(No Model.)

F. E. SHAUT.

BELT FASTENER.

No. 486,570. Patented Nov. 22, 1892.

Fig. 1.

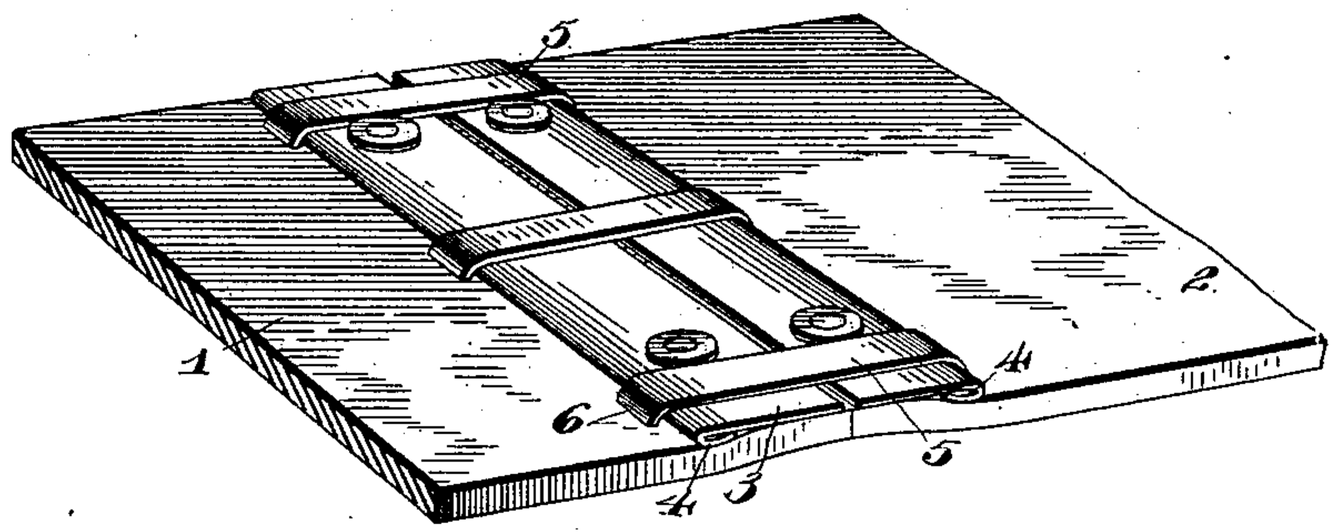


Fig. 2.

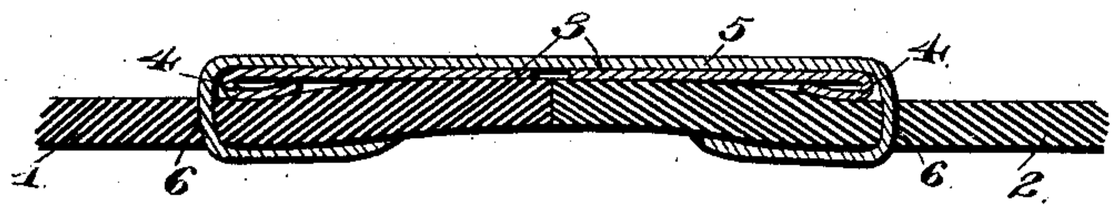


Fig. 3.

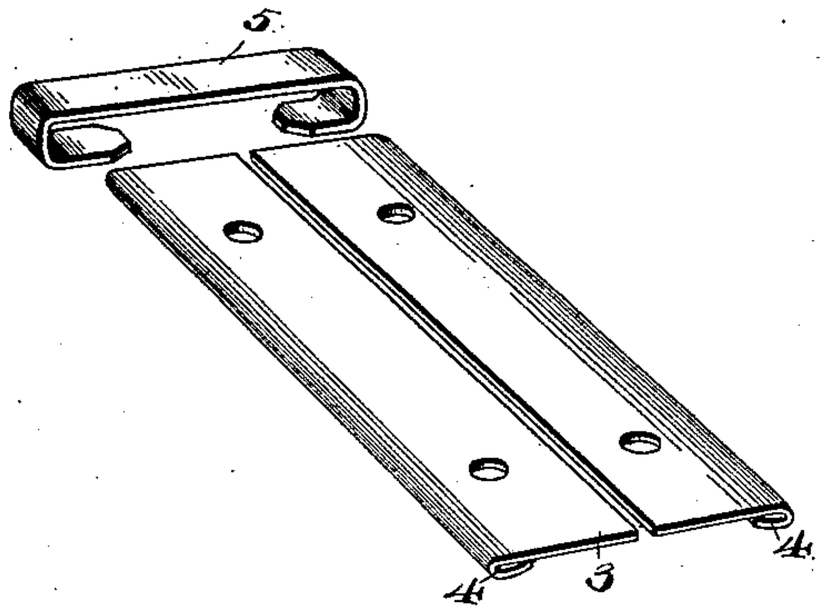
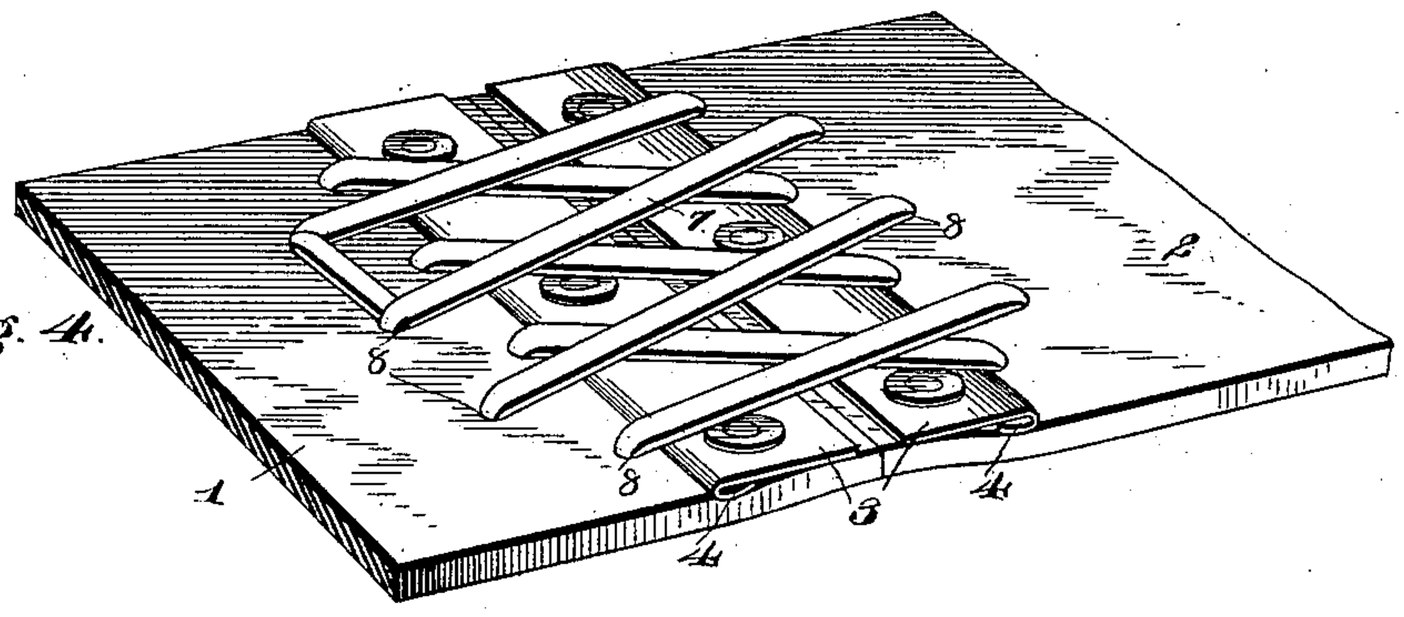


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
Chas. A. Ford.
Chas. S. Ayer.

Inventor
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By his Attorneys,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK E. SHAUT, OF CANISTEO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOSEPH E. SHAUT, OF SAME PLACE.

BELT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 486,570, dated November 22, 1892.

Application filed May 10, 1892. Serial No. 432,501. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK E. SHAUT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canisteo, in the county of Steuben and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Belt-Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to belt-fasteners; and it consists of the construction and arrangement of the parts thereof, as will be more fully hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

The object of this invention is to provide means for preventing tearing away of the belt fabric at the point where it is fastened by providing metallic binding or wear strips on and against which the devices used in coupling the two ends of the belt have direct bearing and receive all the strain incident to devices of this character.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the two end portions of a belt, showing the improved coupling applied in connection therewith. Fig. 2 is a section on the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the parts of the belt-fastening detached and separated. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a different means of coupling the ends of the belt.

Similar numerals of reference are used to indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, the numerals 1 and 2 designate the two opposite ends of a belt to which are riveted or otherwise fastened two metallic strips or bars 3, which are located adjacent to the edges or ends of the two portions of the belt which are fastened or coupled. The outer ends or edges 4 of the said strips or bars 3 are doubled under, rolled, or swaged down in order to avoid the formation of a cutting edge or end, which would produce injury to the belt at said points, and also to increase the resistance against wear and strain brought to bear on said strips or bars at said ends.

As shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, metallic clips 5 have bearing on the said strips or bars 3, and the ends of the same are bent and passed through openings 6, situated adjacent to the ends or edges 4 of the said strips or bars and have their ends clinched or turned against the under side of the two opposite end portions of the belt. As seen in Fig. 4, a lacing 7 is substituted in lieu of the clips 5, and in this instance a number of openings 8 are formed in the two opposite end portions of the belt adjacent to and also a slight distance in rear of the edges or ends 4 of the strips or bars 3. When the openings are constructed in the belt ends, they are arranged to the best advantage—that is, to avoid weakening the belt ends as much as possible. The rivets or other means of fastening the strips or bars 3 in position are located near the opposite ends of the said strips or bars adjacent to the edges of the belt, which also prevents separation of the fiber of belt and consequently reduces the tendency to fracture the same when strain is brought to bear thereon.

The fastener set forth is exceptionally strong and durable, as well as simple in construction and cheap in manufacture, and is readily and easily applied. It will not tear out or cause breaking of the belt where applied, and thereby the annoyance and inconvenience arising from separation and fracture of the belt is entirely avoided. The metal employed for the construction of the several parts will be of the most desirable and applicable quality and nature and the invention as an entirety can be employed in connection with belt fabrics of any class.

It will be understood that there is no limitation intended by showing the two forms of couplings, as any form of such device may be readily used with equal efficiency. The metallic clips are preferred because of their durability and cheapness and the quick manner in which they can be applied. By using rivets to connect the strips or bars in position a more even drawing is exerted on the belt, which will avoid tearing out, and the belt will break as quickly in other localities, if at all, as it would at the points where the rivets pass through the same.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a belt-fastening, the combination of two independent flat plates secured on the two adjacent ends of the belt by means of rivets passing therethrough and through the

belt and arranged in a median line through the length of each of the plates, said plates being the length of the width of the belt and the rear edge of each bent under and slightly upward, and a coupling passing over and under the said plates and through the belt and bearing on the rear bent-under edges of the said plates, the said plates being applied to the upper side of the belt and the entire fastening forming a hinge for the two ends of the belt, substantially as described.

2. In a belt-fastening, the combination of two strips or bars secured on the two opposite ends of the belt by means of rivets and having the outer edges thereof doubled under, and metallic clips passing over and bearing upon the said doubled-under edges of the two plates and having the ends thereof extended through the belt and clinched or bent against the under side of the latter, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FRED. E. SHAUT.

Witnesses:
I. J. HARRIS,
C. G. JACKSON.