E. CARD.

Templet for Belt-Hooks.

No. 212,353. Patented Feb. 18, 1879.

Fig. 1.

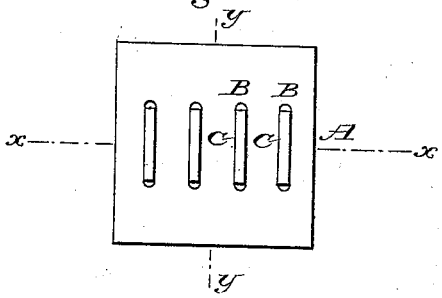


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

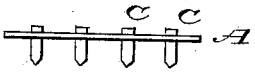


Fig. 4.

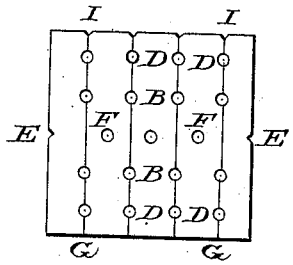
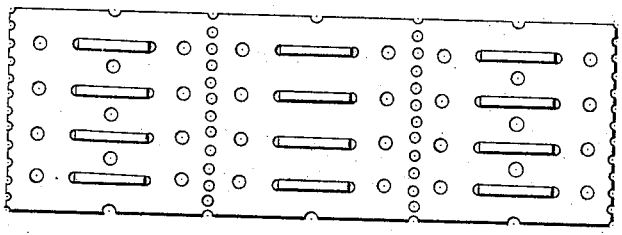


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD CARD, OF PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN TEMPLETS FOR BELT-HOOKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,353**, dated February 18, 1879; application filed December 4, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD CARD, of Pawtucket, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented an Improved Templet for Belt-Hooks, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of my invention consists in arranging the belt-hooks upon a card or templet in the position and order in which they are to be inserted into the ends of the belt, and also in combination with convenient gages for marking the position of the holes to be made in the belt in order to properly receive the ends of the hooks.

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a rectangular card with belt-hooks attached thereto by being passed through holes properly punched in the card. Fig. 2 is an edge view taken in the direction *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an edge view taken in the direction *y y* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view, showing the contemplated guiding lines and gages. Fig. 5 is an edge view, showing the hooks attached to the card by means of a paper strip. Fig. 6 is a plan view, showing a number of templets on a single card-strip, and separated from each other by a line of small perforations, by means of which they may be readily torn asunder when wanted for use.

Heretofore, belt-hooks have been loosely packed in boxes for the market with no accompanying gage or templet to guide their insertion into the belt, and on this account they are in most cases very unskillfully used. The ends of the belt are very often cut at an angle, so as to make one side of the belt longer than the other, thus bringing a great strain on the hook located nearest the shorter side, causing it to either break or to tear the belt, and also causing the belt to run unevenly on the pulleys, and, even if the ends of the belt have been cut square, the uncertain method employed for punching the holes causes some of them to be farther apart than the others, thus bringing an unequal strain on the several hooks, resulting in damage to either the hooks or belt; and when the belt-hooks are handled around in a loose condition there is great danger of their being lost through carelessness, or of their being dropped into the machinery, so as to cause damage and delay. Besides this, belts are often joined by means of hooks much too large or too small, and both long and short hooks are sometimes used at the same joint, resulting in unequal strain and damage to the belt.

I have, however, provided a rectangular templet and gage, A, made of paper, pasteboard, or other suitable material, provided with holes B B for the reception of the belt-hook C, in order that the hooks may be properly held and retained for insertion into the holes made in the belt by means of a punch.

Upon the card A, beyond the ends of the hooks, I cut the holes D D, at such a distance from the holes B B that the ends of the inserted hooks may form a gage to adjust the templet in order to mark the proper position of the holes to be made in the end of the belt, either by means of a pencil or awl or by the moistened finger drawn along the face of the card above the holes.

The holes in both ends of the belt J are to be made in a similar manner, and the ends of the several hooks placed in the holes made to receive them, as shown in Fig. 2, and then bent down upon the belt as usual, inclosing the card A, which may then be torn off, leaving the hooks properly inserted in the belt.

The notches E E or holes F F are made in order to be able to see the junction of the two ends of the belt when placing the card over the joint, and the card being made square on all sides it forms a ready and convenient means for squaring the end of the belt.

The lines G G may be imprinted upon the card, or the notches I I cut in the edge of the same, in order to serve as guides when operating upon a belt that is narrower than the templet.

The belt-hooks may be attached to the card by means of a paper strip, H, as shown in Fig. 5, without having the ends pass through the perforations, and either the card or paper strip may be previously embossed or indented in order to properly indicate the position in which the hooks are to be placed on the card.

In preparing packages of belt-hooks for sale, I either insert the hooks B B as shown or otherwise attach them to the card, or place the hooks loose in boxes, and at the top of the box place a sufficient number of templets for use, as described.

Any suitable means may be adopted for merely securing the hooks upon the card in the proper position for insertion into the belt, the relative position of the hooks on the card, as specified, being the gist of my invention.

I claim as my invention—

1. Metallic belt-hooks arranged upon a card or templet in the position and order in which they are to be inserted into the ends of a machine driving-belt, substantially as described.

2. A card or templet provided with means for holding metallic belt-hooks in the position and order in which they are to be inserted into the ends of a machine driving-belt, and also with gages or marks for the purpose of locating the holes to be made in the belt for the reception of the hooks, substantially as described.

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