J. C. CONN.

MOUNT FOR BELT HOOKS.

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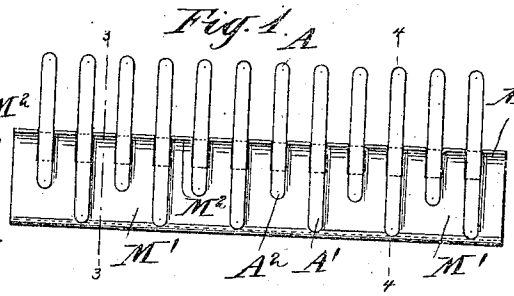
948,574.

Patented Feb. 8, 1910.

Fig. 1.



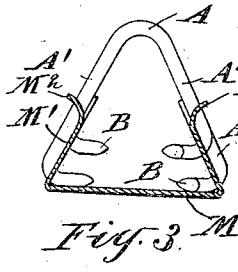


Fig. 3.

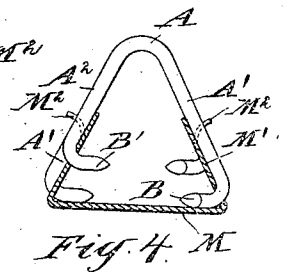


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

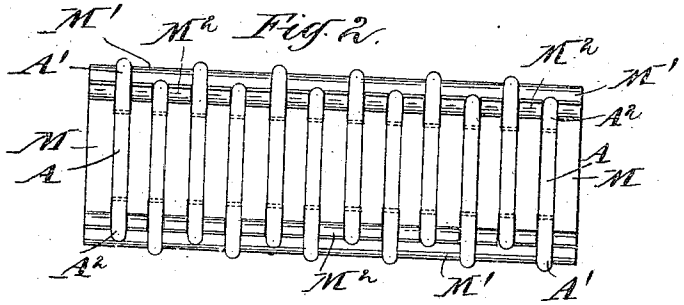
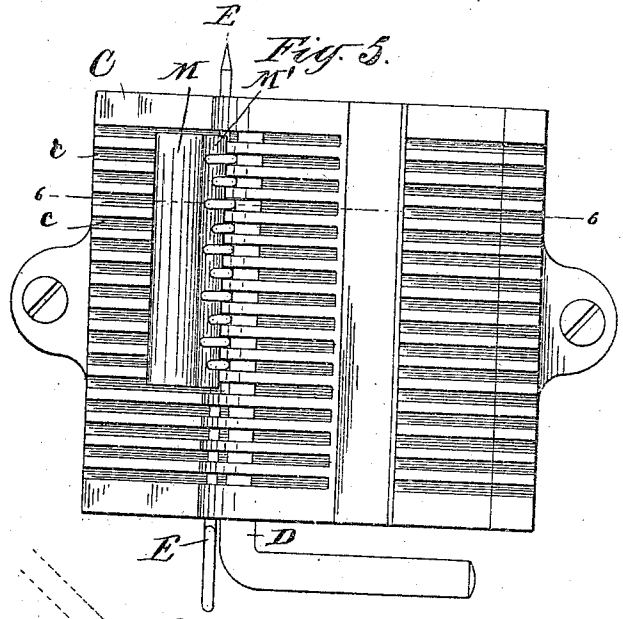


Fig. 5.



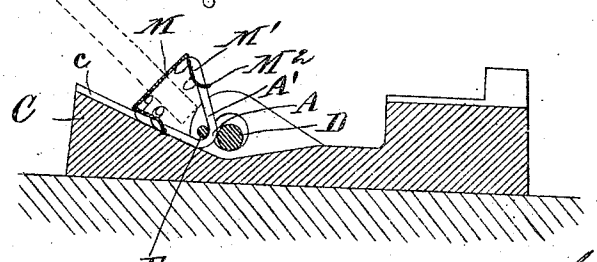


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MOUNT FOR BELT-HOOKS.

948,574. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 8, 1910.

Application filed August 7, 1909. Serial No. 511,742.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH C. CONN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boonton, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Mounts for Belt-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to means for mounting or carding belt-hooks, and the object of the invention is to provide a removable mount or card of paper or the like, on which the belt-hooks are supported in position for proper presentation to the tools employed in engaging the hooks with the belt-end, thus affording a convenient means of handling the group of hooks and effecting a considerable saving in time required in assembling.

The invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement by which the above objects are attained, to be hereinafter described.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and show an approved form of the invention.

Figure 1 is a side view of a group of belt hooks mounted in series upon a card. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse section through the card, taken on the line 3—3 in Fig. 1 and showing the hooks in elevation. Fig. 4 is a similar view taken on the line 4—4 in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a plan view on a smaller scale showing a tool employed in attaching the hooks to a belt-end, with a card and its attached hooks in position thereon. Fig. 6 is a corresponding transverse sectional view, taken on the line 6—6 in the preceding figure, with the belt-end shown in dotted lines.

Similar letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

The type of belt-hook to which the invention is shown as applied is of wire bent to an approximately triangular outline having two divergent legs A^1 A^2, one shorter than the other and each terminating in an inwardly bent point or spur B.

In the preferred form of the invention shown in the drawings, the card is of channel form comprising a plane strip or base M having an upwardly extending partially folded portion or flange M^1 on each edge. The material of the card may be cardboard, heavy paper or other like fabric having the quality of being easily cut or torn.

The hooks are attached by suitable machinery or otherwise with the base M lying along the open face of the series and the flanges M^1 M^1 lying within the legs A^1 A^2 and extending part way to the bights A. The long and short legs alternate on each flange, with the spurs of the long legs A^1 projecting through the flanges and lying upon the inner face of the base; the spurs on the short legs similarly penetrate the flanges and project through the latter in lines above the base.

Between each hook and the next the flange is slitted to form a tongue M^2 which is bent outwardly and serves as a support between adjacent legs to aid in holding the hooks in planes perpendicular to the base and properly spaced to be received in the tool by which they are secured to the belt-end.

In the operation of attaching the hooks to a belt-end the card with its series of hooks is laid upon the bed or tool C with the legs on one flange matching in the grooves *c* and with the bights A resting against an eccentrically mounted rod D extending transversely through the lands between the grooves. A pin or needle E is then thrust through parallel with the pin, engaging the bights, and the rod D turned to force the bights against the pin and hold the hooks in place. The card is then removed by slitting along the base and tearing away the portions thus formed, and a belt-end, indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 6, is inserted between the rows of spurs which are then beaten or otherwise forced into the material of the belt. The pin E is then withdrawn to free the bights, and the opposite belt-end is similarly treated, the joint being completed by abutting the ends of the belt and inserting a pin or strip of suitable material through all the bights as will be understood.

In the usual operation the hooks are placed one by one in the grooves of the tool with the long and short legs alternated, and much time is necessarily consumed in thus selecting and placing each hook independently; the advantage of the invention is ob-

vious in its economy of time, especially in situations in which the belt-ends are not readily accessible.

The mounts are supplied in various lengths and in all sizes of hooks, as required for all standard widths and thicknesses of belts, and by simply selecting the proper mount and inserting it in the tool the hooks are ready for instant attachment.

The form of card shown is preferable by reason of the stiffness attained due partly to the channel-like structure and partly to the mutual inter-bracing of the cards and hooks, and also by reason of the tongues between the hooks, which serve to maintain uniformity of spacing, but other forms of cards may be employed and the tongues may be omitted.

Any material adapted for the purpose may be substituted for the cardboard or paper, and although the invention is described as serving with a tool of special design it will be understood that it will serve with any device by which the hooks may be supported and driven into the belt. Other types of belt-hooks than that shown and described may be similarly mounted.

I claim:—

1. A strip of thin material, and a series of belt-hooks each having divergent legs inclosing said strip and attached thereto.

2. A strip of thin material partially folded into channel form, and a series of belt-hooks each having divergent legs partially inclosing the walls of such channel and attached thereto.

3. A strip of thin material partially folded into channel form, and a series of belt-hooks each having divergent legs partly inclosing the side walls of said channel, and spurs on said legs extending through such sides.

4. A strip of thin material partially folded to channel form, a series of belt-hooks each having divergent legs partly inclosing the side walls of said channel, inwardly projecting spurs on said legs extending through said side walls, and a series of tongues formed from said side walls and lying between adjacent hooks.

5. A strip of thin material folded to comprise a base, and flanges along each edge of said base, a series of belt-hooks each bent to form divergent legs of different lengths with an inwardly projecting spur at the extremity of each leg, the said flanges partly inclosed by said legs, and the spurs thereon extending through said flanges with the spurs of the long legs lying upon the inner face of said base, and the spurs of the short legs above said base and alternated with the spurs of said long legs, and a series of tongues formed by slitting said flanges and bending outwardly the material of said flanges between adjacent hooks.

6. As a new article of manufacture, a card partially folded into channel form, and a series of belt-hooks, each having divergent legs, inclosing said card and attached thereto in position for attachment to a belt-end.

In testimony that I claim the invention above set forth I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

J. C. CONN.

Witnesses:
CHARLES R. SEARLE,
F. J. GREENE.