

H. G. & J. T. REDSECKER.
Belt-Fastener.

No. 224,951.

Patented Feb. 24, 1880.

Fig. 1.

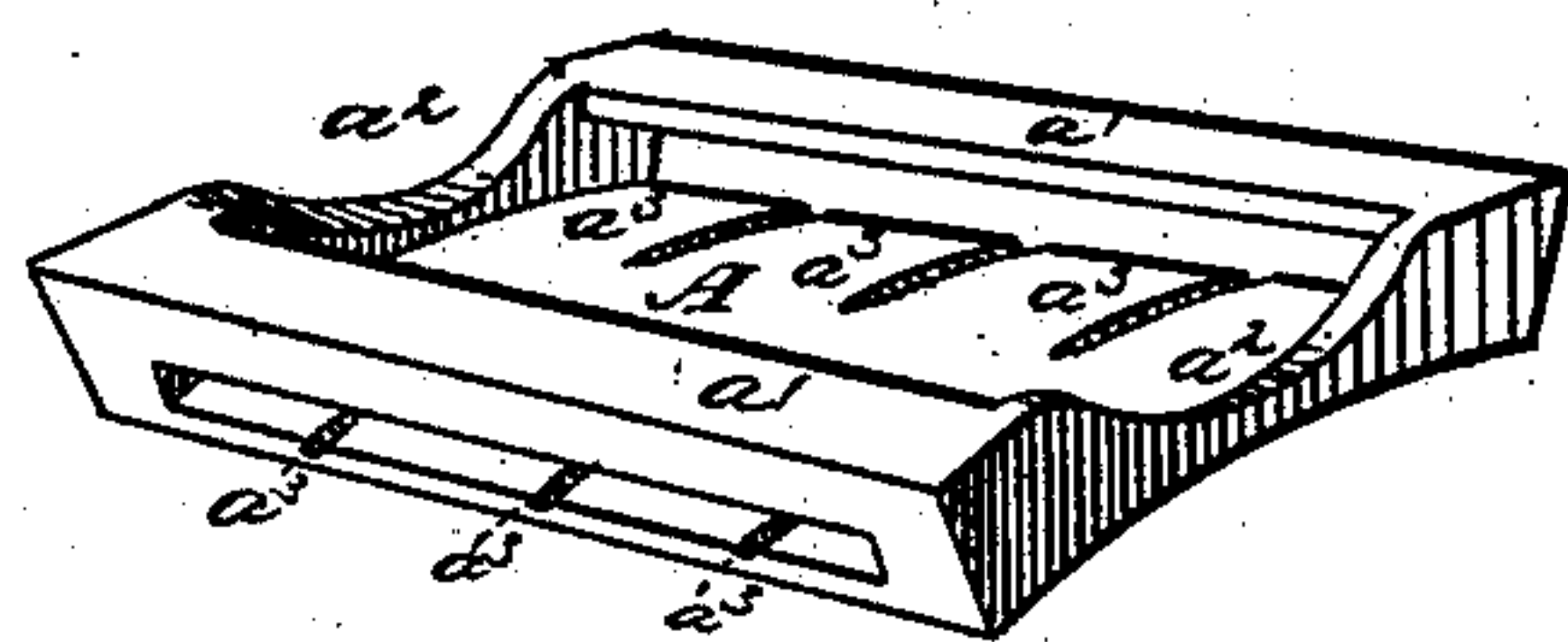


Fig. 2.

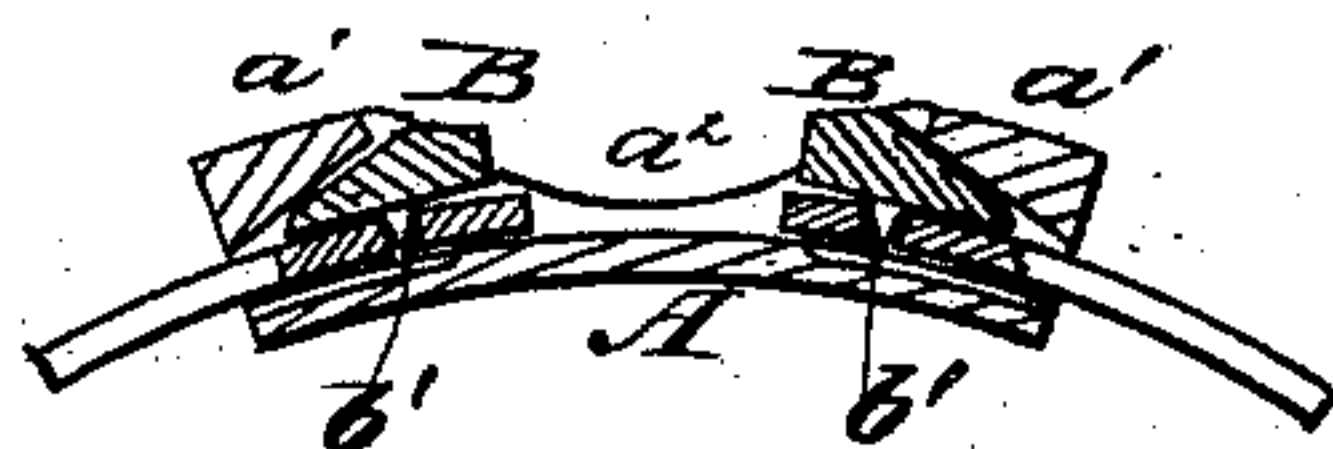


Fig. 3.

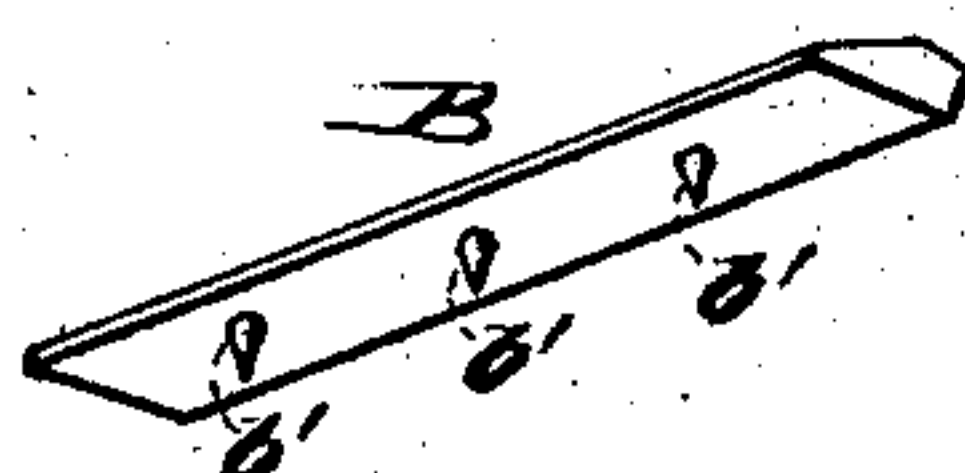
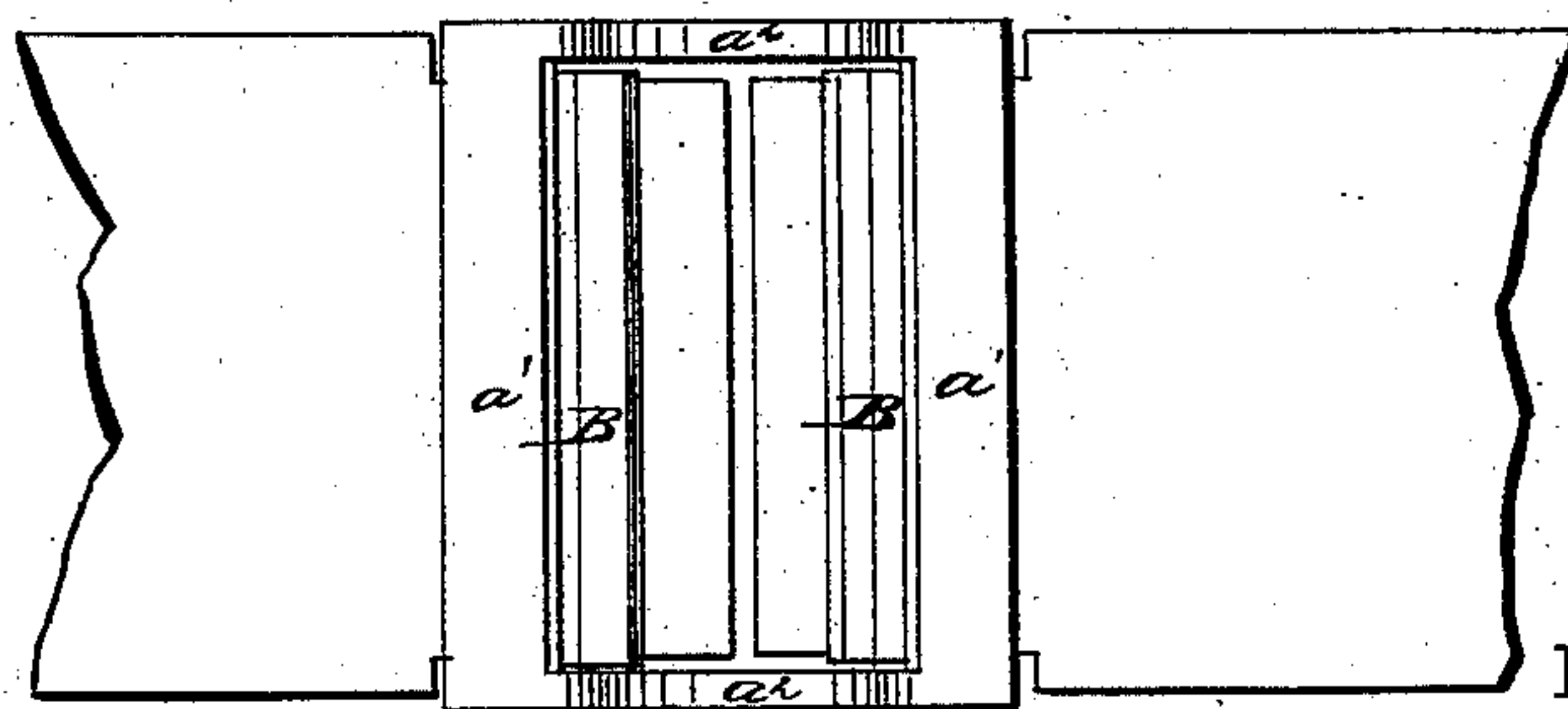


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOFFMAN G. REDSECKER AND JOHN T. REDSECKER, OF ATHENS, ILLINOIS.

BELT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 224,951, dated February 24, 1880.

Application filed September 1, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HOFFMAN GEORGE REDSECKER and JOHN THOMAS REDSECKER, of Athens, in the county of Menard and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Belt-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved belt-fastener, the wedge-bars being removed. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same, showing the wedge-bars and the ends of the belt in place. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the wedges. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the fastener with the wedges in place.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved belt-fastener which shall be simple in construction and convenient and reliable in use, allowing the ends of the belt to be readily secured and released, and holding them firmly.

The invention consists in a belt-fastener having a curved plate provided at its opposite ends with internally-beveled loops and grooves, in combination with toothed bars, as hereinafter described.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is a plate, concave upon the lower side and convex upon the other side, the curvature depending upon the size of the pulleys around which the belt is to pass. The plate A is made of a length equal to the breadth of the belt, and along its side edges are formed loops or slotted flanges a' , through the cavities of which the ends of the belt are passed. The loops a' are strengthened by flanges a^2 , formed upon the ends of the plate A, and which may be

concaved in their middle part, if desired. The cavity of the loop a' is made tapering, as shown in Fig. 2, to correspond with the tapering outer sides of the wedge-bars B. To the under side of the wedge-bars B are attached, or upon them are formed, teeth or points b' , to enter the belt and prevent it from slipping out before it has been securely clamped. In the surface of the plate A, beneath the loops a' , and in such positions as to be directly beneath the teeth b' of the wedge-bars B, are formed grooves a^3 , to receive the ends of the said teeth b' , should they be forced through the belt, to prevent them from striking the said plate A, and thus preventing the said belt from being properly clamped by the said wedge-bars B.

The corners of the ends of the belt may be cut away, so that the said ends may readily enter the loops a' .

When the belt is of exactly the right length its ends may meet, or nearly meet, between the loops a' ; but this is not essential, as one of the said ends may overlap the other without impairing the efficiency of the fastener.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a belt-fastener, the curved plate A, provided at its opposite ends with internally-beveled loops a' and grooves a^3 , in combination with toothed bars B b' B b' , substantially as and for the purpose specified.

HOFFMAN GEORGE REDSECKER.

JOHN THOMAS REDSECKER.

Witnesses:

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DAVID FRISCH.