

W.D. C. JAMES.

BELT — FASTENER

117175

PATENTED JUL 18 1871

FIG.1.

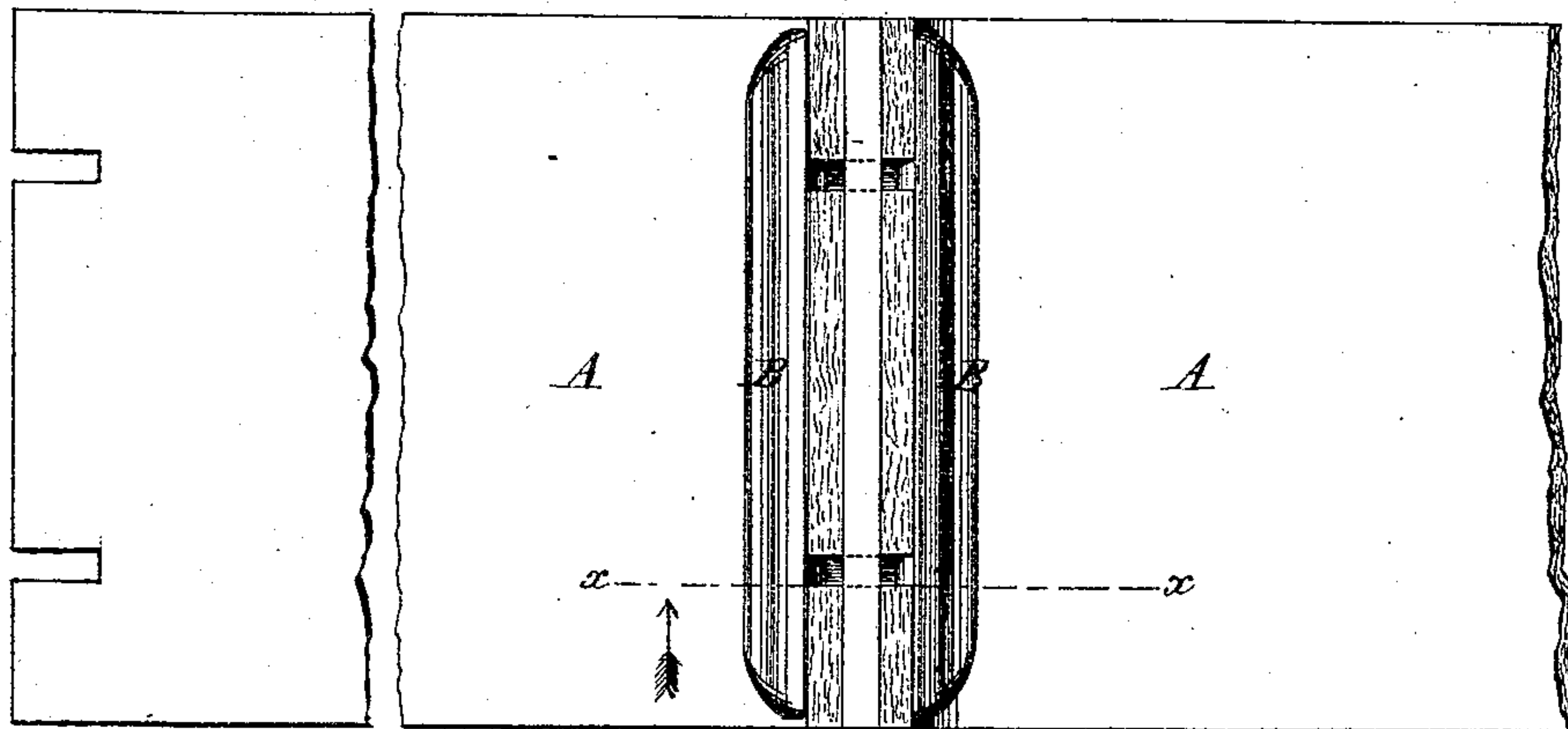


FIG.2.

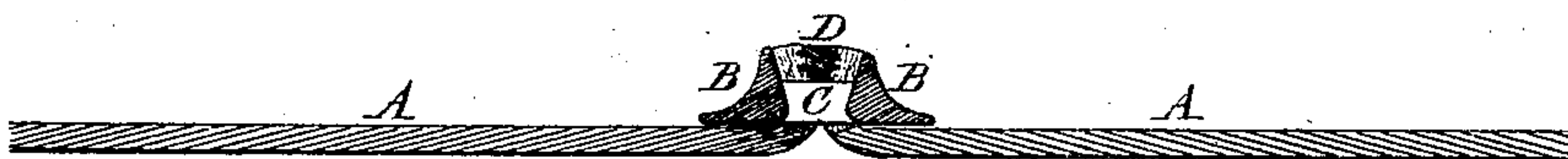


FIG.4.

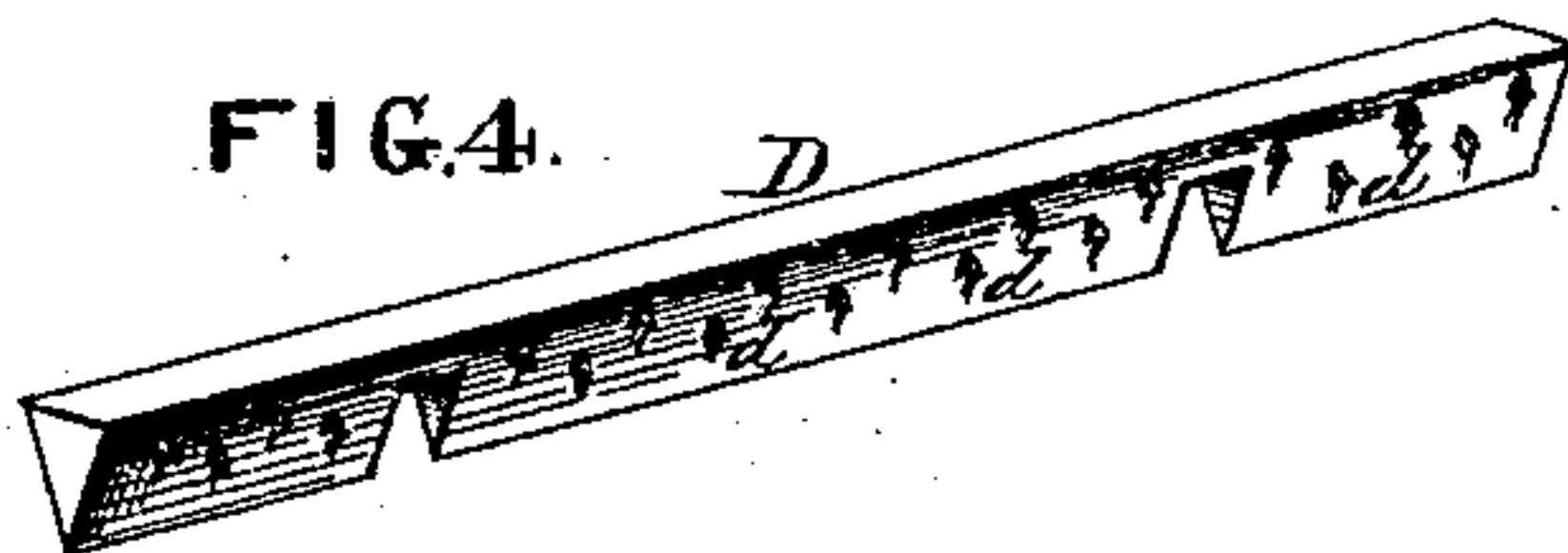
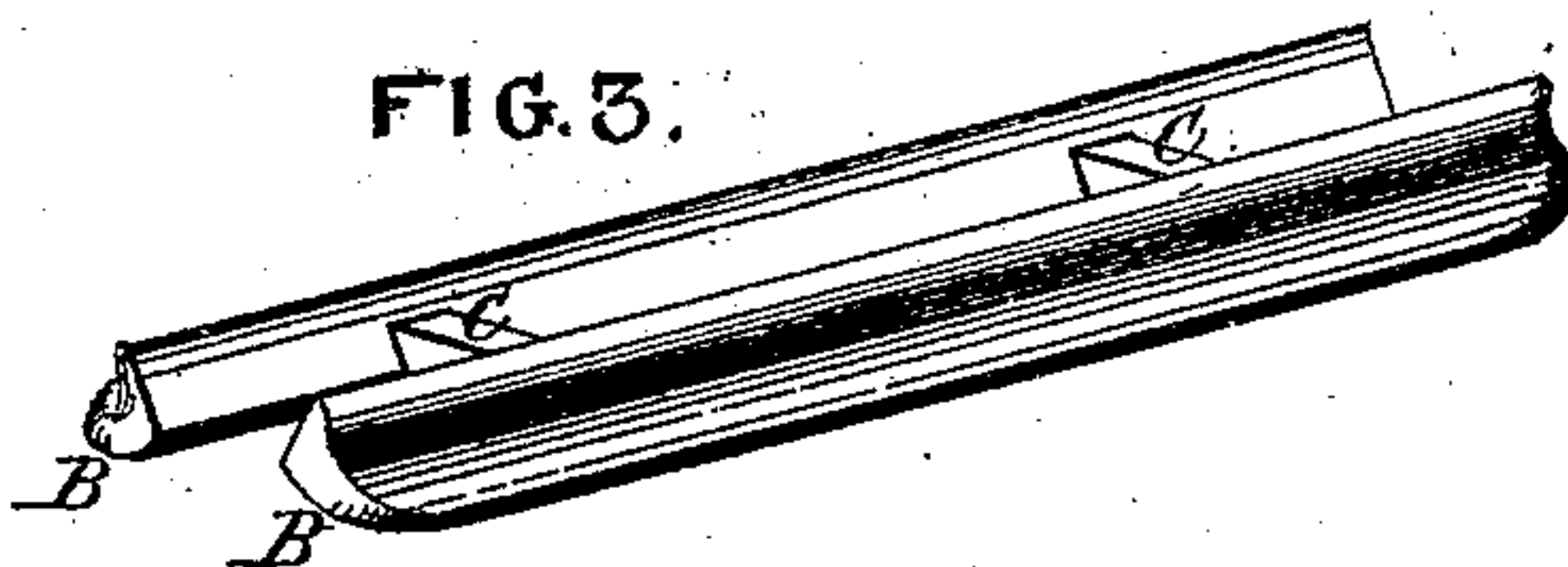


FIG.3.



WITNESSES

Wm. H. Breton

Walter Allen

INVENTOR.

Willard C. James

By Knigh & Co
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLARD C. JAMES, OF FISHERSVILLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN BELT-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 117,175, dated July 18, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD C. JAMES, of Fishersville, in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and Improved Belt-Fastening, of which the following is a specification:

My belt-fastener is constructed with a pair of parallel bars connected at points intermediate between their ends by one or more transverse bars. These longitudinal and transverse bars may be cast in one piece. The space between them is just sufficient to admit the ends of the belt, which are there held by a wedge. The said wedge is notched to adapt it to pass beyond the transverse connecting-bars. By these means I provide a fastener which involves no weakening of the belt, draws chiefly at its strongest central part, and does not project laterally beyond the edges of the belt in such a way as to interfere with its movement or injure the pulleys.

Figure 1 is a plan of parts of a belt with my device applied. Fig. 2 is a section thereof at *x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the clip or holder, hereinafter described. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the wedge.

A A represent the two parts or ends of a belt which are to be fastened together. B B are bars connected by cross-pieces C C, which may be all cast in one piece, constituting a clamp or clasp to receive said ends of the belt when they are laid together, the ends of the belt being slit or notched to a sufficient distance to pass the cross-bars C. D is a wedge formed to fit within the clasp between the ends of the belt, and provided at *d* with teeth or barbs or roughened surfaces

to cause it to hold firmly between the parts of the belt. *e e* are notches in the thin edge of the wedge to permit it to pass between the cross-bars C.

To attach the two parts of the belt together they are laid face to face, with the ends presented in the same direction. In this condition they are passed into and a little distance through between the bars B. The wedge D is then pressed in between the projecting ends of the belt, and firmly securing the said ends together, the bight or body of the belt being then drawn apart, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, bending the parts over the rounded inner corners of the bars B. A substantially flat or flush and smooth surface is thus produced at the point of juncture.

My device will be seen to hold the belt by its entire surface, and involves less cutting away of the material than many other forms of fastenings. It has no weakening effect on the belt, and is not liable to pull into slits, as is the case with hooks and stitches. It will further be seen to take up no considerable extent of the length of the belt.

I claim as my invention—

The clamp or clasp, consisting of parallel bars B disconnected at their ends, but connected intermediately by transverse bars C, adapted for use in connection with a notched wedge, D, all constructed and arranged to operate as herein described, for the purposes set forth.

WILLARD C. JAMES.

Witnesses:

IDA E. FRENCH,
H. D. WHITE.