F. JOHNSON.

STEEL SLAT FOR BELTS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 6, 1913.

1,095,876. Patented May 5, 1914.

Fig. 1

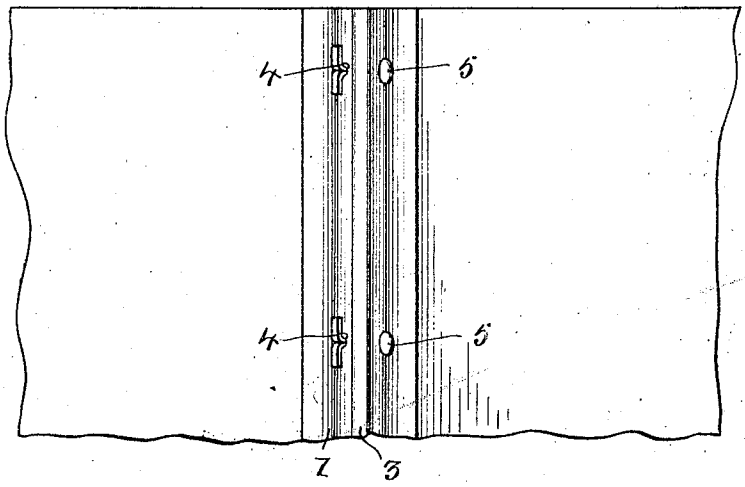


Fig. 2

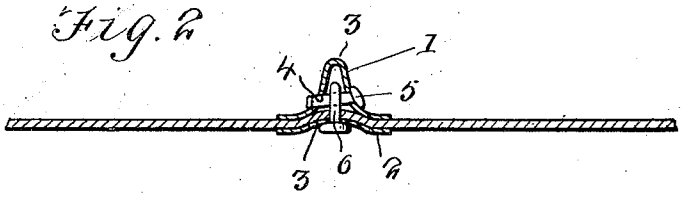


Fig. 3.

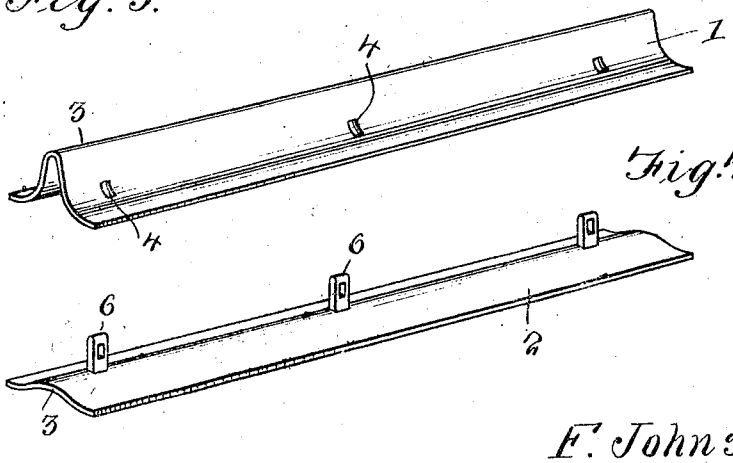


Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRITZ JOHNSON, OF HALLIDAY, NORTH DAKOTA.

STEEL SLAT FOR BELTS.

1,095,876. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 5, 1914.

Application filed December 6, 1913. Serial No. 805,123.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRITZ JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Halliday, in the county of Dunn and State of North Dakota, have invented new and useful Improvements in Steel Slats for Belts, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to steel slats adapted to be applied to the conveyer belt of a harvester or binder and it consists in the novel feature hereinafter described and claimed.

An object of the invention is to provide a slat structure of simple arrangement which may be easily and quickly applied to the belt of a harvester or binder without requiring the use of complicated tools, rivets or the like.

With the above object in view the slat structure includes two members which are corrugated longitudinally and adapted to be placed one at one side of the belt and the other at the opposite side thereof. Securing devices are passed transversely through the corrugated portion of one member and through eyes carried by the other member and serve as means for holding the slat in position upon the belt. The said securing devices may be in the form of cotter pins and their head end portions may lie against the corrugation of the outermost member of the flat structure. The portions of the pins which are spread lie against the outer surface of the uppermost member of the slat and at the rear of the corrugation thereof so that the forward portion of the corrugation of the upper member, that is to say the side portion of the corrugation which is in the direction of the line of travel of the upper run of the belt, is comparatively smooth and may engage the grain and cause the same to move with the belt.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of a belt with the slat applied. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective views of the members of the slat structure.

The slat comprises members 1 and 2 the member 1 being adapted to be positioned upon the outer side of the belt and the member 2 against the inner or under side thereof. These members 1 and 2 are corrugated longitudinally as at 3 and the said corrugation of the member 1 is provided at its sides with openings 4. Cotter pins 5 are adapted to be passed transversely through the openings 4 of the member 1 and eyes 6 which are carried by the member 2. The heads of said cotter pins lie against the forward surface of the corrugation of the member 1 while the spread end portions of the cotter pin lie against the rear surface of the corrugation 3 of the member 1. Therefore it will be seen that a slat structure is provided which may be easily and quickly applied to a belt without the use of expensive tools and when the parts are assembled on the belt they mutually contribute and coact to brace each other and also the lowermost member 2 holds the lower ends of the eyes 6 above the path of travel of the belt and the said member 2 sustains the weight of the member 1 and prevents the belt from wearing.

Having described the invention what is claimed is:—

A slat comprising members having longitudinally disposed corrugations, one of which is provided with openings, eyes carried by the other member and securing devices adapted to pass through the openings and eyes.

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

FRITZ JOHNSON.

Witnesses:
JOHN W. COOPER,
WILLIAM C. GRAY.