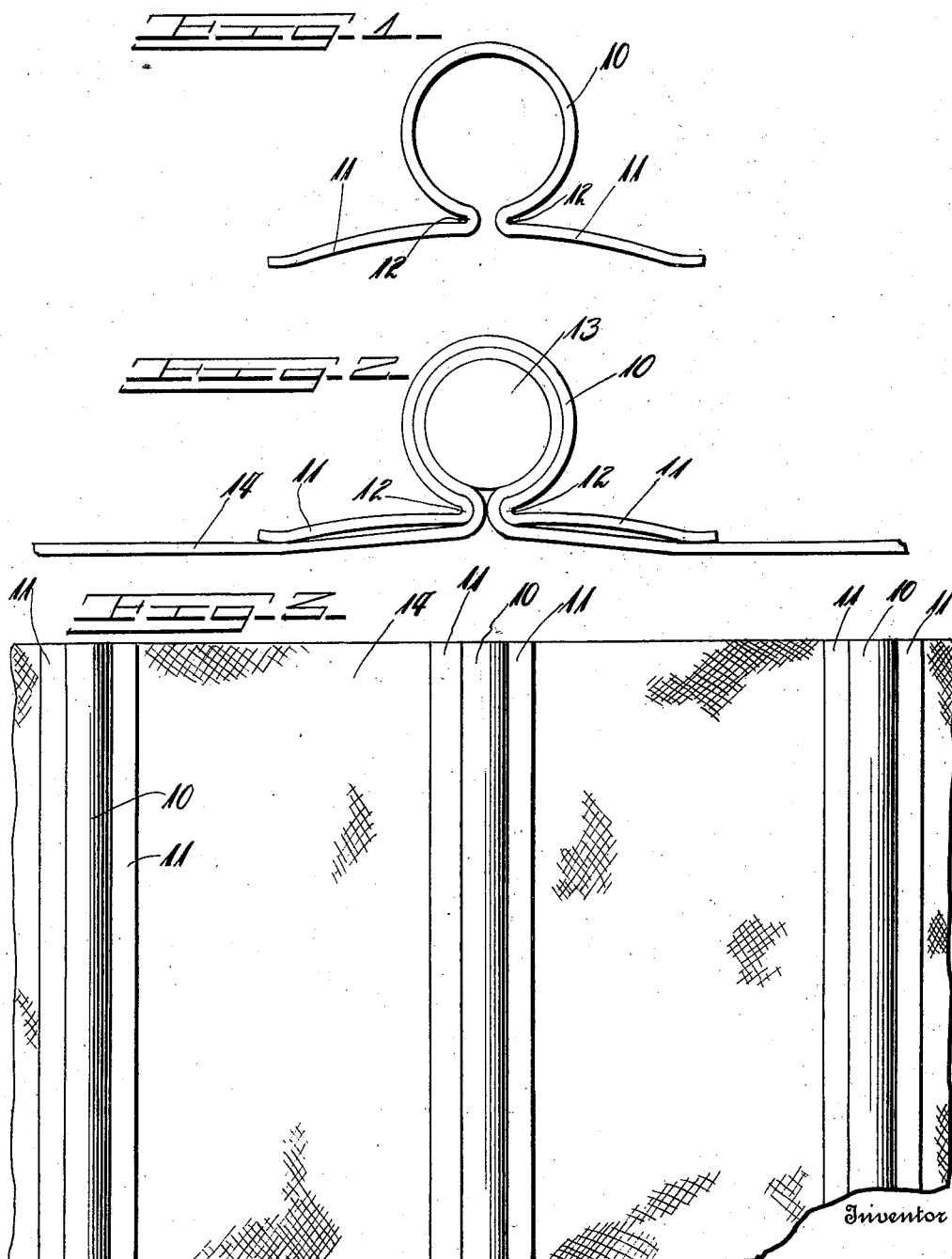


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 MEANS FOR ATTACHING CONVEYER SLATS.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 30, 1910.

1,015,558.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912.



Witnesses

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GEORGE E. GLISAR, OF SAWYER, NORTH DAKOTA.

MEANS FOR ATTACHING CONVEYER-SLATS.

1,015,558.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

Application filed August 30, 1910. Serial No. 579,769.

To all whom it may concern: *

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. GLISAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sawyer, in the county of Ward, State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Attaching Conveyer-Slats; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to conveyers and has special reference to a novel means for attaching the slats to belt conveyers.

One object of the invention is to provide a device of the kind described wherein the slats may be securely attached to a conveyer belt without the use of rivets, nails, bolts or the like.

Another object of the invention is to provide a means of the class described wherein the slat attachment will be held in position on the conveyer by friction, the parts being so arranged that the friction takes place between two portions of the conveyer belt.

A third object of the invention is to provide a device of the kind described with means to resiliently press two parts of a conveyer belt together.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in general of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically set forth in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, like characters of reference indicate like parts in the several views, and Figure 1 is a view of the attachment prior to its being applied to a conveyer, the view being from one end. Fig. 2 is an end view of the device applied. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of a conveyer belt showing the device in position.

The invention consists of a strip of resilient metal such as spring steel or the like, the strip being preferably of such length as to extend from one side to the other of a conveyer belt. The central portion of this strip is formed as indicated at 10 into a tube having a narrow slot running along one side from end to end. The lateral edge portions 11 of the plate are bent away from the slot and curve slightly away from the body portion. The bends 12 between these lateral portions 11 and the body 10 are thus spaced closely together from end to end. These

lateral portions 11 are preferably termed face wings for reasons hereinafter to be set forth.

At 13 is indicated a core rod and this core rod is of equal length with the body 10 and of slightly less diameter.

A conveyer belt 14 is here shown and is illustrated as being made of the usual canvas. As clearly shown in the drawings the receiving portion of the tube evenly engages with the conveyer belt 14, the oppositely extended parallel and downwardly projecting portions 11 of said tube bindingly contacting with the belt, whereby a durable and continuous belt is produced along its entire length, the said yielding extensions of the tube projecting a sufficient distance to cause the material of which the conveyer is composed to hold the rod 13 in proper position when strain is brought to bear upon the belt thus constructed.

The device is applied to the conveyer belt by placing a bight of the belt in the opening of the body 10, the bends 12 being sprung apart for this purpose as these bends are intended to lie at less distance before the application of the device than twice the thickness of said belt. When the bight has been inserted in the body 10 the core rod 13 is inserted in the bight and it is to be observed that the difference in diameter between the core rod and body is slightly less than twice the thickness of said belt. When in this position and the belt stretched the ends of the wings 11 will rest on the belt and hold the body 10 up therefrom. These wings thus constitute base portions resting on said belt. It is to be observed that when this device is assembled in this manner the belt will be frictionally held between the core rod 13 and the inside of the body 10 and also that the bends 12 will act to resiliently press together the two portions of the belt 14 which extend over these bends. By means of this peculiar arrangement no necessity arises for providing bolts, rivets or nails to secure the flight to the conveyer as the same is firmly held solely by friction.

There has thus been provided a simple and efficient device of the kind described and for the purpose specified.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:—

A flight attachment for conveyer belts comprising a single plate of resilient metal having a tubiform central portion provided

with outwardly extending wings curved upwardly intermediate their longitudinal edges and producing outer spring bearing edges, a circular rod disposed between the material of the conveyer confined within the tubiform central portion, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE E. GLISAR.

Witnesses:

H. O. DALEN,
O. G. DALEN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."