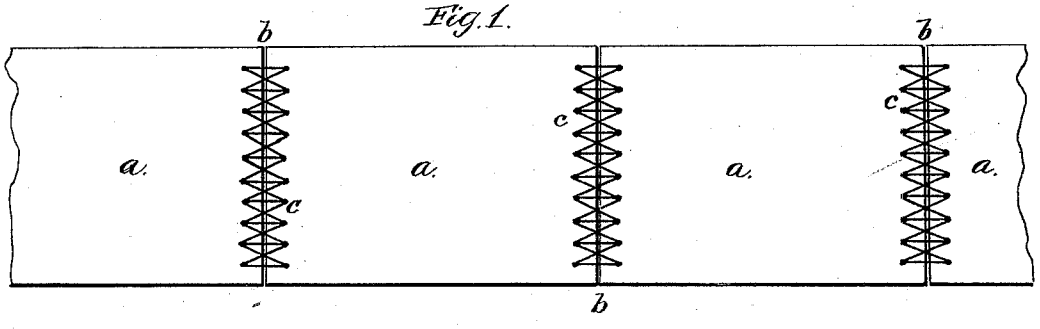
(No Model.)

C. A. SCHIEREN.

BELTING.

No. 405,434. Patented June 18, 1889.

Fig. 1.



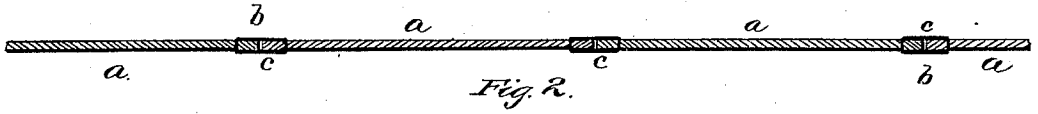


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

BELTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,434, dated June 18, 1889.

Application filed December 10, 1888. Serial No. 293,073. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Belting; and I do declare the following to be 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my present invention is to provide a leather belt which may be used with excellent results in positions and places where the belt is periodically or constantly exposed to a damp humid atmosphere.

My improved belt is also especially adapted for certain kinds of special work.

Heretofore leather belts exposed in damp places have generally been made with lap-joints united by rivets and cement, and where of two or more ply cement is generally the binding agent between the layers. By my invention I dispense entirely with both cement and cemented overlapping joints, and make the belts of sections of leather with abutting joints stitched together by wire.

Reference is made to the accompanying drawings, in order that my invention may be fully understood.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved belt. Fig. 2 represents a sectional view thereof.

a a represent the sections of leather belting which make up the completed belt. These sections are preferably squared at their ends, as shown at *b*, into abutting edges which do not overlap.

c c represent the wire-stitching, formed of a continuous wire by special machinery, or otherwise.

Overlapping joints, whether cemented or not, are affected by dampness, which causes the ends to curl up when not under tension.

I have found that in the manufacture of leather belting for the purposes above indicated wire-stitching uniting the butt-ends of the sections is the most practical method of fastening belts exposed to moisture. The continuous wire permits an equalizing strain along the entire width of the joint, and at the same time prevents any stretching or widening of the joint. By making the belt up of sections *a* selected pieces of leather may be used especially adapted for work in damp positions. Certain parts of a hide are better adapted for this purpose by reason of their stretching less when exposed to wet than are the other portions which have less firmness and a less compact grain. A belt, therefore, made up of such sections will stretch to a minimum degree, and thereby give highly-improved results for such special work.

Squared abutting edges in belting have been used in belting. The novelty in this belt consists in making the belt of selected sections having abutting ends united by metallic stitching, resulting in an improved belt specially adapted for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The herein-described belt, composed of a series of single-ply sections of selected leather having abutting ends and transverse continuous wire-stitching uniting said butt joints or ends, whereby longitudinal strains upon the belt are transmitted and equalized transversely throughout the width of the joints, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHAS. A. SCHIEREN.

Witnesses:

CHAS. J. SCHLEGEL,

ALFRED J. MENGE.