

(No Model.)

J. GREGORY.
GAGE FOR SEWING BELTS.

No. 575,943.

Patented Jan. 26, 1897.

Fig. 1.

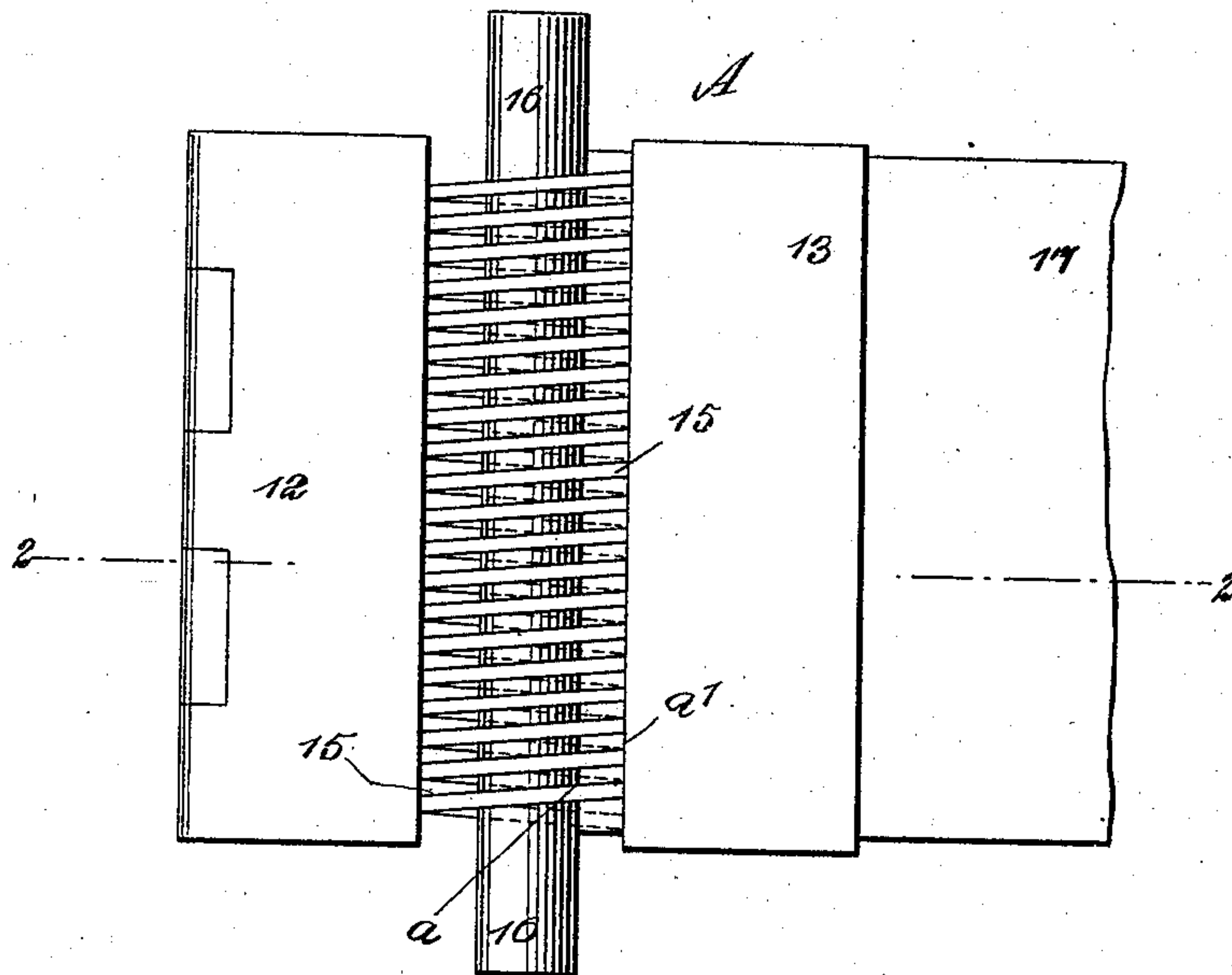


Fig. 2.

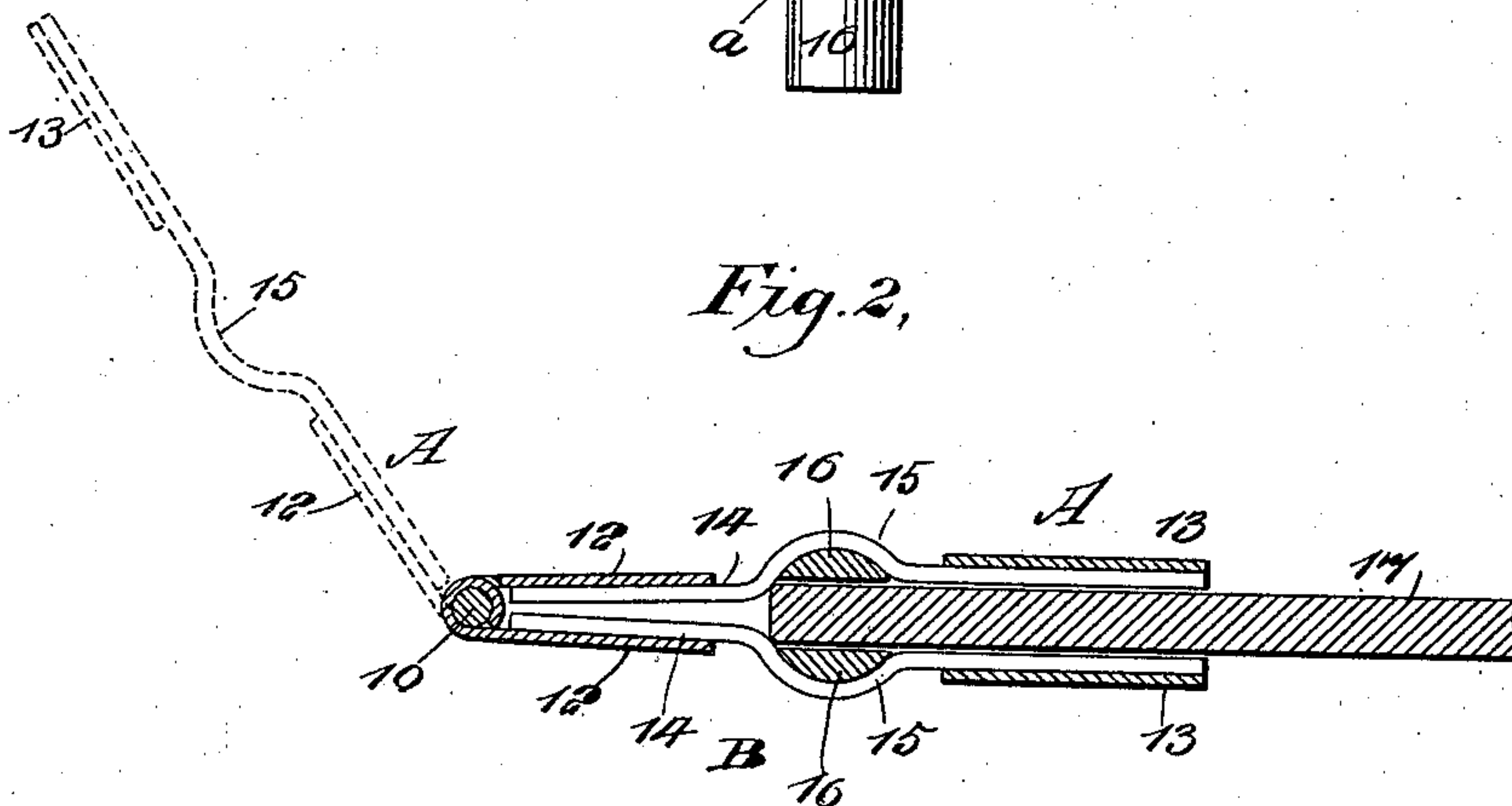


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

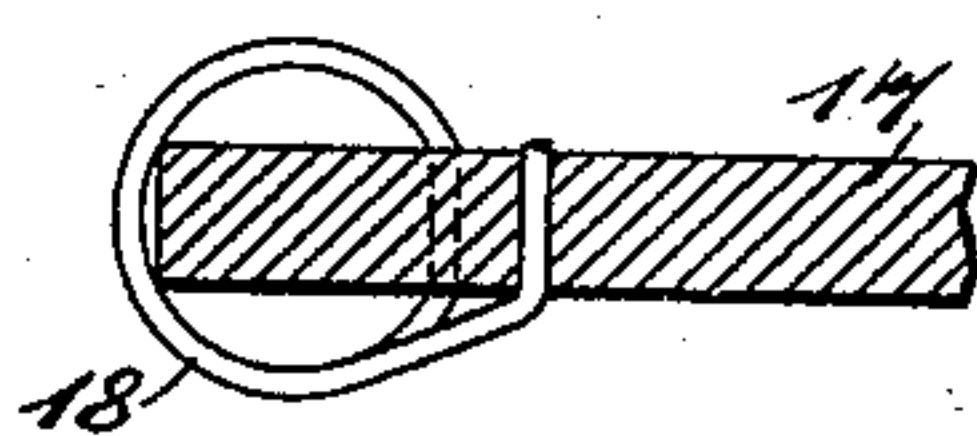
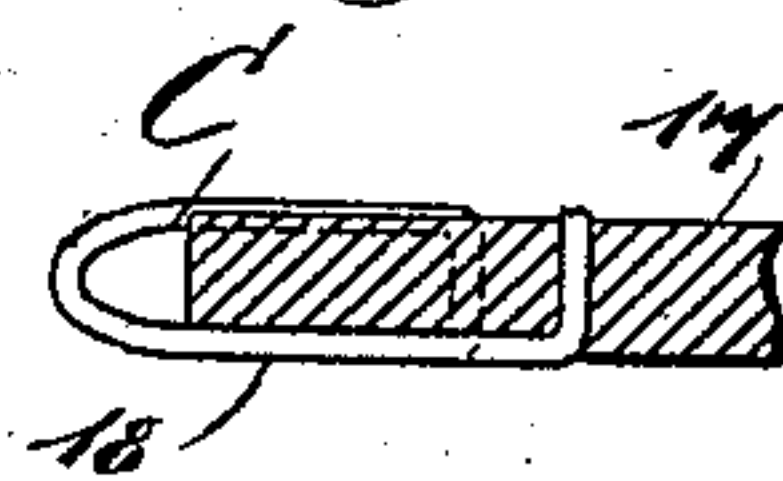


Fig. 5.



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JOHN GREGORY, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

GAGE FOR SEWING BELTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,943, dated January 26, 1897.

Application filed September 28, 1896. Serial No. 607,136. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GREGORY, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Gage for Sewing Belts, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a gage of a portable character especially designed to locate wire lacing upon a belt, the gage being of exceedingly simple, durable, and economic construction and capable of being held in the hand and expeditiously and conveniently manipulated.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved gage applied to the end of a belt. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through an end portion of the belt, illustrating the manner in which the lacing is formed on the belt through the medium of the gage. Fig. 4 is a plan view of an end portion of the belt, showing in positive lines the initial position of the lacing, or the position that the lacing will occupy on the belt when the belt is removed from the gage, and illustrating in dotted lines the completed shape of the lacing; and Fig. 5 is a section through an end portion of the belt, illustrating the lacing applied to the belt and in its completed shape.

In carrying out the invention the gage is constructed in two sections A and B, the two sections being connected by means of a hinge 10, which hinge is preferably located at the front side edges of the sections. Each section consists of what may be termed a "front plate" 12 and a "rear plate" 13, the hinge being formed upon the front plates; and the front and rear plates 12 and 13 of each of the sections are connected by bars 14, which are ordinarily made of stout wire. Each bar 14 between the plates of the sections is provided with an outwardly-extending arch 15, so that when the two sections are brought together a circular space will be formed between the op-

posing arched portions of the wires or rods 14. The two sections A and B are furthermore so constructed that when the front plates 12 are brought together there will be a space between the back plates 13 of practically sufficient width to receive a belt 17. The bars or wires 14 are so placed with relation to the front and the rear plates 12 and 13 of the sections that they will extend diagonally from plate to plate, the lower bars or wires being carried in an opposite direction to the upper bars or wires, so that the arched portions of the two sets of bars or wires, when taken together, will form a thread.

In connection with the gage two bars 16 are employed, which extend longitudinally of the gage, one being adapted to be placed at the top and the other at the bottom of its arched portions. The bars 16 are the gage-bars, and their outer faces are convexed and their inner faces are preferably flat, as shown in Fig. 2.

In operation the end of the belt 17 to which the wire lacing C is to be applied is introduced between the sections of the gage until the end portion of the belt shall be between the arched spirally-arranged portions of the two sections A and B, the upper and lower edges of the ends of the belt engaging with the rear walls of the arched portions, as shown in Fig. 2, the said rear walls of the arched portions constituting the stop for the belt. The gage-bars are located one above the belt and the other below it, their flat faces engaging with the belt. The wire 18, of which the lacing C is to be formed, is then passed through the belt, as, for example, to an engagement with the forward edges of the gage-bars, the wire being then carried over the end of the belt and over the gage-bars, and then the wire is passed through the belt adjacent to the rear edges of the front plates 12, the two points where the wire is guided through the belt being indicated in Fig. 1 by the reference-letters *a* and *a'*. In this manner the strands of the lacings will alternately vary in length, one strand being short and the other longer. The lacing having been completed, the belt is removed from the gage, whereupon the wire strands will have the circular formation shown in Fig. 3. The end of the belt is then placed in a vise or otherwise pressed at the top and bottom so as to bring the straight

portions of the strands close against the faces of the belt and compel the bow portions of the strands to extend beyond the end of the belt, as illustrated in Fig. 5.

5 Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent--

10 1. A gage for wire lacing for belts, consisting of two sections, each section comprising a front and a rear plate and bars connecting the plates, the bars being outwardly arched and arranged diagonally between the plates, as and for the purpose specified.

15 2. A gage for wire lacing for belts, consisting of two sections, each section comprising a front and a rear plate and bars connecting the plates, the bars being outwardly arched and arranged diagonally between the plates, the bars of the upper plate being carried in
20 an opposite direction to the bars of the lower plate, as and for the purpose specified.

25 3. A gage for wire lacing for belts made up of two sections, each section consisting of a tubular slotted central portion, the slots whereof are arranged to form a thread, and supports for the said slotted portions of the sections, as and for the purpose set forth.

30 4. A gage for wire lacing for belts, made up of two sections, each section comprising a tubular slotted central portion, the slots whereof are arranged to form a thread, and supports for the said slotted portions of the sections, and gage-bars fitted to the opposing faces of

the slotted portions of the said sections, as and for the purpose specified. 35

5. A gage for the wire lacing of belts, comprising two sections having a hinged connection, each section consisting of a front and a rear plate, and bars connecting the front and rear plates, the bars being outwardly arched
40 and diagonally placed, the bars on one section extending in a reverse direction to the bars of the opposing section and the arrangement of the two sets of bars being such as to produce the effect of a thread, as and for the
45 purpose specified.

6. A gage for the wire lacings of belts, comprising two sections having a hinged connection, each section consisting of a front and a rear plate, and bars connecting the front and
50 the rear plates, the bars being outwardly arched and diagonally placed, the bars on one section extending in a reverse direction to the bars of the opposing section, and the arrangement of the two sets of bars being such as to
55 produce the effect of a thread, the aforesaid gage-bars having flat under faces and convexed outer faces, the said gage-bars being fitted to the arched portions of the aforesaid gage-sections, as and for the purpose specified. 60

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Witnesses:

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