

Description

This invention relates to power transmission belts and, more particularly, to a jacket utilized during the vulcanization of a belt sleeve and to a manufacturing method utilizing the novel jacket.

It is common in the art to manufacture power transmission V-belts by initially forming and vulcanizing a belt sleeve, and then cutting a plurality of the belts out of the sleeve.

One such prior art method of manufacture is disclosed in U.S. Patent 3,839,116, to Thomas et al. In Thomas et al, a matrix sleeve 37 is pre-formed with regular, axially spaced, circumferential grooves, corresponding to longitudinal ribs on a completed belt. The matrix sleeve 37 is disposed closely around a drum 44, having an outer surface with a right cylindrical configuration, so that the cylindrical shape of the matrix sleeve is thereby maintained. Belt components are then sequentially built up around the outer surface of the matrix sleeve 37. For example, in Fig. 5, a fabric layer 53, rib stock material 54, elastomeric platform material 55, and cushion material 56 are wrapped consecutively around the matrix sleeve 37, after which a load carrying cord 33 is wound under high tension against the underlying layers to thereby deform the underlying layers partially into the grooves defined by the matrix sleeve 37. As seen in Fig. 6, a top cushion layer 61, an outer layer 62 of elastomeric material, and a fabric layer 63 are wound in turn over the cord 33 to complete the uncured belt sleeve. The uncured belt sleeve is then placed in a vulcanizing unit, identified by Thomas et al as a pot heater, and subjected to steam under controlled temperature and pressure conditions to effect curing and/or vulcanization of the sleeve. The vulcanized sleeve is then cut, by circumferential scoring, to define individual ribbed V-belts.

Belt manufacture, by the structure and method disclosed in Thomas et al, has several drawbacks. First of all, in the high temperature and pressure curing environment, the tensile cords tend to migrate into the lower rubber layer, thereby causing inconsistent and improper positioning of the tensile cords along the belt length. The result of this may be premature failure of the belts.

Another problem contended with in Thomas et al, is that there may be air accumulation between the unvulcanized belt sleeve and rubber matrix during the vulcanization step. This air remains trapped during curing and results in localized pressure on the belt sleeve with resulting irregularities in the final belt shape. Such irregularities detrimentally affect the integrity of the belt.

Further, any air that is entrained in any of the belt components remains trapped therein. During vulcanization, there is no escape route for this air

and resultingly the air pockets become permanently molded into the belt components. A sponge-like texture may result, which inherently weakens the belt. The presence of voids or depressions in belts, formed by the Thomas et al method, is common.

A method of belt manufacture similar to that in Thomas et al is disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,409,047, to Brooks. Brooks' disclosure relates to the formation of laterally, rather than longitudinally, extending teeth and additionally to the formation of teeth on both sides of a belt. Brooks, like Thomas et al, utilizes an inner matrix 34 with integrally formed teeth 35 about which belt components are sequentially built. With all belt components in place, a curing jacket 36, with inwardly directed teeth 37, is placed in surrounding relationship with the belt components. The belt sleeve is cured as in Thomas et al.

In Brooks, the problem of air capture is even more vexatious than in Thomas et al's system. In Brooks, the jacket is made from a material that is compatible with and, during the vulcanization process, tends to adhere to, the outer surface of the tension section 23. There is no escape route for air in the component material and, as in Thomas et al, significant amounts of air present between the jacket 36 and tension section 23 during assembly of the jacket 36 become, after curing, an integral part of the belt sleeve, as voids, which weaken the belt.

An alternative, known method of forming transmission belts is disclosed in U.S. Patent 3,822,516, to Huber. Huber teaches the formation of power transmission belts in an inverted orientation. That is, the teeth are formed on the outside of a belt sleeve and, after the individual belts are cut from the belt sleeve, the belts are twisted inside out.

More specifically, Huber provides a cylindrical belt drum 20, having an outer surface with a right cylindrical configuration, to which an expandable tubular member 25 is releasably attached. The transmission belt elements are sequentially built upon the tubular member 25 to form a belt sleeve 24, which is then vulcanized, as in Thomas et al and Brooks, described above. The vulcanized belt sleeve is then ground by means of a rotating wheel to define, in the case of the Fig. 5 belt, a plurality of longitudinally extending belt ribs.

The inverted belt sleeve manufacture method of Huber alleviates the problem of irregular arrangement of tensile cords resulting from the migration of those cords during the vulcanization process, as occurs in both the Thomas et al '116 and Brooks '047 patents. However, air buildup in the Huber structure remains a serious problem. The inverted belt sleeve has an exposed, elastomeric material at its radially outermost surface, which tends to bond with an adjacent curing jacket to fix

air pockets in the belt components and prevent escape of any air present between the sleeve 24 and jacket.

Further, there is the same tendency of the sleeve 24 to bond to the tubular member 25 during the vulcanization step with the same detrimental effect - i.e. inconsistent rib shape due to the presence of voids and depressions from trapped air.

In EP-A-0218155, there is disclosed a method of making a tyre by vulcanization wherein the mould used in the method has grooves for accommodating the gases formed during the vulcanization. However, these gases cannot be exhausted from the grooves.

The present invention is specifically directed to overcoming the above enumerated problems in a novel and simple manner.

According to the present invention, there is provided a jacket used to form power transmission belts, said jacket being of the type having a substantially cylindrical surface which is engaged with assembled belt components during a curing process for curing the belt components, characterised in that the jacket has vent means for allowing continuous exhausting of air from between the cylindrical surface on the jacket and the assembled belt components to thereby prevent air buildup that contributes to irregular belt formation during a curing process.

Thus, according to the invention, an improvement is provided in a jacket used in the formation/curing of transmission belts. Such a jacket typically has a substantially cylindrical surface which is engaged with assembled belt components during a curing process therefor. The improvement resides in the provision of vent structure for allowing air to escape from between the cylindrical surface on the belt forming jacket and assembled belt components during a curing process.

With the inventive structure, detrimental air buildup and capture between the jacket and belt components is prevented. This results in uniformly produced, high integrity belts.

To optimize the escape route for air between the belt components and jacket, several variations of groove(s) in the cylindrical surface of the jacket are contemplated. The groove may take a linear form extending between the axial ends of the jacket. Alternatively, the jacket surface can have a spiral groove, a curved groove, a circumferential groove, or various combinations of the above grooves. Other groove configurations are within the contemplation of the present invention.

The groove depth and width are preferably in the range of 1/20th to 1/5th of the radial thickness of the jacket. If the groove dimensions are less than the lower dimension, there is a tendency, during vulcanization, for the belt component ma-

terial to flow into the groove and thereby block air communication therethrough. If the groove is deeper than the upper dimension, there may be a tendency of the component material to flow into the groove sufficiently that there is detrimental deformation of the belt.

The present invention also provides a belt curing apparatus comprising:

a forming drum having a cylindrical outer surface around which belt components are assembled to define a belt sleeve; and

a jacket for surrounding the drum and having a cylindrical surface of a diameter greater than the diameter of the outer drum surface to define a surface to which the belt components conform to define a final belt sleeve shape;

characterised in that said jacket has vent means integrally formed into said jacket for allowing the continuous exhausting of air from between the jacket and belt components on the drum to an outside environment to thereby prevent air buildup that contributes to irregular belt formation during a curing process.

Preferably, the exhausting system includes a conduit communicating between the space between the jacket and belt sleeve and a point externally of a housing used to contain the jacket during vulcanization. In a preferred form of the invention, the belt components are formed around the outer surface of a drum, which surface has a generally right cylindrical configuration. The drum and jacket cooperatively enclose a space within which the belt components reside. At at least one axial end of the belt sleeve is an annular chamber, which communicates with the groove(s). The exhausting conduit communicates with the annular chamber and a point externally of the housing. Preferably, there is an annular chamber at each axial end of the belt sleeve and the exhausting conduit communicates between each annular chamber and the external point.

The invention also provides a method of forming a power transmission belt sleeve comprising the steps of:

providing a drum with a cylindrical outer surface;

assembling individual belt components around the outer surface of the drum to define a belt sleeve;

disposing a jacket around the belt sleeve; and vulcanizing the belt sleeve;

characterised in that the method further comprises the step of:

continuously exhausting air from between the belt sleeve and jacket to an outside environment during the vulcanizing step to thereby prevent air buildup that might contribute to irregular belt formation during the vulcanizing step.

Reference will now be made, by way of example, to the drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a cross sectional view of a curing/vulcanization system having a belt sleeve therein to be cured;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged, fragmentary view of the upper section of the curing/vulcanization system of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged, section view of the belt sleeve in the system of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a schematic perspective view of a jacket, used in the curing/vulcanisation apparatus of Fig. 1, according to the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a schematic perspective view of a modified form of jacket;

Fig. 6 is a schematic perspective view of a further modified form of jacket;

Fig. 7 is a schematic perspective view of a further modified form of a jacket;

Fig. 8 is a schematic perspective view of a still further modified form of jacket; and

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a section of an exemplary ribbed V-belt of the type capable of manufacture according to the present invention.

In Fig 1, a system is shown at 10 for curing/vulcanizing a transmission belt sleeve, shown at 12. The belt sleeve 12 is held in place in Fig. 1 by reason of its disposition about a metal drum 14. To form the belt sleeve 12, the individual belt components, as described in detail hereafter, are sequentially built up around a cylindrical outer surface 16 of the drum 14. A sleeve-like jacket 18 is situated to surround the belt sleeve 12 prior to a curing/vulcanizing step, which is performed within the space 20 bounded by a housing 22.

Curing/vulcanization of the belt sleeve 12 is carried out in conventional manner by exposing the belt sleeve to steam introduced to the space 20 at controlled, elevated temperatures and pressures. The vulcanizing fluid is introduced to the hollow 24 of the drum 14 through a conduit 26, preferably at a pressure of 4.0-6.0 Kg/cm². Additional vulcanizing fluid is introduced to the region 26 between the inner surface 28 of the housing 22 and the jacket 18 through a conduit 30 in the peripheral wall 32 of the housing 22 at a pressure of 7.5-9.5 Kg/cm².

The present invention is specifically directed to preventing entrapment of air in the components of the belt sleeve 12 in a system such as that in Fig. and, more particularly to structure for venting air that would be otherwise trapped in the belt sleeve 12, or between the sleeve 12 and jacket 18, to a point externally of the housing 22 during a curing and/or vulcanization process.

The common problem of migration of tensile cords into the compression section of a belt is alleviated by forming the belt sleeve 12 in inverted form about the drum 14. This exposes the radially

innermost belt surface 34 directly to the inner, cylindrical surface 36 of the jacket 18. Because the composition of the belt surface 34 and jacket 18 are similar, there is tendency of these two surfaces to bond during curing and/or vulcanization which results in the capture of air therebetween with a resulting deformation of the belt sleeve 12.

Before describing the novel aspects of the invention, a description of the formation of an exemplary belt sleeve is in order. It should be understood that the described belt sleeve is only exemplary of one type of belt configuration, and the invention contemplates use with virtually a limitless number of belt sleeve configurations.

As seen in Figs. 1 and 3, the components of the belt sleeve 12 are sequentially built on to the outer surface 16 of the drum 14. The drum 14 is made preferably from iron or other rigid material that will maintain its shape under the conditions encountered within the housing 22. The first layer wrapped around, and directly against, the drum 14 is a rubber coated fabric 38 consisting of warp and weft yarns. The warp and weft yarns may both be cotton or synthetic or combinations thereof. The warp and weft yarns intersect preferably at an angle of 90-155°, and are oriented so as not to be aligned with the length of the belt. At least one layer of fabric 38 is provided, and in the described embodiment two layers are shown. On top of the fabric layer(s) a cushion rubber sheet 40 is disposed. The rubber sheet is composed of any of the following rubber materials or a suitable blend thereof: NR (Nitrile Rubber), CR (Chloroprene Rubber), IIR (Isobutene-Isoprene Rubber) and VR (Vulcanized Rubber). Around the rubber sheet 40, a low elongation, high strength tensile cord 42 is wound under constant, high tension. Preferably, the cord material is nylon, polyester, Kevlar, or glass fiber. A separate rubber sheet 44, and with preferably the same composition as the rubber sheet 40, is disposed over the tensile cords 42. Finally, a rubber sheet 46 is disposed over the layer 44 to define the belt compression section. Short fibers are dispersed in the compression rubber sheet 46 and are aligned axially of the belt sleeve so that in the completed belt the fibers extend generally parallel to each other and laterally of the belt.

Once the components of the belt sleeve 12 are in place, the jacket 18 is situated in surrounding relationship with the sleeve 12. The jacket 18 has a cylindrical body 50 with radially outturned, axially spaced, upper and lower flanges 52, 54 respectively. The lower jacket flange 54 has a flat surface 56 which facially engages an upwardly facing, flat surface 58 at the bottom of the housing 22. The annular bottom surface 60 of the drum 14 rests on the same surface 58. With the jacket in place, the upwardly facing flat surface 62 on the upper jacket

flange 52 is coplanar with the upwardly facing, flat upper surface 64 of the drum 14. A lid 66 is placed on top of the drum 14 and jacket 18 and is supported cooperatively by the upper jacket surface 62 and the upper lid surface 64 so as to seal an annular space 68 defined between the drum 14 and jacket 18 and within which the belt sleeve 12 resides.

According to the invention, venting grooves 70 (Fig. 5) are formed in the inner surface 36 of the jacket 18. Figs. 4-8 show variations of jacket grooves according to the present invention. The grooves 70 in the jacket 18 in Fig. 5 will initially be described to illustrate the function of the grooves 70. The grooves 70 in Fig. 5 are substantially straight and extend axially of the jacket 18. The grooves 70 are spaced equidistantly about the circumference of the inside jacket surface 36. Each groove 70 preferably extends axially the entire length of the jacket - that is, from the bottom surface 56 of the lower flange 54 to the upper surface 64 of the upper flange 52.

The grooves 70 vent air that is otherwise trapped between the radially innermost surface 72 on the belt sleeve 12 and the jacket inside surface 36. Because the flexible jacket is preferably made up from a heat- and oxidation-resistant compound such as IIR (Isobutene-Isoprene Rubber), NBR (Nitrile-Butadiene Rubber), EPT (Ethylene Propylene Terpolymer), there is a tendency of the jacket 18 and belt sleeve 12 to adhere to each other during the curing/vulcanization process. In the absence of the grooves 70, any air between the belt sleeve 12 and jacket 18 would be permanently formed into the belt sleeve 12 or deform the belt sleeve 12. With the inventive jacket 18, however, the air between the belt sleeve 12 and jacket 18 is squeezed into the grooves 70 and escapes to a point axially beyond the belt sleeve 12. Further, any air pockets, bubbles, etc. entrained in the belt components can likewise escape from the belt sleeve 12 into the grooves 70 and away from the sleeve 12. A high integrity belt, without voids, depressions, etc. results.

Preferably, the grooves 70 have a width and depth in the range of 1/20th to 1/5th of the radial thickness of the jacket 18. For maximum efficiency, the range is between 1/15th to 1/10th of the jacket thickness. If the width and depth of the grooves 70 are less than 1/20th of the jacket thickness, the rubber 46 of the compression layer may, during curing/vulcanization, be urged into and block the groove altogether or diminish its venting capacity. If the groove width and depth are greater than 1/5th of the jacket thickness, rubber 46 in the compression layer may flow into the groove 70 sufficiently that the belt sleeve 12 is appreciably deformed that the end belt product has an irregular shape. The

movement of the compression rubber 46 into the grooves 70 can also cause the fibers 48 embedded therein to change orientation and to become randomly, or irregularly, aligned at other than their desired lateral orientation.

To purge the system 10 of air conveyed through the grooves 70, an exhaust system is provided at 74. The exhaust system 74 cooperates with annular, accumulation chambers 76, 78 at the top and bottom, respectively, of the annular space 68 defined between the sleeve 12 and jacket 18. The chambers 76, 78 are defined by limiting the axial extent of the belt sleeve 12 so that the axial bottom edge 80 of the belt sleeve is spaced above the surface 58 and the top 82 of the belt sleeve is spaced beneath the lid 66. In Fig. 2, arrow 84 indicates the path of air through one of the grooves 70 and into the chamber 76.

The exhaust system 74 consists of a conduit 86 having a portion 88 extending from the drum hollow 24 consecutively through the top of the drum 14, the lid 66 and top wall 90 of the housing 22. The conduit 86 has a first branch 92 which communicates with the chamber 76 and a second branch 94 in communication with the chamber 78.

Various arrangements for the grooves 70 are shown in Figs. 4, 6, 7 and 8. The principal goal in the groove design is to provide a network wherein air throughout the entire extent of the belt sleeve 12 can be vented through the grooves for appropriate exhaustion from the system 10. In Fig. 4, a spiral groove 70A extends through the entire axial extent of the jacket 18. In Fig. 6, a combination of the axial grooves 70, shown in Fig. 5, with a spiral groove 70A, is shown. In Fig. 7 circumferential grooves 70B, spaced at regular intervals axially of the jacket 18, are provided in conjunction with the axial extending grooves 70, as those in Fig. 5. In Fig. 8, crossing, curved grooves 70C, 70D are provided in such a manner as to cooperatively define a diamond shaped pattern on the wall surface 36.

Once the belt sleeve 12 is vulcanized in the system 10, the lid 66, jacket 18, drum 14 and housing 22 are disassembled to release the belt sleeve 12. The belt sleeve can then be placed upon an expansible drum (not shown) on which it can be circumferentially scored by a grinder to divide the sleeve 12 into a number of belts. A grinder (not shown) can also be used to define longitudinal grooves in the compression portion of each belt 96, as shown in Fig. 9.

It is also possible, according to the present invention, to provide a flexible, elastic sleeve on the periphery of the drum 14, upon which sleeve the belt components can be directly wrapped to produce the belt sleeve 12. With this arrangement, it is possible to cut and/or form grooves 98 in the belt

sleeve directly upon the drum 14, with the sleeve serving as a cushion layer to prevent damage to the drum 14.

The foregoing disclosure of specific embodiments is intended to be illustrative of the broad concepts comprehended by the invention.

Claims

1. A jacket (18) used to form power transmission belts, said jacket (18) being of the type having a substantially cylindrical surface (36) which is engaged with assembled belt components (38,40,42,44,46) during a curing process for curing the belt components (38,40,42,44,46), characterised in that the jacket (18) has vent means for allowing continuous exhausting of air from between the cylindrical surface (36) on the jacket (18) and the assembled belt components (38,40,42,44,46) to thereby prevent air buildup that contributes to irregular belt formation during a curing process.
2. A jacket (18) according to claim 1 wherein the vent means comprises at least one groove (70,70A,70B,70C,70D) formed in the cylindrical surface (36).
3. A jacket (18) according to claim 1 wherein the jacket has axial ends and the vent means comprises at least one groove (70,70A,70C,70D) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending continuously between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
4. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein said vent means comprises a plurality of grooves (70,70A,70C,70D) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and each extending between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
5. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein said one groove (70A) extends in a spiral pattern between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
6. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein said one groove (70) extends substantially in a straight line between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
7. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein said one groove (70) extends substantially in a straight line between the axial ends of the jacket (18), and there is a second groove (70A) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) that extends in a spiral pattern between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
8. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein said one groove (70) extends in a substantially straight line between the axial ends of the jacket (18), and a second annular groove (70B) is formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and intersects said one groove (70).
9. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein there are a plurality of grooves (70) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending in substantially straight, parallel lines between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
10. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein there are a plurality of grooves (70) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending in substantially straight parallel lines between the axial ends of the jacket (18), and a spiral groove (70A) is formed in the cylindrical surface (36).
11. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein there are a plurality of grooves (70) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
12. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein there are a first plurality of grooves (70) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending in substantially straight parallel lines between the axial ends of the jacket (18), and there are a second plurality of axially spaced circumferential grooves (70B) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and intersecting said first plurality of grooves (70).
13. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein there are a plurality of curved grooves (70C,70D) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
14. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein there are a plurality of intersecting curved grooves (70C,70D) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
15. A jacket (18) according to any of claims 3 to 14 wherein the jacket (18) has a radial thickness and the groove (70,70A,70B,70C,70D) has depth and width in the range of 1/20 to 1/5th of the radial jacket thickness.
16. A jacket (18) according to any of claims 3 to 14 wherein the jacket (18) has a radial thickness and the groove (70,70A,70B,70C,70D) has a depth and width at least equal to 1/20th



sleeve directly upon the drum 14, with the sleeve serving as a cushion layer to prevent damage to the drum 14.

The foregoing disclosure of specific embodiments is intended to be illustrative of the broad concepts comprehended by the invention.

Claims

1. A jacket (18) used to form power transmission belts, said jacket (18) being of the type having a substantially cylindrical surface (36) which is engaged with assembled belt components (38,40,42,44,46) during a curing process for curing the belt components (38,40,42,44,46), characterised in that the jacket (18) has vent means for allowing continuous exhausting of air from between the cylindrical surface (36) on the jacket (18) and the assembled belt components (38,40,42,44,46) to thereby prevent air buildup that contributes to irregular belt formation during a curing process.
2. A jacket (18) according to claim 1 wherein the vent means comprises at least one groove (70,70A,70B,70C,70D) formed in the cylindrical surface (36).
3. A jacket (18) according to claim 1 wherein the jacket has axial ends and the vent means comprises at least one groove (70,70A,70C,70D) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending continuously between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
4. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein said vent means comprises a plurality of grooves (70,70A,70C,70D) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and each extending between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
5. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein said one groove (70A) extends in a spiral pattern between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
6. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein said one groove (70) extends substantially in a straight line between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
7. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein said one groove (70) extends substantially in a straight line between the axial ends of the jacket (18), and there is a second groove (70A) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) that extends in a spiral pattern between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
8. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein said one groove (70) extends in a substantially straight line between the axial ends of the jacket (18), and a second annular groove (70B) is formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and intersects said one groove (70).
9. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein there are a plurality of grooves (70) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending in substantially straight, parallel lines between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
10. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein there are a plurality of grooves (70) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending in substantially straight parallel lines between the axial ends of the jacket (18), and a spiral groove (70A) is formed in the cylindrical surface (36).
11. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein there are a plurality of grooves (70) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
12. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein there are a first plurality of grooves (70) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending in substantially straight parallel lines between the axial ends of the jacket (18), and there are a second plurality of axially spaced circumferential grooves (70B) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and intersecting said first plurality of grooves (70).
13. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein there are a plurality of curved grooves (70C,70D) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
14. A jacket (18) according to claim 3 wherein there are a plurality of intersecting curved grooves (70C,70D) formed in the cylindrical surface (36) and extending between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
15. A jacket (18) according to any of claims 3 to 14 wherein the jacket (18) has a radial thickness and the groove (70,70A,70B,70C,70D) has depth and width in the range of 1/20 to 1/5th of the radial jacket thickness.
16. A jacket (18) according to any of claims 3 to 14 wherein the jacket (18) has a radial thickness and the groove (70,70A,70B,70C,70D) has a depth and width at least equal to 1/20th



of the radial jacket thickness.

17. A jacket (18) according to any of claims 3 to 14 wherein the jacket (18) has a radial thickness and the groove (70,70A,70B,70C,70D) has a depth and width in the range of 1/15th to 1/10th of the radial jacket thickness. 5
18. A jacket (18) according to any of claims 3 to 14 wherein the jacket (18) has a radial thickness and the groove (70,70A,70B,70C,70D) has a depth and width no greater than 1/5th of the radial jacket thickness. 10
19. A jacket (18) according to any of claims 1 to 18 in combination with a belt forming drum (14) around which belt components (38,40,42,44,46) are assembled to define a belt sleeve (12), said jacket (18) and drum (14) cooperatively enclosing a space (68) sealed from the ambient atmosphere and within which the assembled belt components (38,40,42,44,46) reside, there being means (74) for exhausting air from said space (68). 15 20
20. A combination according to claim 19 wherein said exhausting means (74) comprises a conduit (86,88,92,94) extending through a portion of said drum (14) and communicating with said space (68). 25 30
21. A combination according to claim 20 in combination with a vulcanization housing (22) which contains the drum (14) and jacket (18), said conduit (86,88,92,94) communicating between said space (68) and a point externally of said vulcanization housing (22). 35
22. A combination according to claim 20 or 21 wherein said conduit (86,88,92,94) communicates with said space (68) at a first point (76) adjacent one axial end of the jacket (18) and a second point (78) adjacent the other axial end of the jacket (18). 40
23. A belt curing apparatus (10) comprising:
 - a forming drum (14) having a cylindrical outer surface (16) around which belt components (38,40,42,44,46) are assembled to define a belt sleeve (12); and
 - a jacket (18) for surrounding the drum (14) and having a cylindrical surface (36) of a diameter greater than the diameter of the outer drum surface (16) to define a surface to which the belt components (38,40,42,44,46) conform to define a final belt sleeve shape; 45
 - characterised in that said jacket (18) has vent means, integrally formed into said jacket (18) for allowing the continuous exhausting of air from between the jacket (18) and belt components (38,40,42,44,46) on the drum (14) to an outside environment to thereby prevent air buildup that contributes to irregular belt formation during a curing process.
24. An apparatus (10) according to claim 23 wherein said vent means comprises at least one groove (70,70A,70B,70C,70D) formed in the cylindrical surface (36). 50
25. An apparatus (10) according to claim 24 wherein with belt components (38,40,42,44,46) on the drum (14) there is an annular space (76,78) defined radially between the drum (14) and jacket (18) at an axial end of the jacket (18), and said groove (70,70A,70C,70D) communicates with said annular space (76,78). 55
26. An apparatus (10) according to claim 24 or 25 including a housing (22) which contains the drum (14) and jacket (18) and means are provided for exhausting air from between the jacket (18) and drum (14) to a point externally of said housing (22).
27. An apparatus according to any of claims 24 to 26 wherein said jacket (18) has axial ends and the groove (70,70A,70C,70D) extends between the axial ends of the jacket (18).
28. An apparatus (10) according to claim 25 wherein there is an annular space (76,78) radially between the drum (14) and jacket (18) at each axial end of the jacket (18) and said groove (70,70A,70C,70D) communicates with each said annular space (76,78).
29. An apparatus (10) according to claim 28 including means (74) for exhausting air from at least one said annular space (76,78).
30. An apparatus (10) according to claim 24 wherein said jacket (18) has a radial depth and the groove (70,70A,70C,70D) has depth and width in the range of 1/20th to 1/5th of the radial thickness of the jacket (18).
31. A method of forming a power transmission belt sleeve (12) comprising the steps of:
 - providing a drum (14) with a cylindrical outer surface (16);
 - assembling individual belt components (38,40,42,44,46) around the outer surface (16) of the drum (14) to define a belt sleeve (12);
 - disposing a jacket (18) around the belt sleeve (12); and



vulcanizing the belt sleeve (12);
characterised in that the method further
comprises the step of:

continuously exhausting air from between
the belt sleeve (12) and jacket (18) to an
outside environment during the vulcanizing
step to thereby prevent air buildup that might
contribute to irregular belt formation during the
vulcanizing step.

32. A method according to claim 31 including the
step of providing a housing (22) which contains
the drum (14) and jacket (18) during the vul-
canizing step and exhausting air from between
the belt sleeve (12) and jacket (18) to a point
externally of the housing (22).

33. A method according to claim 31 or 32 wherein
the belt sleeve (12) is formed in inverted ori-
entation on the drum (14).

34. A method according to any of claims 31 to 33
including the step of providing an expansible
sleeve with an outer surface on the drum (14)
and assembling the belt components
(38,40,42,44,46) around the outer sleeve sur-
face.

35. A method according to claim 34 including the
step of cutting the belt sleeve (12) into individ-
ual belts directly on the drum (14), whereby
the expansible sleeve provides a resilient
backing to prevent damage to the drum (14).

36. A method according to claim 31 wherein the
drum (14) is hollow and defines an internal
space (24), a housing (22) surrounds the drum
(14) and defines a second space (27) between
an inner surface (28) of the housing (22) and
the drum (14), including the step of introducing
a vulcanizing fluid to the internal drum space
(24) at a pressure of 4.0 - 6.0 Kg/cm² and
introducing a vulcanizing fluid to the second
space (27) between the housing (22) and drum
(14) at a pressure of 7.5 Kg/cm².

Patentansprüche

1. Form (18) zur Herstellung leistungsübertragen-
der Riemen, wobei diese Form (18) von einem
Typ ist, die eine im wesentlichen zylindrische
Oberfläche (36) aufweist, die während eines
Verfahrens zum Haltbarmachen der Riemen-
komponenten (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) an zusam-
mengesetzten Riemenkomponenten (38, 40,
42, 44, 46) anliegt, dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß die Form (18) zum kontinuierlichen Aus-
stoßen von Luft Abzugseinrichtungen zwischen

den zylindrischen Oberflächen (36) auf der
Form (18) und den zusammengesetzten Rie-
menkomponenten (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) aufweist,
um auf diese Weise Luftansammlungen zu ver-
hindern, die zu unregelmäßiger Riemenform
während eines Verfahrens zum Haltbarmachen
beitragen.

2. Form (18) gemäß Anspruch 1, dadurch ge-
kennzeichnet, daß die Abzugseinrichtung min-
destens eine in der zylindrischen Oberfläche
(36) gebildete Nut (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D)
aufweist.

3. Form (18) gemäß Anspruch 1, dadurch ge-
kennzeichnet, daß die Form axiale Enden auf-
weist, und die Abzugseinrichtung mindestens
eine in der zylindrischen Oberfläche (36) gebil-
dete Nut (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D) aufweist,
die sich fortlaufend zwischen den axialen En-
den der Form (18) erstreckt.

4. Form (18) gemäß Anspruch 3, dadurch ge-
kennzeichnet, daß die Abzugseinrichtung eine
Vielzahl von in der zylindrischen Oberfläche
(36) gebildeten Nuten (70, 70A, 70B, 70C,
70D) aufweist, die sich zwischen den axialen
Enden der Form (18) erstrecken.

5. Form (18) gemäß Anspruch 3, dadurch ge-
kennzeichnet, daß die eine Nut (70A) sich in
einem spiralförmigen Muster zwischen den
axialen Enden der Form (18) erstreckt.

6. Form (18) gemäß Anspruch 3, dadurch ge-
kennzeichnet, daß die eine Nut (70) sich im
wesentlichen in einer geraden Linie zwischen
den axialen Enden der Form (18) erstreckt.

7. Form (18) gemäß Anspruch 3, dadurch ge-
kennzeichnet, daß die eine Nut (70) sich im
wesentlichen in einer geraden Linie zwischen
den axialen Enden der Form (18) erstreckt,
und in der zylindrischen Oberfläche (36) eine
zweite Nut (70A) gebildet ist, die sich in einem
spiralförmigen Muster zwischen den axialen
Enden der Form (18) erstreckt.

8. Form (18) gemäß Anspruch 3, dadurch ge-
kennzeichnet, daß die eine Nut (70) sich im
wesentlichen in einer geraden Linie zwischen
den axialen Enden der Form (18) erstreckt,
und in der zylindrischen Oberfläche (36) eine
zweite Nut (70B) gebildet ist, die die Nut (70)
schneidet.

9. Form (18) gemäß Anspruch 3, dadurch ge-
kennzeichnet, daß in der zylindrischen Oberflä-



- che (36) eine Vielzahl von Nuten (70) gebildet sind, die sich im wesentlichen in geraden, parallelen Linien zwischen den axialen Enden der Form (18) erstrecken.
10. Form (18) gemäß Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß in der zylindrischen Oberfläche (36) eine Vielzahl von Nuten (70) gebildet sind, die sich im wesentlichen in geraden, parallelen Linien zwischen den axialen Enden der Form (18) erstrecken, und eine spiralförmige Nut (70A) in der zylindrischen Oberfläche (36) gebildet ist. 5
 11. Form (18) gemäß Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß in der zylindrischen Oberfläche (36) eine Vielzahl von Nuten (70) gebildet sind, die sich zwischen den axialen Enden der Form (18) erstrecken. 10
 12. Form (18) gemäß Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß in der zylindrischen Oberfläche (36) eine erste Vielzahl von Nuten (70) gebildet sind, die sich im wesentlichen in geraden, parallelen Linien zwischen den axialen Enden der Form (18) erstrecken, und daß eine zweite Vielzahl von axial beabstandeten Nuten (70B) am Umfang der zylindrischen Oberfläche (36) gebildet sind, die die erste Vielzahl von Nuten (70) schneiden. 15
 13. Form (18) gemäß Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß in der zylindrischen Oberfläche (36) eine Vielzahl von gekrümmten Nuten (70C, 70D) gebildet sind, die sich zwischen den axialen Enden der Form (18) erstrecken. 20
 14. Form (18) gemäß Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß in der zylindrischen Oberfläche (36) eine Vielzahl von sich schneidenden, gekrümmten Nuten (70C, 70D) gebildet sind, die sich zwischen den axialen Enden der Form (18) erstrecken. 25
 15. Form (18) gemäß einem der Ansprüche 3 bis 14, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Form (18) eine radiale Dicke aufweist und die Nut (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D) eine Tiefe und eine Breite in der Größenordnung von 1/20 bis 1/5 der radialen Dicke der Form aufweist. 30
 16. Form (18) gemäß einem der Ansprüche 3 bis 14, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Form (18) eine radiale Dicke aufweist und die Nut (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D) eine Tiefe und eine Breite aufweist, die mindestens gleich 1/20 der radialen Dicke der Form ist. 35
 17. Form (18) gemäß einem der Ansprüche 3 bis 14, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Form (18) eine radiale Dicke aufweist und die Nut (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D) eine Tiefe und eine Breite in der Größenordnung von 1/15 bis 1/10 der radialen Dicke der Form aufweist. 40
 18. Form (18) gemäß einem der Ansprüche 3 bis 14, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Form (18) eine radiale Dicke aufweist und die Nut (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D) eine Tiefe und eine Breite aufweist, die nicht größer ist als 1/5 der radialen Dicke der Form. 45
 19. Form (18) gemäß einem der Ansprüche 3 bis 18 in Verbindung mit einer Trommel (14) zur Herstellung von Riemen, um die Riemenkomponenten (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) zusammengesetzt sind, um eine Riemenmanschette (12) zu bilden, wobei die Form (18) und die Trommel (14) gemeinsam einen Raum (68) einschließen, der von der umgebenden Atmosphäre abgedichtet ist, und in dem die zusammengesetzten Riemenkomponenten (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) enthalten sind, wobei eine Einrichtung (74) zum Ausstoßen von Luft aus dem Raum (68) vorgesehen sind. 50
 20. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 19, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Einrichtung (74) zum Ausstoßen eine Leitung (86, 88, 92, 94) umfaßt, die sich durch einen Abschnitt der Trommel (14) erstreckt und in Verbindung steht mit dem Raum (68). 55
 21. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 20 in Verbindung mit einem Gehäuse (22) zum Vulkanisieren, das die Trommel (14) und die Form (18) enthält, wobei die Leitung (86, 88, 92, 94) die Verbindung zwischen dem Raum (68) und einem Punkt außerhalb des Gehäuses (22) zum Vulkanisieren herstellt. 60
 22. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 20 oder 21, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Leitung (86, 88, 92, 94) an einem ersten Punkt (76) nahe einem axialen Ende der Form (18) und einem zweiten Punkt (78) nahe dem anderen axialen Ende der Form (18) mit dem Raum (68) in Verbindung steht. 65
 23. Vorrichtung (10) zum Haltbarmachen von Riemen beinhalten: eine Trommel (14) zum Formen, mit einer zylindrischen äußeren Oberfläche (16) um die Riemenkomponenten (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) zusammengesetzt werden, um eine Riemenmanschette (12) zu bilden, und eine Form (14) zum Umfassen der Trommel (14) 70



mit einer zylindrischen Oberfläche (36) mit einem größeren Durchmesser als der Durchmesser der äußeren Oberfläche (16) der Trommel, um eine Oberfläche zu bilden, an die die Riemenkomponenten (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) angepaßt sind, um eine endgültige Gestalt der Riemenmanschette zu bilden,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Form (18) Abzugseinrichtungen aufweist, die einteilig mit der Form (18) gebildet sind, um den kontinuierlichen Ausstoß von Luft von zwischen der Form (18) und den Riemenkomponenten (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) auf der Trommel (14) an eine äußere Umgebung zu ermöglichen, und auf diese Weise die Ansammlung von Luft zu verhindern, die zu einer unregelmäßigen Ausbildung des Riemens während eines Verfahrens zum Haltbarmachen beiträgt.

24. Vorrichtung (10) gemäß Anspruch 23, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abzugseinrichtung mindestens eine in der zylindrischen Oberfläche (36) gebildete Nut (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D) aufweist.
25. Vorrichtung (10) gemäß Anspruch 24, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß mit den auf der Trommel (14) angeordneten Riemenkomponenten (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) ein ringförmiger Raum (76, 78) radial zwischen der Trommel (14) und Form (18) an einem axialen Ende der Form (18) gebildet wird, und die Nut (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D) mit dem ringförmigen Raum (76, 78) in Verbindung steht.
26. Vorrichtung (10) gemäß Anspruch 24 oder 25 mit einem Gehäuse (22), das die Trommel (14) und die Form (18) enthält, wobei Einrichtungen zum Ausstoßen von Luft von zwischen der Form (18) und Trommel (14) zu einem Punkt außerhalb des Gehäuses (22) vorgesehen sind.
27. Vorrichtung gemäß einem der Ansprüche 24 bis 26, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Form (18) axiale Enden aufweist und die Nut (70, 70A, 70C, 70D) sich zwischen den axialen Enden der Form (18) erstreckt.
28. Vorrichtung (10) gemäß Anspruch 25, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein ringförmiger Raum (76, 78) radial zwischen der Trommel (14) und Form (18) an jedem axialen Ende der Form (18) vorgesehen ist, und die Nut (70, 70A, 70C, 70D) mit jedem ringförmigen Raum (76, 78) in Verbindung steht.
29. Vorrichtung (10) gemäß Anspruch 28 mit Einrichtungen (74) zum Ausstoßen von Luft aus

mindestens einem ringförmigen Raum (76, 78).

30. Vorrichtung (10) gemäß Anspruch 24, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Form (18) eine radiale Tiefe aufweist, und die Nut (70, 70A, 70C, 70D) eine Tiefe und Breite in der Größenordnung von 1/20 bis 1/5 der radialen Dicke der Form (18) aufweist.
31. Verfahren zur Herstellung Leistung Übertragen der Riemenmanschetten (12) mit den den Schritten:
 - Vorsehen einer Trommel (14) mit einer zylindrischen äußeren Oberfläche (16),
 - Zusammensetzen einzelner Riemenkomponenten (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) um die äußere Oberfläche (16) der Trommel (14), um eine Riemenmanschette (12) zu bilden,
 - Anordnen einer Form (18) um die Riemenmanschette (12), und
 - Vulkanisieren der Riemenmanschette (12), dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Verfahren weiterhin die Schritte umfaßt: kontinuierliches Ausstoßen von Luft von zwischen der Riemenmanschette (12) und Form (18) zu einer äußeren Umgebung während des Vulkanisierendes, um auf diese Weise die Ansammlung von Luft zu verhindern, die zu unregelmäßiger Riemenform während des Schritts zum Vulkanisieren beitragen kann.
32. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 31 mit dem Schritt ein Gehäuse (22) vorzusehen, das die Trommel (14) und die Form (18) enthält während des Schritts zum Vulkanisieren und Ausstoßen der Luft von zwischen der Riemenmanschette (12) und Form (18) zu einem Punkt außerhalb des Gehäuses (22).
33. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 31 oder 32, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Riemenmanschette (12) mit invertierter Ausrichtung auf der Trommel (14) gebildet ist.
34. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 31 bis 33 mit dem Schritt eine dehnbare Manschette (12) mit einer äußeren Oberfläche auf der Trommel (14) vorzusehen, und die Riemenkomponenten (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) um die äußere Oberfläche der Manschette zusammen zu setzen.
35. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 34 mit dem Schritt die Riemenmanschette (12) direkt auf der Trommel (14) in einzelne Riemen zu schneiden, wobei die dehnbare Manschette eine nachgiebige Stütze bildet, um Beschädigungen



der Trommel (14) zu verhindern.

36. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 31, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Trommel (14) hohl ist und einen inneren Raum (24) bildet, ein Gehäuse (22) die Trommel (14) umgibt und einen zweiten Raum (27) zwischen einer inneren Oberfläche (28) des Gehäuses (22) und der Trommel (14) bildet, mit dem Schritt eine Flüssigkeit zum Vulkanisieren in den inneren Raum (24) der Trommel mit einem Druck von 4.0 - 6.0 kg/cm² zu führen, und eine Flüssigkeit zum Vulkanisieren in den zweiten Raum (27) zwischen dem Gehäuse (22) und der Trommel (14) mit einem Druck von 7.5 kg/cm² einzuführen.

Revendications

1. Chemise (18) utilisée pour former des courroies de transmission de puissance, ladite chemise (18) étant du type comprenant une surface (36) sensiblement cylindrique qui est en prise avec les composants assemblés (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) de la courroie au cours du durcissement en vue de durcir les composants (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) de la courroie, caractérisée en ce que la chemise (18) comporte des moyens de décharge permettant d'expulser de façon continue l'air situé entre la surface cylindrique (36) sur la chemise (18), et les composants assemblés (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) de la courroie afin d'éviter l'établissement de poches d'air qui contribuent à une formation de courroies irrégulières en cours du durcissement.
2. Chemise (18) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle les moyens de décharge comportent au moins une encoche (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D) formée dans la surface cylindrique (36).
3. Chemise (18) selon la revendication 1, qui comporte des extrémités axiales et où le moyen de décharge comprend au moins une encoche (70, 70A, 70C, 70D) formée dans la surface cylindrique (36) et s'étendant de façon continue entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18).
4. Chemise (18) selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle ledit moyen de décharge comporte une pluralité d'encoches (70, 70A, 70C, 70D) formées dans la surface cylindrique (36) et s'étendant chacune entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18).
5. Chemise (18) selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle ladite encoche (70A) s'étend suivant

une configuration spirale entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18).

6. Chemise (18) selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle ladite encoche (70) s'étend sensiblement suivant une ligne droite entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18).
7. Chemise (18) selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle ladite encoche (70) s'étend sensiblement suivant une ligne droite entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18) une deuxième encoche (70A) étant formée dans la surface cylindrique (36) qui s'étend suivant une configuration spirale entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18).
8. Chemise (18) selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle ladite encoche (70) s'étend sensiblement en ligne droite entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18) et où une deuxième encoche annulaire (70B) est formée dans la surface cylindrique (36) et est en intersection avec ladite encoche (70).
9. Chemise (18) selon la revendication 3, comportant une pluralité d'encoches (70) formées dans la surface cylindrique (36) et s'étendant sensiblement en lignes droites parallèles entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18).
10. Chemise (18) selon la revendication 3, comportant une pluralité d'encoches (70) formées dans la surface cylindrique (36) et s'étendant suivant des lignes sensiblement droites et parallèles entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18) et une encoche spirale (70A) formée dans la surface cylindrique (36).
11. Chemise (18) selon la revendication 3, comportant une pluralité d'encoches (70) formées dans la surface cylindrique (36) et s'étendant entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18).
12. Chemise (18) selon la revendication 3, comportant une première pluralité d'encoches (70) formées dans la surface cylindrique (36) et s'étendant suivant des lignes sensiblement droites et parallèles entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18), et où une deuxième pluralité d'encoches circonférentielles (70B) espacées suivant une direction axiale sont formées dans la surface cylindrique (36) et sont en intersection avec ladite première pluralité d'encoches (70).



13. Chemise (18) selon la revendication 3, comportant une pluralité d'encoches (70C, 70D) formées dans la surface cylindrique (36) et s'étendant entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18). 5
14. Chemise (18) selon la revendication 3, comportant une pluralité d'encoches incurvées et croisées (70C, 70D) formées dans la surface cylindrique (36) et s'étendant entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18). 10
15. Chemise (18) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 3 à 14, dans laquelle la chemise (18) a une épaisseur radiale et où l'encoche (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D) a une profondeur et une largeur comprises entre 1/20ème. et 1/5ème de l'épaisseur radiale de la chemise. 15
16. Chemise (18) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 3 à 14, dans laquelle la chemise (18) a une épaisseur radiale et où l'encoche (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D) a une profondeur et une largeur au moins égale au 1/20ème de l'épaisseur radiale de la chemise. 20
17. Chemise (18) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 3 à 14, dans laquelle la chemise (18) a une épaisseur radiale et où l'encoche (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D) a une épaisseur et une largeur comprise entre le 1/15ème et le 1/10ème de l'épaisseur radiale de la chemise. 25
18. Chemise (18) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 3 à 14, dans laquelle la chemise (18) a une épaisseur radiale et où l'encoche (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D) a une profondeur et une épaisseur qui ne sont pas supérieures au 1/5ème de l'épaisseur radiale de la chemise. 30
19. Chemise (18) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 18 qui, en combinaison avec un tambour (14) de formation de courroies autour duquel sont assemblés les composants (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) de la courroie, définissent un manchon pour courroies (12), ladite chemise (18) et ledit tambour (14) coopérant pour enfermer un espace (68) étanche par rapport à l'atmosphère ambiante et à l'intérieur duquel sont logés les composants assemblés (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) de la courroie et qui comporte un moyen (74) pour décharger l'air depuis ledit espace (68). 35
20. Combinaison selon la revendication 19, dans laquelle ledit moyen de décharge (74) comporte un conduit (86, 88, 92, 94) qui s'étend à travers une portion dudit tambour (14) et qui est en communication avec ledit espace (68). 40
21. Combinaison selon la revendication 20, associée à une enceinte de vulcanisation (22) qui contient le tambour (14), la chemise (18), ledit conduit (86, 88, 92, 94) qui met en communication ledit espace (68) et un point extérieur à ladite enceinte (22) de vulcanisation. 45
22. Combinaison selon les revendications 20 ou 21, dans laquelle ledit conduit (86, 88, 92, 94) communique avec ledit espace (68) en un premier point (76) adjacent à une extrémité axiale de la chemise (18) et avec un deuxième point (78) adjacent à l'autre extrémité axiale de la chemise (18). 50
23. Appareil de durcissement de courroies (10) comportant :
un tambour de formage (14) ayant une surface extérieure (16) cylindrique autour de laquelle les composants de la courroie (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) sont assemblés pour définir un manchon pour courroies (12) : et
une chemise (18) entourant le tambour (14) et comportant une surface cylindrique (36) d'un diamètre supérieur à celui de la surface extérieure (16) du tambour pour définir une surface à laquelle se conforment les composants (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) de la courroie pour définir une forme finale de manchon pour courroies ;
caractérisé en ce que ladite chemise (18) comporte un moyen de décharge formé intégralement dans ladite chemise (18) pour permettre l'échappement continu de l'air contenu dans l'espace situé entre la chemise (18) et les composants (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) de la courroie sur le tambour (14) jusqu'à un environnement extérieur afin d'empêcher la constitution de poches d'air qui contribuent à la formation de courroies irrégulières au cours du traitement de durcissement. 55
24. Appareil (10) selon la revendication 23, dans lequel ledit moyen de décharge comporte au moins une encoche (70, 70A, 70B, 70C, 70D) formée dans la surface cylindrique (36). 60
25. Appareil (10) selon la revendication 24, comprenant avec les composants de courroie (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) situés sur le tambour (14) un espace annulaire (76, 78) défini dans une direction radiale entre le tambour (14) et la chemise (18) à une extrémité axiale de la chemise (18), ladite encoche (70, 70A, 70C, 70D) étant en communication avec ledit espace annulaire (76, 78). 65



26. Appareil (10) selon les revendications 24 ou 25, comportant une enceinte (22) qui contient le tambour (14) et la chemise (18) et où un moyen est prévu pour décharger l'air contenu dans l'espace situé entre la chemise (18) et le tambour (14) vers un point extérieur à ladite enceinte (22). 5
27. Appareil (10) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 24 à 26, dans lequel ladite la chemise (18) a des extrémités axiales et où l'encoche (70, 70A, 70C, 70D) s'étend entre les extrémités axiales de la chemise (18). 10
28. Appareil (10) selon la revendication 25, comportant un espace annulaire (76, 78) radial entre le tambour (14) et la chemise (18) à chaque extrémité axiale de la chemise (18), ladite encoche (70, 70A, 70C, 70D) étant en communication avec chacun desdits espaces annulaires (76, 78). 15 20
29. Appareil (10) selon la revendication 28, comportant un moyen (74) pour décharger l'air d'au moins un desdits espaces annulaires (76, 78). 25
30. Appareil (10) selon la revendication 24, dans lequel ladite chemise (18) a une épaisseur radiale et où l'encoche (70, 70A, 70C, 70D) a une épaisseur et une largeur de l'ordre de 1/20ème à 1/5ème de l'épaisseur radiale de la chemise (18). 30
31. Procédé de formage d'un manchon (12) pour courroies de transmission, comportant les étapes qui consistent : 35
- à disposer d'un tambour (14) ayant une surface extérieure (16) cylindrique ;
 - à assembler les composants individuels de la courroie (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) autour de la surface extérieure (16) du tambour (14) pour définir un manchon pour courroies (12) ; 40
 - à placer une chemise (18) autour du manchon pour courroies (12) ; et 45
 - à vulcaniser le manchon pour courroies (12) ;
- caractérisé en ce que le procédé comporte en outre l'étape qui consiste : 50
- à décharger de façon continue l'air contenu dans l'espace situé entre le manchon pour courroies (12) et la chemise (18) vers un environnement extérieur au cours de l'étape de vulcanisation, afin d'empêcher la formation de poches d'air qui pourraient contribuer à la production de courroies irrégulières au cours de l'étape de vulcanisation. 55
32. Procédé selon la revendication 31, comportant l'étape qui consiste à disposer d'une enceinte (22) contenant le tambour (14) et la chemise (18) au cours de l'étape de vulcanisation et à décharger l'air situé dans l'espace compris entre le manchon pour courroies (12) et la chemise (18) jusqu'à un point extérieur à l'enceinte (22).
33. Procédé selon les revendications 31 ou 32, dans lequel le manchon pour courroies (12) est formé sur le tambour (14) suivant une orientation inversée.
34. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 31 à 33, qui comporte l'étape qui consiste à placer une chemise extensible ayant une surface extérieure sur le tambour (14) et à assembler les composants (38, 40, 42, 44, 46) de la courroie autour de la surface extérieure de la chemise.
35. Procédé selon la revendication 34, comportant l'étape qui consiste à découper le manchon pour courroies (12) en courroies individuelles directement sur le tambour (14), la chemise extensible servant de support élastique pour éviter d'endommager le tambour (14).
36. Procédé selon la revendication 31, dans lequel le tambour (14) est creux et définit un espace intérieur 24, une enceinte (22) entourent le tambour (14) et définissant un second espace (27) entre la surface intérieure (28) de l'enceinte (22) et le tambour (14), et qui comporte les étapes qui consistent à introduire un fluide de vulcanisation dans l'espace (24) intérieur du tambour sous une pression de 4 à 6 kg/cm² et à introduire un fluide de vulcanisation dans le deuxième espace (27) situé entre l'enceinte (22) et le tambour (14) sous une pression de 7,5 kg/cm².