W. A. ROOS.

BELT FASTENER.

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1,042,604.

Patented Oct. 29, 1912.

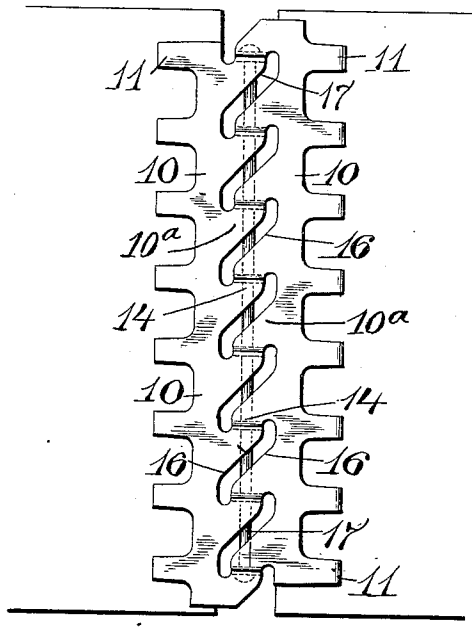

Fig. 1

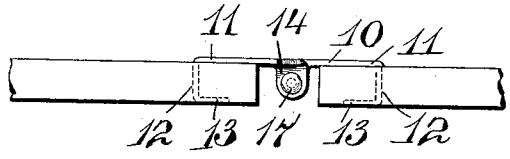

Fig. 2

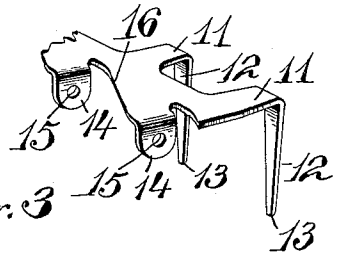

Fig. 3

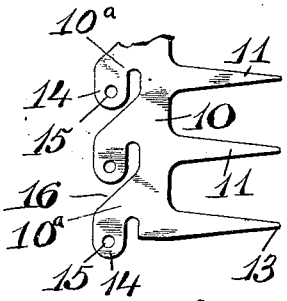

Fig. 4

WITNESSES:

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BELT-FASTENER.

1,042,604. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 29, 1912.

Application filed March 30, 1910. Serial No. 552,354.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. ROOS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Belt-Fasteners; and I do hereby 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 figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a belt fastener for securing the ends of power belts, and provides a fastener which makes the joint flexible toward both surfaces of the belt, and permits the belt to have either of its faces bear against the transmission pulleys.

The invention comprises a belt fastener which is made of two members that are opposed to each other and are adapted to be pivotally connected by a suitable pin, these members being cut from the same strip of material whereby the strip is made in length and then cut into shorter lengths to suit the width of the belt on which it is to be secured.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of the ends of a belt connected by the improved fastener. Fig. 2 is a side view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a fragment of one of the members, and Fig. 4 is a top view of a part of a strip from which the members are bent up.

The strip of material 10 is formed on one edge with a series of prongs 11 which are preferably provided with points and are bent down with a straight portion 12 which can be driven through the belt to fasten the device thereto, and the points 13 can then be bent in as shown in Fig. 2, and a few blows with a hammer will cause these points to lie flush with the belt. These prongs being made from the flat strip of material 10, are therefore formed parallel with the strip, and these prongs being flat, they form an easy means for perforating the belt, as will be understood. On the side of the strip of material 10, opposite to the prongs, are arranged the necks 10^a which are inclined the same way and provided on their ends with ears 14 which are bent down as shown in Fig. 3 and are provided with the perforations 15 whereby the perforations are brought in line, and a pin can be passed through them.

When the members are opposed to each other as shown in Fig. 1, the cut-away portions 16, with which the strip is provided between the ears 14, form a recess for the reception of the ears on the opposite member and the members are identical insofar as they are cut from the same strip, and one is turned end for end and placed opposite the other strip. Any suitable pivotal pin 17 is employed for acting as a pivot for the members, this pin passing through the perforations 15 and being suitably headed against the outside ears so that it can not accidentally withdraw, and so that it holds the members against transverse movement outwardly or from one another. The abutting ears hold the members against movement inwardly or toward each other.

The device is cheaply and easily made, and it will be apparent that it can be made of long lengths and cut up, when desired, for belts, the strip being interlocking or matched when cut in two pieces, these pieces being arranged in opposition. The ear when bent down in the strip in one member forms a space for the reception of the neck and the ear of the other member which is adapted to fit against it.

The oblique arrangement of the necks provides a structure that gives a bracing or sustaining means to resist a strain against the ears and the necks in a transverse direction, and which also provides for a closer grouping of the ears than if the necks were perpendicular to the strip and provided with transversely projecting ears. If this were not the case the ears would have to be made smaller.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A belt fastener comprising two sheet-metal members, the members each having obliquely arranged necks on their abutting edges, the necks of each member being substantially parallel and formed on the end into a perforated ear, the ears being bent down to provide spaces for the reception of the necks of the opposite member, the ears of the opposed members having their flat faces abutting, and a pivotal pin having

heads against the outside ears, the heads and the abutting ears holding the members against transverse movement.

2. A strip for a belt fastener having means for securing it to a belt and having one edge provided with necks obliquely arranged and substantially parallel, the necks being provided on their ends with ears adapted to be bent down and provide a space between its neck and the one next adjacent so as to receive the neck and ear of an opposed strip, the ears having perforations which are in line when the ears are bent.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of March, 1910.

WILLIAM A. ROOS.

Witnesses:

HENRY HEBELER,

GOTTFRIED DRIES.