

(No Model.)

T. GINGRAS.  
BELT FASTENER.

No. 380,104.

Patented Mar. 27, 1888.

FIG. 1.

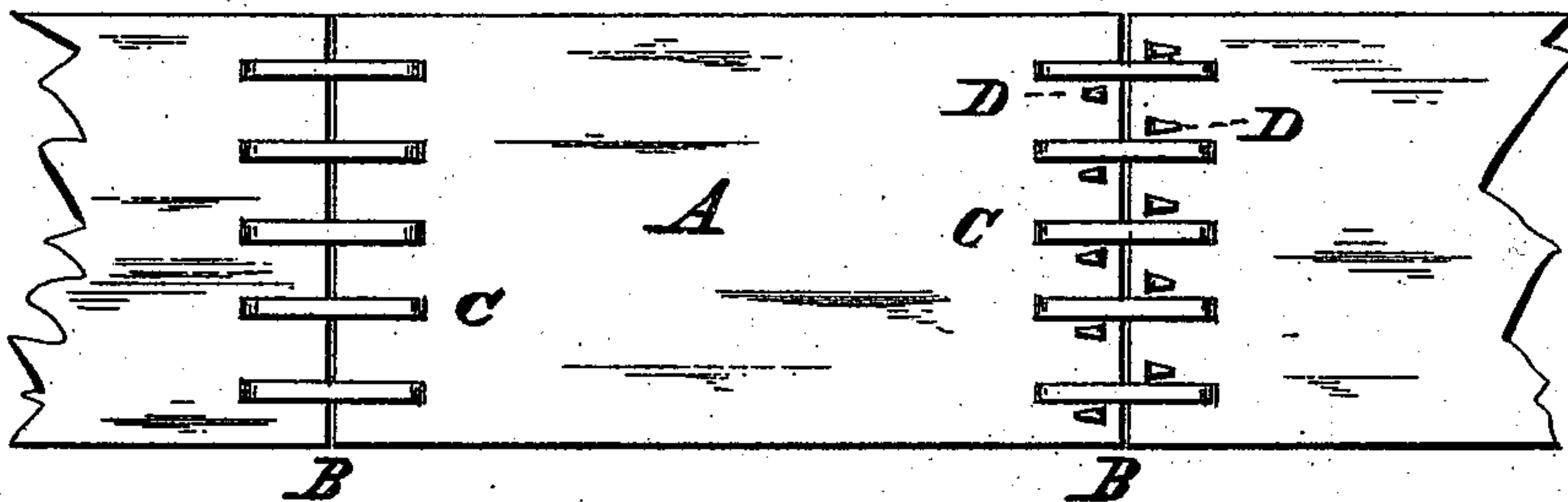


FIG. 2.

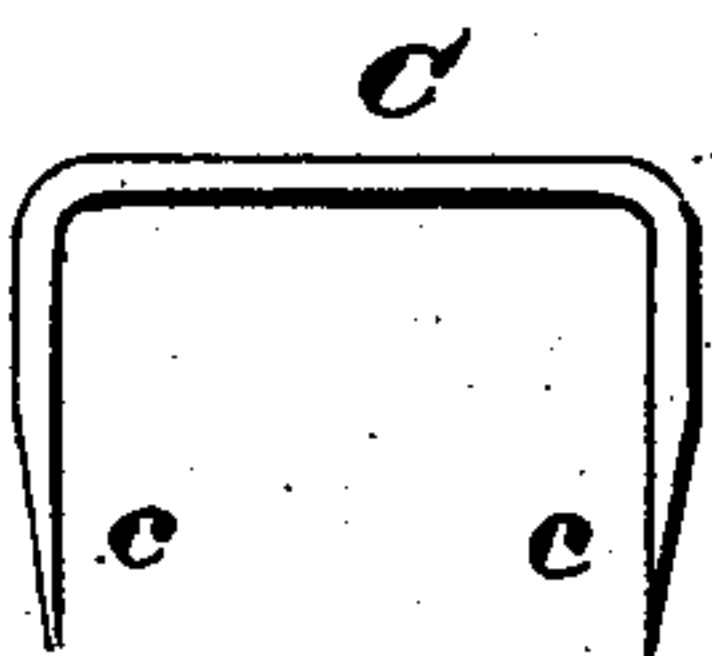


FIG. 3.

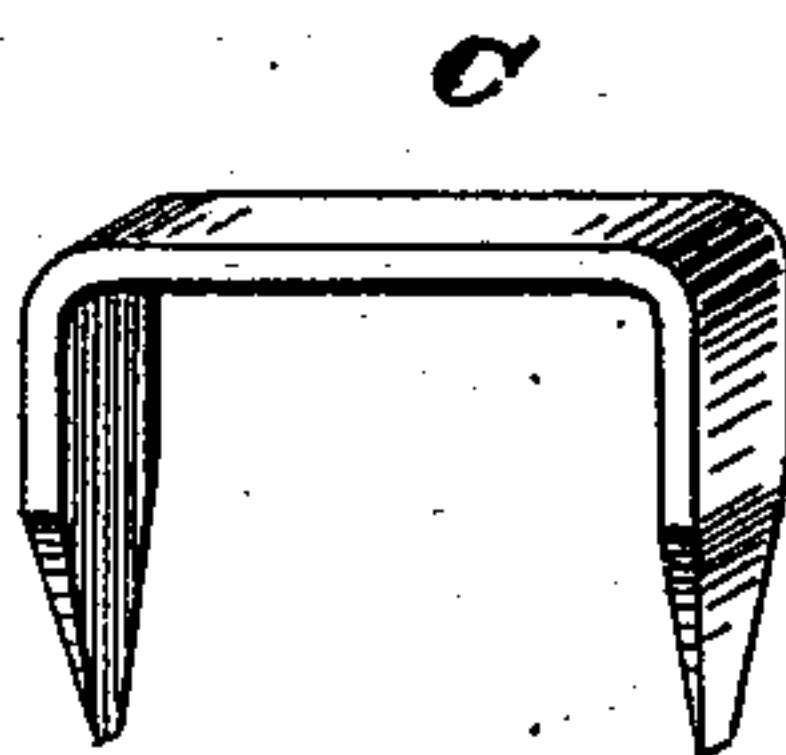


FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

Witnesses:

Wm. O. Stark  
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Timothy Gingras,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY GINGRAS, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## BELT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 380,104, dated March 27, 1888.

Application filed June 23, 1886. Serial No. 205,975. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY GINGRAS, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful  
5 Improvements in Belting; and I do hereby declare that the following description of my said invention, taken in connection with the accompanying sheet of drawings, forms a full, clear, and exact specification, which will enable others  
10 skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My present invention has general reference to improvements in belting; and it consists, essentially, in the novel and peculiar arrangement  
15 of parts and details of construction, as hereinafter first fully set forth and described, and then pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings already mentioned, which serve to illustrate my said invention more fully,  
20 Figure 1 is a plan of a portion of belt provided with my improved fastening. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional elevation centrally through the belt. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are detail views of the belt-fastener.

25 The object of my present invention is the production of a simple, durable, and cheap joint for leather, rubber, rawhide, cotton, and other belting. To attain this end I construct this belt A by either scarfing or butting the  
30 ends B together and then fastening the pieces in the joints by driving double-pointed staples C through the belting in such a way that the points *c c* of said staples will pass through the belt a distance at least equal to the thickness  
35 of said belt. I then turn the points and drive them back into or through the leather or other material on opposite sides of the body of said

staple, as shown at *C' C'*, Fig. 2, which so securely holds the pieces together (a suitable number of said staples being used for a given  
40 width of belting) that the jointed portion is stronger than the body of the belt.

By proceeding in the manner described I produce a belt which is cheaper than common belting, because none of the material of which  
45 the belt is composed is lost in the joint, and better for the reason that the jointed portion is stronger than the body, which actual tests have demonstrated.

The staples used are illustrated in Figs. 3, 4, and 5. They are of peculiar construction,  
50 (by preference such construction forming the subject-matter of a separate application filed simultaneously with this present one,) but they may in many cases be ordinary blind-staples or  
55 fence-wire staples, care being taken to use those only that are long enough to at least clinch once in the belting.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure to me by  
60 Letters Patent of the United States—

In combination with the contiguous sections of a belt, the staples C, having their points passed through contiguous parts of said sections and then bent back into or through the  
65 same on opposite sides of the body of each staple, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have hereto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

TIMOTHY GINGRAS.

Attest:

MICHAEL J. STARK,  
JESSIE A. TULLEY.