R. S. KINNAIRD.

FRICTION FACING ON TRANSMISSION BELTING.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1919.

1,341,470. **Patented May 25, 1920.**

FIG. 1

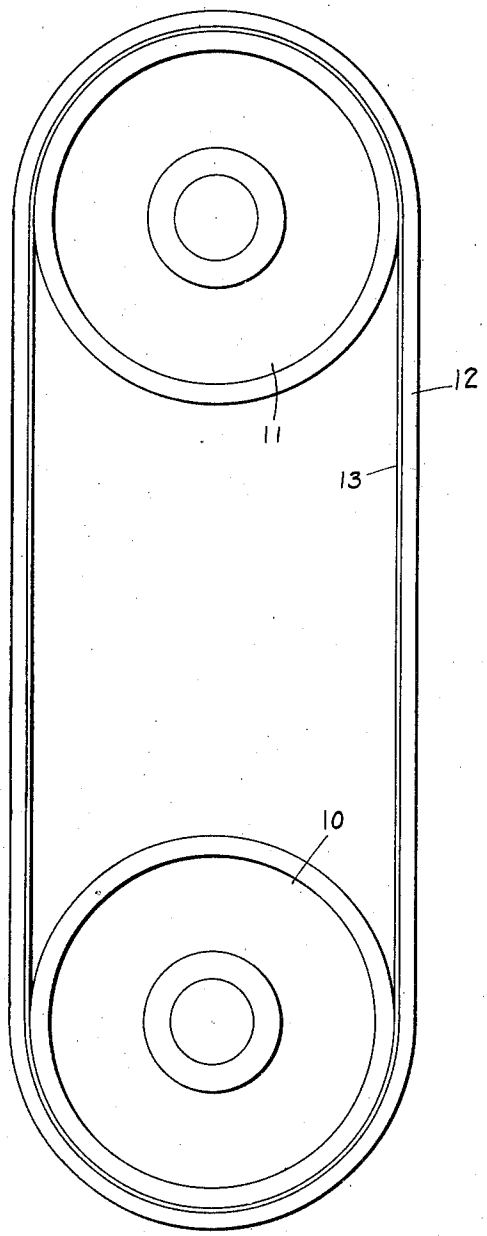


FIG. 2

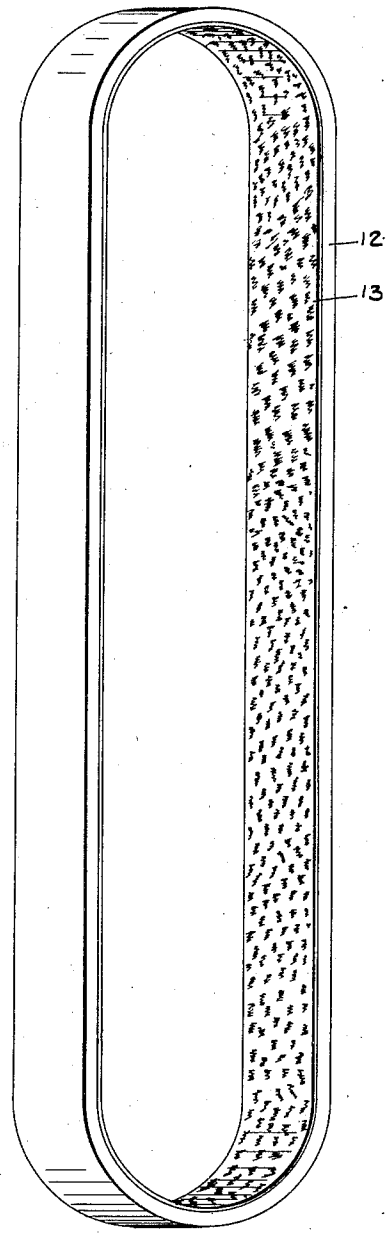
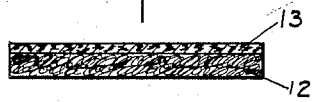


FIG. 3



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ROBERT S. KINNAIRD, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO HIDE LEATHER & BELTING COMPANY, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, A CORPORATION.

FRICTION-FACING ON TRANSMISSION-BELTING.

1,341,470. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 25, 1920.

Application filed March 1, 1919. Serial No. 280,117.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT S. KINNAIRD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Indianapolis, county of Marion, and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Friction-Facing on Transmission-Belting; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals refer to like parts.

This invention relates to a driving or friction belt especially adapted to driving purposes and more specifically to use as a fan driving belt for automobiles. The main object of the invention is to secure a greater gripping effect, or a greater coefficient of friction. This is accomplished by providing a cork surface to a leather belt. The cork surface will give a greater pulling and driving effect in a belt, as there is not only a greater coefficient of friction in the cork surface than in any other mechanical material, but it will not radically be effected by oil or heat. While there would be no danger of the cork surface charring from the heat, such effect would increase the coefficient of friction. It will be noted, therefore, that by combining a cork surface with a leather belt, there is produced a friction surface of maximum coefficient, combined with the strength of the leather belt.

A further description of this invention will appear in the specification and claim.

In the accompanying drawing which is made a part of this application, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a driving pulley, a driven pulley, and the driving belt with the cork surface thereon. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the driving belt with said surface. Fig. 3 is a cross section through said belt.

There is shown in the drawing a driving pulley 10 and a driven pulley 11, said pulley 11 being driven by a leather driving belt 12 having a friction surface 13 formed of a cork facing which is cemented to the inner surface of the leather belt 12.

The cork facing is of the highest grade, having the best frictional quality which can be obtained. The cork facing is cemented in the usual and well known manner to the grain side of the leather belt, as the grain side is the firmest part of the leather and forms a firm foundation for the cork facing. The glazed surface of the grain side of the leather is buffed in the usual manner of buffing leather to allow the penetration of cement and the firm adhesion of the cork to the leather. Probably the ordinary manner of securing the cork to the leather would be to cement the cork to the flesh side thereof, as that side is naturally the better to cement to. However, the flesh side is not as firm as the grain side and if the cork were cemented to the flesh side a creeping effect might set up from the looseness thereof, which would cause buckling and disintegration of the cork surface strip.

The invention claimed is:

A friction belt including a leather body, having the grain side thereof buffed, and a cork facing cemented to the grain side of said leather body for forming the friction surface of said belt.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

ROBERT S. KINNAIRD.

Witness:
A. W. REITH.