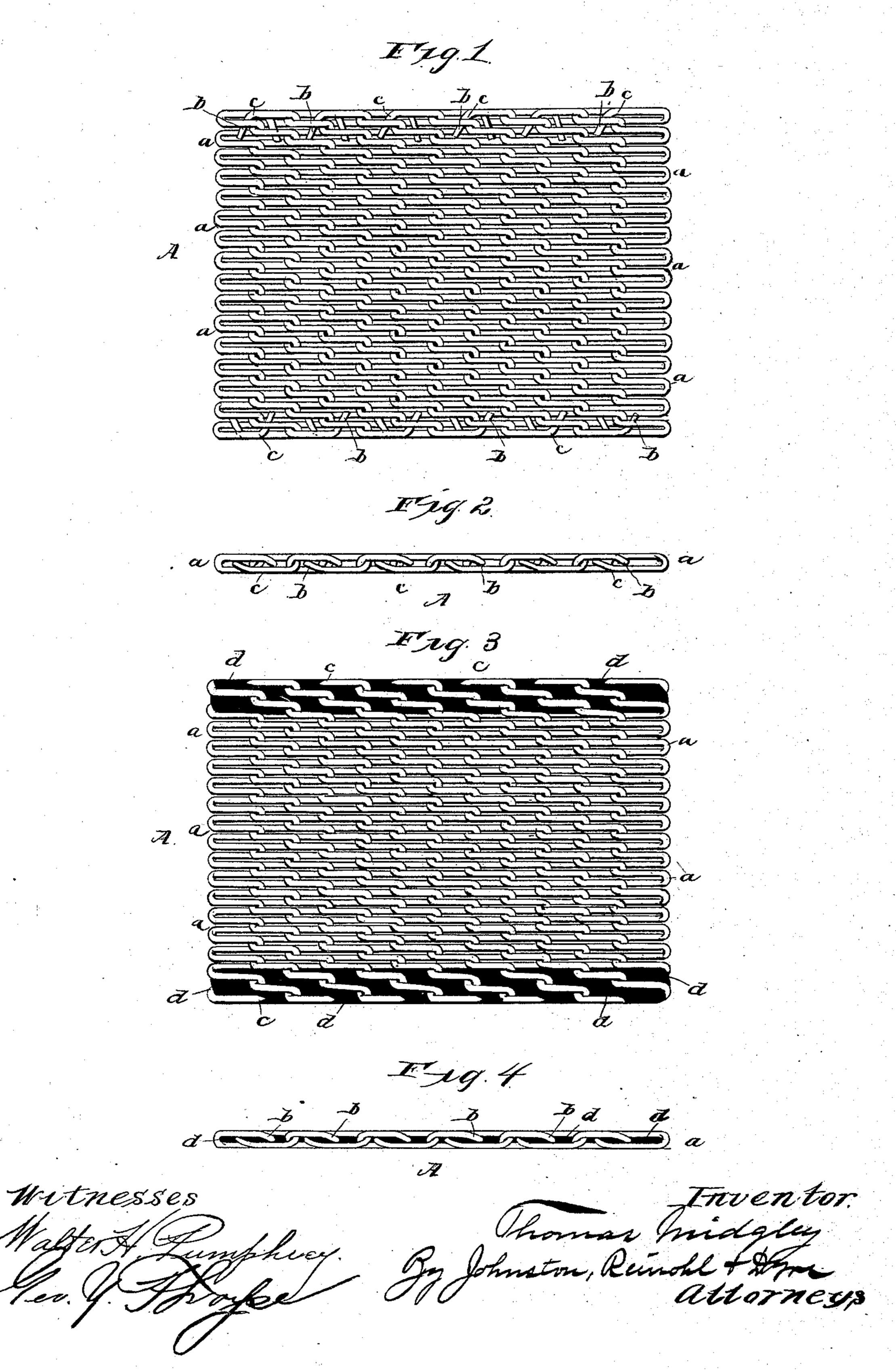
(No Model.)

T. MIDGLEY. WIRE BELTING.

No. 410,250.

Patented Sept. 3, 1889.



United States Patent Office.

THOMAS MIDGLEY, OF BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JAMES E. EMERSON, OF SAME PLACE.

WIRE BELTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 410,250, dated September 3, 1889.

Application filed April 6, 1889. Serial No. 306,276. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Thomas Midgley, a citizen of the United States, residing at Beaver Falls, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Belting; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to wire belting, and has for its object an improvement on the belting shown in Patents Nos. 362,576 and 362,577 of May 10, 1887; No. 371,181, October 11, 1887; No 386,303, July 17, 1888, and No. 398,427, February 26, 1889.

The invention will be hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a plan view of a section of my improved belting; Fig. 2, an edge view thereof; Fig. 3, a plan view of a section of wire belting with a narrow portion on the edges filled in with rubber, and Fig. 4 an edge view of the same.

Reference being had to the drawings and the letters thereon, A indicates a section of wire belting composed of intertwined coiled wire helices a, which have been elongated, flattened, and seated one in the other throughout the length and breadth of the belt.

The manner of intertwining, stretching, and tempering my belting has been fully described in my prior patents, and need not be again herein elucidated.

In the practical application of wire belting great difficulty has been found in producing a working-edge which will not cut the ship40 per, or tear the belt when worked crossed on the hand of workmen in attempting to ship a belt from one pulley to another, as from a loose to a tight pulley, or from one pulley on a cone to another. By my present invention

I produce a belt in which no ragged edges 45 appear, and which can be shipped by the naked hand without injury to the hand, and is accomplished as follows:

Each section a has its ends b bent back into one of the adjacent sections, as shown in Fig. 50 1, thus crossing the wire longitudinally at c, and producing a double thickness of wire at this point.

The interstices on the edges of the belting may be filled with rubber d, or its equivalent 55 material, such as gutta-percha, and rolled so that it will cover the ends b of the transverse sections a. The rubber produces a neat finish, presents an appearance like selvage on cloth, pleasant to the eye, and affords in-60 creased protection to the hands of workmen and to crossed belts.

The manner of applying the rubber to the belting and rolling it into the interstices has heretofore been fully described in the patents 65 referred to in the beginning of this specification.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. Wire belting composed of intertwined 70 transverse sections of elongated helices, the ends of one section being bent back into the body of an adjacent section and crossing the ends of said sections longitudinally on the edges of the belting, substantially as de-75 scribed.

2. Wire belting composed of intertwined transverse sections of elongated helices, having the ends of the sections bent back into the body of the belting and the interstices on 80 the edges filled with rubber, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS MIDGLEY.

Witnesses:

J. F. MERRIMAN, JOHN REEVES.