

(No Model.)

C. I. HUMPHREYS.

BELT FASTENER.

No. 270,673.

Patented Jan. 16, 1883.

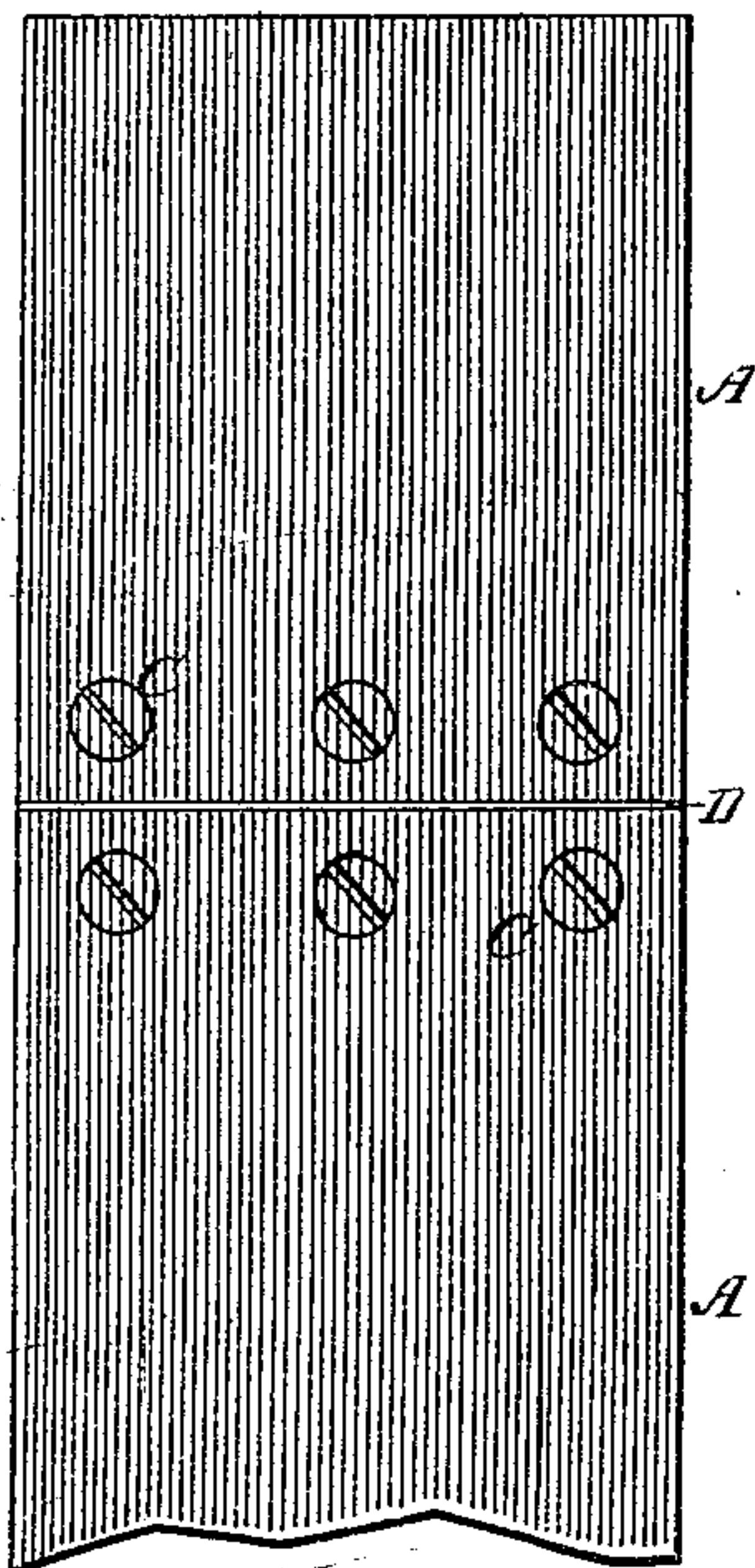


Fig. 1.

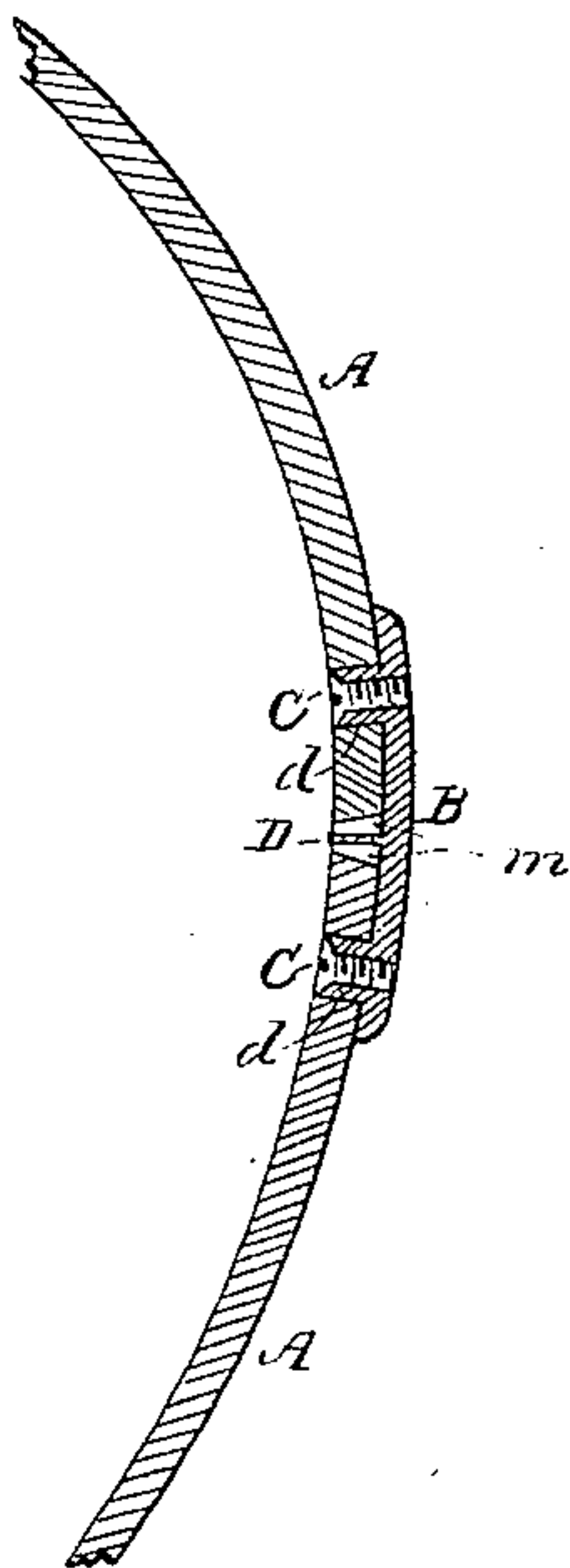


Fig. 3.

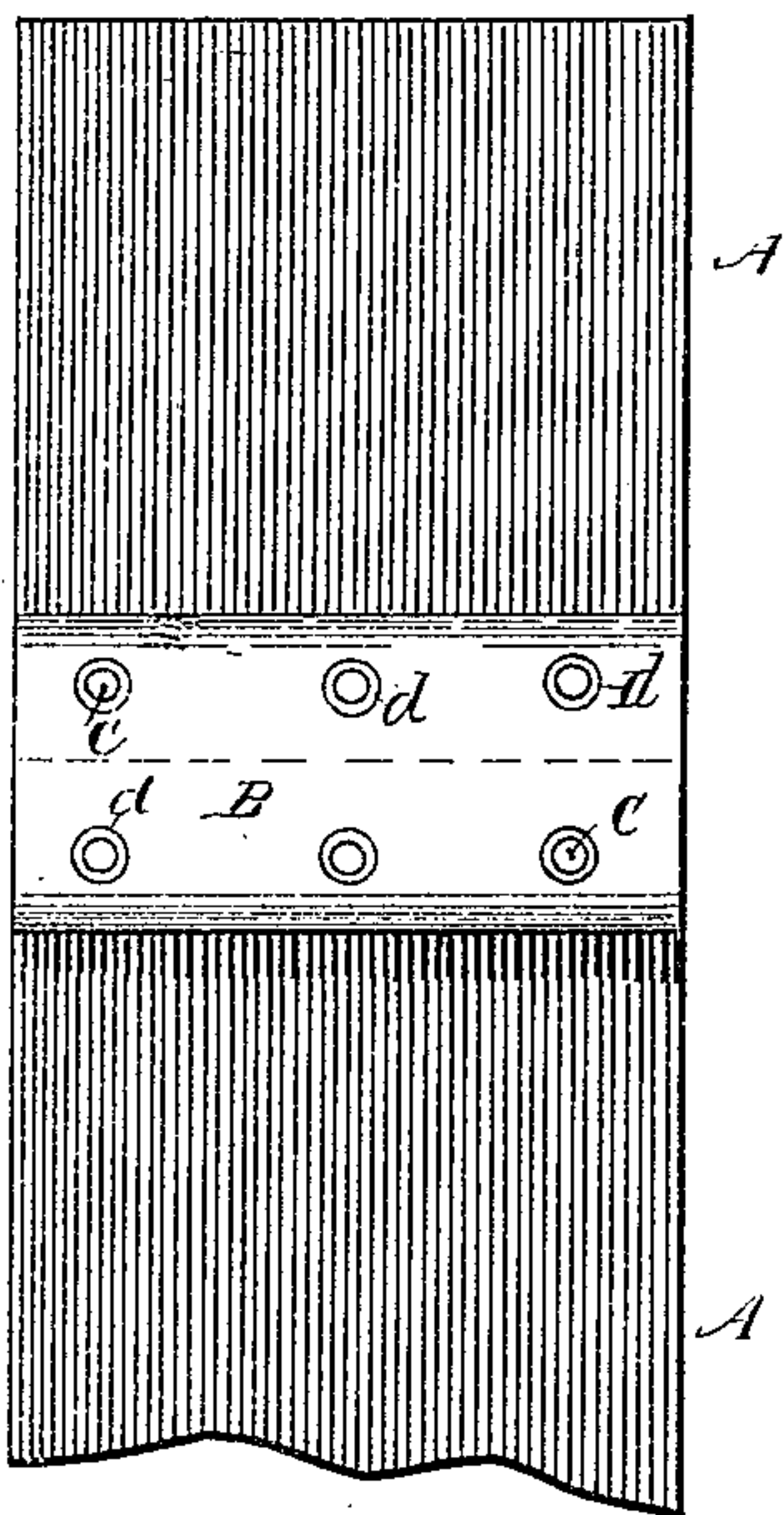


Fig. 2.

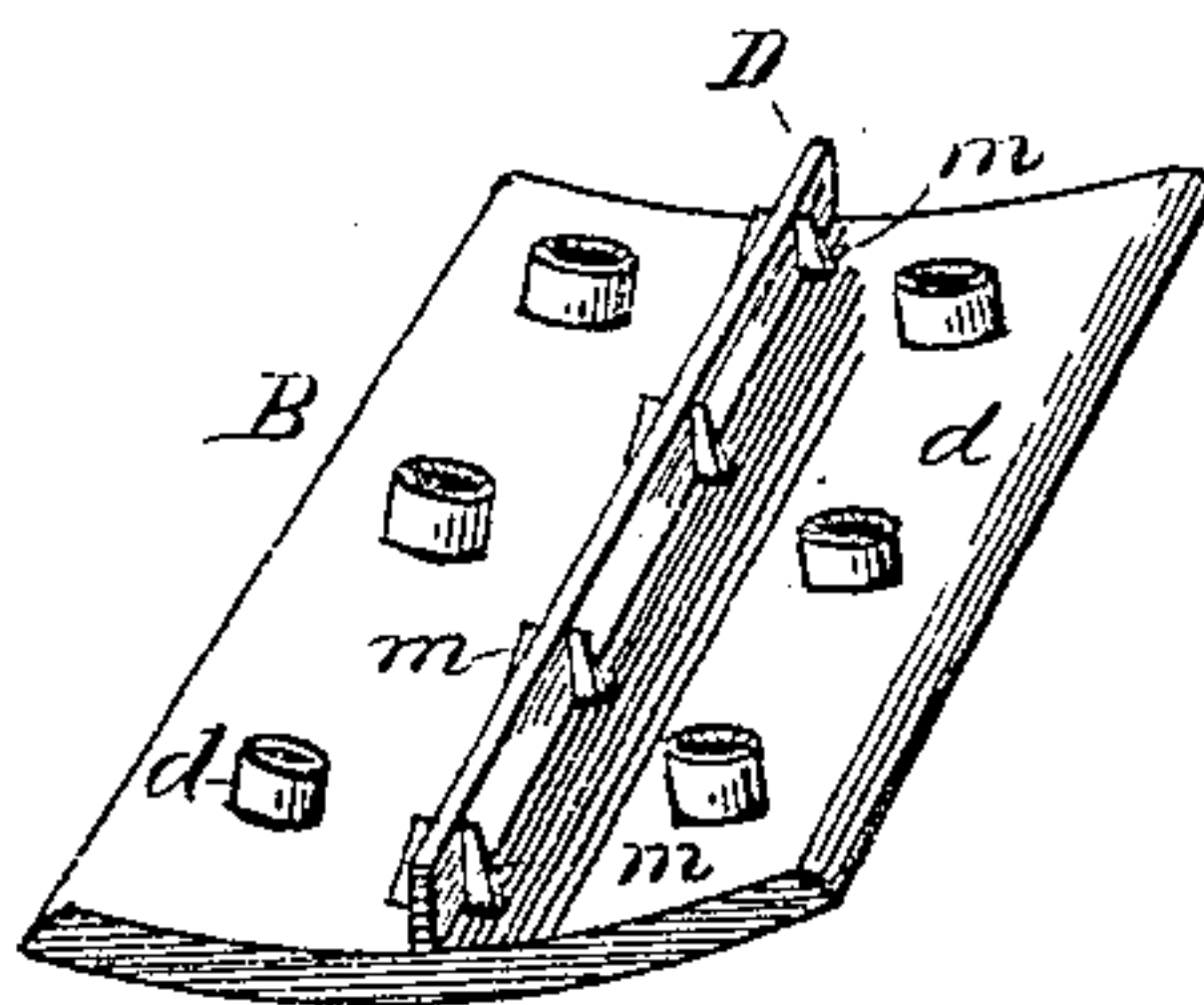


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BELT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,673, dated January 16, 1883.

Application filed November 15, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES I. HUMPHREYS, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Belt-Fasteners, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view; Fig. 2, a bottom plan view; Fig. 3, a vertical longitudinal section, and Fig. 4 an isometrical perspective view of the fastener detached.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

This invention relates to that class of belt-fasteners which consists of a curved metallic plate provided on its concave side with a central rib or fin, and with two rows of interiorly-threaded studs on either side of said fin; and the invention consists in providing said central fin with a series of sharp-pointed transverse ribs or prongs, which serve to prevent the lateral displacement of the ends of the belt.

In the drawings, A represents the belt, the ends of which are attached by the belt-fastener B and held by the fastening-screws C.

The belt-fastener B consists of a preferably curved metallic plate, B, of a length equal to the width of the belt. This belt-fastener is provided on its concave side with a central rib or fin, D, against which the ends of the belt abut, and with two rows of hollow studs, *d*, between the fin and the outer edge of the plate, which studs project through holes in the ends of the belt. These studs and the fin are preferably cast integral with the plate. The studs *d* are interiorly threaded and countersunk at

their ends to receive the screws C. The fin D is provided on each side with a series of thin, sharp, upwardly-tapering vertical transverse prongs, *m*, which assist in holding the ends of the belt in place.

In coupling a belt with my improved fastener its ends are first squared and slightly beveled on the under side to receive the spline D, as seen in Fig. 3. The ends of the belt are then placed against the sides of the spline and pressed down forcibly upon the studs, thus marking the location of the stud-holes, or the places where the holes are to be made, after which the belt is punched, passed over the studs, and secured by the screws in a manner which will be readily obvious without a more explicit description. The spline D acts as a stop, against which the end of the belt abuts in marking off the stud-holes, thus enabling it to be kept in line with the fastener, and the holes to be properly indicated, the projections *m* preventing the ends of the belt from slipping sidewise or out of position during the operation.

In marking off the belt for the stud-holes, instead of pressing it forcibly upon the ends of the studs, as described, a sharp-pointed instrument may be passed through the holes in the studs and caused to imprint or perforate the belt, if desired, thus indicating where the belt is to be punched.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

A belt-fastener consisting of a metallic plate, B, provided on its sides with two series of studs, *d*, and with a central rib or fin, D, having vertical prongs *m* transversely thereto, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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