

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

V. A. WEAVER.
METHOD OF FASTENING STRIPS.

No. 407,708.

Patented July 23, 1889.

Fig. 1.

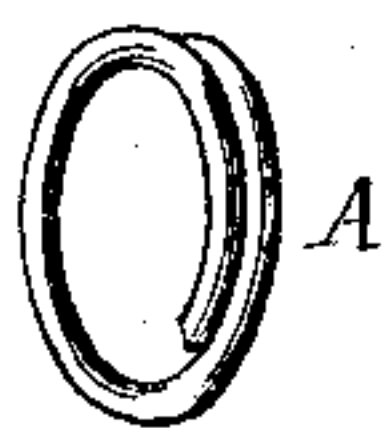


Fig. 2.

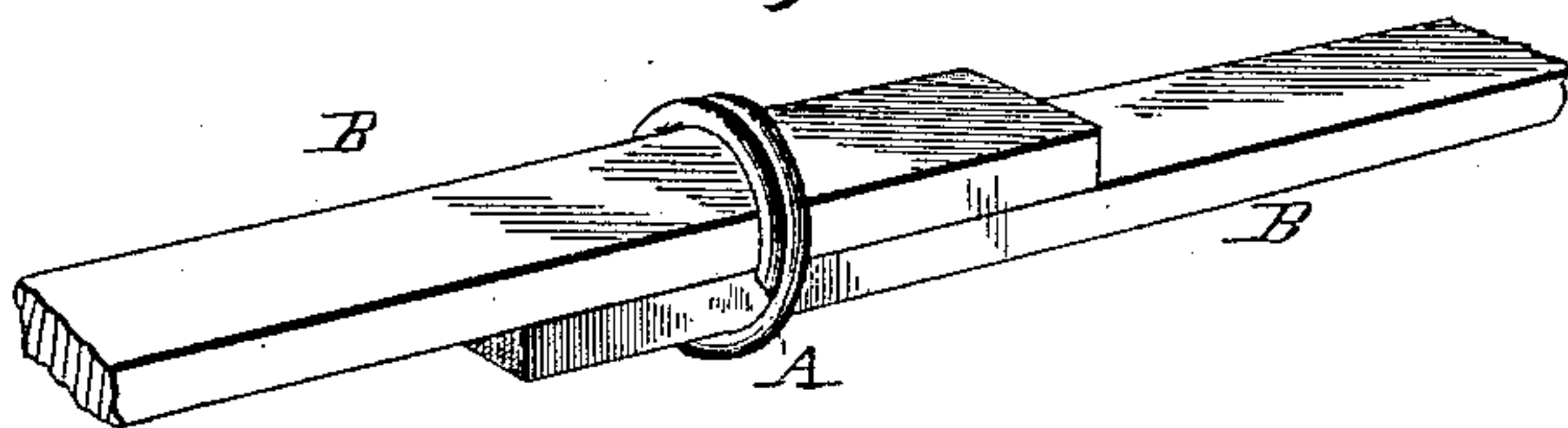
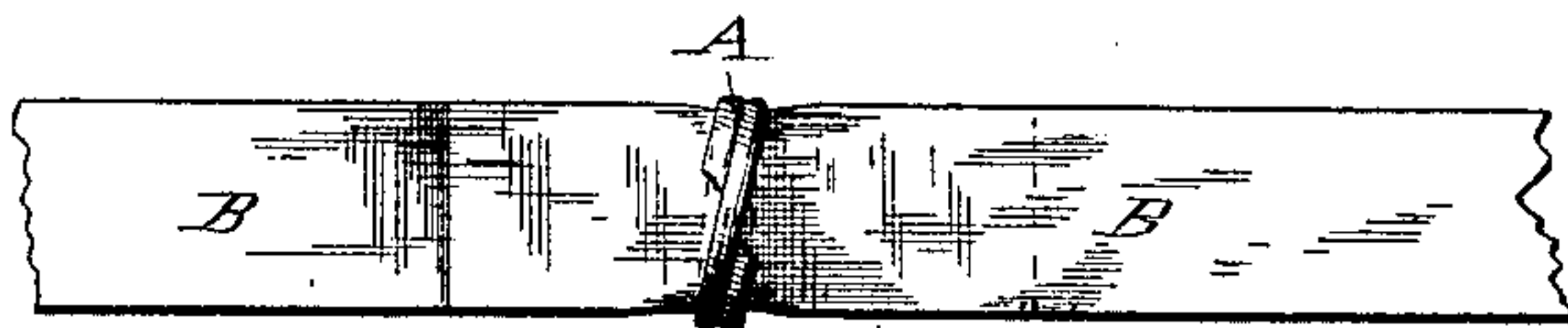


Fig. 3.



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By *T. W. Robertson*
Attorney

(No Model.)

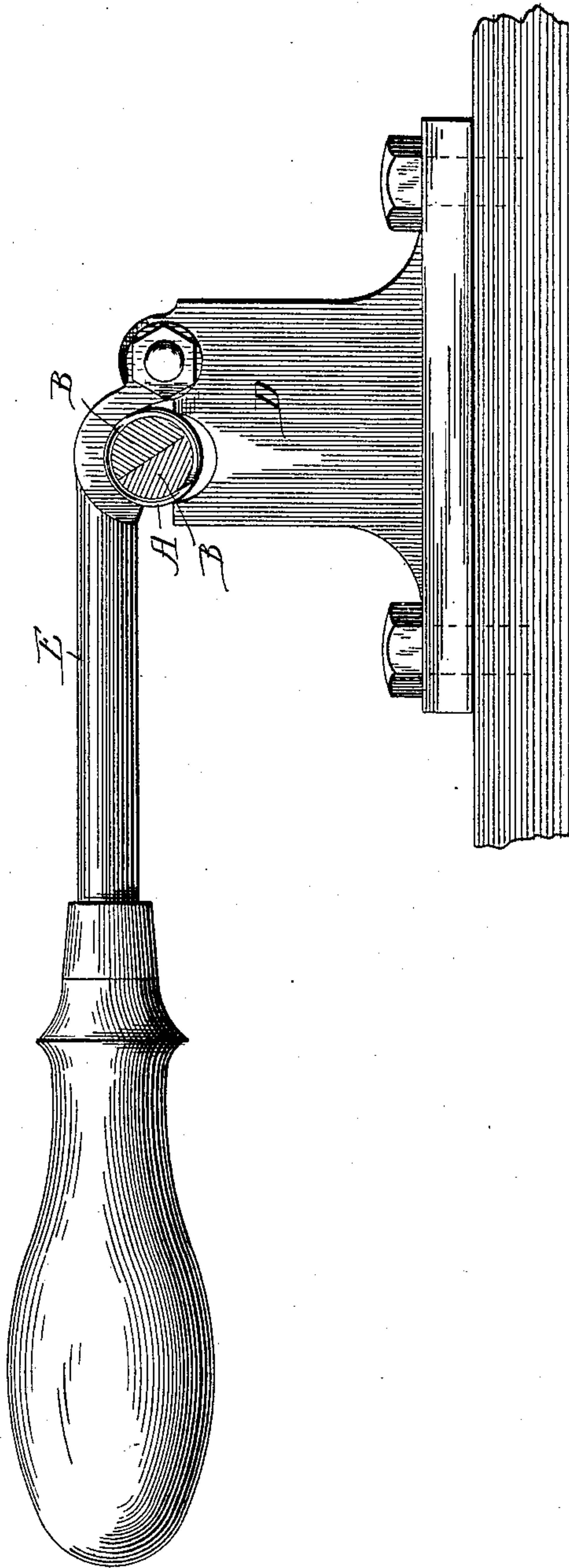
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VINTON A. WEAVER, OF MOUNDSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA.

METHOD OF FASTENING STRIPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,708, dated July 23, 1889.

Application filed September 4, 1888. Serial No. 284,583. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VINTON A. WEAVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Moundsville, in the county of Marshall and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Method of Fastening Strips, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This improvement relates to a method of fastening strips together, designed to be used more particularly in joining lashes for fly-nets; but it may be found useful in fastening other materials together; and the invention consists in the peculiar method of fastening hereinafter more fully described, and then definitely claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the wire or fastening I employ; Fig. 2, a similar view of the ring with two strips of leather inserted therein preparatory to closing the fastening, and Fig. 3 represents the ring or fastening closed and the two strips firmly united together. Fig. 4 is an instrument which may be used in fastening the ring on the strips.

Referring now to the details of the drawings, A represents a coiled-wire ring, into which is inserted the strips B B, of leather or other material, to be joined, after which the ring is put into a machine which reduces the circumference thereof, as shown in Fig. 3, so as to cause the ring to firmly embrace and compress the strips on all sides, and not merely press on two or three places, as is the case where the ordinary U-shaped clip is employed. The compression of the leather strips at all points, and especially at its corners, by the ring I consider as of great importance, for by this means the leather strips are made much smaller in diameter at that portion where the ring compresses it, and thus it is impossible by any fair usage to separate two strips joined by my method, which is not the case where the ordinary staples or U-shaped clips are employed, which simply hold the strips by the friction caused by the ends of said clips being turned down upon the strips, or by a punch-mark indented into the body of said clip, as has been pro-

posed. My method has the advantage, also, of having more than a single thickness of wire around the articles being joined. In the methods ordinarily used there is but a single thickness of the wire or other metal of which the clip is formed, while in my method there are substantially two coils of the wire around the joined ends, so that even if the ends of the coil should accidentally catch in anything when in use so as to open there would still be one coil at least that would hold, while in cases where there is but a single band around the joint should the ends be accidentally opened there would be nothing to hold the parts together.

By the use of this fastening I am enabled to rapidly and firmly secure together a series of leather strips cut from the waste of belt-makers and other leather users, and thus utilize scraps of leather of different kinds,

By my improved fastening strips of different sizes may be readily and securely held in a much better and firmer manner than by any other device with which I am acquainted.

The rings may be made in any suitable manner; but I prefer to make them by coiling wire in the form of a long spiral and then cutting off the coils to form the rings. Any suitable device may be used for reducing the size of the coil. It may be done by a pair of common hand gas-pliers, such as are used by plumbers to remove burners from chandeliers; but I prefer to use the device shown in Fig. 4, in which D represents a stand screwed to a bench having a semicircular recess, which recess is grooved transversely. To this stand is pivoted a lever E, having a recess corresponding in form to that in the stand. When the leather strips have been inserted in the ring and the ring and strips set in the recess in the stand, the lever is brought down over the ring, and as the lever descends the walls of the recess close upon the ring with a partially-circular movement, and thus the circumference of the ring is reduced, the groove in the jaws serving to direct and guide the same in a spiral direction around the coil.

What I claim as new is—

The method herein described of joining articles, which consists in first making a spirally-

coiled ring and inserting the parts to be
joined therein and overlapping their ends,
and then further coiling the ring in a spiral
direction around the strips to be joined and
5 making it of smaller diameter in every direc-
tion, whereby the parts to be joined are re-
duced where they are pressed by the ring, and
the latter is caused to coil more than once
around the joined parts and hold the over-

lapping parts in a spiral clasp, substantially as
and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in
presence of two witnesses, this 3d day of Sep-
tember, 1888.

VINTON A. WEAVER.

Witnesses:

FRANK S. WEAVER,
K. R. MARTIN.