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(54) **LINKAGE ASSEMBLY FOR SELF-SUPPORTING CONVEYOR BELT**

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(21) Appl. No.: **15/071,023**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 15, 2016**

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B65G 17/38 (2006.01)
B65G 13/02 (2006.01)
B65G 17/06 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **B65G 17/063** (2013.01); **B65G 17/385** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC B65G 17/063; B65G 17/385
USPC 198/778, 779, 852
See application file for complete search history.

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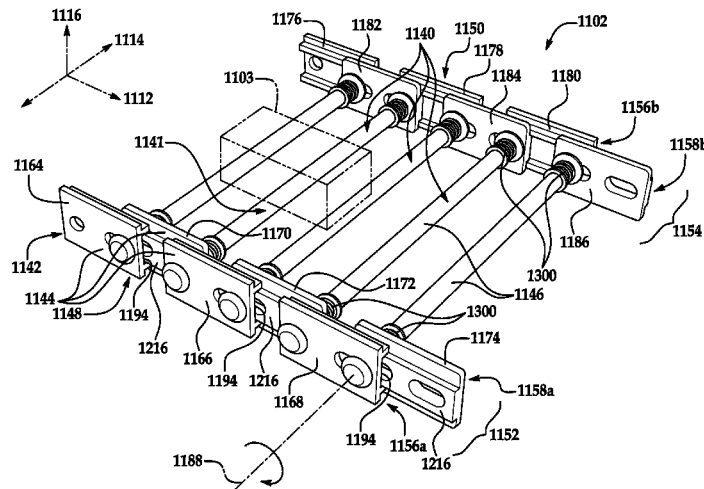
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A conveyor belt includes a self-supporting linkage assembly and a plurality of transverse elements configured to travel along a longitudinal direction. The transverse elements are interconnected by the linkage assembly. The conveyor belt also includes a biasing member. The linkage assembly includes a first link and a second link. The first and second links are configured to move relative to each other between an engaged position and a disengaged position. The biasing member is configured to bias the first and second links toward the engaged position. The first and second links, when in the engaged position, are constrained against rotation relative to each other. The first and second links, when in the disengaged position, are configured to rotate relative to each other.

45 Claims, 20 Drawing Sheets



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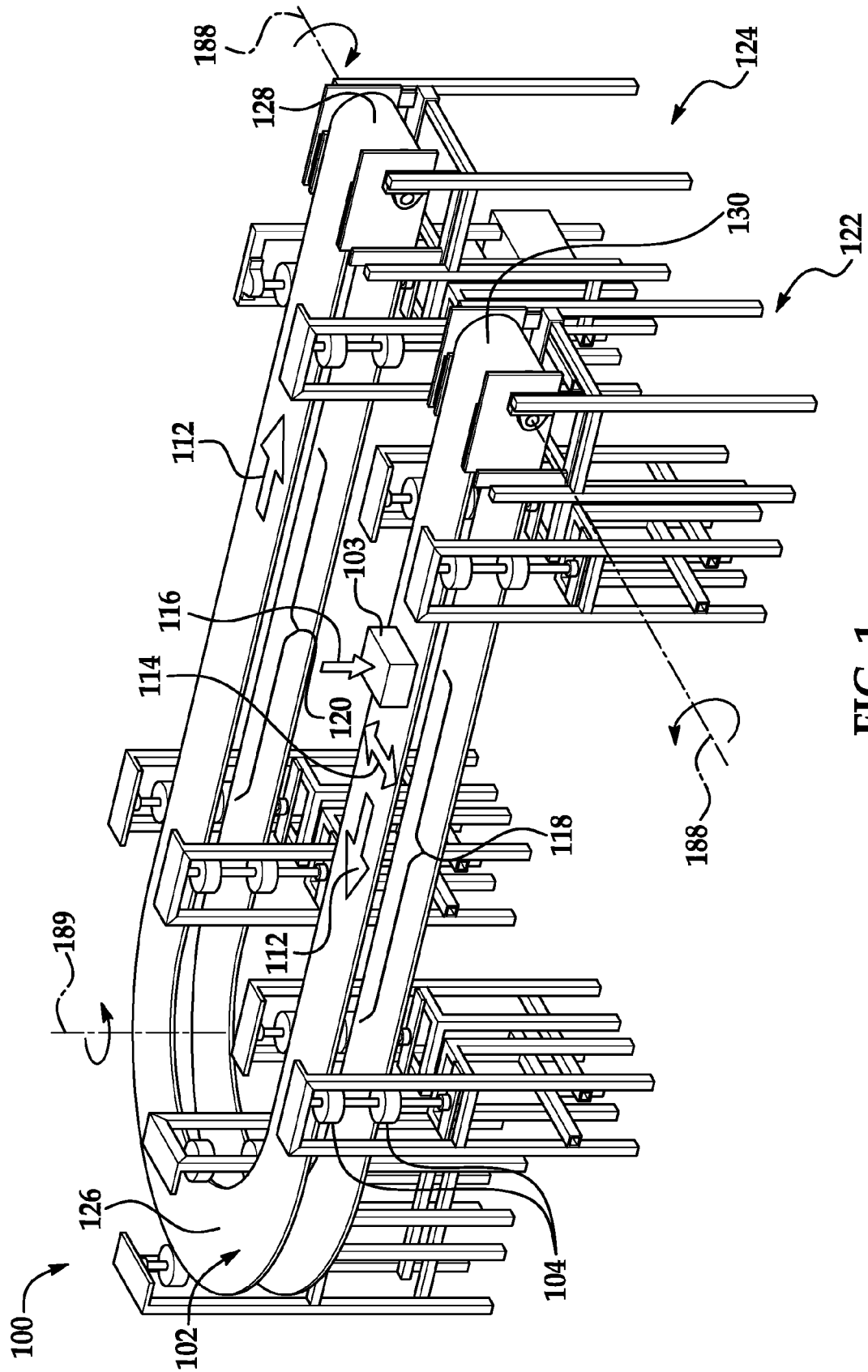
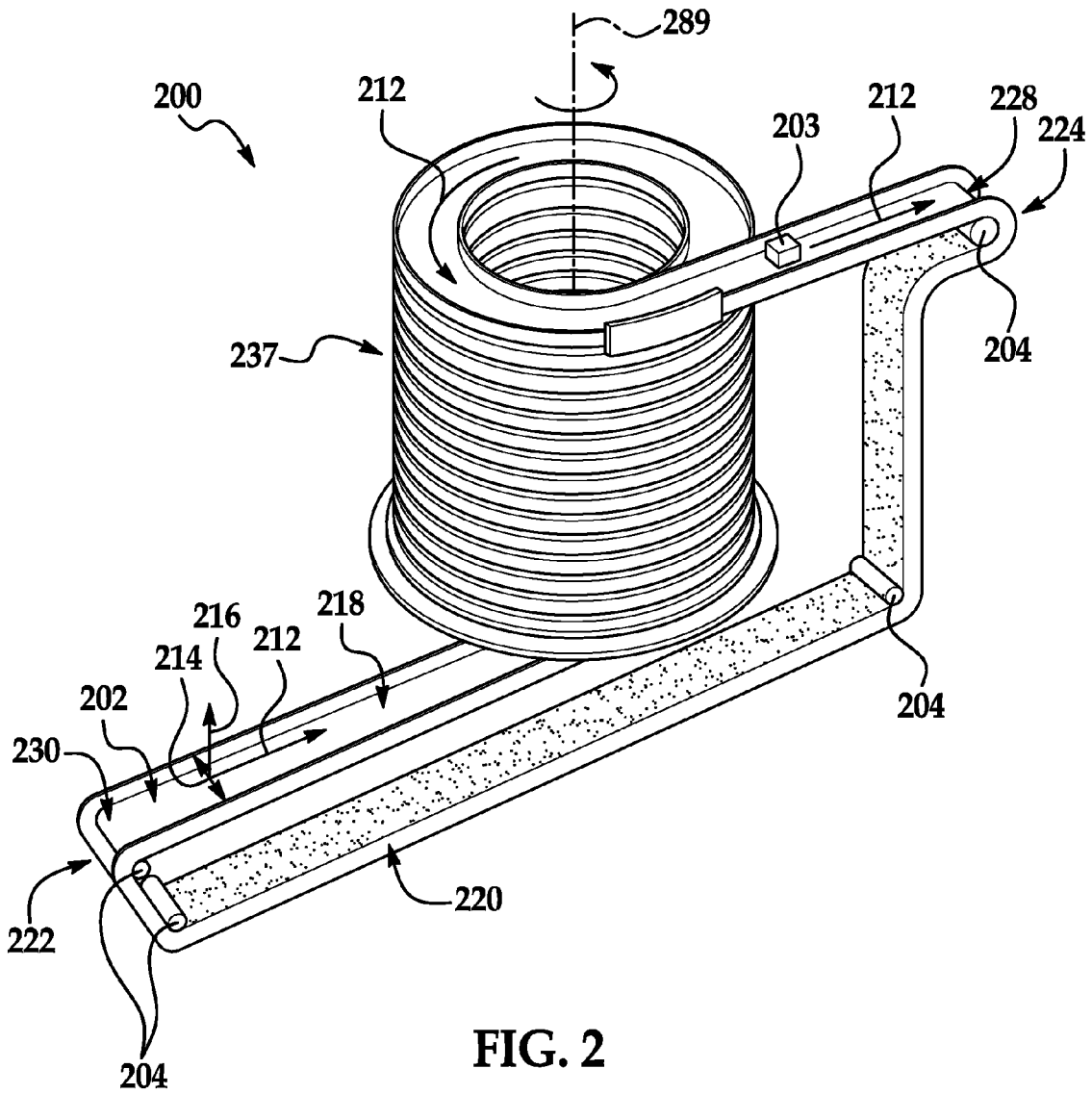


FIG. 1



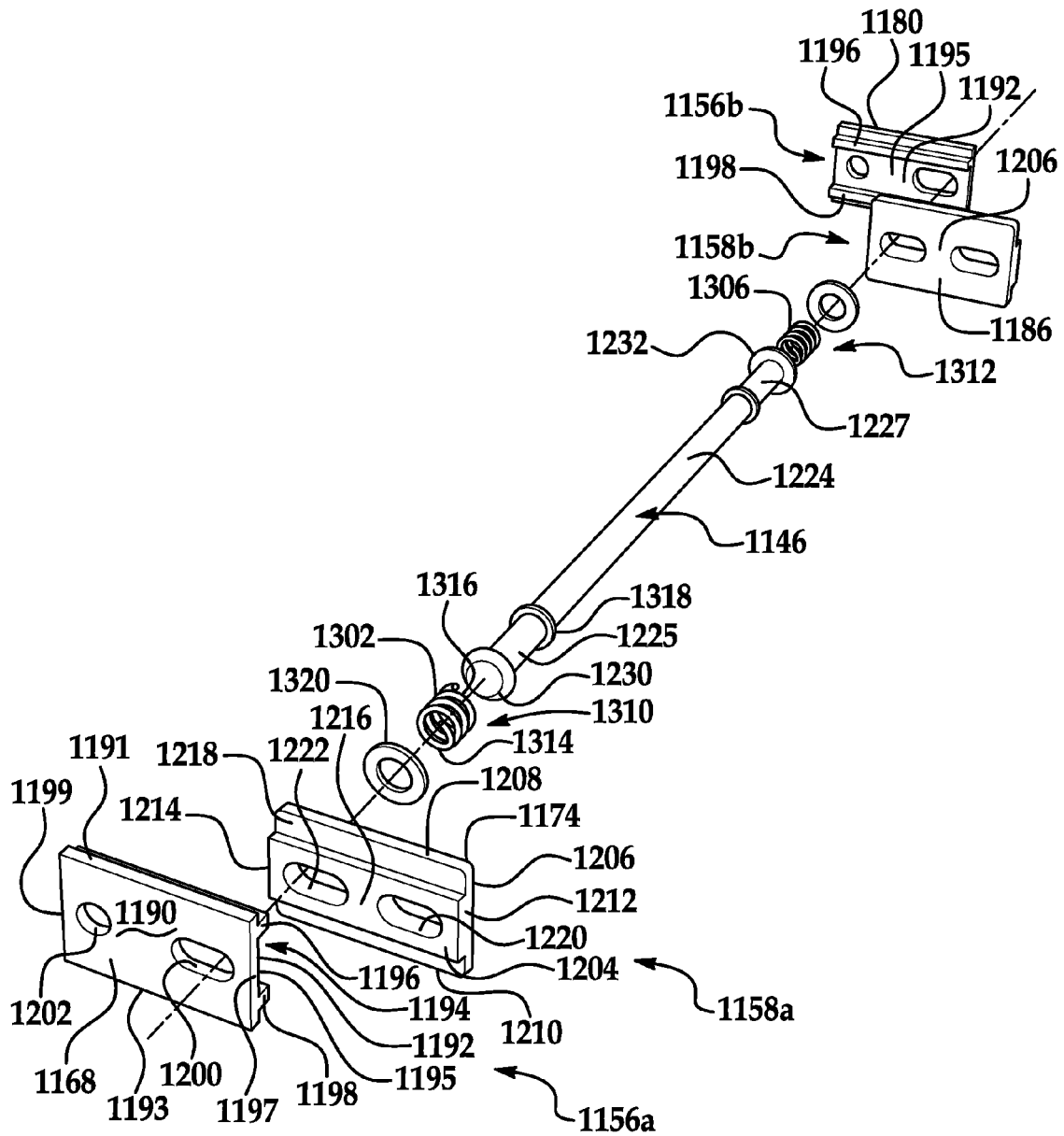


FIG. 4B

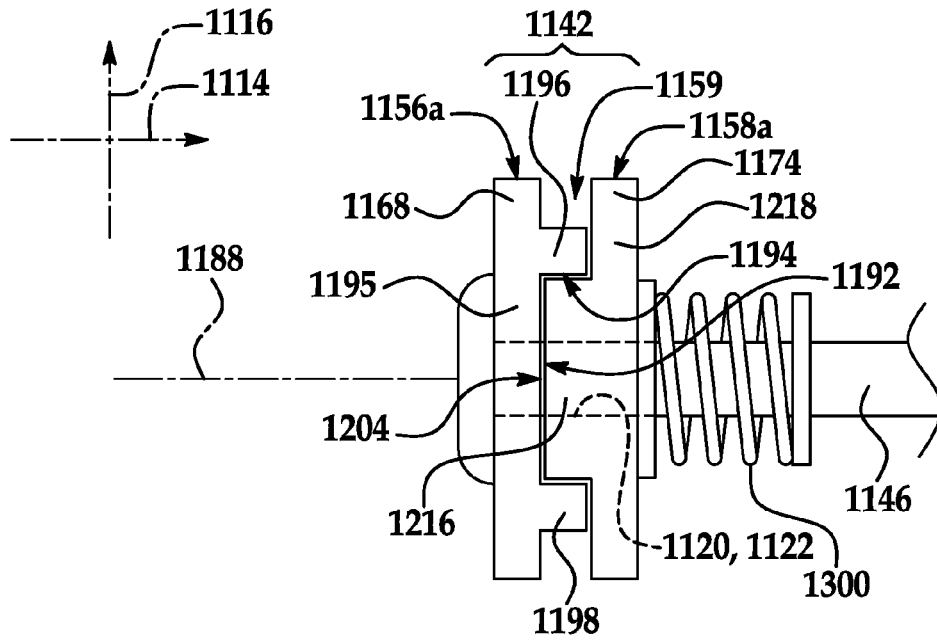


FIG. 5A

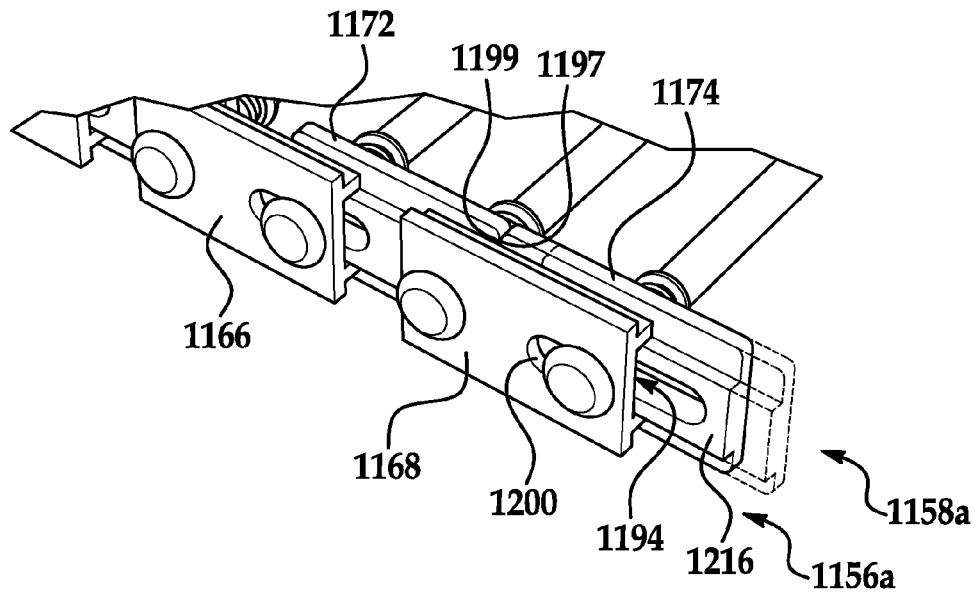


FIG. 5B

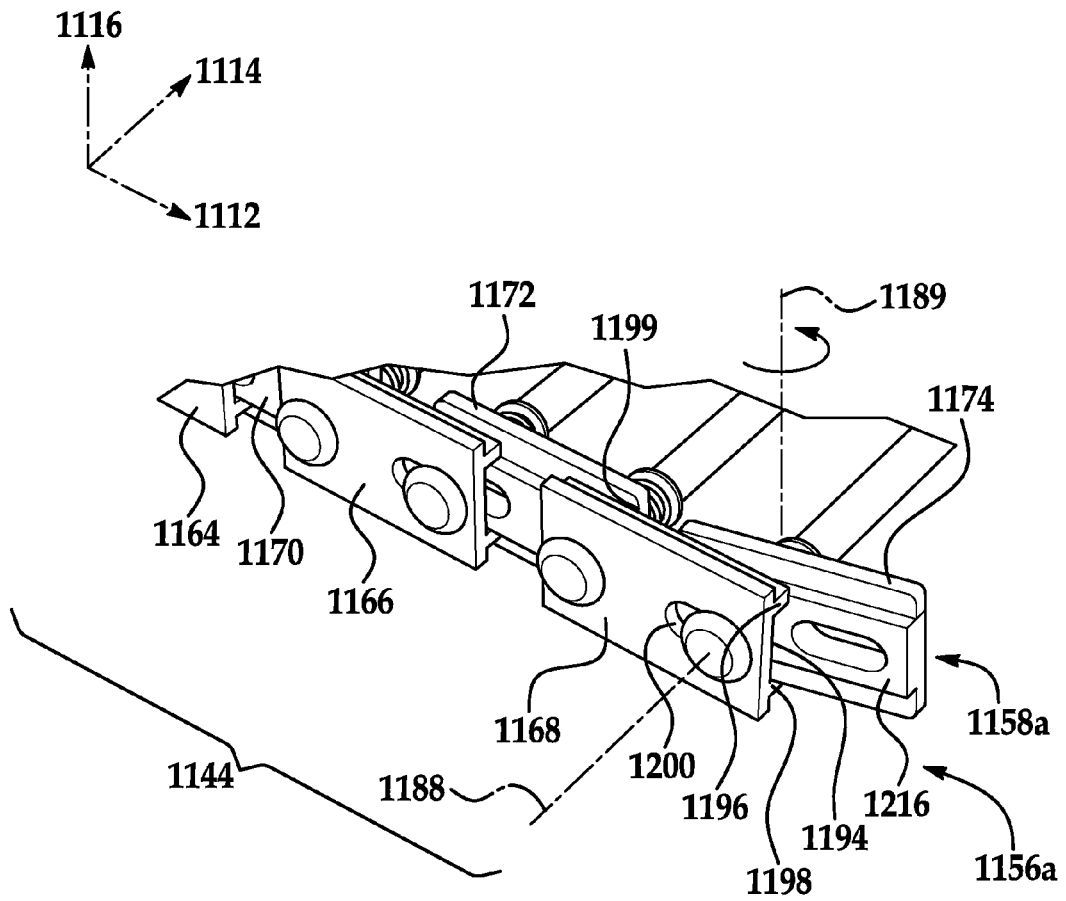


FIG. 5C

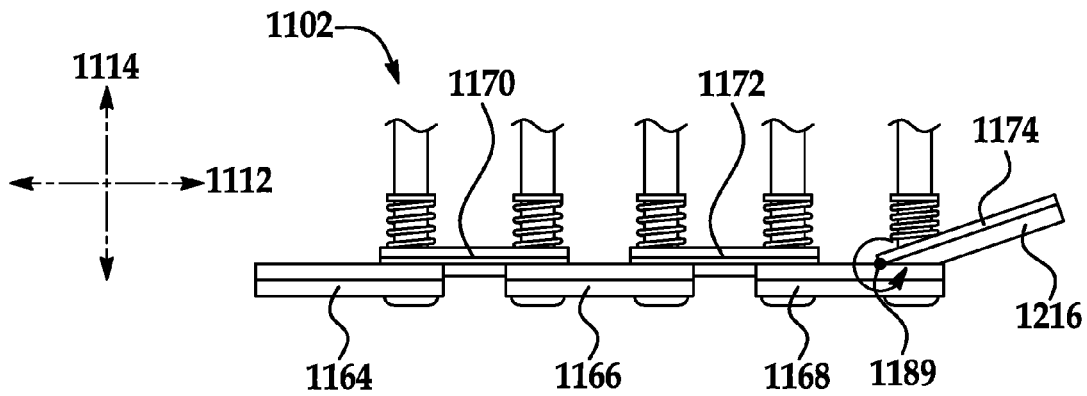


FIG. 5D

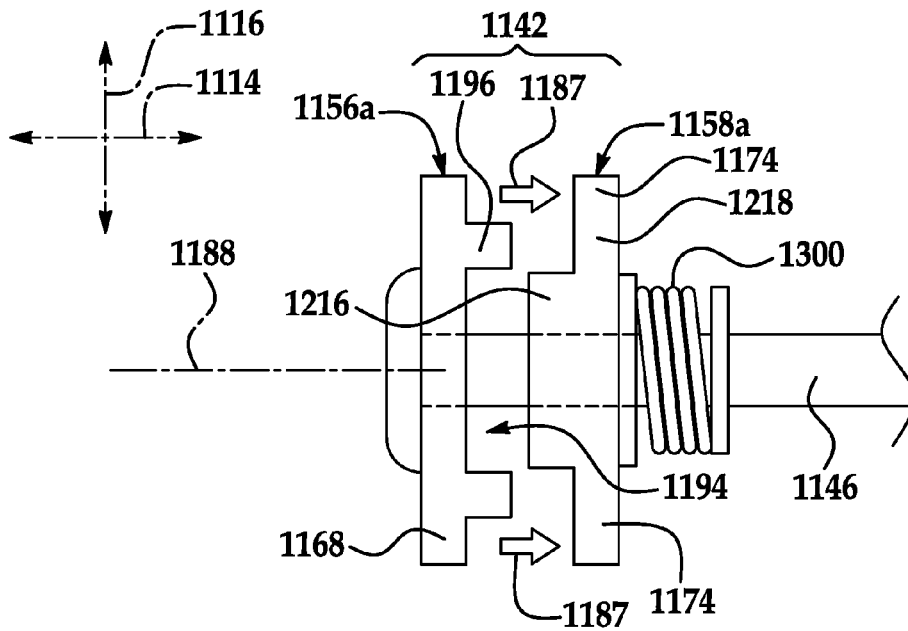


FIG. 6A

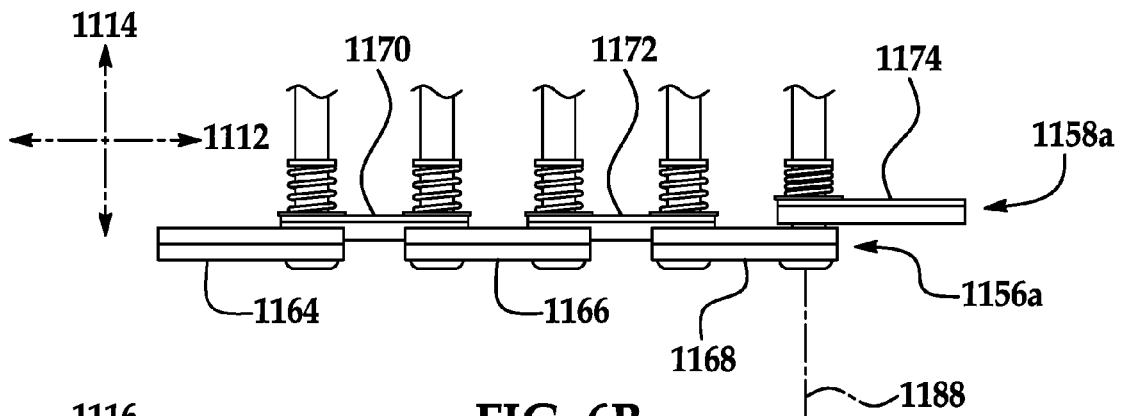


FIG. 6B

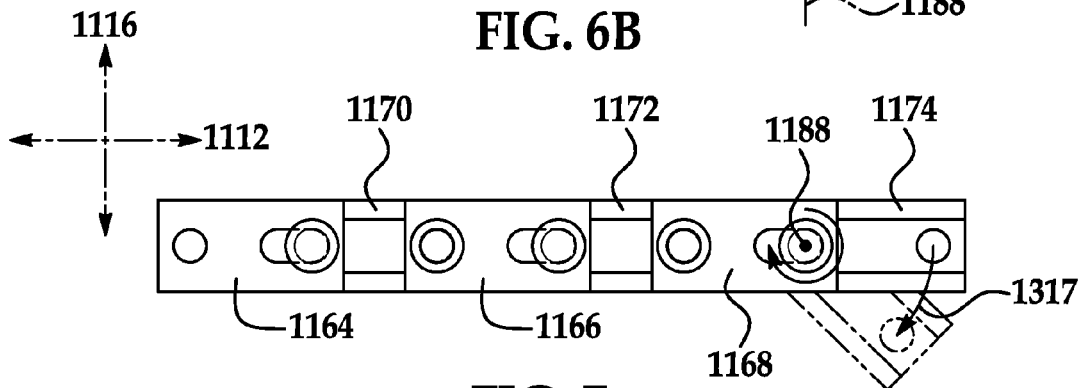


FIG. 7

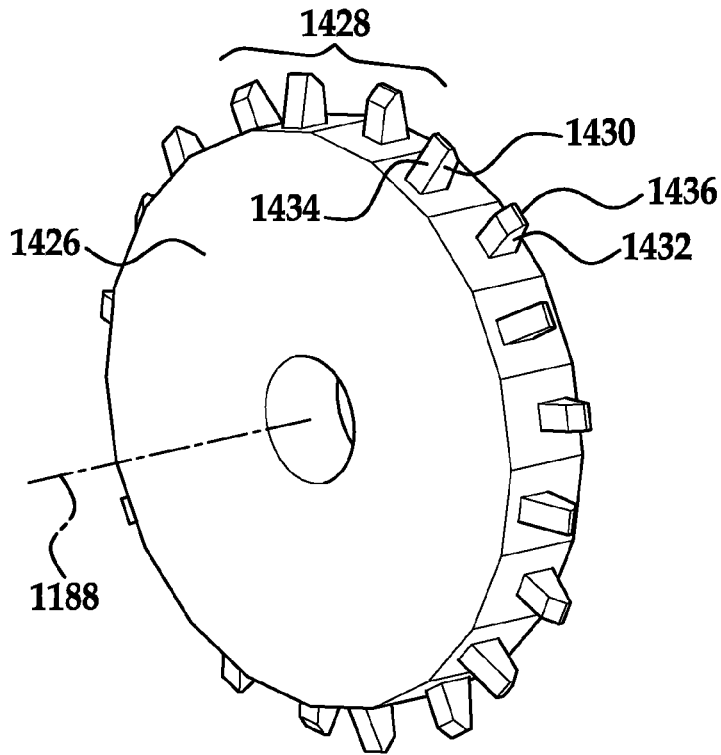


FIG. 10A

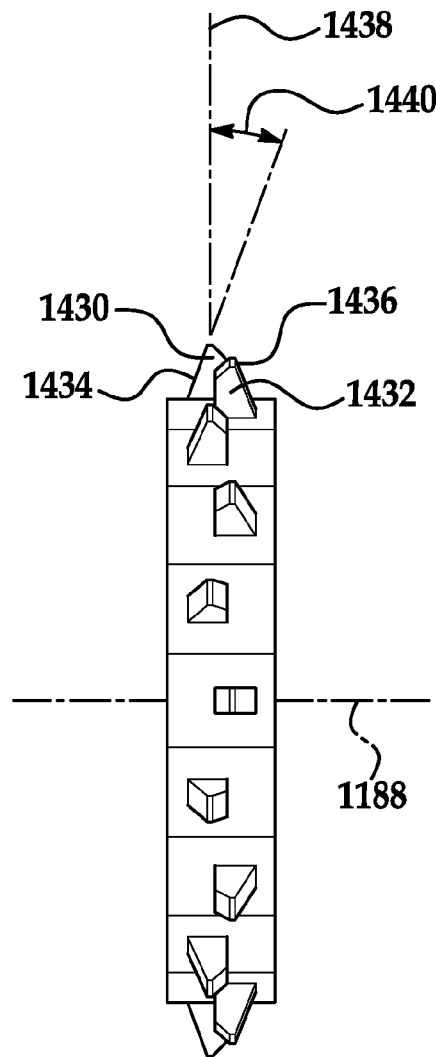


FIG. 10B

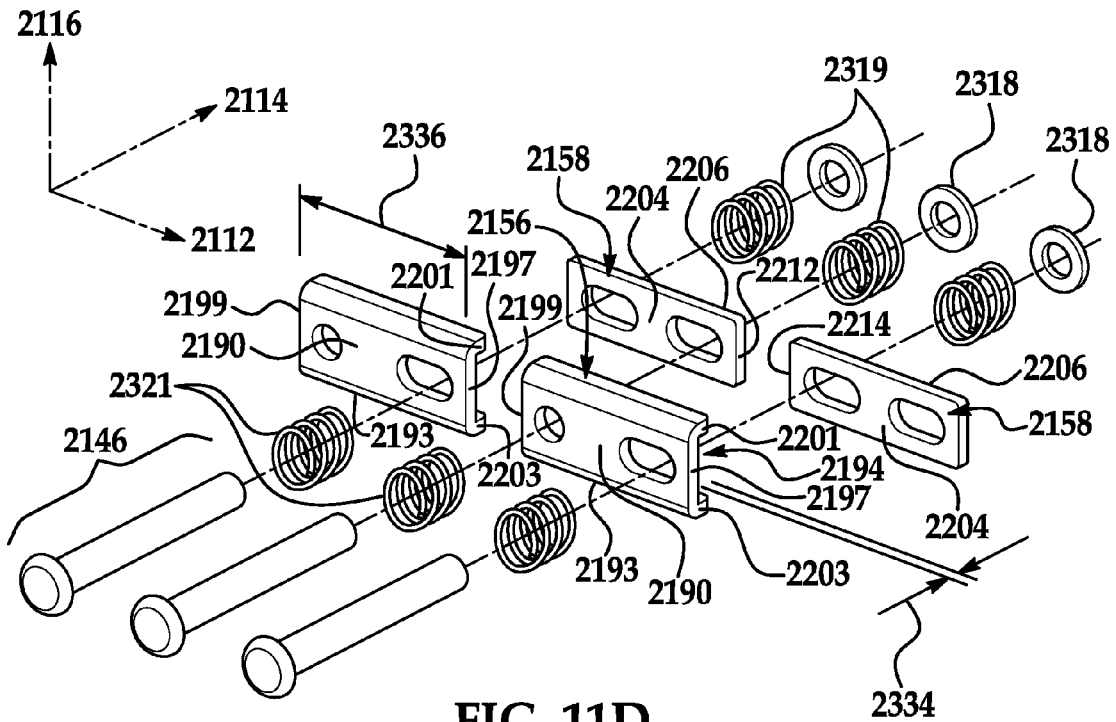


FIG. 11D

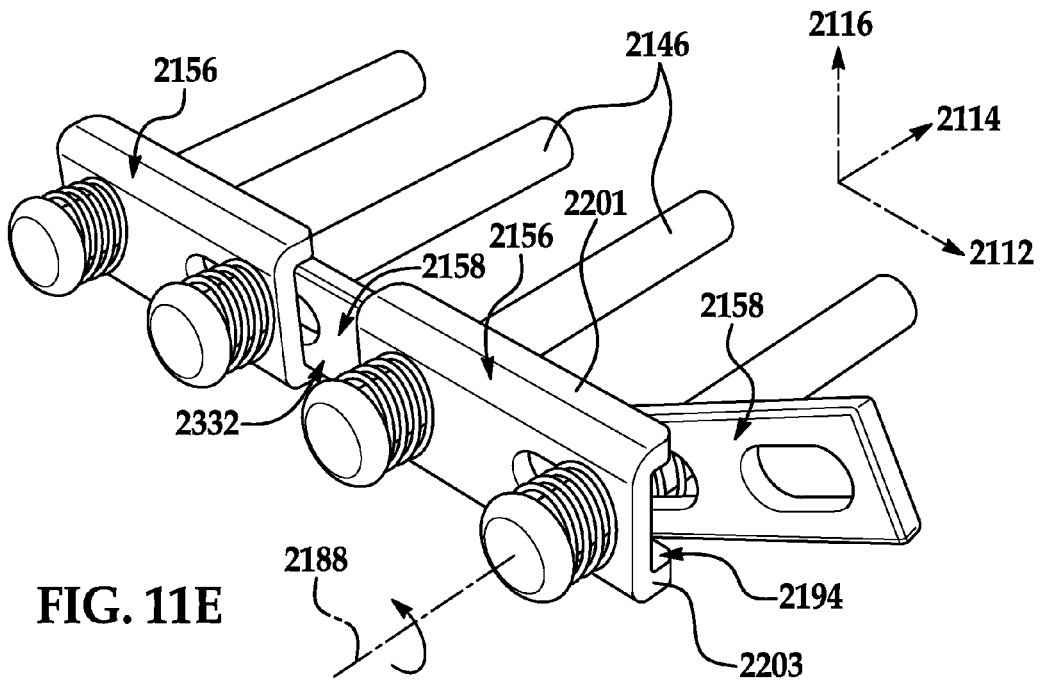
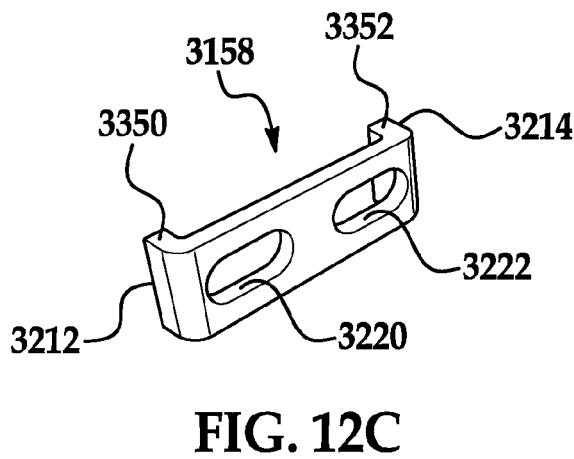
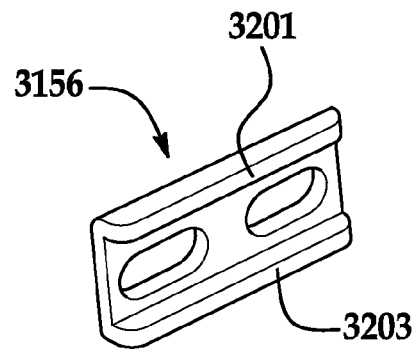
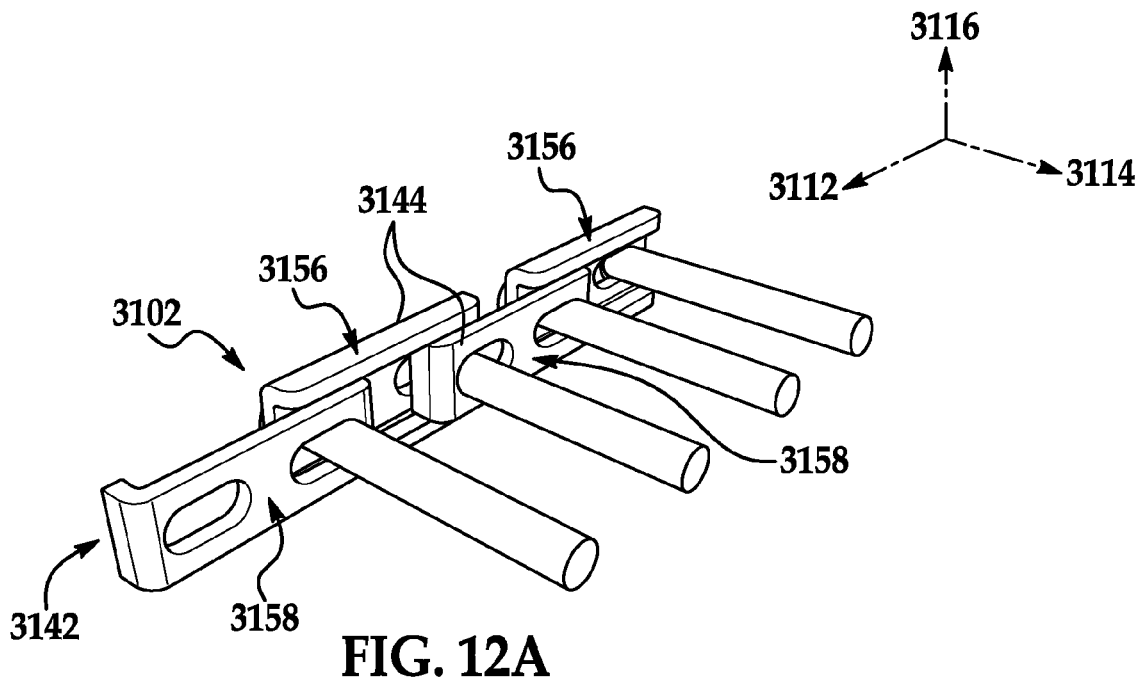


FIG. 11E



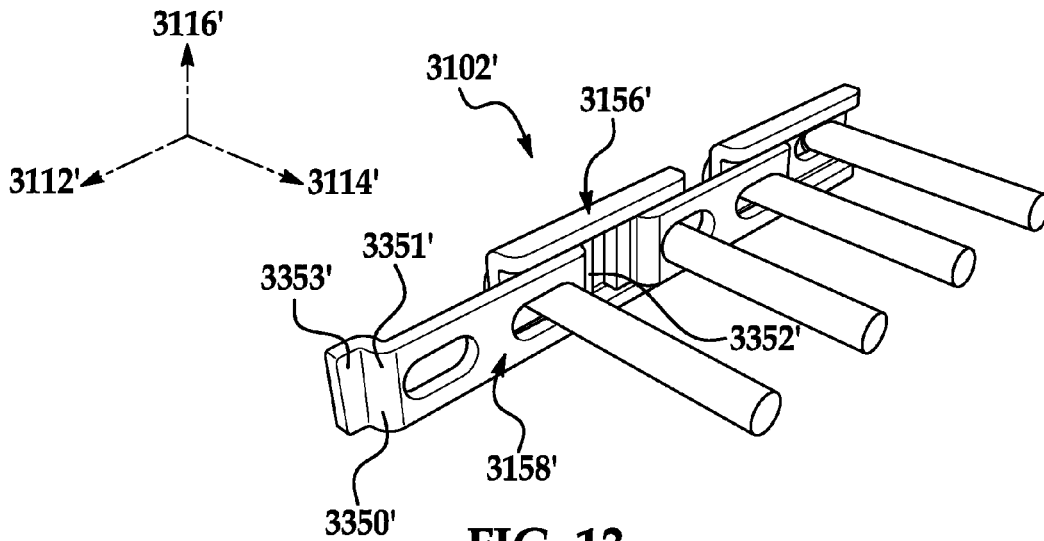


FIG. 13

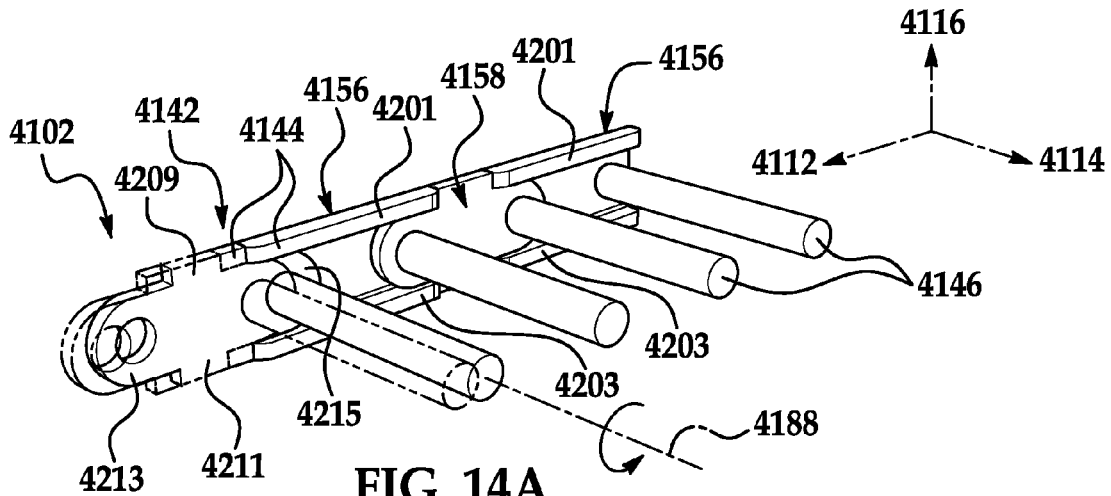


FIG. 14A

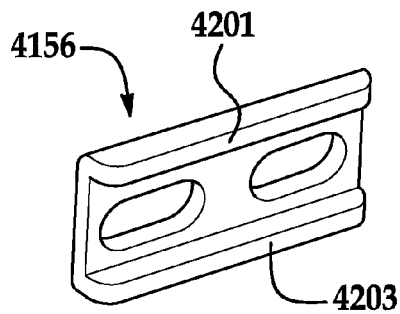


FIG. 14B

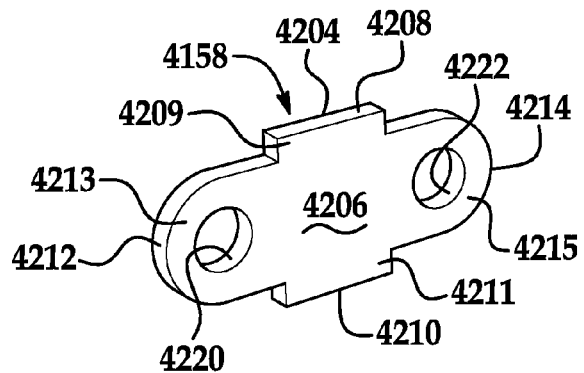


FIG. 14C

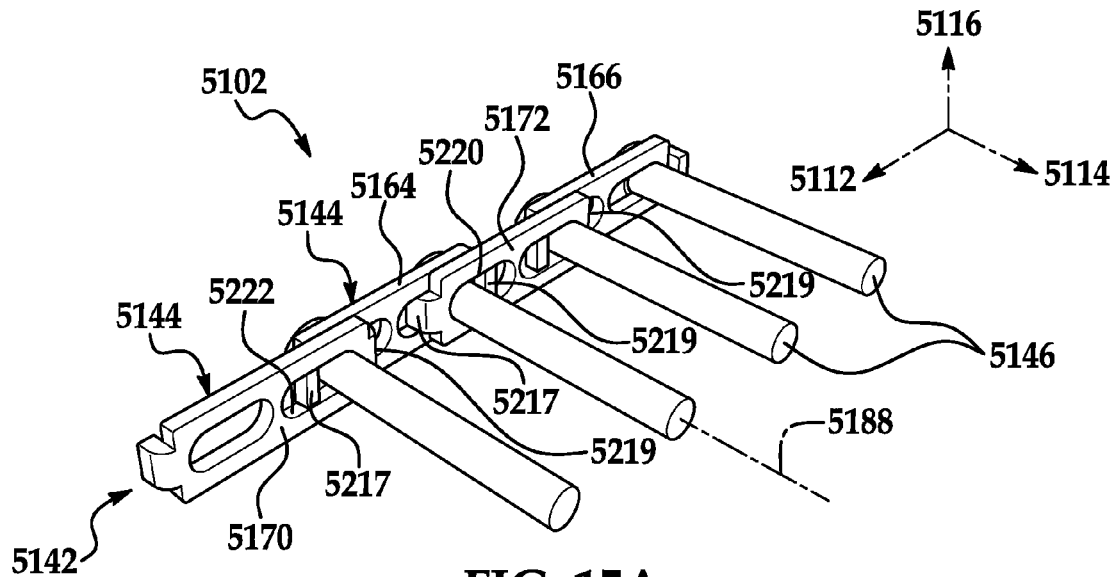


FIG. 15A

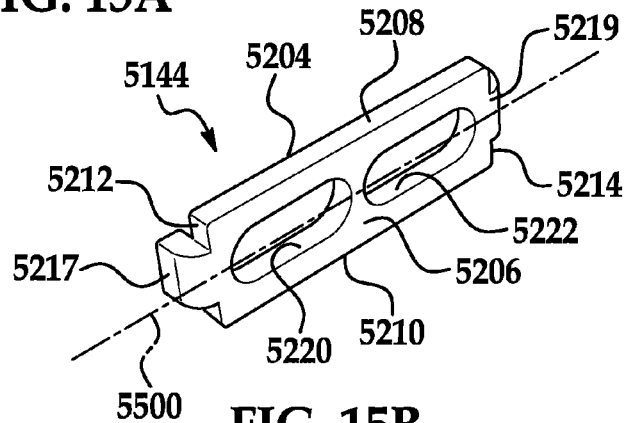


FIG. 15B

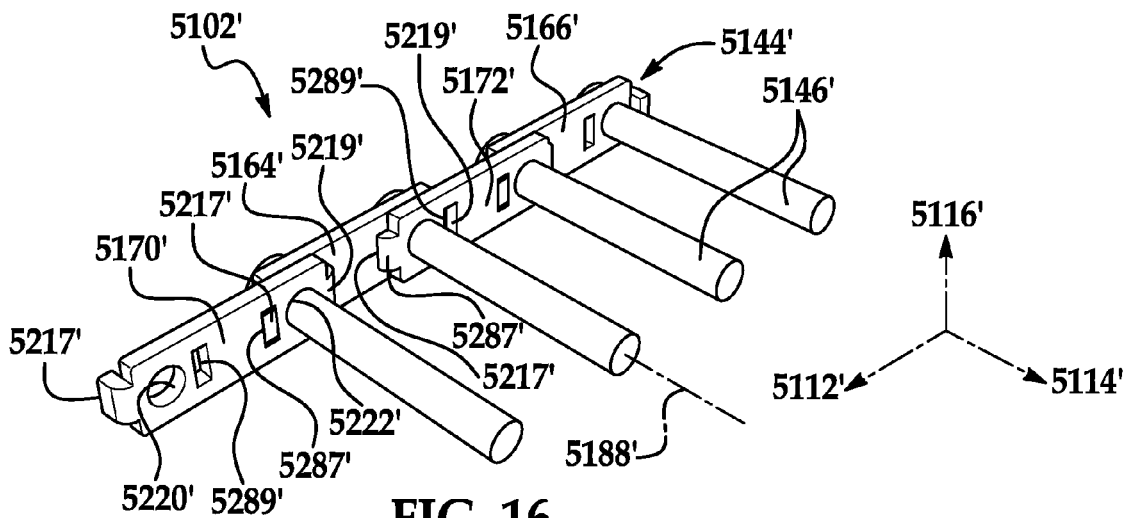


FIG. 16

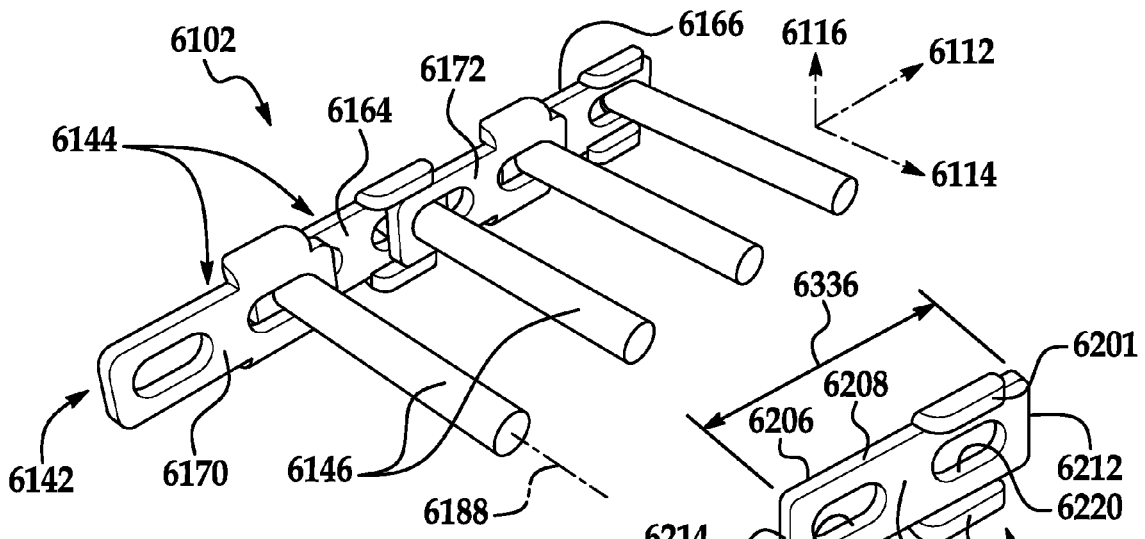


FIG. 17A

FIG. 17B

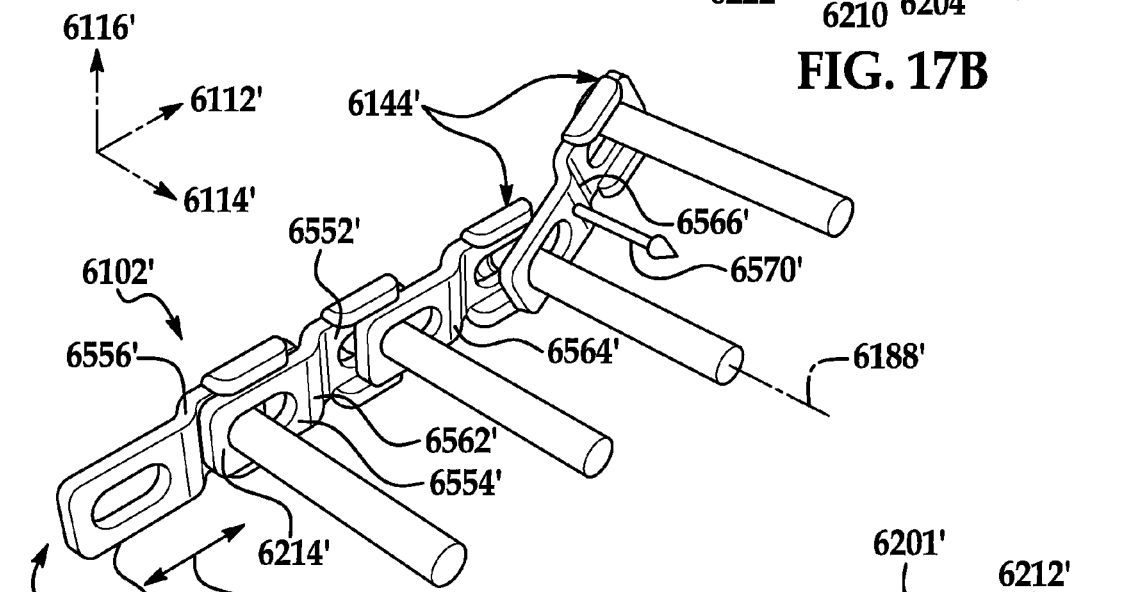


FIG. 18A

FIG. 18B

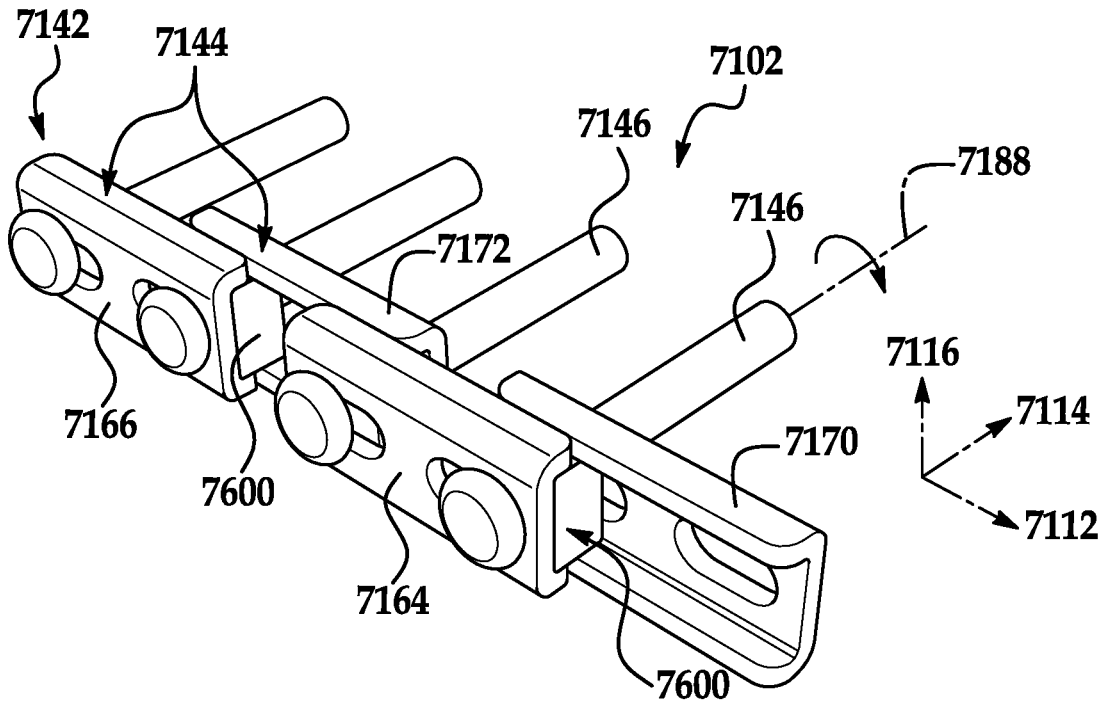


FIG. 19A

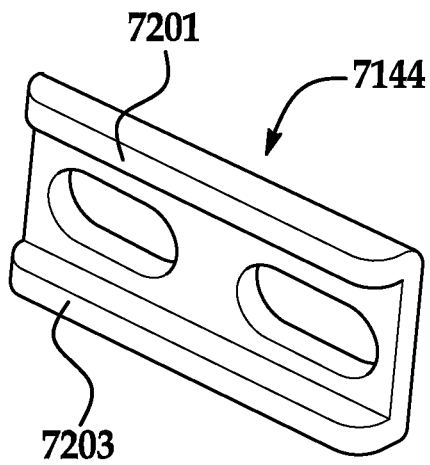


FIG. 19B

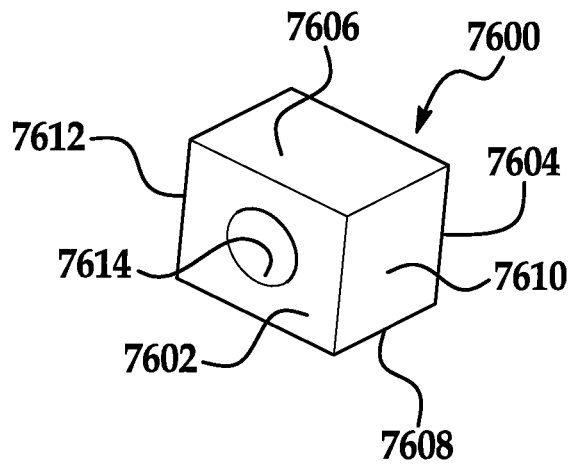


FIG. 19C

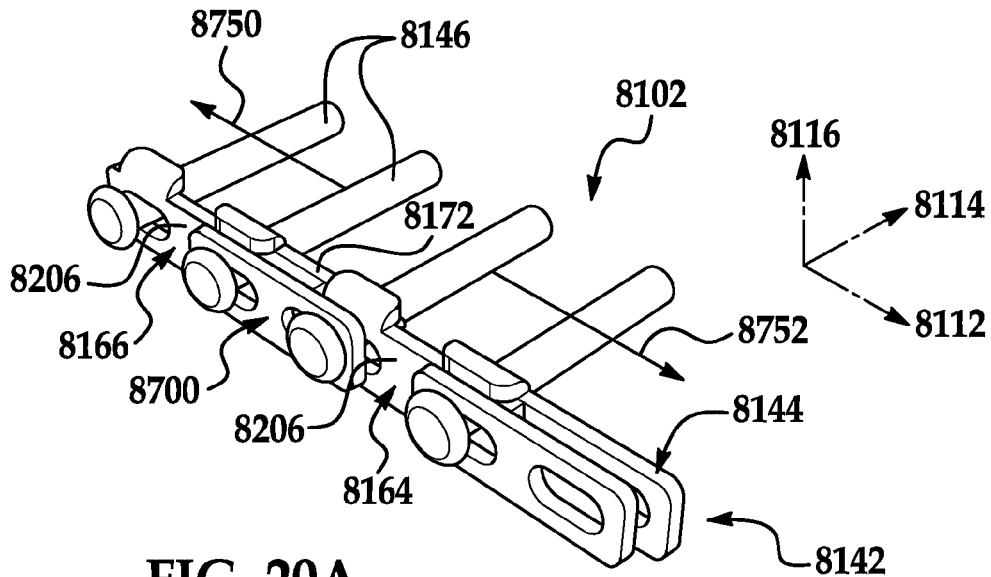


FIG. 20A

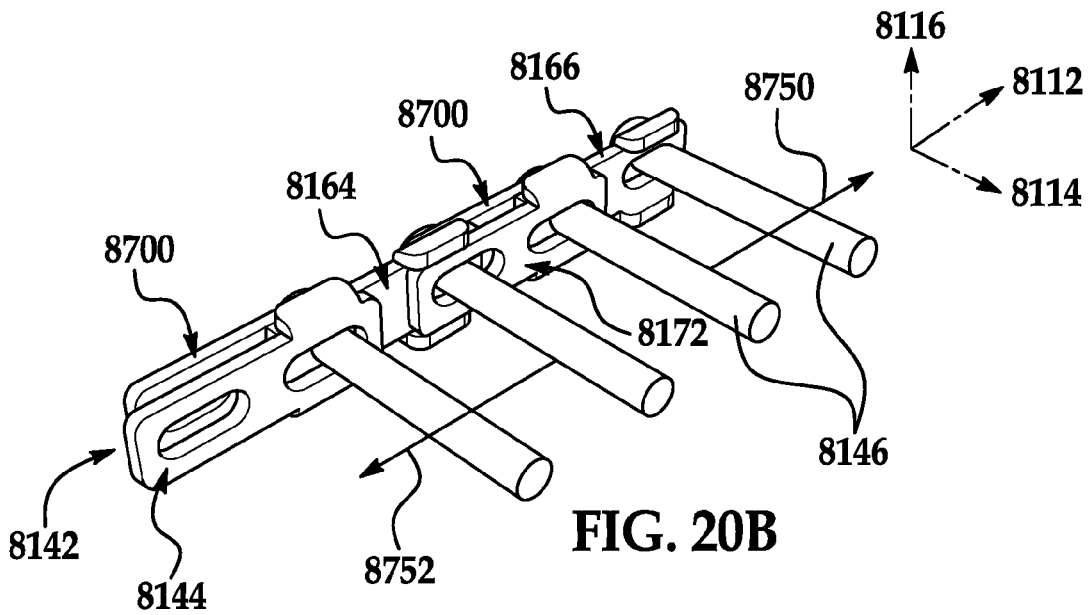


FIG. 20B

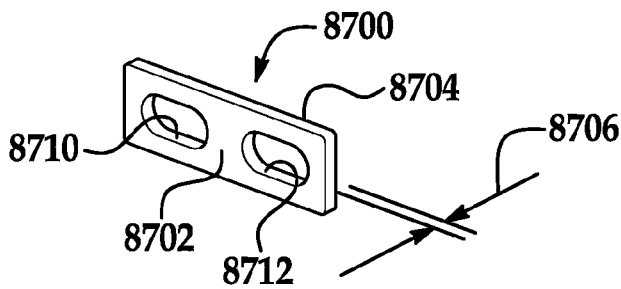


FIG. 20C

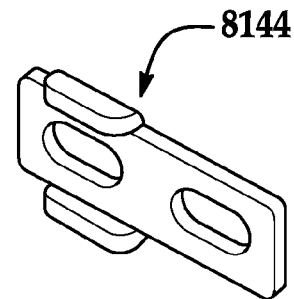


FIG. 20D

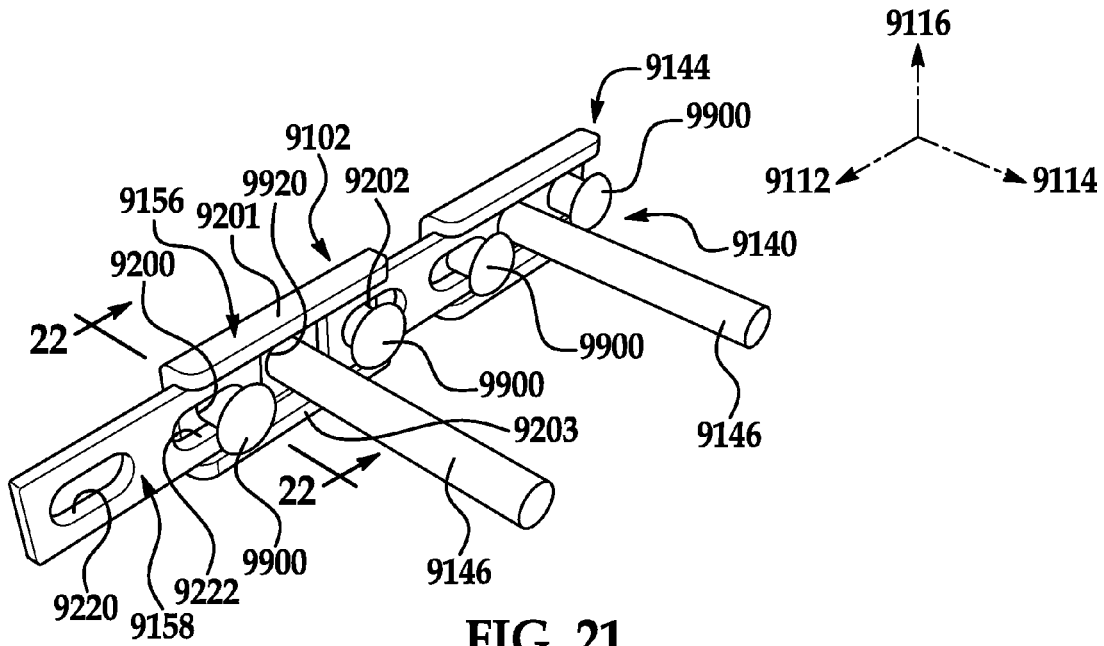


FIG. 21

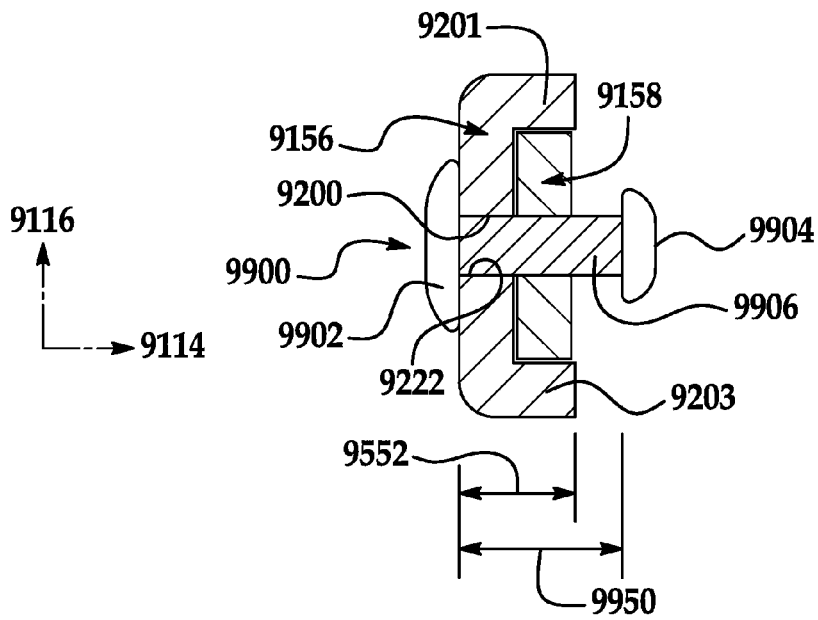


FIG. 22

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LINKAGE ASSEMBLY FOR SELF-SUPPORTING CONVEYOR BELT

FIELD

The present disclosure relates generally to a conveyor belt, and more specifically to a linkage assembly for a self-supporting conveyor belt.

BACKGROUND

This section provides background information related to the present disclosure and is not necessarily prior art.

Conveyor belts are widely used today in a variety of industrial applications. For example, conveyor belts are used for material handling and processing applications, as well as a variety of food processing systems.

Conveyor belts can include a belt assembly that extends continuously between separate stations and back. In some embodiments, the belt assembly can include rods. The rods can travel along a conveying direction during operation of the belt assembly. As such, the rods can support the food-stuffs, manufactured parts, or other objects that are disposed on the belt assembly, and the rods can convey those objects along the conveying direction.

The belt assembly can also include a linkage assembly with a plurality of links. The links can extend between and interconnect adjacent rods. The links can travel with the rods as the belt assembly travels along the conveying direction.

Moreover, the conveyor belt also typically includes a support structure that supports the belt assembly. The support structure can support the weight of the belt assembly and/or other loads from the belt assembly. As such, the support structure can prevent the belt assembly from collapsing under its own weight and/or under the weight of the objects being conveyed.

SUMMARY

This section provides a general summary of the disclosure, and is not a comprehensive disclosure of its full scope or all of its features.

A conveyor belt is disclosed that includes a self-supporting linkage assembly and a plurality of transverse elements configured to travel along a longitudinal direction. The transverse elements are interconnected by the linkage assembly. The conveyor belt also includes a biasing member. The linkage assembly includes a first link and a second link. The first and second links are configured to move relative to each other between an engaged position and a disengaged position. The biasing member is configured to bias the first and second links toward the engaged position. The first and second links, when in the engaged position, are constrained against rotation relative to each other about at least one axis of rotation. The first and second links, when in the disengaged position, are configured to rotate relative to each other about the axis of rotation.

Furthermore, a conveyor belt is disclosed that defines a longitudinal direction, a transverse direction, and a vertical direction. The conveyor belt includes a self-supporting linkage assembly and a plurality of transverse elements that extend along the transverse direction. The transverse elements are configured to travel along the longitudinal direction. The plurality of transverse elements are interconnected by the linkage assembly. The conveyor belt also includes a biasing member. The linkage assembly includes a first link and a second link. The first link includes a first support

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surface that faces substantially in the vertical direction. The second link includes a second support surface that faces substantially in the vertical direction and opposite the first support surface. The first and second links are configured to move relative to each other between an engaged position and a disengaged position. In the engaged position, the first support surface abuts the second support surface to constrain the first and second links against rotation relative to each other about an axis of rotation. The axis of rotation extends in the transverse direction. In the disengaged position, the first support surface is spaced apart from the second support surface to allow the first and second links to rotate relative to each other about the axis of rotation. The biasing member is configured to bias the first and second links toward the engaged position.

Further areas of applicability will become apparent from the description provided herein. The description and specific examples in this summary are intended for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the present disclosure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The drawings described herein are for illustrative purposes only of selected embodiments and not all possible implementations, and are not intended to limit the scope of the present disclosure.

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a conveyor belt according to exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of the conveyor belt according to additional embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 is a detail view of a portion of the conveyor belt of the present disclosure according to exemplary embodiments;

FIG. 4A is an exploded view of the conveyor belt of FIG. 3;

FIG. 4B is an exploded view of a portion of the conveyor belt of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5A is an end view of the conveyor belt of FIG. 3, wherein links of the conveyor belt are shown in an engaged position according to exemplary embodiments;

FIG. 5B is a perspective view of a portion of the conveyor belt of FIG. 3, wherein a link is shown in a retracted position in solid lines and is also shown in an extended position in phantom;

FIG. 5C is a perspective view of a portion of the conveyor belt of FIG. 3, wherein a link is shown rotated relative to another link;

FIG. 5D is a top view of the conveyor belt of FIG. 5C;

FIG. 6A is an end view of the conveyor belt of FIG. 3, wherein links of the conveyor belt are shown in a disengaged position according to exemplary embodiments;

FIG. 6B is a top view of the conveyor belt of FIG. 3, wherein some links are shown in the engaged position and others are shown in the disengaged position;

FIG. 7 is a side view of the conveyor belt of FIG. 6;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the conveyor belt of FIGS. 6 and 7, wherein a disengagement device is also shown;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a disengagement device according to exemplary embodiments;

FIG. 10A is a perspective view of a disengagement device according to additional exemplary embodiments;

FIG. 10B is an end view of the disengagement device of FIG. 10A;

FIG. 11A is a perspective view of a linkage assembly of a conveyor belt according to additional embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 11B is an exploded view of the linkage assembly of FIG. 11A;

FIG. 11C is a perspective view of the linkage assembly of FIG. 11A taken from the opposite vantage;

FIG. 11D is an exploded view of the linkage assembly of FIG. 11C;

FIG. 11E is a perspective view of the linkage assembly wherein some links are shown in the engaged position and others are shown in the disengaged position.

FIG. 12A is a perspective view of a linkage assembly according to additional embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 12B is a perspective view of a first link of the linkage assembly of FIG. 12A;

FIG. 12C is a perspective view of a second link of the linkage assembly of FIG. 12A;

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of a perspective view of a linkage assembly according to additional embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 14A is a perspective view of a linkage assembly according to additional embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 14B is a perspective view of a first link of the linkage assembly of FIG. 14A;

FIG. 14C is a perspective view of a second link of the linkage assembly of FIG. 14A;

FIG. 15A is a perspective view of a linkage assembly according to additional embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 15B is a perspective view of a link of the linkage assembly of FIG. 15A;

FIG. 16 is a perspective view of a linkage assembly according to additional embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 17A is a perspective view of the linkage assembly according to additional exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 17B is a perspective view of a link of the linkage assembly of FIG. 17A;

FIG. 18A is a perspective view of the linkage assembly according to additional exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 18B is a perspective view of a link of the linkage assembly of FIG. 18A.

FIG. 19A is a perspective view of a linkage assembly according to additional embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 19B is a perspective view of a link of the linkage assembly of FIG. 19A;

FIG. 19C is a perspective view of an intermediate member of the linkage assembly of FIG. 19A;

FIG. 20A is a perspective view of a linkage assembly according to additional embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 20B is a perspective view of the linkage assembly of FIG. 20A taken from the opposite vantage;

FIG. 20C is a perspective view of a link of the linkage assembly of FIGS. 20A and 20B;

FIG. 20D is a perspective view of a link of the linkage assembly of FIGS. 20A and 20B;

FIG. 21 is a perspective view of the linkage assembly according to additional embodiments of the present disclosure; and

FIG. 22 is a section view of the linkage assembly taken along the line 22-22 of FIG. 21.

Reference numerals in the following discussion indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Example embodiments will now be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings. Embodiments of conveyor belts are discussed that include a belt assembly configured to support and convey an object from one station to another. The belt assembly can include at least one portion that is self-supporting. In some embodiments, the self-supporting belt assembly can support its own weight, the weight of the conveyed object, and/or other applied loads. Accordingly, the belt assembly can remain operable under predetermined loads. In some embodiments, the self-supporting features can allow the belt assembly to remain upright and resist sagging. Furthermore, in some embodiments, the belt assembly can provide a predetermined amount of sagging. Additionally, the conveyor belt can include features that allow the belt assembly to move from an engaged position, in which the belt assembly supports itself, to a disengaged position, in which the belt assembly does not support itself, and back to the engaged position.

Referring now to FIG. 1, a conveyor belt 100 is illustrated according to exemplary embodiments. The conveyor belt 100 can generally comprise a belt assembly 102. The belt assembly 102 can support an object 103, such as foodstuffs, manufactured parts, or other objects. The belt assembly 102 can travel along a longitudinal direction indicated by arrow 112. Thus, the belt assembly 102 can convey the object 103 forward along the longitudinal direction 112 (i.e., the conveying direction).

The belt assembly 102 can extend continuously along the longitudinal direction 112. Also, the belt assembly 102 can have a width measured along a transverse direction 114. Furthermore, the belt assembly 102 can define a vertical direction 116, which can be perpendicular to both the longitudinal direction 112 and the transverse direction 114.

The belt assembly 102 can also include a plurality of driving members, two of which are indicated at 104 in FIG. 1. The driving members 104 can be spaced apart along the longitudinal direction 112. The driving members 104 can be of any suitable type, such as rollers, drums, or other actuators that push, pull, or otherwise actuate the belt assembly 102 for movement along the longitudinal direction 112.

In some embodiments, the conveyor belt 100 can include at least one linear segment, in which the belt assembly 102 travels in a substantially straight line along the longitudinal direction 112. Also, the conveyor belt 100 can include at least one curved segment, in which the belt assembly 102 travels along a curved path in the longitudinal direction 112. Specifically, as shown in the embodiment of FIG. 1, the conveyor belt 100 can include a first linear segment 118 and a second linear segment 120. Also, the conveyor belt 100 can include a first curved segment 126, a second curved segment 128, and a third curved segment 130. Additionally, the conveyor belt can define a first station 122 and a second station 124.

During operation, the belt assembly 102 can convey the object 103 from the first station 122 to the second station 124. More specifically, the belt assembly 102 can travel from the first station 122 along the first linear segment 118, through the first curved segment 126, and along the second linear segment 120 to the second station 124. Then, the belt assembly 102 can travel about the second curved segment 128, back along the second linear segment 120, through the

first curved segment **126**, along the first linear segment **126**, and about the third curved segment **130** to continue the continuous movement along the longitudinal direction **112**.

It will be appreciated that the first curved segment **126** can curve around a first axis of rotation **189**. The first axis of rotation **189** can be oriented vertically (i.e., along the vertical direction **116**). In other words, the first axis of rotation **189** can be a vertical axis of rotation **189**. Thus, portions of the belt assembly **102** can travel substantially within a horizontal plane through the first curved segment **126**.

Also, the second and third curved segments **128**, **130** can curve around a second axis of rotation **188**. The second axis of rotation **188** can be oriented horizontally and along the transverse direction **114**. In other words, the second axis of rotation **188** can be a horizontal axis of rotation **188**. Thus, portions of the belt assembly **102** can travel vertically downward through the second curved segment **128** and vertically upward through the third curved segment **130**.

Referring now to FIG. 2, additional embodiments of the conveyor belt **200** are illustrated. The conveyor belt **200** can include a belt assembly **202** and a plurality of driving members **204**. The driving members **204** can drive the belt assembly **202** for movement forward along the longitudinal direction **212**. The transverse direction **214** and the vertical direction **216** are also indicated in FIG. 2.

The conveyor belt **200** can share some similarities to the embodiments of FIG. 1. For example, the conveyor belt **200** can include a first linear segment **218** and a second linear segment **220**, which move linearly along the longitudinal direction **212**. The conveyor belt **200** also includes a first curved segment **228** and a second curved segment **230**. In the embodiment shown, the conveyor belt **200** moves in the vertical direction **216** through the curved segments **228**, **230**.

The conveyor belt **200** can additionally include a helical section **237**. In some embodiments, when the belt assembly **202** travels through the helical section **237**, the belt assembly **202** can rotate about an axis **289** and coincidentally advance along the axis **289**. In some embodiments, the axis **289** can extend substantially in the vertical direction **216**. Accordingly, an object **203** can be conveyed on the belt assembly **202** from a first station **222** to a second station **224** and travel through the helical segment **237** in the process.

It will be appreciated that the conveyor belts **100**, **200** of FIGS. 1 and 2 are merely exemplary. Thus, the teachings of the present disclosure can be applied to other conveyor belt configurations.

Referring now to FIGS. 3, 4A, and 4B, portions of a belt assembly **1102** are illustrated in detail according to exemplary embodiments. The belt assembly **1102** can be included in the conveyor belt **100** of FIG. 1 in some embodiments. In other words, the belt assembly **1102** shown in detail in FIGS. 3, 4A, and 4B can correspond to the belt assembly **102** indicated schematically in FIG. 1. In other embodiments, the belt assembly **1102** can be included in the conveyor belt **200** of FIG. 2. It will be appreciated that the belt assembly **1102** can be included in other conveyor belt configurations without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

The belt assembly **1102** can generally include a plurality of transverse elements **1140**. The transverse elements **1140** can extend in the transverse direction **1114** between a first side **1148** and a second side **1150** of the belt assembly **1102**. The transverse elements **1140** can collectively provide a support area **1141** for the conveyed object **1103**.

As shown in the embodiment of FIGS. 3, 4A, and 4B, the transverse elements **1140** can be elongate rods **1146** that extend in the transverse direction **1114**. However, it will be

appreciated that the transverse elements **1140** can vary from the illustrated embodiment. For example, in other embodiments, at least one transverse element **1140** can be curved, substantially planar, or can have other shapes. Additionally, the transverse element **1140** can be finger-style, interleaved members in some embodiments.

The belt assembly **1102** can additionally include a linkage assembly **1142**. The linkage assembly **1142** can include a plurality of links **1144** that are arranged in series along the longitudinal direction **1112**. The links **1144** can interconnect the transverse elements **1140**. During operation of the belt assembly **1102**, the links **1144** and the transverse element **1140** can travel along the longitudinal direction **1112** to convey the object **1103**.

In the embodiment of FIG. 3, a first group **1152** of links **1144** can be disposed proximate the first side **1148** of the belt assembly **1102**. A second group **1154** of the links **1144** can be disposed proximate the second side **1150** of the belt assembly **1102** as well.

As shown, the links **1144** of the first group **1152** can include a plurality of outer links **1156a** (i.e., first links). The first group **1152** can also include a plurality of inner links **1158a** (i.e., second links). The outer links **1156a** can be disposed further away from the longitudinal centerline of the belt assembly **1102** than the inner links **1158a**. Similarly, the links **1144** of the second group **1154** can include a plurality of outer links **1156b** and a plurality of inner links **1158b**. In some embodiments, the outer links **1156a** of the first group **1152** can be substantially similar to the outer links **1156b** of the second group **1154**. Likewise, in some embodiments, the inner links **1158a** of the first group **1152** can be substantially similar to the inner links **1158b** of the second group **1154**. It will be appreciated that this is just an example of the linkage assembly **1142**, and that it could vary without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

For purposes of brevity, the links **1144** of the first group **1152** (i.e., the outer links **1156a** and the inner links **1158a** on the first side **1148**) will be discussed in detail below. It will be appreciated that the outer links **1156b** and the inner links **1158b** of the second group **1154** can be similarly configured.

In some embodiments, at least one outer link **1156a** can be a unitary, one-piece member. Similarly, in some embodiments, at least one inner link **1158a** can be a unitary, one-piece member. For example, the outer links **1156a** and/or the inner links **1158a** can be unitary members made out of metal. In other embodiments, the outer links **1156a** and/or the inner links **1158a** can be unitary members made out of polymeric material.

In other embodiments, at least one outer link **1156a** can be non-unitary and can be assembled from two or more parts. Similarly, in some embodiments, at least one inner link **1158a** can be non-unitary and can be assembled from two or more parts. For example, in some embodiments, at least one outer link **1156a** can include a structural member with one or more attached bearings. Likewise, at least one inner link **1158a** can include a structural member with one or more attached bearings.

As will be discussed in detail below, at least one outer link **1156a** and at least one inner link **1158a** can move relative to each other between an engaged position and a disengaged position. As an example, outer link **1156a** and the respective inner link **1158a** are shown in an engaged position in FIGS. 3 and 5A according to exemplary embodiments. Outer link **1156a** and the respective inner link **1158a** are shown in a disengaged position in FIGS. 6A-8 according to exemplary embodiments. In some embodiments, corresponding portions of the outer and inner links **1156a**, **1158a** can abut

when in the engaged position, and those portions can be spaced apart when in the disengaged position. Also, in some embodiments, the inner link **1158a** can be at least partially received by the outer link **1156a** when in the engaged position, and the inner link **1158a** can be disposed outside the outer link **1156a** when in the disengaged position. In additional embodiments (not shown), the outer link **1156a** can be at least partially received by the inner link **1158a** when in the engaged position, and the outer link **1156a** can be disposed outside the inner link **1158a** when in the disengaged position.

In some embodiments, outer and inner links **1156a**, **1158a** that are engaged together can be constrained against rotation relative to each other. For example, in the engaged position, the outer and inner links **1156a**, **1158a** can be constrained against relative rotation about an axis of rotation **1188**, which can extend along (e.g., parallel to) the transverse direction **1114**. Thus, when the links **1144** of the linkage assembly **1142** are in the engaged position, the belt can support itself and prevent sagging or collapse of the belt assembly **1102**. In some embodiments, the links **1144** of the linkage assembly **1142** can be in the engaged position as the belt assembly **1102** travels through a linear segment, such as the first linear segment **118** of FIG. 1, the second linear segment **120** of FIG. 1, or the linear segments **218**, **220** of FIG. 2.

In contrast, when in the disengaged position, the outer and inner links **1156a**, **1158a** can rotate relative to each other about the axis of rotation **1188**. This can allow the belt assembly **1102** to travel through a curved segment, such as the second curved segment **128** of FIG. 1, the third curved segment **130** of FIG. 1, or the curved segments **228**, **230** of FIG. 2.

The belt assembly **1102** can further include a plurality of biasing members **1300**. Generally, the biasing members **1300** can bias respective outer and inner links **1156a**, **1158a** toward the engaged, self-supporting position. Also, as will be discussed, the links **1156a**, **1158a** can move away from the engaged position toward the disengaged position against the biasing force supplied by the biasing members **1300**.

Accordingly, the belt assembly **1102** can be self-supporting and may not need additional supporting members, jigs, framing members, or the like. Thus, because fewer parts may be needed, the assembly of the conveyor belt can be facilitated. Also, manufacturability of the conveyor belt can be increased because fewer parts will need to be made. Moreover, the conveyor belt can have a smaller foot print than a conventional belt, which may be supported by external support elements disposed along the belt length. Furthermore, the conveyor belt may be more modular than a conventional belt because of the self-supporting features.

Embodiments of the outer links **1156a** will now be discussed in detail with reference to FIGS. 4A and 4B. In the embodiments shown, the plural outer links **1156a** of the first group **1152** can include a first outer link **1164**, a second outer link **1166**, and a third outer link **1168**. Additionally, the plural outer links **1156b** of the second group **1154** can include a fourth outer link **1176**, a fifth outer link **1178**, and sixth outer link **1180**. The features of the outer links **1156a** will be discussed primarily in reference to the third outer link **1168**, but it will be appreciated that the other outer links **1156a**, **1156b** can include similar features.

As shown in FIG. 4B, the outer links **1156a**, **1156b** can include an outer face **1190** and an opposite inner face **1192**. The outer links **1156a**, **1156b** can further include a top edge

1191 and an opposite bottom edge **1193**. Moreover, the outer links **1156a**, **1156b** can include a forward edge **1197** and a rear edge **1199**.

In some embodiments, the outer face **1190** can be substantially planar. Also, the inner face **1192** can be non-planar. For purposes of clarity, the features of the inner face **1192** are indicated on both the third outer link **1168** as well as the sixth outer link **1180**.

In some embodiments, the inner face **1192** can define an opening **1194**. More specifically, in some embodiments, the inner face **1192** can include a base **1195** as well as a first rail **1196** and a second rail **1198** that both project inward from the base **1195**. The first rail **1196** and the second rail **1198** can extend in the longitudinal direction **1112** and terminate proximate the forward edge **1197** and the rear edge **1199** in some embodiments. The first rail **1196**, the second rail **1198**, and areas of the base **1195** between the rails **1196**, **1198** can cooperate to define the opening **1194**. For example, the first rail **1196**, the second rail **1198**, and the base **1195** can cooperatively define an elongate groove or channel that extends in the longitudinal direction **1112**.

Additionally, in some embodiments, the outer links **1156a**, **1156b** can include at least one aperture, such as a forward aperture **1200** and a rear aperture **1202**. The forward aperture **1200** and the rear aperture **1202** can extend entirely through the outer link **1156a**, **1156b** such that the apertures **1200**, **1202** are open at the outer face **1190** and the inner face **1192**. In some embodiments, at least one of the apertures **1200**, **1202** can be a through-hole with a substantially circular periphery. Also, in some embodiments, at least one of the apertures **1200**, **1202** can be an elongate through-hole, such as a slot. Specifically, as shown in the illustrated embodiment of FIG. 4B, the rear aperture **1202** can be a circular through-hole, and the forward aperture **1200** can be a slot that is elongated in the longitudinal direction **1112**.

Embodiments of the inner links **1158a**, **1158b** will now be discussed in detail with reference to FIGS. 4A and 4B. As shown, the plural inner links **1158a** of the first group **1152** can include a first inner link **1170**, a second inner link **1172**, and a third inner link **1174**. Also, the plural inner links **1158b** of the second group **1154** can include a fourth inner link **1182**, a fifth inner link **1184**, and a sixth inner link **1186**. The features of the inner links **1158a**, **1158b** will be discussed primarily in relation to the third inner link **1174**, but it will be appreciated that the other inner links **1158a**, **1158b** can include similar features.

As shown in FIG. 4B, the inner links **1158a**, **1158b** can include an outer face **1204** and an opposite inner face **1206**. The inner links **1158a**, **1158b** can further include a top edge **1208** and an opposite bottom edge **1210**. Moreover, the inner links **1158a**, **1158b** can include a forward edge **1212** and a rear edge **1214**.

In some embodiments, the inner face **1206** can be substantially planar. For example, the majority of the inner face **1206** can lie within a common, two-dimensional plane. Also, the outer face **1204** can be non-planar. For example, portions of the outer face **1206** can protrude from other portions in some embodiments such that the outer face **1206** extends in three dimensions. In some embodiments, a plurality of substantially flat surfaces can cooperate to define the outer face **1206**, and the flat surfaces can be disposed at various angles relative to each other. In additional embodiments, one or more portions of the outer face **1206** can be three-dimensionally curved.

More specifically, in some embodiments, the outer face **1204** can include a base **1218** and a protrusion **1216** that projects outward from the base **1218**. In some embodiments,

the protrusion **1216** can have a substantially inverse shape to the opening **1194** of the outer links **1156a**, **1156b**. For example, as shown in FIG. 4B, the protrusion **1216** can be substantially rectangular and elongate such that the protrusion **1216** can be received within the rectangular, elongate opening **1194** of the adjacent outer link **1156a**.

Additionally, in some embodiments, the inner links **1158a**, **1158b** can include at least one aperture, such as a forward aperture **1220** and a rear aperture **1222**. The forward aperture **1220** and the rear aperture **1222** can extend through the inner link **1158a**, **1158b** such that the apertures **1220**, **1222** are open at the outer face **1204** and the inner face **1206**. In some embodiments, one or both of the apertures **1220**, **1222** can be an elongate through-hole, such as a slot.

Referring now to FIGS. 3, 4A, and 4B, the interconnection between the rods **1146** and the inner and outer links **1156a**, **1158a**, **1156b**, **1158b** will now be discussed. This interconnection will be discussed primarily in relation to a first rod **1224** and a second rod **1234**, which are adjacent each other and arranged in sequence in the longitudinal direction **1112**. It will be appreciated that the other rods **1146** can be interconnected similarly.

As shown in FIG. 4A, the first rod **1224** can include a first end **1225** that can be received in both the rear aperture **1222** of the third inner link **1174** and the forward aperture **1200** of the third outer link **1168** to interconnect the first rod **1224** to the inner and outer links **1174**, **1168**. Also, in some embodiments, the first end **1225** of the rod **1224** can include an enlarged or bulbous head **1230** (i.e., a so-called “button-head”), and the head **1230** can be larger than the aperture **1200** to retain the inner and outer links **1174**, **1168** on the rod **1224**. Also, the first rod **1224** can include a second end **1227** with a head **1232**. The second end **1227** can be received by and interlocked with the sixth inner link **1186** and the sixth outer link **1180**, similar to the first end **1225** of the rod **1224**.

Similarly, a first end **1236** of the second rod **1234** can be received in both the forward aperture **1220** of the second inner link **1172** and the rear aperture **1202** of the third outer link **1168**. A second end **1238** can be received by and interlocked with the fifth inner link **1184** and the sixth outer link **1180**, similar to the first end **1236** of the rod **1234**.

In some embodiments, at least one of the inner links **1158a**, **1158b** can be supported for movement relative to the rods **1146** in one or more planes or directions. Likewise, at least one of the outer links **1156a**, **1156b** can be supported for movement relative to the rods **1146** in one or more planes or directions.

For example, the slot-like apertures **1220**, **1222** can allow the inner link **1158a** to move (e.g., slide) in the longitudinal direction **1112** relative to the rods **1146**. Also, in some embodiments, the inner links **1158a** can rotate relative to the rods **1146** about the axis of rotation **1188**. Additionally, in some embodiments, the inner link **1158a** can move inwardly in the transverse direction **1114** and away from the outer end of the respective rod **1146**.

Additionally, as represented in the illustrated embodiment of FIG. 5B, the rod **1146** received in the forward aperture **1200** of the inner link **1158a** can move in the longitudinal direction **1112** relative to the respective outer link **1156a**. Also, in some embodiments, the outer link **1156a** can move in the transverse direction **1114** relative to the rods **1146**. In other embodiments, the outer link **1156a** can be fixed to at least one of the respective rods **1146**. For example, in these embodiments, the outer face **1204** can be welded to the rod **1146** extending through the rear aperture **1202**.

Furthermore, the outer and inner links **1156a**, **1158a** can move relative to each other in one or more planes or

directions. As will be discussed, the outer and inner links **1156a**, **1158a** can move relative to each other between the engaged, self-supporting position and the disengaged position.

Exemplary embodiments of the biasing member **1300** will now be discussed in detail with respect to FIG. 4B. The belt assembly **1102** can include any suitable type of biasing member **1300**. For example, in some embodiments, one or more of the biasing members **1300** can include one or more helical compression springs, as shown. The helical compression springs can be commercially available and inexpensive. Also, the compression springs can facilitate assembly of the belt assembly **1102** and can provide a precise biasing force for the belt assembly **1102**. In additional embodiments, the biasing members **1300** can include one or more leaf springs. The leaf spring(s) can be useful for a relatively long time before repair or replacement is necessary, and the leaf spring(s) can facilitate cleaning of the belt assembly **1102**. Moreover, the biasing members **1300** can include one or more Belleville washers in some embodiments. The Belleville washers can facilitate assembly.

Furthermore, the belt assembly **1102** can include any number of biasing members **1300**. For example, the plurality of biasing members **1300** can include a first biasing member **1302**, a second biasing member **1304**, a third biasing member **1306**, and a fourth biasing member **1308**. Also, the biasing members **1300** can be disposed in any suitable area of the belt assembly **1102**. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, the biasing members **1300** can be arranged in a first group **1310**, proximate the first side **1148** and a second group **1312**, proximate the second side **1150**.

The first biasing member **1302** in FIG. 4B will be referred to as a representative example of one or more of the biasing members **1300**. As shown, the biasing member **1302** can include a first end **1314** and a second end **1316**. Also, the biasing member **1302** can wind helically about the end **1225** of the rod **1224**.

In some embodiments, the belt assembly **1102** can include a plurality of retainers that retain the biasing members **1300** in a predetermined position. For example, the rod **1224** can include a first retainer **1320** and a second retainer **1318**. The first and/or second retainer **1318**, **1320** can be a washer or washer-like member in some embodiments. Also, in some embodiments, the first and/or second retainer **1318**, **1320** can be welding material or other similar material that is applied onto the rod **1224**. The first and/or second retainers **1318**, **1320** can be affixed, clipped, welded, or otherwise secured to the rod **1224** in one position, either permanently or removably. Moreover, in some embodiments, the first and/or second retainers **1318**, **1320** can be made by deforming the material of the rod **1224**. The first end **1314** of the biasing member **1302** can abut the first retainer **1318**. Also, the second retainer **1320** can abut against the inner face **1206** of the respective inner link **1174**. Accordingly, the biasing member **1302** can abut against the second retainer **1320**, which in turn, abuts against the inner face **1206** of the inner link **1174**. When compressed, the biasing member **1302** can bias and push the inner link **1174** outward in the transverse direction **1114**, toward the outer link **1168**. Accordingly, the biasing member **1302** can bias the inner link **1174** to engage with the outer link **1168** (i.e., toward the engaged position) as will be discussed in detail below.

It will be appreciated that the biasing members **1300** of the belt assembly **1102** can be configured differently from the illustrated embodiments. For example, in some embodiments, one or more of the biasing members **1300** can bias and push the outer link **1168** in an inward, transverse

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direction toward engagement with the inner link 1174 (i.e., toward the engaged position). In additional embodiments, the plurality of biasing members 1300 can be configured to both bias the outer link 1168 in an inward, transverse direction and bias the inner link 1174 in an outward, transverse direction such that the outer and inner links 1168, 1174 are biased toward each other and toward the engaged position. Also, one or more of the biasing members 1300 can be fixed to a respective link, for example, via staking, welding, or riveting. Moreover, in some embodiments, one or more of the biasing members 1300 can be integrally attached to a respective link 1144 to form a one-piece, unitary member. For example, the link 1144 can include a portion that is resilient, and the resilient portion can define the biasing member 1300.

Engagement of the outer links 1156a and the inner links 1158a will now be discussed in greater detail. As will be discussed, the outer link 1156a can abut, mesh with, or otherwise engage with respective ones of the inner links 1158a when the belt assembly 1102 is in the engaged position. Also, in some embodiments, portions of the inner link 1158a can be received within the outer link 1156a and/or portions of the outer link 1156a can be received within the inner link 1158a.

Furthermore, in some embodiments, when in the engaged position, the belt assembly 1102 can resist and support loads directed in the vertical direction 1116, such as weight loads that are directed downward in the vertical direction 1116. Also, in some embodiments, when in the engaged position, the belt assembly 1102 can resist and support loads directed in the transverse direction 1114 and/or in the longitudinal direction 1112.

Representative outer and inner links 1156a, 1158a are shown in the engaged position in FIGS. 3 and 5A according to exemplary embodiments. As shown, the protrusion 1216 of the inner link 1158a can be received within the opening 1194 of the outer link 1156a. In some embodiments, one or more areas of the outer face 1204 of the inner link 1158a can abut with opposing areas of the inner face 1192 of the outer link 1156a. Specifically, in some embodiments, the upper surface of the protrusion 1216 can abut against the opposing lower surface of the rail 1196, and the lower surface of the protrusion 1216 can abut against the opposing upper surface of the rail 1198. As shown, these opposing and abutting surfaces of the protrusion 1216 and rails 1196, 1198 can face substantially in the vertical direction 1116 to support loads directed substantially in the vertical direction 1116. For example, the abutting surfaces can be substantially planar and can face substantially normal to the vertical direction 1116 in some embodiments. In other embodiments, these abutting surfaces can be oriented at a different angle relative to the vertical direction 1116. The abutting surfaces can also be contoured in some embodiments. The abutment of these surfaces can allow the linkage assembly 1142 to support itself by resisting forces directed substantially in the vertical direction 1116. For example, a force applied to the inner link 1158a downward in the vertical direction 1116 can transfer to the second rail 1198 of the outer link 1156a. Likewise, a force applied to the inner link 1158a upward in the vertical direction 1116 can transfer to the first rail 1196 of the outer link 1156a. Forces can distribute through the linkage assembly 1142 to limit rotation of the inner links 1158a relative to the outer links 1156a.

Moreover, as shown in the embodiment of FIG. 5A, the outer surface of the protrusion 1216 can abut against the opposing inner surface of the base 1195. Furthermore, in some embodiments, the inner surfaces of the first and second

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rails 1196, 1198 can abut against the opposing outer surface of the base 1218. In some embodiments, these opposing and abutting surfaces can be planar. These surfaces can also face substantially in the transverse direction 1114 (e.g., substantially normal to the transverse direction 1114).

Also, in some embodiments, when the outer and inner links 1156a, 1158a are engaged, there can be a gap 1159 formed together by the outer and inner links 1156a, 1158a. Specifically, as shown in FIG. 5A, the gap 1159 can be an elongate channel collectively defined by the base 1195 of the outer link 1156a, the first rail 1196, and the base 1218 of the inner link 1158a.

A plurality of links 1144 arranged in series along the longitudinal direction 1112 can be engaged together. For example, as shown in FIG. 3, the protrusion 1216 of the first inner link 1170 can be received within the opening 1194 of the first link 1164 and the opening 1194 of the second outer link 1166. Also, the protrusion 1216 of the second inner link 1172 can be received within the openings 1194 of the second and third outer links 1166, 1168, and so on within the first group 1152 of links 1144. The links 1144 within the second group 1154 (i.e., on the second side 1150 of the belt assembly 1102) can be similarly engaged together. In this position, relatively long extensions of the belt assembly 1102 can support themselves.

When in this engaged position, the outer and inner links 1156a, 1158a can be constrained against relative rotation about the axis of rotation 1188. As such, the belt assembly 1102 can resist forces directed in the vertical direction 1116 that would otherwise cause the belt assembly 1102 to bend about the axis of rotation 1188. As illustrated, when the outer and inner links 1156a, 1158a are in the engaged position, the outer and inner links 1156a, 1158a can be constrained against relative rotation about the axis of rotation 1188 in both the clockwise direction and the counter-clockwise direction. In other embodiments, when engaged, the outer and inner links 1156a, 1158a can be constrained in just one rotational direction (i.e., in either the clockwise direction or the counter-clockwise direction).

The belt assembly 1102 of FIG. 3 can correspond to the belt assembly 102 of FIG. 1, in some embodiments. As such, links 1146 of the belt assembly 102 can move to the engaged, self-supporting position when advancing through the first linear segment 118 can support itself as described above. Thus, this segment 118 of the belt assembly 1102 is unlikely to sag or collapse due to the weight of the belt assembly 102, weight from the objects 103 on top of the belt assembly 1102, etc. Also, links 1146 can move to the engaged, self-supporting position when advancing through the second linear segment 120.

In some embodiments, even when the linkage assembly 1142 is in the engaged position, the engaged links 1144 can move relative to each other. For example, in some embodiments represented in FIG. 5B, the engaged links 1144 can move in the longitudinal direction 1112 relative to each other. In additional embodiments represented in FIGS. 5C and 5D, the engaged links 1144 can rotate relative to each other about one axis of rotation while being constrained against rotation about another axis of rotation. In both cases, the links 1144 can be referred to as being “moveably engaged” (i.e., engaged but allowed at least one degree of freedom relative to each other).

For example, as shown in the embodiment of FIG. 5B, the inner link 1174 can move in the longitudinal direction 1112 relative to the outer link 1168. The protrusion 1216 of the inner link 1158a can slide in the longitudinal direction 1112 within the opening 1194 of the outer link 1168 due to the

elongated slot-like apertures **1200**, **1220**, **1222** within the inner and outer links **1174**, **1168**. (The inner link **1174** is shown in a retracted position in FIG. 5B, and an extended position of the inner link **1174** is shown in phantom.) Thus, the inner and outer links **1174**, **1168** can slide in the longitudinal direction **1112** relative to each other to allow the belt to stretch to accommodate curves or variations in tension. Other links **1144** can be similarly configured.

Also, in some embodiments, neighboring links **1144** extending in series along the longitudinal direction **1112** can abut each other to limit movement of the links **1144** in the longitudinal direction **1112**. Neighboring inner links **1158a** can abut to limit this movement. By way of example, the forward edge **1197** of the inner link **1172** can abut or otherwise engage the rear edge **1199** of the inner link **1174** as shown in the embodiment of FIG. 5B. Accordingly, the forward edge **1197** and the rear edge **1199** can abut such that forces directed substantially along the longitudinal direction **1112** can transfer from link to adjacent link. Similarly, in some embodiments, neighboring outer links **1156a** can abut to limit relative movement of the outer links **1156a** in the longitudinal direction **1112**. Accordingly, the linkage assembly **1142** can support and resist forces directed in the longitudinal direction **1112**.

Furthermore, as shown in the embodiments of FIGS. 5C and 5D, the inner link **1174** can be engaged with the outer link **1168**, and yet the inner link **1174** can rotate about a vertical axis of rotation **1189**. More specifically, the inner link **1174** can be rotated such that a portion of the protrusion **1216** of the inner link **1174** remains within the opening **1194** and other portions of the protrusion **1216** are outside the opening **1194**. Accordingly, in some embodiments, the link **1174** can rotate about a vertical axis of rotation **1189** relative to the link **1168**, and at the same time, the protrusion **1216** can remain in abutting contact with the rails **1196**, **1198** to inhibit relative rotation of the links **1168**, **1174** about the transverse axis of rotation **1188**. Other links **1144** within the belt assembly **1102** can be similarly configured. Thus, the belt assembly **1102** of FIGS. 5C and 5D can curve through the horizontal second curved segment **128** of FIG. 1. Stated differently, the second curved segment **128** can be self-supporting in some embodiments. Likewise, in some embodiments, the belt assembly **1102** of FIGS. 5C and 5D can curve through the helical section **237** of FIG. 2, supporting itself as it helically travels along the axis **239**.

Disengagement of the linkage assembly **1142** will now be discussed according to exemplary embodiments. As illustrated, the outer and inner links **1156a**, **1158a** can move away from the engaged position of FIG. 5A to the disengaged position of FIGS. 6A, 6B, and 7.

As shown in FIG. 6A, for example, the inner link **1174** can move inward in the transverse direction **1114**, away from the outer link **1168** as indicated by arrows **1187**. The apertures **1120**, **1122** can allow the inner link **1174** to slide inward in the transverse direction **1114**. As shown, the biasing member **1300** can compress and resist this movement of the inner link **1174**. In other words, the biasing member **1300** can bias against this inward movement of the inner link **1174**.

In the disengaged position, the protrusion **1216** of the inner link **1174** can be disposed outside the opening **1194** of the outer link **1168**. Thus, in the disengaged position, the protrusion **1216** can disengage from the rails **1196**, **1198**, and the inner link **1174** can be free to rotate about the horizontal axis of rotation **1188**. To illustrate this rotation, FIG. 7 shows the inner link **1174** in a first, horizontal

position and in a second, rotated position in phantom. The rotation about the horizontal axis of rotation **1188** is indicated by arrow **1317**.

As shown in FIG. 8, a plurality of links **1144** arranged in series along the longitudinal direction **1112** can be disengaged. Accordingly, as shown in FIG. 8, the linkage assembly **1142** can disengage to allow the belt assembly **1102** to travel along a curved path about the axis of rotation **1188**. Using the conveyor belt **100** of FIG. 1 as an example, the disengagement of the belt assembly **1102** shown in FIG. 8 can represent motion of the belt assembly **102** about the second curved segment **128**. In the case of the conveyor belt **200** of FIG. 2, this can represent motion of the belt assembly **202** about the curved segment **228**. However, it will be appreciated that the linkage assembly **1142** can be included in other conveyor belt configurations without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

As shown in FIG. 8, the conveyor belt can additionally include at least one disengagement device that selectively disengages the links **1144**. As shown in the embodiment of FIG. 8, the conveyor belt **1000** can include a first disengagement device **1400** and a second disengagement device **1402**. The first disengagement device **1400** is shown independently in FIG. 9, and the second disengagement device **1402** is shown independently in FIGS. 10A and 10B. It will be understood that the disengagement device of the conveyor belt **1000** can vary from these embodiments without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

As shown in FIG. 8, the belt assembly **1102** can travel in the longitudinal direction **1112** as indicated by arrow **1404** and then curve downward and around the axis **1188** as indicated by arrow **1406**. The first and second disengagement devices **1400**, **1402** can disengage the links **1144** for this operation.

As shown in FIG. 9, the first disengagement device **1400** can include a base **1410** and a cam member **1412**. The cam member **1412** can have a varying width **1416**. For example, a leading end **1418** of the cam member **1412** can be narrower than the trailing end **1420**. In other words, the width **1416** of the leading end **1418** can be less than that at the trailing end **1420**. In some embodiments, the leading end **1418** can be pointed, and the width **1416** of the cam member **1412** can gradually increase along the length of the device **1400**.

As shown in FIG. 8, the first disengagement device **1400** can be disposed in the conveyor belt **1000** in a fixed position such that the links **1144** advance toward the leading end **1418**. As links **1144** advance along the cam member **1412**, the cam member **1412** can be received within the gap **1159** (FIG. 5A) between the inner links **1170**, **1172**, **1174** and the respective outer links **1164**, **1166**, **1168**. The side surfaces of the cam member **1412** (i.e., the cam surfaces **1414**, **1415**) can abut the links as they slide along the cam member **1412**. As the links advance, the cam surfaces **1414**, **1415** can push the inner links **1170**, **1172**, **1174** inward in the transverse direction **1114**, away from the outer links **1164**, **1166**, **1168** to disengage the links.

In some embodiments represented in FIG. 8, the first disengagement device **1400** can comprise a first member **1422** as well as a second member **1424**. The first member **1422** can be configured as illustrated in FIG. 9, and the second member **1424** can be a mirror image of the first member **1422**. When installed in the conveyor belt **1000** as shown in FIG. 8, the first and second members **1422**, **1424** can cooperate to disengage the links **1144** as the links **1144** advance in the longitudinal direction **1112**.

Furthermore, the second disengagement device **1402** of the conveyor belt **1000** can be configured as illustrated in

FIGS. 10A and 10B. As shown, the device 1402 can include a rounded, disc-like base 1426 and a plurality of protrusions 1428. The protrusions 1428 can be spaced apart circumferentially about the base 1426, and the protrusions 1428 can protrude out radially from the base 1426. The plurality of protrusions 1428 can comprise a plurality of first protrusions 1430 and a plurality of second protrusions 1432. The first and second protrusions 1430, 1432 can be disposed in an alternating arrangement circumferentially about the base 1426. Additionally, the first protrusions 1430 can each include a first cam surface 1434, and the second protrusions 1432 can each include a second cam surface 1436. As shown in FIG. 10B, the first cam surface 1434 and the second cam surfaces 1436 can face in opposite directions. In some embodiments, the first cam surface 1434 can face substantially along the rotational axis 1188 of the device 1402, and the second cam surface 1436 can face in the opposite direction along the axis 1188. Also, the first cam surface 1434 can be disposed at an acute angle 1440 (i.e., a first acute angle) relative to a radial centerline 1438 of the base 1426. The second cam surface 1436 can also be disposed at an acute angle (i.e., a second acute angle) relative to the radial centerline 1438. In some embodiments, the first and second acute angles can be substantially equal, but opposite each other. In additional embodiments, the first and/or second cam surfaces 1434, 1436 can face at least partially along the circumferential direction about the device 1402. In still additional embodiments, the first and/or second cam surfaces 1434, 1436 can face at least partially in the radial direction. Furthermore, in some embodiments, the first and/or second cam surfaces 1434, 1436 can be substantially flat. In additional embodiments, the first and/or second cam surfaces 1434, 1436 can be contoured.

As shown in FIG. 8, the second disengagement device 1402 can be mounted for rotation about the axis of rotation 1188 as indicated by the arrow 1444. As the links 1444 advance toward the rotating second disengagement device 1402, the first and second cam surfaces 1434, 1436 can cam against and disengage the links 1144. For example, the first and second protrusions 1430, 1432 can move the inner links 1174, 1172 inward in the transverse direction 1114 away from the outer links 1168, 1166.

In some embodiments, the second disengagement device 1402 can drive the linkage assembly 1142 forward in the longitudinal direction 1112. For example, as the second disengagement device 1402 rotates, the first and/or second protrusions 1430, 1432 can push and advance the linkage assembly 1142 forward. In some embodiments, the protrusions 1430, 1432 can engage the links 1144 via friction such that rotation of the second disengagement device 1402 advances the linkage assembly 1142. In other embodiments, one or more of the protrusions 1430, 1432 can include a surface that faces forward in the longitudinal direction, which pushes forward on an opposing surface of the link 1144 to advance the linkage assembly 1142. Accordingly, the second disengagement device 1402 can be referred to as a driving mechanism that includes disengagement features for disengaging the linkage assembly 1142. In additional embodiments, the protrusions 1430, 1432 can push against the rods 1146 to advance the linkage assembly 1142 while maintaining the links 1144 in the disengaged position.

Therefore, the belt assembly 1102 can advance through a curved path about the axis 1188. Using the conveyor belt of FIG. 1 as an example, this can correspond to the travel of the belt assembly 102 through the second curved segment 128. Once the belt assembly 102 progresses through the second curved segment 128, the links can re-engage (e.g., due to the

biasing force supplied by the biasing members 1300 shown in FIG. 3), and the belt assembly 102 can advance back through the second linear segment 120. Accordingly, the belt assembly 102 can support itself for travel through the second linear segment 120. The belt assembly 102 can then advance back through the first curved segment 126 and then through the first linear segment 118. Next, the links can disengage and advance through the third curved segment 130. Subsequently, the links 1144 can re-engage and the belt assembly 102 can support itself for travel through the first linear segment 118, and so on. Accordingly, the belt assembly of the present disclosure can continuously travel through both linear and curved segments.

Thus, because the belt assembly can be self-supported, the conveyor belt can be assembled using fewer parts. For example, the conveyor belt can include fewer supports than conveyor belts of the prior art. Also, in some embodiments, the conveyor belt can be operated more efficiently because friction on the belt assembly from support structures can be reduced. Furthermore, the conveyor belt can be more compact and modular because a support structure may not be needed.

Additionally, the configuration of the links 1144 described above can provide one or more advantages. For example, the links 1144 can be shaped and/or otherwise configured such that the links 1144 are sturdy and robust. The links 1144 can also be manufactured quickly and inexpensively.

Moreover, several links 1144 within the assembly 1102 can be symmetrical and/or reversible. For example, the outer link 1156a on the first side 1148 of the assembly 1102 can be inverted and used as an outer link 1156b on the second side 1150 of the assembly 1102. Similarly, the inner link 1158a on the first side 1148 of the assembly 1102 can be inverted and used as an inner link 1158b on the second side 1150 of the assembly 1102. Also, the outer links 1156a, 1156b can be the same part repeated in sequence along the longitudinal direction 1112, and the inner links 1158a, 1158b can also be the same part repeated in sequence along the longitudinal direction 1112. The belt assembly 1102 can also include a number of the same biasing members 1300 and rods 1146 throughout. Accordingly, manufacturing of the parts of the belt assembly 1102 can be completed efficiently, because the belt assembly 1102 can be formed from a number of the same parts.

Furthermore, the belt assembly 1102 can be repaired, cleaned, or otherwise serviced relatively easily as compared to conventional belts. Parts can be disassembled easily for these purposes. Also, in some embodiments, the links 1144 can remain assembled within the belt assembly 1102, and yet the links 1144 can move relative to other parts during a cleaning process or other servicing of the belt assembly 1102 for added convenience.

Referring now to FIGS. 11A-11E, additional embodiments of the belt assembly 2102 are illustrated. The belt assembly 2102 of FIGS. 11A-11E can include features that are similar to those of FIGS. 3-8. Instead of repeating the disclosure from above, differences between the embodiments will be highlighted. Corresponding components are identified in FIGS. 11A-11E with corresponding reference numbers increased by 1000.

As shown, the belt assembly 2102 can include a linkage assembly 2142 with a plurality of links 2144. The links 2144 can include a plurality of outer links 2156 and a plurality of inner links 2158. The outer links 2156 and the inner links 2158 can move between engaged and disengaged positions as will be discussed.

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As shown in FIGS. 11B and 11D, at least one outer link 2156 can include an outer face 2190, an inner face 2192, a top edge 2191, a bottom edge 2193, a forward edge 2197, and a rear edge 2199. In some embodiments, the outer link 2156 can have a substantially constant thickness 2334, which is measured between the outer face 2190 and the inner face 2192. Also, the outer link 2156 can include a first rail 2201 proximate the top edge 2191 and/or a second rail 2202 proximate the bottom edge 2193. In some embodiments, the top edge 2191 and the bottom edge 2193 of the outer link 2156 can extend inward in the transverse direction 2114 to define the rails 2201, 2203. For example, in some embodiments, the top edge 2191 and bottom edge 2193 can be bent inward to define the rails 2201, 2203. Also, in some embodiments, the first and/or second rail 2201, 2203 can extend along the majority of the length 2336 of the link 2156. Specifically, in some embodiments, the first and second rails 2201, 2203 can extend along substantially the entire length 2336. In other embodiments, the first and/or second rail 2201, 2203 can extend along only a portion of the length 2336.

Also, the inner links 2158 can include an outer face 2204, an inner face 2206, a top edge 2208, a bottom edge 2210, a forward edge 2212, and a rear edge 2214. In some embodiments, the inner links 2158 can have a substantially constant thickness and can be relatively thin and bar-like.

It will be appreciated that the outer and inner links 2156, 2158 can be formed in an efficient manner. For example, both links 2156, 2158 can include a plurality of relatively flat surfaces, and both can have substantially constant thickness, which can facilitate manufacture of the links 2156, 2158.

The outer and inner links 2156, 2158 can be interlocked with the rods 2146, similar to the embodiments discussed in detail above. Also, the linkage assembly 2142 can include a plurality of biasing members 2300. In some embodiments, the plurality of biasing members 2300 can include a plurality of inner biasing members 2319 and a plurality of outer biasing members 2321. The inner biasing members 2319 can be similar to the embodiments discussed above, and the inner biasing members 2319 can be retained on the rods 2146 via retainers 2318. Also, the outer biasing members 2321 can be disposed between the head 2230 of the rod 2146 and the outer face 2190 of the outer link 2156. In some embodiments, the outer biasing members 2321 can be a helical compression spring. Thus, the outer biasing member 2321 can bias the outer links 2156 inward toward the inner links 2158. Accordingly, the inner biasing members 2319 and the outer biasing members 2321 can collectively bias the links 2144 toward the engaged position.

When in the engaged position, the inner links 2158 can be at least partially received within at least one outer link 2156. For example, as shown in FIGS. 11A and 11C, at least one inner link 2158 can be received between the first and second rails 2201, 2203 of one outer link 2156 and also received between the first and second rails 2201, 2203 of a neighboring outer link 2156. Also, in some embodiments, the top edge 2208 of the inner link 2158 can abut opposing surfaces of the neighboring first rails 2201, and the bottom edge 2210 of the inner link 2158 can abut opposing surfaces of the neighboring second rails 2203. Furthermore, in the engaged position, the outer face 2204 of the inner link 2158 can abut the inner face 2192 of the adjacent outer links 2156.

In some embodiments, when the links 2144 are in the engaged position, the links 2144 can move (e.g., slide) in the longitudinal direction 2112 relative to each other. This movement can be limited, in some embodiments, by abut-

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ment between the forward edge 2197 of one outer link 2156 and the rear edge 2199 of an adjacent outer link 2156. Additionally, in some embodiments, this longitudinal movement can be limited by abutment between the forward edge 2212 of one inner link 2158 and the rear edge 2214 of an adjacent inner link 2158.

Accordingly, when the links 2144 are engaged, loads can be transferred through, distributed, and resisted by the linkage assembly 2142 as discussed above. Moreover, in the engaged position, the inner links 2158 can be constrained against rotation relative to the outer links 2156. For example, in some embodiments, the inner links 2158 can be constrained against rotation in both the clockwise and counter-clockwise directions about the axis of the rods 2146. As such, the belt assembly 2102 can support itself in areas in which the linkage assembly 2142 is in the engaged position.

As shown in FIG. 11E, the linkage assembly 2142 can move to a disengaged position. Specifically, the inner links 2158 can move inward in the transverse direction 2114 and/or the outer links 2156 can move outward in the transverse direction 2114 for disengagement. Once disengaged, the inner links 2158 can rotate relative to the outer links 2156 about the horizontal axis of rotation 2188.

In some embodiments, the linkage assembly 2142 can be disengaged by a device that is received within a gap between the outer and inner links 2156, 2158. For example, in the embodiments of FIG. 11E, the linkage assembly 2142 can include an outer gap 2332 provided between adjacent outer links 2156. A respective inner link 2158 can be exposed by the outer gap 2332. Thus, the exposed inner link 2158 can be pushed inward in the transverse direction 2114 to disengage the linkage assembly 2142. Additionally, in the embodiments of FIG. 11A, the linkage assembly 2142 can include an inner gap 2330 provided between adjacent inner links 2158. A respective outer link 2156 can be exposed by the inner gap 2330. Thus, the exposed outer link 2156 can be pushed outward in the transverse direction 2114 to disengage the linkage assembly 2142.

Referring now to FIGS. 12A-12C, additional embodiments of the belt assembly 3102 are illustrated. The belt assembly 3102 of FIGS. 12A-12C can include features that are similar to the embodiments discussed above. Instead of repeating the disclosure from above, differences between the embodiments will be highlighted. Components that correspond to those of FIGS. 3-8 are identified in FIGS. 12A-12C with corresponding reference numbers increased by 2000.

As shown, the belt assembly 3102 can include a linkage assembly 3142 with a plurality of links 3144. The links 3144 can include a plurality of outer links 3156 and a plurality of inner links 3158. The outer links 3156 and the inner links 3158 can move between engaged and disengaged positions as will be discussed. Also, for purposes of clarity, the belt assembly 3102 is shown without biasing members of the type discussed above. However, it will be appreciated that the belt assembly 3102 can include compression springs or other biasing members that bias the links 3144 toward the engaged position.

A representative outer link 3156 is shown in FIG. 12B according to exemplary embodiments. As shown, the outer link 3156 can be substantially similar to the outer links 2156 of FIGS. 11A-11E. As such, the outer links 3156 can include the first rail 3201 and the second rail 3203.

A representative inner link 3158 is shown in FIG. 12C according to exemplary embodiments. As shown, the inner link 3158 can include a third protrusion 3350 proximate the forward edge 3212 and a fourth protrusion 3352 proximate

the rear edge **3214**. Furthermore, in some embodiments, both the forward and rear apertures **3220**, **3222** can be slots.

As shown in FIG. **12A**, when the links **3144** are in the engaged position, the third protrusion **3350** can be received between the first and second rails **3201**, **3203** of one outer link **3156**, and the fourth protrusion **3352** can be received between the first and second rails **3201**, **3203** of another outer link **3156**. As such, surfaces of the third and fourth protrusions **3350**, **3352** can abut against opposing surfaces of the first and second rails **3201**, **3203**. To disengage the links **3144**, the inner links **3158** can be moved inward in the transverse direction **3114** and/or the outer links **3156** can be moved outward in the transverse direction **3114**.

Referring to FIG. **13**, the belt assembly **3102'** is illustrated according to exemplary embodiments. The belt assembly **3102'** can be substantially similar to the embodiments of FIGS. **12A-12C** except as noted. Specifically, the third protrusion **3350'** can include a transverse portion **3351'** that extends outwardly in the transverse direction **3114'** and a longitudinal portion **3353'** that extends forward in the longitudinal direction **3312'**. In some embodiments, the fourth protrusion **3352'** can be shaped similarly to the third protrusion **3352'** except that the fourth protrusion **3352'** can extend outwardly and rearwardly in the longitudinal direction **3312'**.

The belt assembly **3102'** can engage and support itself, similar to the embodiments of FIG. **12A**. Also, when in the engaged position, the inner links **3158'** can slide in the longitudinal direction **3112'** relative to the outer links **3156'**. In some embodiments, this longitudinal movement can be limited by abutment between the fourth protrusion **3352'** of one inner link **3158'** and the third protrusion **3350'** of an adjacent inner link **3158'**. The belt assembly **3102'** can move to the disengaged position similar to the embodiments discussed above.

Referring now to FIGS. **14A-14C**, additional embodiments of the belt assembly **4102** are illustrated. The belt assembly **4102** of FIGS. **14A-14C** can include features that are similar to the embodiments discussed above. Instead of repeating the disclosure from above, differences between the embodiments will be highlighted. Components that correspond to those of FIGS. **3-8** are identified in FIGS. **14A-14C** with corresponding reference numbers increased by 3000.

As shown, the belt assembly **4102** can include a linkage assembly **4142** with a plurality of links **4144**. The links **4144** can include a plurality of outer links **4156** and a plurality of inner links **4158**. The outer links **4156** and the inner links **4158** can move between engaged and disengaged positions as will be discussed. Also, for purposes of clarity, the belt assembly **4102** is shown without biasing members of the type discussed above. However, it will be appreciated that the belt assembly **4102** can include compression springs or other biasing members that bias the links **4144** toward the engaged position.

A representative outer link **4156** is shown in FIG. **14B** according to exemplary embodiments. As shown, the outer link **4156** can be substantially similar to the outer links **2156** of FIGS. **11A-11E**. As such, the outer links **4156** can include the first rail **4201** and the second rail **4203**.

A representative inner link **4158** is shown in FIG. **14C** according to exemplary embodiments. As shown, the inner link **4158** can include an outer face **4204**, an inner face **4206**, a top edge **4208**, a bottom edge **4210**, a forward end **4212**, and a rear end **4214**. The inner link **4158** can also include a forward aperture **4220** and a rear aperture **4222**. In some embodiments, the forward and/or rear aperture **4220**, **4222**

can be rounded (e.g., circular) through-holes that extend through both the outer face **4204** and the inner face **4206**.

Additionally, in some embodiments, the inner link **4158** can be rounded proximate the forward end **4212** and/or the rear end **4214**. More specifically, in some embodiments, the inner link **4158** can include a first rounded end **4213** and a second rounded end **4215**. In some embodiments, the first rounded end **4213** can be semi-circular and substantially coaxial with the forward aperture **4220**, and/or the second rounded end **4215** can be semi-circular and substantially coaxial with the rear aperture **4222**.

Furthermore, in some embodiments, the inner link **4158** can include an upper protrusion **4209** proximate the top edge **4208** and/or a lower protrusion **4211** proximate the bottom edge **4210**. The upper protrusion **4209** can protrude upward in the vertical direction **4116**, and the lower protrusion **4211** can protrude downward in the vertical direction **4116**.

As shown in FIG. **14A**, when the links **4144** are in the engaged, self-supporting position, the first rounded end **4213** can be received between the first and second rails **3201**, **3203** of one outer link **3156**, and the second rounded end **4215** can be received between the first and second rails **3201**, **3203** of an adjacent outer link **3156**. As such, abutment between the surfaces of the rounded ends **4213**, **4215** and the adjacent outer links **3156** can inhibit rotation about the horizontal axis of rotation **4188**.

Furthermore, when in the position of FIG. **14A**, the inner link **4158** can abut against the adjacent outer link **4156** to resist and oppose forces directed in the longitudinal direction **4112**. For example, in some embodiments, the upper protrusion **4209** of the inner link **4158** can abut the first rail **4201** of the outer link **4156**, and the lower protrusion **4211** of the inner link **4158** can abut the second rail **4203** of the outer link **4156**.

To disengage the links **4144**, the inner links **4158** can be moved inward in the transverse direction **4114** relative to the outer links **4156**. Also, in some embodiments, the outer links **4156** can be moved outward in the transverse direction **4114** relative to the inner links **4158** as discussed above.

Furthermore, as shown in FIG. **14A**, the inner link **4158** can move in the longitudinal direction **4112** between a retracted position and an extended position. (The extended position is shown in phantom according to exemplary embodiments.) In the retracted position, the upper protrusion **4209** of the inner link **4158** can abut the first rail **4201** of the outer link **4156**, and the lower protrusion **4211** of the inner link **4158** can abut the second rail **4203** of the outer link **4156**. In the extended position, the upper protrusion **4209** can be spaced apart from the first rail **4201**, and the lower protrusion **4211** can be spaced apart from the second rail **4203**.

Referring now to FIGS. **15A-15B**, additional embodiments of the belt assembly **5102** are illustrated. The belt assembly **5102** of FIGS. **15A-15B** can include features that are similar to the embodiments discussed above. Instead of repeating the disclosure from above, differences between the embodiments will be highlighted. Components that correspond to those of FIGS. **3-8** are identified in FIGS. **15A-15B** with corresponding reference numbers increased by 4000.

As shown, the belt assembly **5102** can include a linkage assembly **5142** with a plurality of links **5144**. Also, for purposes of clarity, the belt assembly **5102** is shown without biasing members of the type discussed above. However, it will be appreciated that the belt assembly **5102** can include compression springs or other biasing members that bias the links **5144** toward the engaged position.

An exemplary link **5144** is shown independently in FIG. 15B. The links **5144** can include a first face **5204**, a second face **5206**, a top edge **5208**, a bottom edge **5210**, a forward edge **5212**, and a rear edge **5214**. Also, the links **5144** can include a forward aperture **5220** and a rear aperture **5222**. In some embodiments, the forward **5220** and/or rear apertures **5222** can be elongated slots.

Furthermore, the links **5144** can include a first protrusion **5217** proximate the forward edge **5212** and second protrusion **5219** proximate the rear edge **5214**. In some embodiments, the first protrusion **5217** can protrude from the forward edge **5212** and away from the first face **5204**. Additionally, the second protrusion **5219** can protrude from the rear edge **5214** and away from the first face **5204**.

In some embodiments, the link **5144** can be substantially symmetrical. Stated differently, in some embodiments represented in FIG. 15B, the link **5144** can have an imaginary line of symmetry **5500**. In the embodiment illustrated, the line of symmetry **5550** extends between the forward edge **5212** and the rear edge **5214** and substantially parallel to the longitudinal direction **5112**. As shown in the embodiment of FIG. 15B, the link **5144** can also be symmetrical about a line of symmetry extending in the vertical direction **5116** and the transverse direction **5114**.

As shown in FIG. 15A, the plurality of links **5144** within the linkage assembly **5142** can be substantially similar to each other. However, some of the links **5144** can be inverted relative to the others. More specifically, some of the links **5144** can be arranged with the protrusions **5217**, **5219** protruding inward in the transverse direction **5114**, and other links **5144** can be arranged with the protrusions **5217**, **5219** protruding outward in the transverse direction **5114**. Those links **5144** with protrusions **5217**, **5219** protruding inward can be referred to as outer links, and those links **5144** with protrusions **5217**, **5219** protruding outward can be referred to as inner links. Accordingly, as shown in FIG. 15A, the plurality of links **5144** can include a first outer link **5164**, a second outer link **5166**, a first inner link **5170**, and a second inner link **5172**.

The engaged position of the linkage assembly **5142** will be discussed in relation to the first outer link **5164**. As shown in FIG. 15A, the first protrusion **5217** of the first outer link **5164** can be received within the aperture **5222** of the first inner link **5170** and the second protrusion **5219** can be received within the aperture **5220** of the second inner link **5172**. The protrusions **5217**, **5219** of the second outer link **5166** can be received in the apertures **5220**, **5222** of neighboring inner links in a similar manner. Likewise, the first protrusion **5217** of the second inner link **5172** can be received within the aperture **5220** of the first outer link **5164**, and the second protrusion **5219** of the second inner link **5172** can be received within the aperture **5222** of the second outer link **5166**. The protrusions **5217**, **5219** of the first inner link **5170** can be received in the apertures **5220**, **5222** of neighboring outer links in a similar manner.

In some embodiments, the protrusions **5217**, **5219** can move within the respective apertures **5220**, **5222** when in the engaged position. For example, the protrusions **5217**, **5219** can slide within the apertures **5220**, **5222** along the longitudinal direction **5112**. As such, the rods **5146** can move relative to each other along the longitudinal direction **5112**.

When in the engaged position, abutment between the protrusions **5217**, **5219** and the inner surfaces of the apertures **5220**, **5222** can limit rotation about a horizontal axis (e.g., the axis **5188**). Accordingly, the belt assembly **5102** can support itself when in the engaged position.

To disengage the links **5144**, the inner links **5170**, **5172** can move inward in the transverse direction **5114** relative to the outer links **5164**, **5166**. Specifically, the protrusions **5217**, **5219** can move outside the respective apertures **5220**, **5222**. As such, the links **5144** can rotate about the axis **5188**.

Referring now to FIG. 16, a variation of the embodiments of the belt assembly **5102'** is illustrated. The belt assembly **5102'** can be substantially similar to the embodiments of FIGS. 15A-15B. However, the apertures **5220'**, **5222'** can correspond to the shape of the rods **5146'**. For example, the apertures **5220'**, **5222'** can be circular to correspond to the rods **5146'** to limit movement of the link **5144'** relative to the rods **5146'** in the longitudinal direction **5112'** and the vertical direction **5116'**.

The links **5144'** can also include a first receptacle **5287'** and a second receptacle **5289'**. In some embodiments, the first receptacle **5287'** can be a through-hole that extends through both the first face **5204'** and the second face **5206'**. Also, in some embodiments, the first receptacle **5287'** can correspond in shape to the first protrusion **5217'** and the second receptacle **5289'** can correspond in shape to the second protrusion **5219'**. For example, the first receptacle **5287'** can include a plurality of substantially planar surfaces, and the first protrusion **5217'** can include corresponding planar surfaces. In some embodiments, for example, the first receptacle **5287'** can be a rectangular through-hole that is sized and shaped according to that of the first protrusion **5217'**. Likewise, the second receptacle **5289'** can be a rectangular through-hole that is sized and shaped according to that of the second protrusion **5219'**.

When in the engaged, self-supporting position, the first receptacle **5287'** can receive a first protrusion **5217'** of one adjacent link **5144'**, and the second receptacle **5289'** can receive a second protrusion **5217'** of another adjacent link **5144'**. Specifically, in the embodiment of FIG. 16, the first protrusion **5217'** of the outer link **5164'** can be received in the first receptacle **5287'** of the first inner link **5170'**, and the second protrusion **5219'** of the outer link **5164'** can be received in the second receptacle **5289'** of the second inner link **5172'**. Accordingly, the first protrusion **5217'** and the corresponding first receptacle **5287'** can define a male-female coupling, and the opposing surfaces of this coupling can inhibit relative rotation of the links **5144'** about the axis **5188'**. Also, this coupling can inhibit the link **5144'** from rotating relative to one or more rods **5146'**. Furthermore, this coupling can inhibit movement of the links **5144'** in the longitudinal direction **5112'** relative to each other.

To disengage the links **5144'**, at least two links **5144'** can move away from each other in the transverse direction **5114'**. For example, the first and second inner links **5170'**, **5172'** can move inward and away from the first and second outer links **5164'**, **5166'** in the transverse direction **5114'** to move to the disengaged position.

Referring now to FIGS. 17A-17B, additional embodiments of the belt assembly **6102** are illustrated. The belt assembly **6102** of FIGS. 17A-17B can include features that are similar to the embodiments discussed above. Instead of repeating the disclosure from above, differences between the embodiments will be highlighted. Components that correspond to those of FIGS. 3-8 are identified in FIGS. 17A-17B with corresponding reference numbers increased by 5000.

As shown, the belt assembly **6102** can include a linkage assembly **6142** with a plurality of links **6144**. Also, for purposes of clarity, the belt assembly **6102** is shown without biasing members of the type discussed above. However, it will be appreciated that the belt assembly **6102** can include

compression springs or other biasing members that bias the links 6144 toward the engaged position.

An exemplary link 6144 is shown independently in FIG. 17B. The links 6144 can include a first face 6204, a second face 6206, a top edge 6208, a bottom edge 6210, a forward edge 6212, and a rear edge 6214. Also, the links 6144 can include a forward aperture 6220 and a rear aperture 6222. In some embodiments, the forward 6220 and/or rear apertures 6222 can be elongated slots.

Furthermore, the links 6144 can include a first rail 6201 and a second rail 6203. The first rail 6201 can extend from the top edge 6208. The first rail 6201 can project in the transverse direction 6114, away from the first face 6204 of the link 6144. Also, the first rail 6201 can extend along only a portion of the length 6336 of the top edge 6208 of the link 6144. In some embodiments, the first rail 6201 can be disposed closer to the forward edge 6212 than the rear edge 6214. Also, in some embodiments, the first rail 6201 can be disposed over the forward aperture 6220. The second rail 6203 can be substantially similar to the first rail 6201, except that the second rail 6203 can extend from the bottom edge 6210 of the link 6144.

As shown in FIG. 17A, the plurality of links 6144 within the linkage assembly 6142 can be substantially similar to each other. However, some of the links 6144 can be inverted relative to the others. More specifically, some of the links 6144 can be arranged with the rails 6201, 6203 extending inward in the transverse direction 6114, and other links 6144 can be arranged with the rails 6201, 6203 extending outward in the transverse direction 6114. Those links 6144 with rails 6201, 6203 extending inward can be referred to as outer links, and those links 6144 with rails 6201, 6203 extending outward can be referred to as inner links. Accordingly, as shown in FIG. 17A, the plurality of links 6144 can include a first outer link 6164, a second outer link 6166, a first inner link 6170, and a second inner link 6172.

When in the engaged position of FIG. 17A, portions of one link 5144 can be received between the first and second rails 6201, 6203 of the next successive link 5144. As such, the top edge 6208 and bottom edge 6210 can abut against the opposing surfaces of the first and second rails 6201, 6203, respectively. Specifically, the first outer link 6164 can be received by the first inner link 6170, and the first outer link 6164 can also receive the second inner link 6172.

In this engaged, self-supporting position, the links 6164, 6166, 6170, 6172 can be constrained against rotation about the horizontal axis 6188. Also, in this position, the links 6164, 6166, 6170, 6172 can move (e.g., slide) relative to each other in the longitudinal direction 6112.

To disengage the linkage assembly 6142, the inner links 6170, 6172 can move inward in the transverse direction 6114 relative to the outer links 6164, 6166. Specifically, the inner links 6170, 6172 can move outside from between the respective first and second rails 6201, 6203. Once disengaged, the links 6170, 6172, 6164, 6166 can rotate about the axis 6188 relative to each other.

Referring now to FIGS. 18A and 18B, additional embodiments of the belt assembly 6102' are illustrated. The belt assembly 6102' of FIGS. 18A-18B can include features that are similar to the embodiments of FIGS. 17A-17B. Instead of repeating the disclosure from above, differences between the embodiments will be highlighted.

An exemplary link 6144' is shown independently in FIG. 18B. As shown, the link 6144' can be substantially similar to the link 6144 of FIG. 17B, except that the link 6144' can include a first portion 6552', a second portion 6554', and an intermediate portion 6556'. The first portion 6552' can

include the forward edge 6212'. Also, the first and second rails 6201', 6203' can extend from the first portion 6552'. The second portion 6554' can include the rear edge 6214'. Moreover, the intermediate portion 6556' can extend between the first and second portions 6552', 6554'.

In some embodiments, the first portion 6552' and the second portions 6554' can both be substantially planar, but the first portion 6552' and the second portion 6554' can be spaced apart in the transverse direction 6114'. For example, the first portion 6552' can be spaced outwardly in the transverse direction 6114' relative to the second portion 6554'. The intermediate portion 6556' can extend between and join the first and second portions 6552', 6554'. In some embodiments, the intermediate portion 6556' can curve between the first and second portions 6552', 6554'.

As shown in FIG. 18A, the plurality of links 6144' within the linkage assembly 6142' can be substantially similar to each other. Also, the links 6144' can each be oriented with the respective first and second rails 6201', 6203' extending inward in the transverse direction 6114'. Specifically, a first link 6560', a second link 6562', a third link 6564', and a fourth link 6566' are shown for purposes of discussion.

The first, second, and third links 6560', 6562', 6564' are shown in the engaged position according to exemplary embodiments. The fourth link 6566' is shown in the disengaged position according to exemplary embodiments.

The engaged position is described, for example, with respect to the second link 6562'. As shown, the second link 6562' can receive the second portion 6554' of the third link 6564'. Stated differently, the second portion 6554' of the third link 6564' can be received between the first rail 6201', the first portion 6552', and the second rail 6203' of the second link 6562'. Also, the second portion 6554' of the second link 6562' can be similarly received by the first link 6560'. Accordingly, the second link 6562' can be constrained against rotation relative to the first and third links 6560', 6564'. The remaining links 6144' can be similarly configured.

Moreover, in the engaged position, the links 6144' can slide relative to each other in the longitudinal direction 6112' between a retracted position and an extended position as indicated by arrow 6568'. For example, the first link 6560' is shown in a retracted position relative to the second link 6562'. In contrast, the second link 6562' is shown in an extended position relative to the third link 6564'. As represented by the first link 6560', the intermediate portion 6556' can abut the rear edge 6214' of the second link 6562' when in the retracted position. This abutment can limit the longitudinal sliding of the first link 6560' toward the second link 6562'. The remaining links 6144' can be similarly configured.

To disengage the links 6144', at least one link can move in the transverse direction 6114' relative to the next successive link. For example, as shown in FIG. 18A, the fourth link 6566' can move inward in the transverse direction 6114' relative to the third link 6564' as indicated by arrow 6570'. Accordingly, the fourth link 6555' can rotate about the axis 6188' relative to the third link 6564'.

Referring now to FIGS. 19A-19C, additional embodiments of the belt assembly 7102 are illustrated. The belt assembly 7102 of FIGS. 19A-19C can include features that are similar to the embodiments discussed above. Instead of repeating the disclosure from above, differences between the embodiments will be highlighted. Components that correspond to those of FIGS. 3-8 are identified in FIGS. 19A-19B with corresponding reference numbers increased by 6000.

As shown, the belt assembly 7102 can include a linkage assembly 7142. For purposes of clarity, the belt assembly

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7102 is shown without biasing members of the type discussed above. However, it will be appreciated that the belt assembly 7102 can include compression springs or other biasing members for biasing the linkage assembly 7142 toward the engaged position.

As shown in FIGS. 19A and 19B, the linkage assembly 7142 can include a plurality of links 7144. A single exemplary link 7144 is shown independently in FIG. 19B. The links 7144 can be substantially similar to those of discussed above in relation to FIGS. 12B and 14B in some embodiments. As shown in FIG. 19A, the plurality of links 7144 within the linkage assembly 7142 can be substantially similar to each other. However, some of the links 7144 can be inverted relative to others. More specifically, some of the links 7144 can be arranged with the rails 7201, 7203 extending inward in the transverse direction 7114, and other links 7144 can be arranged with the rails 7201, 7203 extending outward in the transverse direction 7114. Those links 7144 with rails 7201, 7203 extending inward can be referred to as outer links, and those links 7144 with rails 7201, 7203 extending outward can be referred to as inner links. Accordingly, as shown in FIG. 19A, the plurality of links 7144 can include a first outer link 7164, a second outer link 7166, a first inner link 7170, and a second inner link 7172.

The linkage assembly 7142 can additionally include one or more intermediate members 7600. Generally, when the linkage assembly 7142 is in the engaged position, different portions of the intermediate member 7600 can be received by respective links 7144 to engage those links 7144. Stated differently, two different links 7144 can be engaged and constrained against relative rotation via the intermediate member 7600.

An exemplary intermediate member 7600 is illustrated in FIG. 19C according to some embodiments. As shown, the intermediate member 7600 can include an outer surface 7602, an inner surface 7604, a top surface 7606, a bottom surface 7608, a forward surface 7610, and a rear surface 7612. In some embodiments, each of these surfaces can be substantially planar. Thus, in some embodiments, the intermediate member 7600 can be cubic in shape. Furthermore, the intermediate member 7600 can include an aperture 7614, such as a through-hole that extends through both the outer surface 7602 and the inner surface 7604.

As shown in FIG. 19A, the intermediate member 7600 can receive a respective rod 7146 through the aperture 7614. Also, the intermediate member 7600 can be disposed between at least two links 7144. For example, an exemplary intermediate member 7600 can be disposed between the first outer link 7164 and the first inner link 7170. When the linkage assembly 7142 is in the engaged position of FIG. 19A, the intermediate member 7600 can engage both the outer link 7164 and the inner link 7170. More specifically, the intermediate member 7600 can be received by the outer link 7164 between its first and second rails 7201, 7203 and also received by the inner link 7170 between its first and second rails 7201, 7203. As such, the outer and inner link 7164, 7170 can be engaged via the intermediate member 7600 and prevented from rotating relative to each other about the axis 7188. The other links 7144 and intermediate members 7600 can be similarly configured.

In some embodiments, to disengage the linkage assembly 7142, the inner links 7170, 7172 can be moved inward in the transverse direction 7114 away from the intermediate members 7600 and the outer links 7164, 7166. The inner links 7170, 7172 can move inward such that the intermediate members 7600 no longer engage the rails 7201, 7203,

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allowing the links 7164, 7166, 7170, 7172 to rotate relative to each other (e.g., about the axis 7188).

Referring now to FIGS. 20A-20D, the belt assembly 8102 is illustrated according to additional embodiments. The embodiments of FIGS. 20A-20D can include features that are similar to the embodiments of FIGS. 17A-17B. Instead of repeating the disclosure from above, differences between the embodiments will be highlighted. Components that correspond to those of FIGS. 17A-17B are identified in FIGS. 20A-20D with corresponding reference numbers increased by 2000.

As shown, the belt assembly 8102 can include a linkage assembly 8142 with a plurality of links 8144. An exemplary link 8144 is shown independently in FIG. 20D. The links 8144 can be interconnected with the rods 8146, substantially as described above in regard to FIGS. 17A-17B. As shown in FIGS. 20A and 20B, the plurality of links 8144 can include a first outer link 8164, a second outer link 8166, and an inner link 8172.

The linkage assembly 8142 can also include at least one bearing link 8700. An exemplary bearing link 8700 is shown independently in FIG. 20C according to some embodiments. Generally, the bearing link 8700 can be interconnected with adjacent rods 8146 and can also bear loads from the adjacent rods 8146. In some embodiments, the bearing link 8700 can facilitate disengagement of the links 8144, for example, when the belt assembly 8102 is under a tension load directed in the longitudinal direction 8112.

As shown in FIG. 20C, the bearing link 8700 can include an outer surface 8702 and an inner surface 8704. The bearing link 8700 can also have a substantially constant thickness 8706 measured between the outer and inner surfaces 8702, 8704. Thus, in some embodiments, the bearing link 8700 can be a substantially flat bar. Additionally, the bearing link 8700 can include a first aperture 8710 and a second aperture 8712. In some embodiments, the first and/or second apertures 8710, 8712 can be elongate slots.

As shown in FIGS. 20A and 20B, when the bearing link 8700 is assembled in the linkage assembly 8742, the first aperture 8710 can receive one rod 8146, and the second aperture 8712 can receive an adjacent rod 8146. Accordingly, the bearing link 8700 can interconnect adjacent pairs of the rods 8146. Also, in some embodiments, the bearing link 8700 can be disposed proximate the second face 8206 of at least one outer link 8144. For example, the second surface 8704 can lie against and abut the second face 8206 of the first outer link 8164 as well as the second face 8206 of the second outer link 8164.

During operation, the belt assembly 8102 may be subject to a tension load represented by the arrow 8750 and the arrow 8752. The bearing link 8700 can receive this tension load and hold the belt assembly 8102 in tension. However, the links 8144 can remain free to move between the engaged position and the disengaged positions. This is because the bearing link 8700 can have a shorter pitch than the links 8144. Accordingly, the bearing links 8700 can hold the belt assembly 8102 in tension while the inner link 8172 moves inwardly in the transverse direction 8114 to disengage from the outer links 8164, 8166.

Referring now to FIGS. 21 and 22, additional embodiments of the belt assembly 9102 are illustrated. The embodiments of FIGS. 21 and 22 can include features that are similar to the embodiments of FIGS. 11A-11E. Instead of repeating the disclosure from above, differences between the embodiments will be highlighted. Components that corre-

spond to those of FIGS. 11A-11E are identified in FIGS. 21 and 22 with corresponding reference numbers increased by 7000.

As shown, the belt assembly 9102 can include a linkage assembly 9142 with a plurality of links 9144. The plurality of links 9144 can include a plurality of outer links 9156 and a plurality of inner links 9158. The links 9156, 9158 can be interconnected by a plurality of transverse elements 9140. In some embodiments, the transverse elements 9140 can include a plurality of rods 9146. In some embodiments, the plurality of transverse elements 9140 can also include a plurality of link connectors 9900.

As shown in FIG. 22, the link connectors 9900 can extend through at least one inner link 9158 and at least one outer link 9156 for interconnecting the links 9156, 9158. In some embodiments, the link connector 9900 can include first end 9200, a second end 9204, and an intermediate portion 9906. The intermediate portion 9906 can extend through the links 9156, 9158. In some embodiments, the first end 9200 and the second end 9204 can be enlarged to retain the links 9156, 9158 together. Also, in some embodiments, the link connector 9900 can be welded to one of the links 9156, 9158. In some embodiments, the link connector 9900 can be a rivet-type fastener.

As shown in FIG. 21, at least one link connector 9900 can extend through the rear aperture 9222 of the respective inner link 9158 and through the forward aperture 9200 of the respective outer link 9156. Other link connectors 9900 can extend through the forward aperture 9220 of the inner link 9158 and through the rear aperture 9202 of the respective outer link 9156.

In some embodiments, the intermediate portion 9906 of the connector 9900 can have a length 9950. The length 9950 can be greater than a combined thickness 9552 of the outer and inner links 9156, 9158. As such the links 9156, 9158 can move relative to each other in the transverse direction 9114 as will be discussed.

Additionally, in some embodiments illustrated in FIG. 21, the outer links 9156 can include an intermediate aperture 9920 that receives a respective rod 9146. The intermediate aperture 9920 can be disposed between the respective forward aperture 9200 and the respective rear aperture 9202. In some embodiments, the intermediate aperture 9920 can be a round (e.g., circular) hole that receives rod 9146 to attach the outer link 9156 to the rod 9146. In additional embodiments (not illustrated), the inner links 9158 can be configured to attach to the rods 9146.

Accordingly, the links 9156, 9158 can be interconnected with the rods 9146 and the link connectors 9900. In some embodiments, the links 9156, 9158 can move relative to each other in the longitudinal direction 9112 when interconnected. Also, in some embodiments, the links 9156, 9158 can move relative to each other in the transverse direction 9114. For example, the inner links 9158 can move inward in the transverse direction 9114, away from the outer links 9156. In additional embodiments, the outer links 9156 can move outward in the transverse direction 9114 away from the inner links 9158.

In some embodiments, the inner link 9158 can be received between the first and second rails 9201, 9203 of the outer link 9156 when in the engaged position. Also, when moving to the disengaged position, the inner link 9158 can move inward in the transverse direction 9114 away from the outer link 9156. As represented in FIG. 22, the increased length 9950 of the link connector 9900 can allow this transverse movement of the inner link 9158.

In summary, the belt assembly of the conveyor belt of the present disclosure can be self-supporting. As such, at least one segment of the conveyor belt can support itself without an underlying support structure. However, the belt assembly can disengage and move away from the self-supporting position, for example, to navigate curved segments of the conveyor belt. This can increase the usefulness and modularity of the conveyor belt. Furthermore, the conveyor belt of the present disclosure may provide cost savings, increase manufacturing efficiency, and/or reduce assembly time. This is because fewer parts may be necessary as compared to conveyor belts of the prior art.

The foregoing description of the embodiments has been provided for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the present disclosure. Individual elements or features of a particular embodiment are generally not limited to that particular embodiment, but, where applicable, are interchangeable and can be used in a selected embodiment, even if not specifically shown or described. The same may also be varied in many ways. Additionally, positions of some features can be reversed from those disclosed above. For example, a pairing of an "inner link" and an "outer link" can be reversed such that the inner link is disposed proximate the outer side of the conveyor belt assembly and such that the outer link is disposed closer to the centerline of the belt assembly. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the present disclosure, and all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of the present disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A conveyor belt comprising:
 - a self-supporting linkage assembly;
 - a plurality of transverse elements configured to travel along a longitudinal direction, the plurality of transverse elements being interconnected by the linkage assembly; and
 - a biasing member;
- the linkage assembly comprising a first link and a second link, the first and second links configured to move relative to each other between an engaged position and a disengaged position;
- the biasing member configured to bias the first and second links toward the engaged position;
- wherein the first and second links, when in the engaged position, are constrained against rotation relative to each other about at least one axis of rotation; and
- wherein the first and second links, when in the disengaged position, are configured to rotate relative to each other about the at least one axis of rotation.
2. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the first link includes a first surface and the second link includes a second surface;
 - wherein the first surface and the second surface engage each other when in the engaged position.
3. The conveyor belt of claim 2, wherein at least one of the first surface and the second surface is substantially planar.
4. The conveyor belt of claim 2, wherein the first link is at least partially received within the second link when in the engaged position such that the first and second surfaces engage each other.
5. The conveyor belt of claim 2, wherein the linkage assembly extends along the longitudinal direction, the transverse elements extend along a transverse direction, and the conveyor belt defines a vertical direction that is perpendicular to the longitudinal direction and the transverse direction;

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wherein the first surface and the second surface abut when in the engaged position to support a load directed in the vertical direction.

6. The conveyor belt of claim 2, wherein the linkage assembly extends along the longitudinal direction, the transverse elements extend along a transverse direction, and the conveyor belt defines a vertical direction that is perpendicular to the longitudinal direction and the transverse direction; wherein the first surface and the second surface abut when in the engaged position to support a load directed in the longitudinal direction.

7. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the linkage assembly further comprises an intermediate member; wherein the intermediate member includes a first engagement portion that engages with the first link when in the engaged position; wherein the intermediate member includes a second engagement portion that engages with the second link when in the engaged position.

8. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the first link includes a first aperture and the second link includes a second aperture; and wherein at least one of the transverse elements is received within the first aperture and the second aperture to interconnect the first link and the second link.

9. The conveyor belt of claim 8, wherein at least one of the first aperture and the second aperture is a slot, and wherein the at least one of the transverse elements is configured to move within the slot.

10. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the biasing member includes a helical compression spring.

11. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the linkage assembly extends along the longitudinal direction and the transverse elements extend along a transverse direction; wherein the at least one axis of rotation extends along the transverse direction.

12. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the linkage assembly extends along the longitudinal direction and the transverse elements extend along a transverse direction; wherein the first and second links are configured to move substantially in the transverse direction between the engaged position and the disengaged position.

13. The conveyor belt of claim 1, further comprising a disengagement device configured to move the first and second links away from the engaged position and toward the disengaged position against a biasing force from the biasing member.

14. The conveyor belt of claim 13, wherein the disengagement device includes a cam surface that cams and abuts against a surface of the first link to disengage the first link from the second link.

15. The conveyor belt of claim 13, further comprising a driving member that drives the conveyor belt in the longitudinal direction, the driving member including the disengagement device.

16. The conveyor belt of claim 1, further comprising a driving member that drives the conveyor belt in the longitudinal direction.

17. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the first link has substantially the same shape as the second link, and wherein the first link is inverted relative to the second link.

18. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the first link and the second link, in the engaged position, are configured to:

rotate relative to each other about a first axis of rotation; and

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be constrained against rotation relative to each other about a second axis of rotation; wherein the first axis of rotation is substantially perpendicular to the second axis of rotation.

19. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the first and second link, in the engaged position, are configured to move relative to each other along the longitudinal direction.

20. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein at least one of the first and second links defines an imaginary line of symmetry, and wherein the at least one of the first and second links is substantially symmetrical with respect to the line of symmetry.

21. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the first and second links, when in the engaged position, are constrained against rotation relative to each other in both a clockwise direction and a counter-clockwise direction about the at least one axis of rotation.

22. The conveyor belt of claim 1, further comprising a bearing link;

wherein the plurality of transverse elements include a first transverse element and a second transverse element; wherein the bearing link interconnects the first and second transverse elements;

wherein the bearing link is configured to bear a tension load applied between the first and second transverse elements while the first and second links move relative to each other between the engaged position and the disengaged position.

23. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the first link includes a base, a first rail that projects away from the base, and a second rail that projects away from the base, wherein the first link defines an opening between the base and the first and second rails;

wherein the second link, in the engaged position, is received within the opening and abuts at least one of the first and second rails; and

wherein the second link, in the disengaged position, is disposed outside the opening.

24. The conveyor belt of claim 23, wherein the second link includes an end and an edge that extends away from the end;

wherein the edge includes a protrusion; wherein, in the engaged position, the end of the second link is received within the opening and the protrusion is configured to abut one of the first and second rails.

25. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the first link includes a first aperture and a receptacle;

wherein the second link includes a second aperture and a projection;

wherein the plurality of transverse elements includes a rod that is received in both the first aperture and the second aperture;

wherein, in the engaged position, the projection is received in the receptacle to constrain the first and second links against rotation relative to each other about the at least one axis of rotation; and

wherein, in the disengaged position, the projection is disposed outside the receptacle.

26. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the first link includes a first aperture;

wherein the second link includes a second aperture and a protrusion;

wherein the plurality of transverse elements includes a rod that is received in both the first aperture and the second aperture;

wherein, in the engaged position, the protrusion is received in the first aperture to constrain the first and

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second links against rotation relative to each other about the at least one axis of rotation; and wherein, in the disengaged position, the protrusion is disposed outside the aperture.

27. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the first link includes a first portion, a second portion, and an intermediate portion that extends between the first and second portions;

wherein the intermediate portion curves between the first and second portion;

wherein, in the engaged position, the second link is received by the first portion of the first link to constrain the first and second links against relative rotation; and wherein, in the disengaged position, the second link is spaced apart from the first portion of the first link to allow the first and second links to rotate relative to each other.

28. The conveyor belt of claim 1, further comprising a link connector that attaches the first link to the second link; wherein at least one of the first and second links moves relative to the link connector when moving between the engaged position and the disengaged position.

29. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein at least one of the transverse elements is fixed to at least one of the first link and the second link.

30. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein at least one of the transverse elements is fixed to the biasing member.

31. The conveyor belt of claim 1, wherein the biasing member is integrally connected to one of the first link and the second link.

32. A conveyor belt that defines a longitudinal direction, a transverse direction, and a vertical direction, the conveyor belt comprising:

a self-supporting linkage assembly;

a plurality of transverse elements that extend along the transverse direction, the transverse elements configured to travel along the longitudinal direction, the plurality of transverse elements being interconnected by the linkage assembly; and

a biasing member;

the linkage assembly comprising a first link and a second link,

the first link including a first support surface that faces substantially in the vertical direction,

the second link including a second support surface that faces substantially in the vertical direction and opposite the first support surface, the first and second link configured to move relative to each other between an engaged position and a disengaged position;

wherein, in the engaged position, the first support surface abuts the second support surface to constrain the first and second links against rotation relative to each other about an axis of rotation, the axis of rotation extending in the transverse direction;

wherein, in the disengaged position, the first support surface is spaced apart from the second support surface to allow the first and second links to rotate relative to each other about the axis of rotation; and

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wherein the biasing member is configured to bias the first and second links toward the engaged position.

33. The conveyor belt of claim 32, wherein at least one of the first and second support surfaces is at least partially planar and normal to the vertical direction.

34. The conveyor belt of claim 33, wherein both the first and second surfaces are at least partially planar and normal to the vertical direction.

35. The conveyor belt of claim 32, wherein the first link includes a base, a first protrusion, and a second protrusion, the first and second protrusions protruding from the base, the first protrusion including the first support surface; and wherein, in the engaged position, the second link is received between the first and second protrusions.

36. The conveyor belt of claim 32, wherein the second link moves substantially in the transverse direction when moving between the engaged position and the disengaged position.

37. The conveyor belt of claim 32, wherein the first link includes a first aperture and the second link includes a second aperture;

wherein at least one of the transverse elements is received within the first aperture and the second aperture to interconnect the first link and the second link;

wherein the at least one of the transverse elements is configured to move within at least one of the first and second apertures.

38. The conveyor belt of claim 32, further comprising a disengagement device configured to move the first and second links away from the engaged position and toward the disengaged position against a biasing force from the biasing member.

39. The conveyor belt of claim 32, wherein the first link has substantially the same shape as the second link, and wherein the first link is inverted relative to the second link.

40. The conveyor belt of claim 32, wherein the first and second link, in the engaged position, are configured to move relative to each other along the longitudinal direction.

41. The conveyor belt of claim 32, wherein at least one of the first and second links defines an imaginary line of symmetry, and wherein the at least one of the first and second links is substantially symmetrical with respect to the line of symmetry.

42. The conveyor belt of claim 32, wherein the first and second links, when in the engaged position, are constrained against rotation relative to each other in both a clockwise direction and a counter-clockwise direction about the axis of rotation.

43. The conveyor belt of claim 32, wherein at least one of the transverse elements is fixed to at least one of the first link and the second link.

44. The conveyor belt of claim 32, wherein at least one of the transverse elements is fixed to the biasing member.

45. The conveyor belt of claim 32, wherein the biasing member is integrally connected to one of the first link and the second link.

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