

J. E. RICHARD.
Belt Fastenings.

No. 138,194.

Patented April 22, 1873.

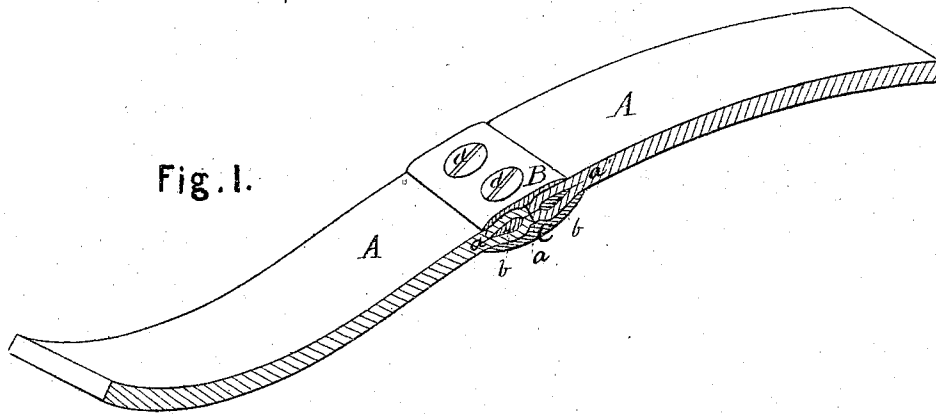


Fig. 2.

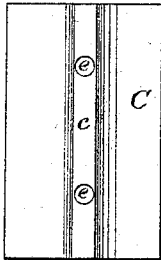


Fig. 3.

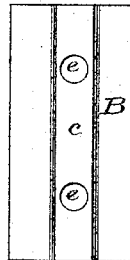


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

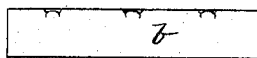


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEAN E. RICHARD, OF COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BELT-FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **138,194**, dated April 22, 1873; application filed February 15, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEAN E. RICHARD, of Columbia, in the county of Richland and State of South Carolina, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Belt-Fastenings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of a sectional view of my invention. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are details.

This invention has relation to means for attaching together the ends of bands or belts, whether round or flat; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of the smooth concave clamping-plates and the internal wedges or cores.

The object of this invention is to provide a belt-fastening which will not pull off or tear away from the belt; and, in order to accomplish this result, the clamp on each side of the belt is provided with a smooth concave inner surface, and the ends of the belting are expanded to fill the cavity formed between the clamps by splitting the same and introducing cores or wedges of suitable shape.

In the accompanying drawing, the letter A indicates the belting, the ends of which are brought together, at *a*, in such a manner as to abut against each other. The ends *a'* are split for the reception of the wedges or cores *b*, which are introduced into the clefts with their narrower edges in advance. The wedge form is preferable for the core, but other forms may be used. Projections or teeth may be made on these cores if it is thought desirable. If the belting is cylindrical, two divisions may be made, crossing each other at right angles. The core in this case is preferably cone-shaped, but may be of other form.

A shot will sometimes answer. B represents the inner or bearing clamp-plate. This is flatter than the outer plate, and is not so wide usually. The inside surface of this plate is somewhat concave, a rib, *c*, extending along its middle portion, and serving to divide the hollow into two concavities. This construction is preferable, but this plate, as well as the outer plate, may be made without the rib. C indicates the outer clamping-plate made quite concave on its inner surface, and sufficiently wide to extend beyond the edges of the inner plate, in order to press the material of the belting toward the latter plate, thus rendering the running surface of the belt smooth at the joint. This clamping-plate is also centrally divided on its inside surface by a ridge or rib, *c*. Suitable perforations *e* are made for the screws *d*, by means of which the clamping-plates are secured together after they have been arranged with the divided ends of the belt, inclosing the cores between them. The screws are preferably passed first through the inside plate, and the screw-holes in this plate should be carefully countersunk, so that the heads of the screws will fit accurately.

Variations in the construction of the clamping-plates and cores will occur to the skilled workman. I do not desire to limit the invention to the precise construction described.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the separable clamping-plates and the core-pieces with the split, cut, or bored belt-ends, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JEAN ELIE RICHARD.

Witnesses:

LIPMAN T. LINN,
JAMES A. DUNBAR.