

Red stitched Canvas Belting is also greatly in favor for conveyor belts. They have the advantage of costing about one half as much as the rubber belt and often last almost as long. I have in mind now, two red stitched canvas belts, 30 inches wide each 420 feet long which are used to carry crushed tone. They are doing good work and handling an immense tonnage of material—about 150 tons per hour.

The feed. The material should be fed on to the belt through a chute inclined at an angle of not more than 35 degrees and pointed in the direction in which the belt is travelling so that the impact of the product falling on the belt will not injure the surface in any way. The neglect of this point has destroyed many a good belt.

The discharge. Belt conveyors can be made to discharge at almost any point between the head and tail pulleys or over the tail pulley.

Where a belt conveyor runs over and is used to fill storage bins as in a grain elevator or coal shed it is necessary to provide a tripper arrangement so that any bin can be filled within the length of the conveyor. This tripper arrangement is sometimes provided for by means of a tilting roll—somewhat similar to the troughing carrier and made so that one side of the angle pulley arrangement will drop down and allow the belt to sag on one side which allows the material to fall off. This arrangement is not always satisfactory especially for large belts handling capacities.

In such cases what is known as a belt tripper is used. This is a device running on a track, through which the belt runs. It consists of two, three or four pulleys as the case may be, the belt running over the first pulley and discharging the material by centrifugal force into a chute which carries it out on one or both sides the belt then running down and around a lower pulley out of the way.

Trippers run on four wheels on a track and can be moved either by power or by hand over any bin into which the material is to be discharged.

The speed of a Belt Conveyor depends on the material being handled. For coal, ashes, sand, gravel, crushed stone, etc., it is safe to run at from 200 to 250 feet of travel per minute where as for grain they can safely run at as high as 600 feet per minute.

Belts are sometimes used for handling light parcels and packages. In this case they are not troughed but run flat between side guide plates to keep the parcels from falling off and where the capacity warrants it they form a much cheaper method of handling light packages than trucks.

The T. Eaton Co. have a parcel conveyor of this kind installed in their mail order department. The belt is 30 inches