

B. O. BÉLAND.
PEG STRIP LEATHER JOINT.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

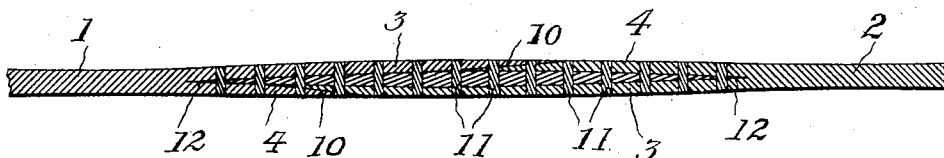


FIG. 2.

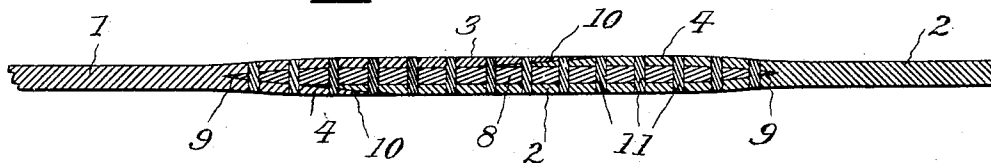


FIG. 3.

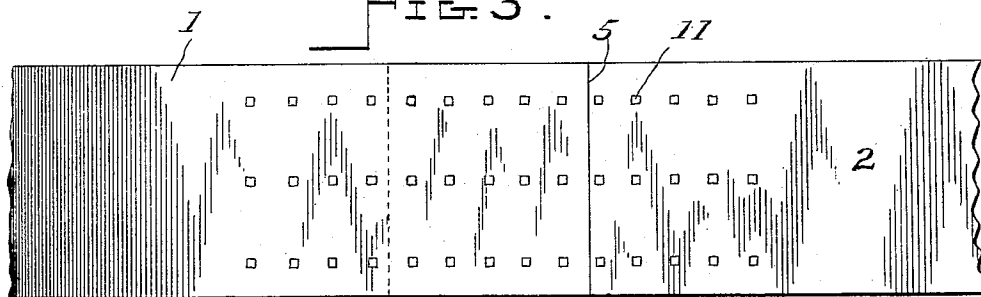


FIG. 4.

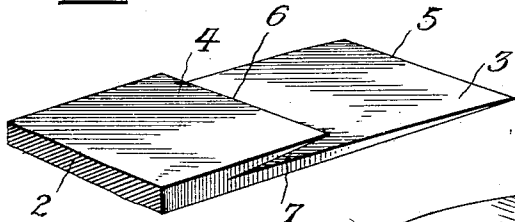
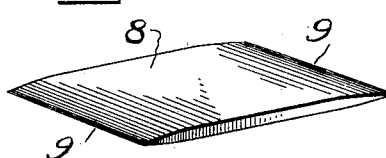


FIG. 5.



Witnesses:

J. H. Page
J. D. Sumner

Benjamin O. Beland,
Inventor,

FIG. 6.

By

Marion Marion

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN O. BÉLAND, OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

PEG-STRIP LEATHER JOINT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 738,150, dated September 8, 1903.

Application filed February 21, 1903. Serial No. 144,383. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN O. BÉLAND, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing in the city and district of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Leather Joints; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to leather, and concerns itself especially with the construction of a joint or splice adapted for connecting the ends of the leather belt or to be useful for similar connections. In its general construction the joint contemplates the employment of a key or inner piece, which constitutes an important feature of the joint. The joint is especially adapted to be formed by means of fasteners of rawhide or tawed leather.

The invention may be best summarized as residing especially in those features described hereinafter and more particularly set forth in the claim.

In the drawings, which fully illustrate my invention, Figure 1 represents in longitudinal section a splice made in a leather belt according to my invention. Fig. 2 represents similarly a splice of somewhat different form. Fig. 3 represents in plan a portion of this belt at the location of the splice aforesaid. Fig. 4 represents in perspective a portion of the extremity of the belt which is prepared for forming the splice illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3. Fig. 5 represents, also in perspective, a principal part of the splice aforesaid, which I call a "key;" and Fig. 6 represents, also in perspective, a modified form of this key.

Throughout the drawings and specification the same numerals of reference indicate like parts.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 and 2 represent, respectively, the extremities of the belt which are to be embodied in the splice. Before the operation of making the splice is begun the extremities to be connected are cut into the shape illustrated in Fig. 4, where it should appear that they com-

prise a long extension 3 and a short extension 4, which extensions are formed with tapering faces and, as it were, sharp edges 5 6, respectively. Between these two extensions their faces pass back well into the body of the belt, so as to form a deep undercut notch or recess 7. In respect of these extensions 3 and 4 the two extremities of the belt are oppositely arranged—that is, while the extremity 2 has its shorter extension uppermost the extremity 1 has its longer extension uppermost, as indicated in Fig. 1. The splice comprises also a member 8, which I call a "key," consisting substantially of a short substantially rectangular piece of leather, which tapers in thickness toward its edges 9. This member is applied to the ends of the belt, so that the edges 9 lie, respectively, at the innermost points of the aforesaid recesses 7, this member being of such a length that when applied in the manner described the corresponding extensions of the extremities 1 and 2 overlap each other, as indicated at 10. In this manner a compact and serviceable joint or splice is formed. The parts are then permanently connected together by means of fasteners 11, preferably made of rawhide or tawed leather, which are arranged, preferably, in rows, as indicated in Fig. 3, much in the same manner as stitching might be arranged, the projecting extremities of the fasteners being cut off flush with the outer surfaces of the splice. It should appear that the key illustrated in Fig. 5 is for the greater portion of its length formed with substantially flat parallel faces, while the key shown in Fig. 6 is of somewhat greater thickness at its middle point and tapers immediately from the middle point toward the edges 12. A splice or joint formed with this second form of key is shown in Fig. 2, the manner of forming the joint being substantially the same as that described in connection with Fig. 1.

While I have shown in the accompanying drawings the preferred form of my invention, it will be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise form shown, for many of the details may be changed in form or position without affecting the operativeness or utility of my invention, and I therefore reserve the right to make all such modifica-

tions as are included within the scope of the following claim or of mechanical equivalents to the structures set forth.

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

10 A splice or connection for joining pieces of leather or similar material, said splice comprising a pair of extensions of unequal length constituting the extremities respectively of said pieces, said extremities being oppositely disposed, whereby the longer extension of the one overlaps the shorter extension of the

other, a reinforcing member having tapered sides and lying between said extensions, and transversely-disposed fasteners of rawhide, or tawed leather, said transverse members having their extremities cut flush with the outer surfaces of said splice. 15

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses. 20

BENJAMIN O. BÉLAND.

Witnesses:

J. A. MARION,
F. MYNARD.