

(No Model.)

M. GANDY.

BELT.

No. 311,242.

Patented Jan. 27, 1885.

Fig. 1.

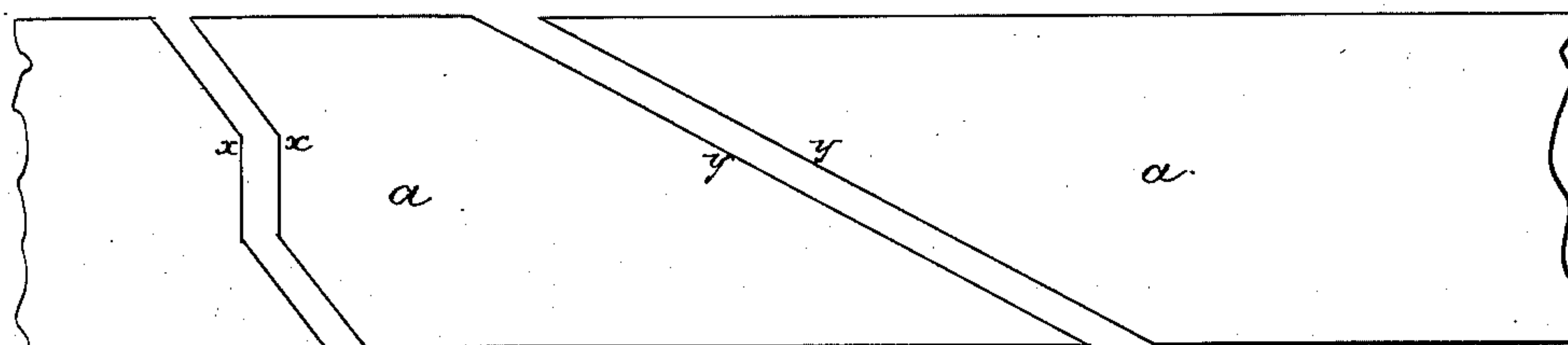


Fig. 2.

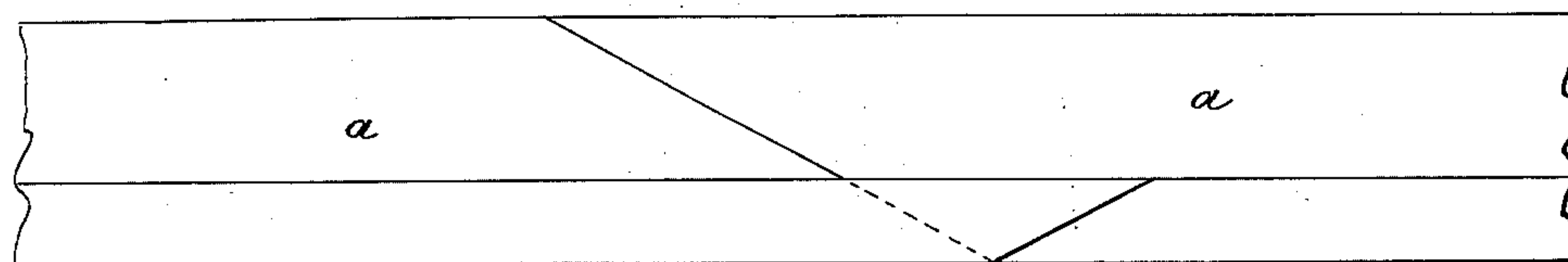


Fig. 3.

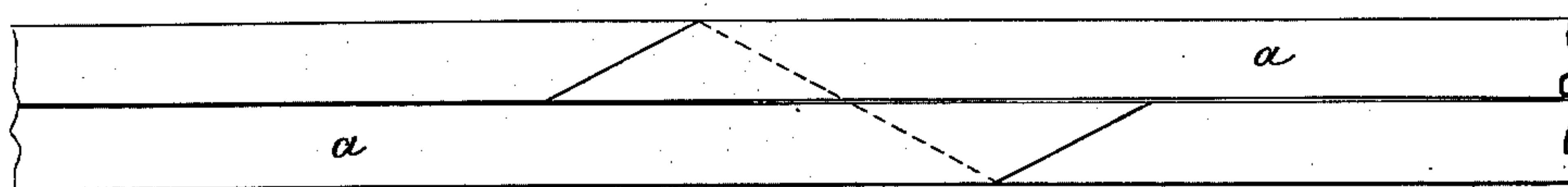


Fig. 4.

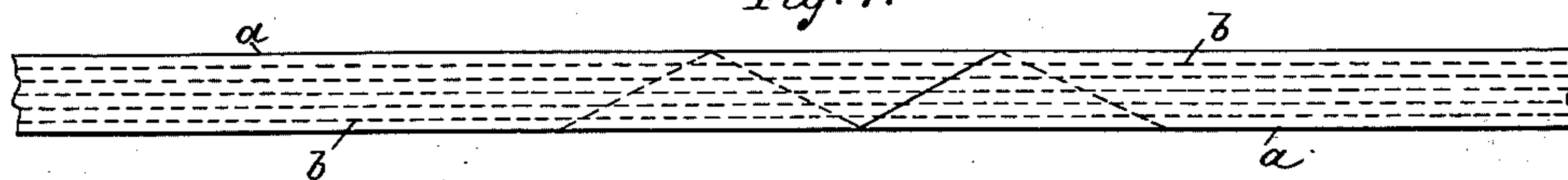
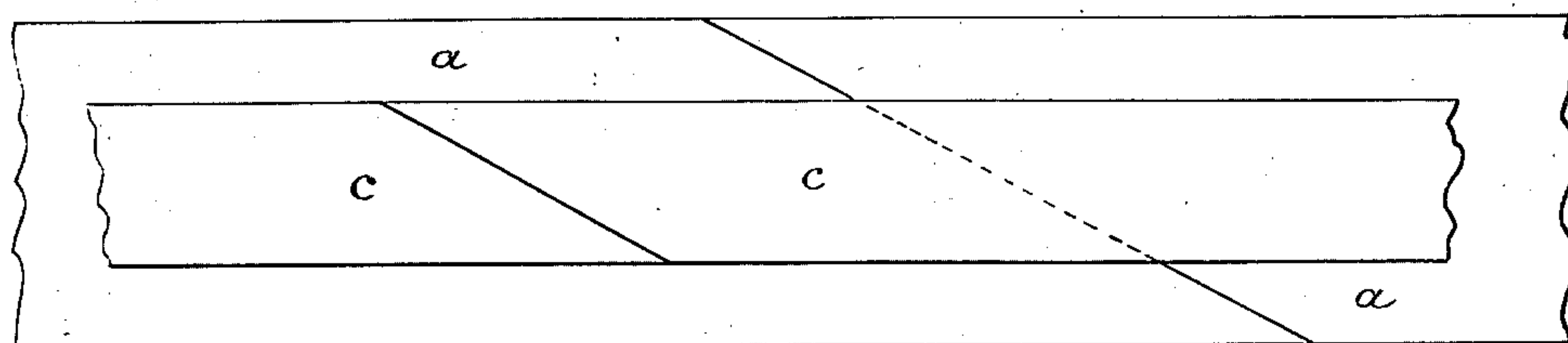


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAURICE GANDY, OF LIVERPOOL, COUNTY OF LANCASTER, ENGLAND.

BELT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 311,242, dated January 27, 1885.

Application filed June 13, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAURICE GANDY, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing in Liverpool, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Belts or Bands, of which the following is a description in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as will enable any one skilled in the art to which my invention belongs to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

My invention consists of a novel method of making an endless laminated belt, folded and stitched, as hereinafter set forth.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 illustrates the two ends of a single width of cotton canvas, duck, or other material of which the belt is made before folding, *x x* and *y y* being modified forms of the same thing. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 illustrate the same in the successive stages of folding, Fig. 4 representing the completed belt ready for use. Fig. 5 illustrates a modified form of my invention.

I take a strip of cotton canvas or duck—such as I ordinarily use in the manufacture of my belt—of the proper length and width. Both ends of this strip are then cut upon a diagonal line, so that when turned up and brought together they will bear the relation to each other indicated in Fig. 1. These ends are then brought close together, and the strip folded from both sides toward the middle, to bring the selvage edges together and leave the outer edges of the folded strip formed of smooth folded canvas, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. The strip is then again folded (see Fig. 4) so as to leave the selvage edges inclosed in the outer folds of the belt, and the several laminae of the belt throughout its entire length are then united by parallel rows of longitudinal stitching in the usual manner practiced in making my belt.

The process described produces a four-ply belt. To make a six-ply belt, I take a strip of canvas or duck, *a a*, Fig. 5, having its ends shaped and joined, as described, and along

the middle of this strip I lay a narrower strip, *c c*, of the same material, having its ends also joined on a diagonal line, as shown, and being one-half the width of the strip *a a*. The strip *a a* is then folded and stitched, as illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, and as hereinbefore described. Care should be taken that the line of joinder of the strip *c c* does not fall on the line of joinder of the strip *a a*, and it is even desirable that these two lines be far enough apart so that the seams do not overlap or cross in the completed belt.

The advantages of thus shaping and joining the ends of the strip in making an endless belt are obvious. As is plainly shown in the figures of the drawings, when this strip is folded to form the belt the joints are “broken,” and the product is an endless belt of great firmness and durability.

It will also be observed that by the method described I make an endless belt of uniform thickness and practically uniform strength throughout its entire length by and during the act of folding and stitching the material in the ordinary process of manufacturing the belt without extra splicing or lacing.

I have only described the methods of making four-ply and six-ply endless belts, as I have deemed this sufficient to indicate clearly the nature and principle of my invention, which may of course be applied to all folded and stitched belts of whatsoever thickness made.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

An endless belt composed of two or more thicknesses of folded cotton canvas, duck, or other suitable material having its ends joined upon a plane cut diagonally to the length of the belt before folding, and having its ends and several thicknesses stitched together after folding, the object being to make the joint as part of the operation of manufacturing the belt, substantially as described.

MAURICE GANDY.

Witnesses:

GEORGE A. BEST,

WM. BATTERSBY,

Clerks to Messrs. Stone, Fletcher, & Hull, Solicitors, Liverpool.