

No. 725,982.

PATENTED APR. 21, 1903.

J. C. MILLER.  
BELT FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 10, 1902.

NO MODEL.

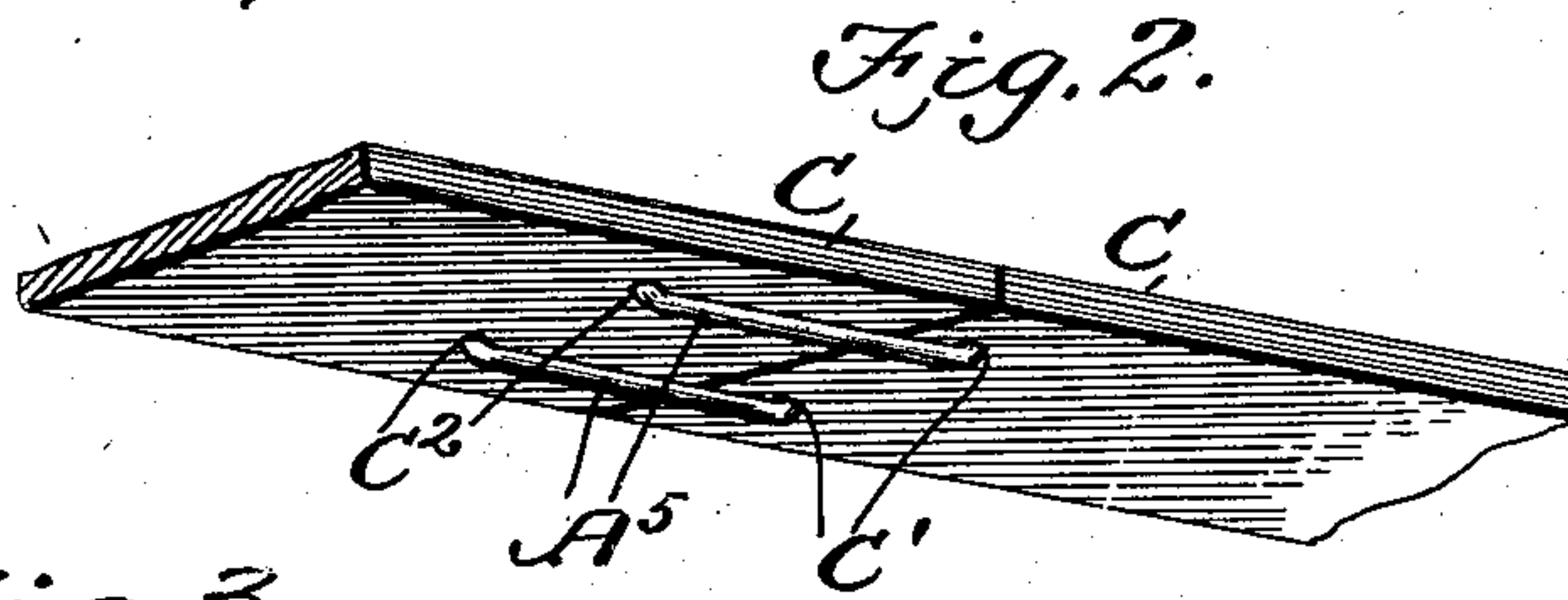
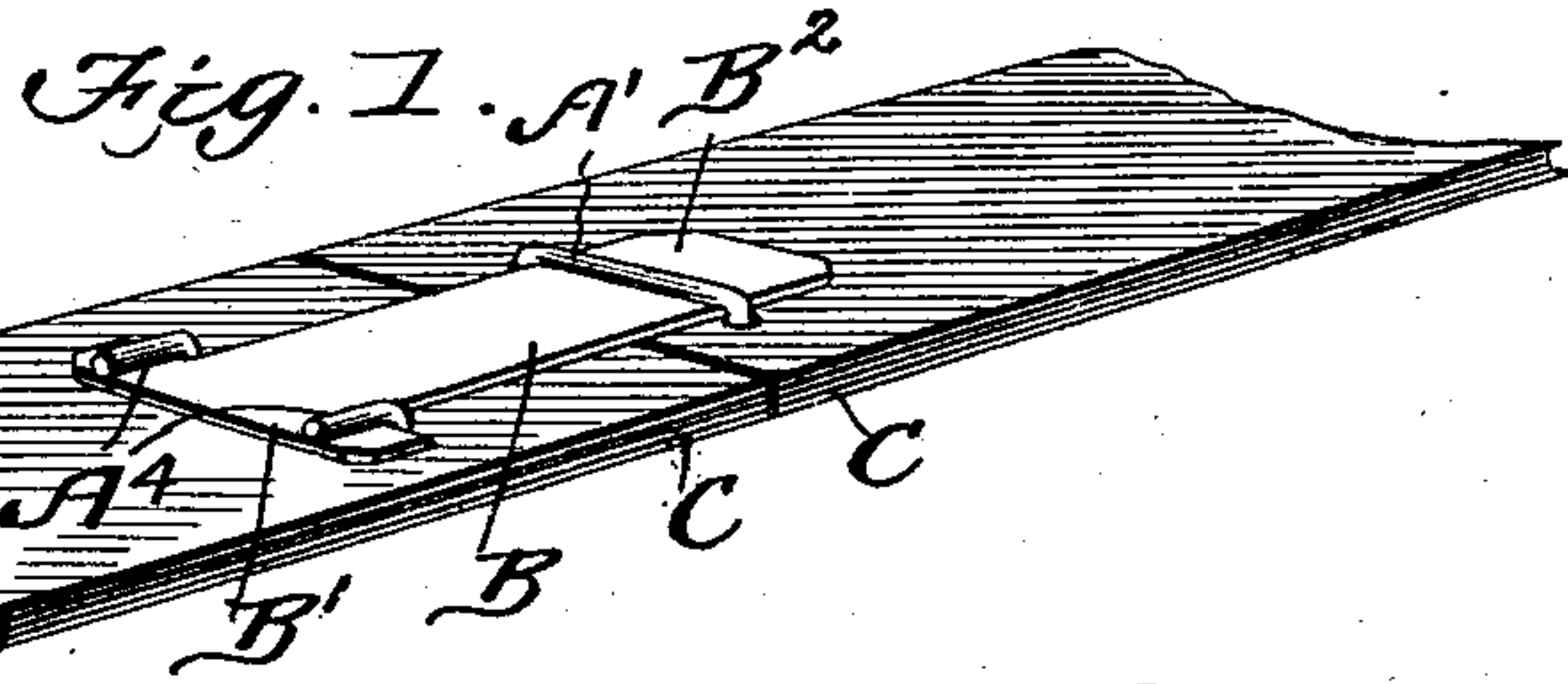
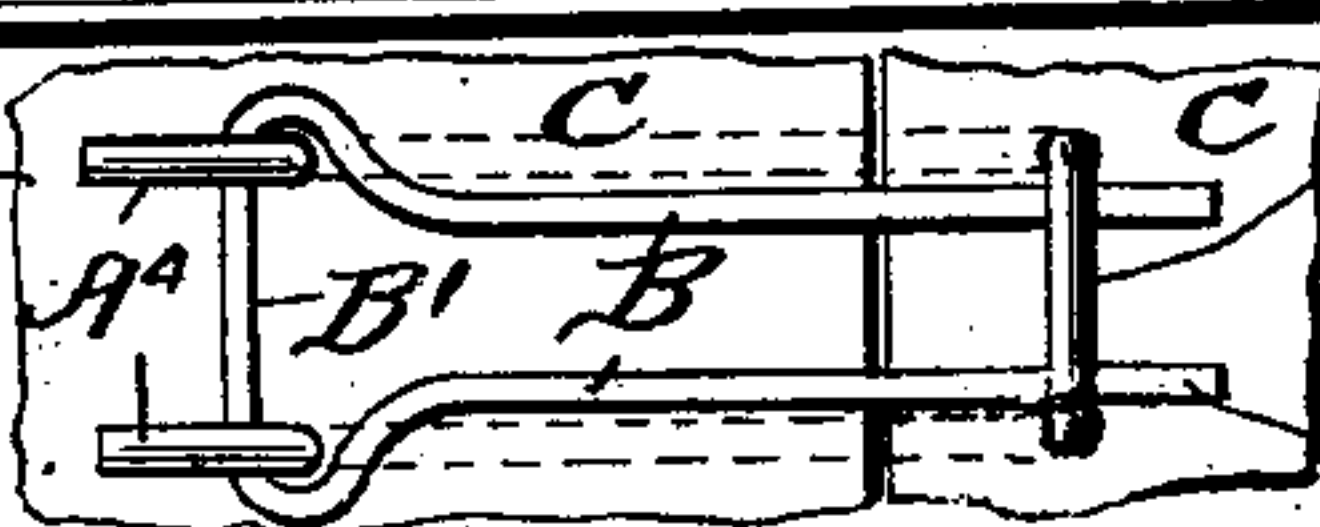
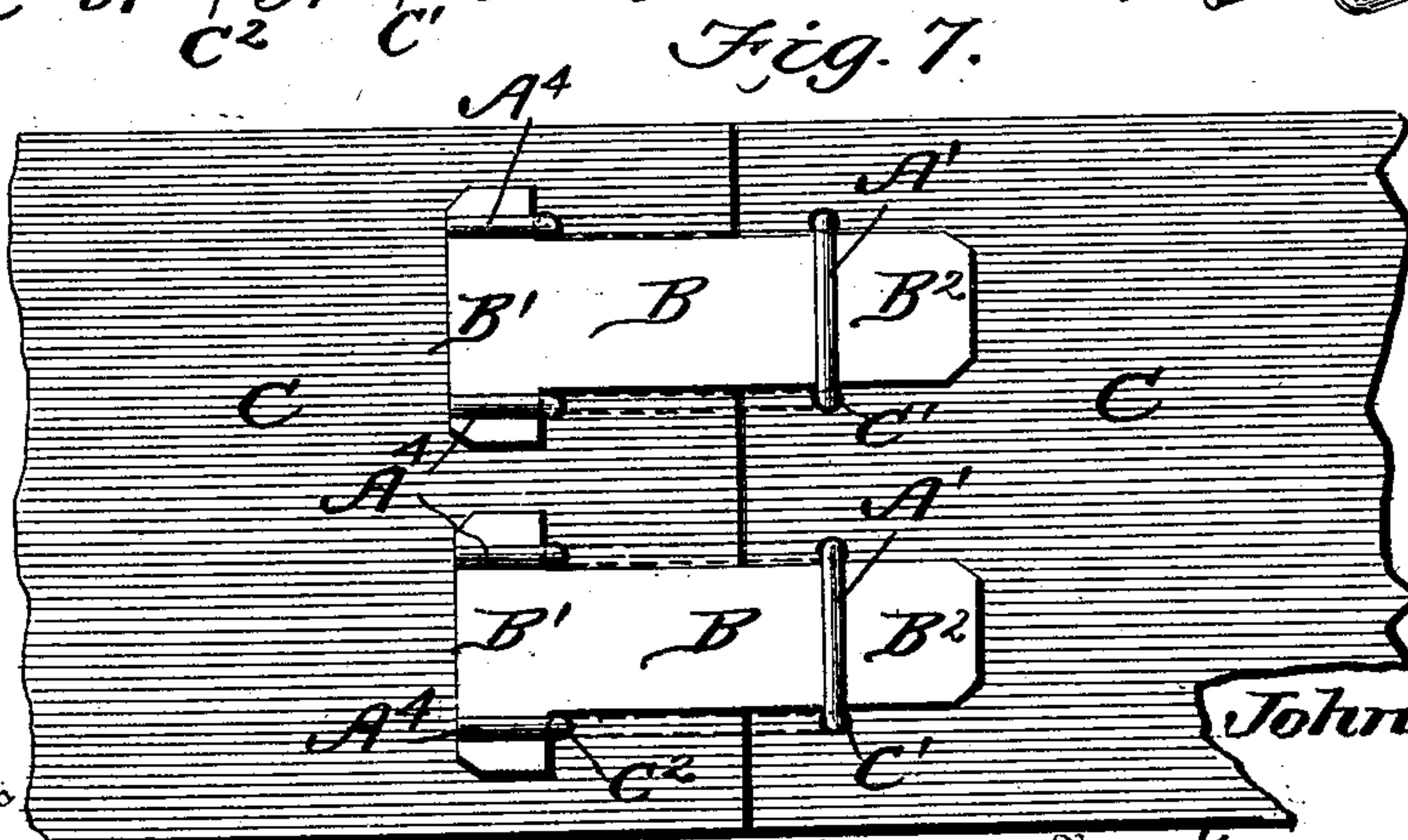
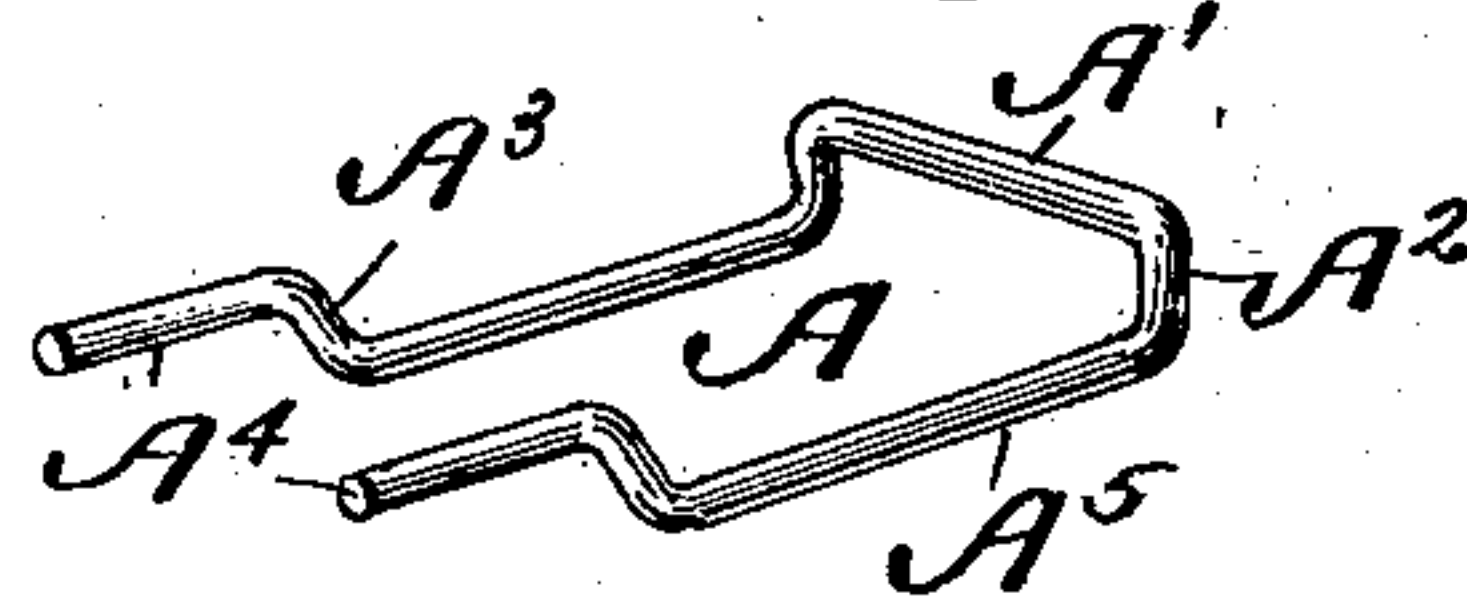
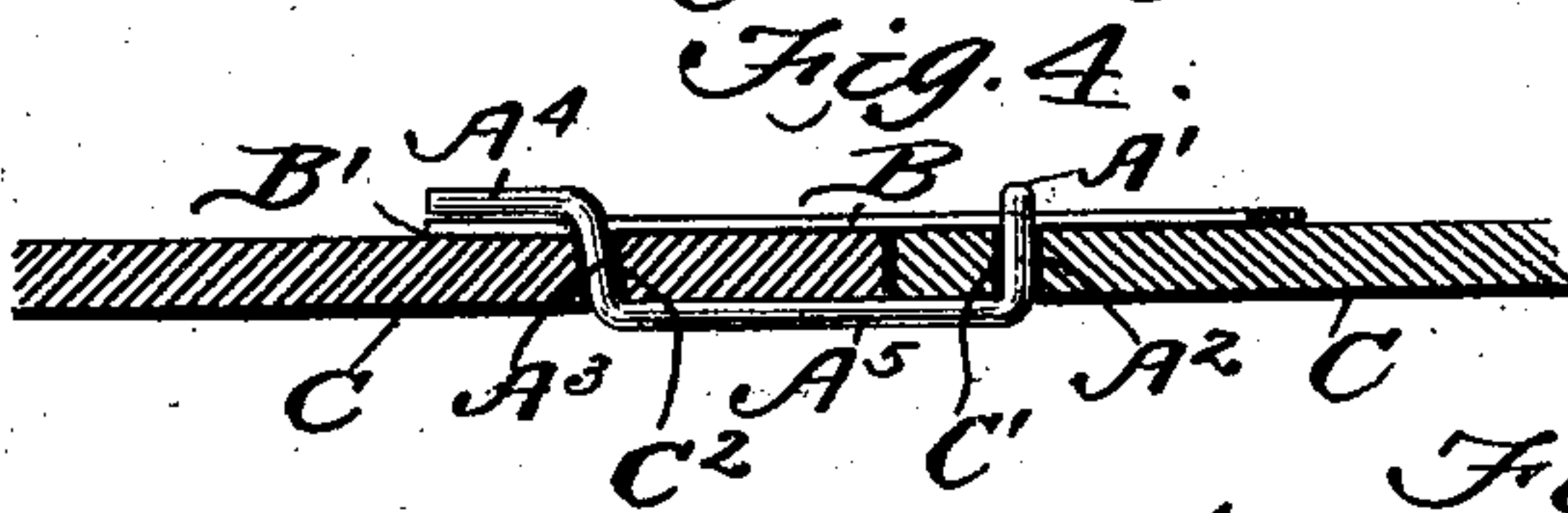
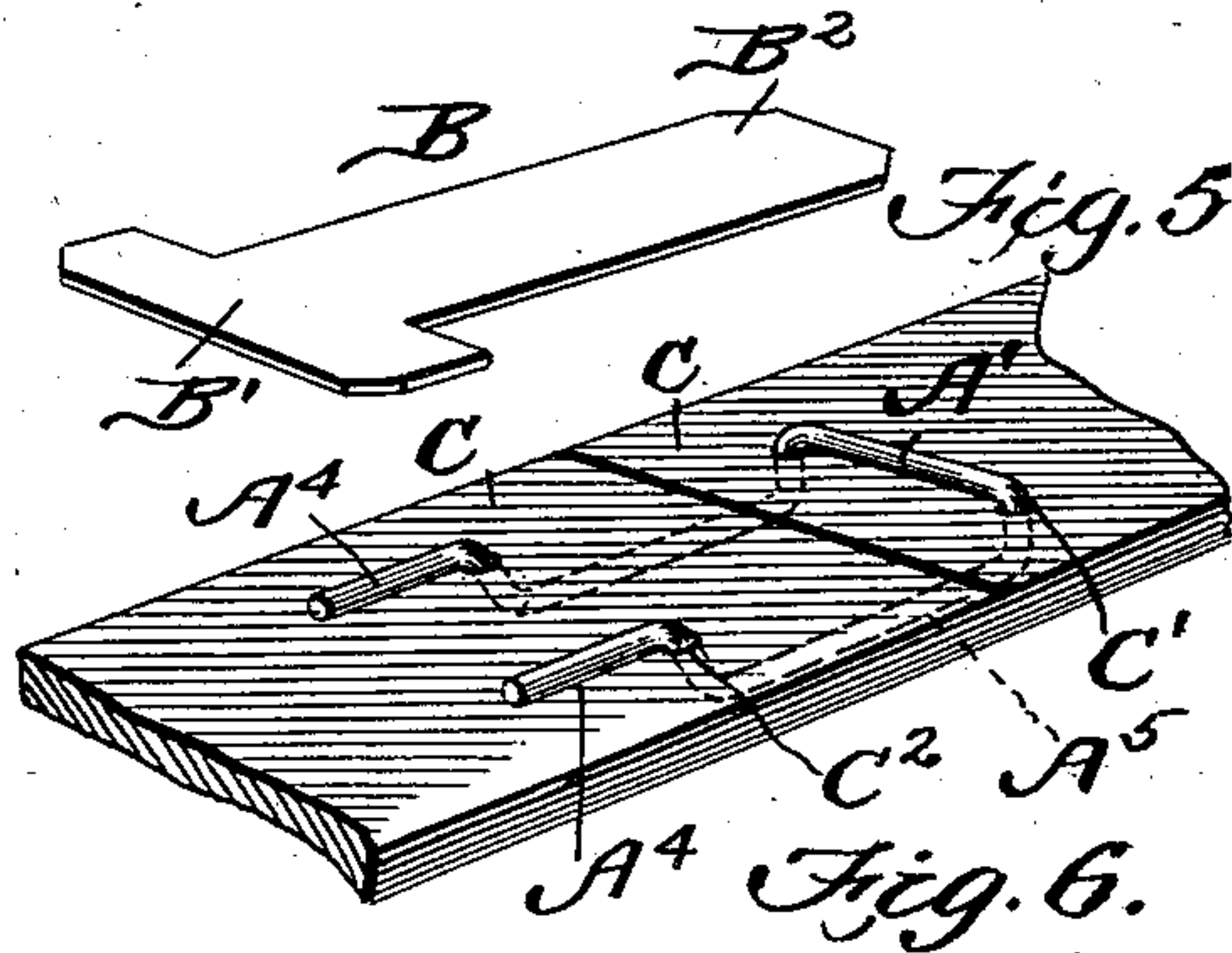
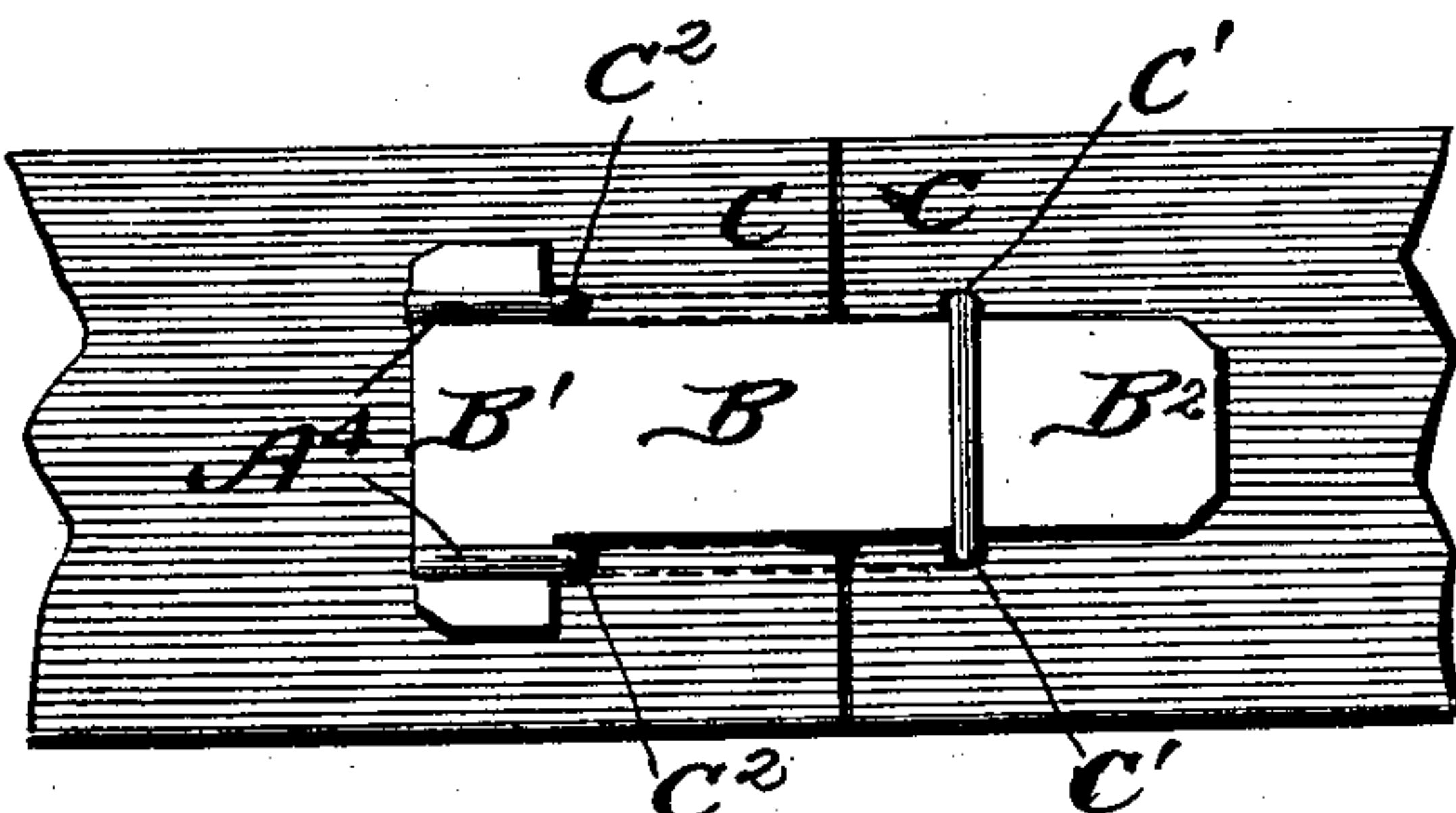


Fig. 3.



Inventor

John C. Miller.

Witnesses  
W. H. Blouet.  
Charles Shaw.

By *Edward Brock*  
Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. MILLER, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
JACOB H. GEISSEL, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## BELT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 725,982, dated April 21, 1903.

Application filed May 10, 1902. Serial No. 106,760. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN C. MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Camden, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Belt-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to belt-fasteners, and more particularly to one employing a wire lacing member and a metallic locking plate or key.

The object of the invention is to provide a belt-fastener embodying these characteristic features which shall be exceedingly cheap and simple in construction, quickly and easily applied, and one which will prevent the lace-holes tearing out.

With these various objects in view the invention consists, essentially, in the employment of a U-shaped lacing member formed of wire, the bow and end portions being offset relative to the side members and adapted to rest upon the outer face of the belt upon opposite sides of the dividing-line, and a T-shaped locking plate or key, the shank being adapted to clasp beneath the bow portion of the lacing member and the head thereof beneath the upset ends of said lacing member.

The invention consists also in certain details of construction hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my invention applied to a belt for the purpose of fastening the immediate ends, said view illustrating the outer face of the belt. Fig. 2 is a view of the belt-fastening, showing the inner face of the belt. Fig. 3 is a top plan view. Fig. 4 is a sectional view. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective, locking plate or key being removed. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the lacing member. Fig. 7 is a top plan view showing two of my improved fasteners applied to a belt double the width of a belt illustrated in the other figures. Fig. 8 shows a modification.

In carrying out my invention I employ a lacing member A, preferably formed of a single piece of wire bent in the form of a U or an open rectangle, and the central or bow portion A' is bent forwardly, as indicated at A<sup>2</sup>.

The ends are bent upwardly, as shown at A<sup>3</sup>, a distance equal to the bend A<sup>2</sup> and are then projected horizontally, as shown at A<sup>4</sup>, so that the said ends are substantially parallel with the side members A<sup>5</sup>.

B indicates the locking plate or key, T-shaped and comprising the head B' and shank B<sup>2</sup>. C indicates the meeting ends of the belt, having the holes C' and C<sup>2</sup> punched therein.

In operation the ends of the lacing member are first put through the holes C' from the upper or outer side of a belt and then up through the holes C<sup>2</sup> from the inner or under side of the belt. The ends of the belt are then brought into alinement, as indicated in Fig. 5, and the key is then placed upon the outer side of the belt, the locking-plate being inserted between the ends A<sup>4</sup>, the shank entering the loop or bow portion A', and the head of the plate or key is then pushed beneath the ends A<sup>4</sup>, as most clearly indicated in Figs. 1, 3, and 4. The fastening is then completed, and it will be noted that all strain is applied directly to the lacing member and the locking-key and that the strain upon the belt at the holes is entirely avoided.

For narrow belts a single fastener is sufficient, and for wider belts any desired number may be employed, it being understood that they are arranged in parallel order, as most clearly shown in Fig. 7. In order to disconnect the fastener, it is only necessary to push upon the end of the shank, disengaging the head from the ends A<sup>4</sup>, and the locking-key and lacing member can then be immediately disengaged from the belt.

In Fig. 8 I have shown a slight modification, in which the locking-key is made of wire instead of sheet metal, the narrow end being inserted beneath the loop or bow portion and the broad end fitting under the free ends of the lacing member in exactly the same manner as heretofore described with reference to sheet-metal locking-plates.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A belt-fastener comprising a lacing member, and a locking-plate, said lacing member being formed of a single piece of wire and comprising an offset loop or bow portion



and the upset ends, said bow portion and ends being adapted to rest upon the outer face of the belt, the locking-plate being T-shaped, the shank being adapted to engage  
5 the loop or bow portion and the head the offset ends of the lacing member, as specified.

2. A belt-fastener comprising a U-shaped lacing member the ends and bow of which are adapted to project through the belt, a  
10 locking-plate comprising a head and shank, the shank being adapted to rest between the bow of the lacing member and the outer face of the belt and the head being adapted to lie  
15 said ends, substantially as described.

3. A belt-fastener comprising a wire lacing member essentially U-shaped, the central bow portion being bent upwardly the ends of  
20 a T-shaped locking-plate, the free ends of the

lacing member and the central or bow portion being adapted for arrangement upon the outer face of the belt, the shank of the locking member passing beneath the said central or bow portion, and the head beneath the free  
25 ends, substantially as specified.

4. A belt-fastener comprising a lacing formed of wire and essentially U-shaped, the bow or central portion being bent upwardly and the ends offset or shouldered, and a locking member broader at one end than at the  
30 other, said broad end being adapted to fit under the ends of the lacing member, the narrow end being adapted to extend beneath the central or bow portion of said lacing member,  
35 as specified.

JOHN C. MILLER.

Witnesses:

WM. A. LIPPINCOTT,  
GEORGE L. BORTON.