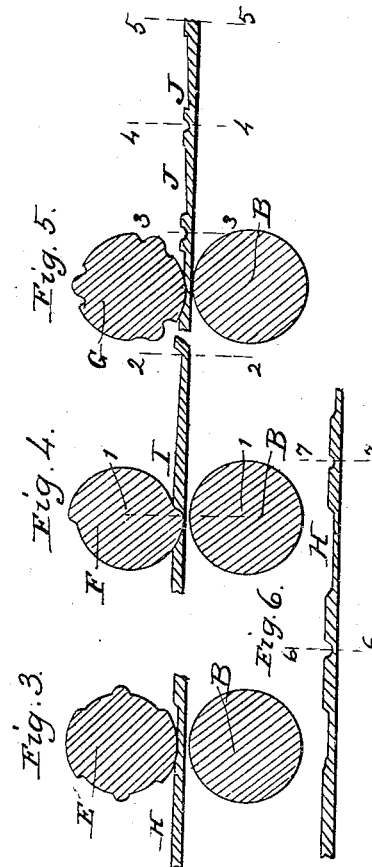
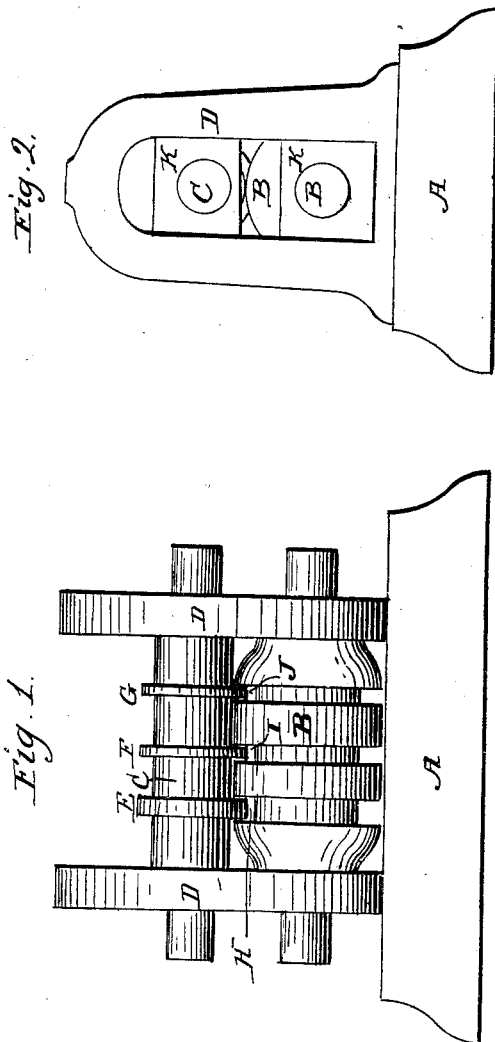


W. D. RINEHART.
Iron for Strap Joints.

No. 49,683.

Patented Aug. 29, 1865.



Witnesses:
James Johnston
Alexander Day.

Inventor:
William D. Rinehart

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WM. D. RINEHART, OF PITTSBURG, PA., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, DAVID Z. BRICKELL, AND WM. W. MARTIN, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRON FOR STRAP-JOINTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 49,683, dated August 29, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. RINEHART, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manufacturing Iron for Strap-Joints; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in rolling iron out into rods or bars, said iron being so formed in the rods or bars that by separating or cutting them into suitable lengths for strap-joints the forging process will be avoided.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the apparatus or rolls used for making the iron into suitable forms. Fig. 2 represents an end view of said apparatus. Fig. 3 represents a transverse section of the die and roll which form the strap for the joint. Fig. 4 represents a transverse section of the die and roll which form the key for the joint. Fig. 5 represents a transverse section of the die and roll which form the gibs for the joint. Fig. 6 represents a piece or bar of iron formed for straps.

In the drawings, A represents the base of the apparatus. D represents the housing for the rolls B and C. K represents the journal blocks or bearings for the rolls. The groove marked H in the roll B and the die marked E on the roll C form the iron for the strap of the joint. The groove marked I in the roll B and the die marked F on the roll C form the iron for the keys. The groove marked J in the roll B and the die marked G form the iron for the gibs.

The iron is rolled out into the desired lengths,

width, and thickness in the ordinary manner and by the usual means, and finally passed through the grooves of the roll B and the dies on roll C will give the iron the desired form. The form of the dies on the roll C will be seen by a reference to Figs. 3, 4, and 5. The rods or bars of iron, after being formed by the rolls B and C, are cut up into suitable length for straps, gibs, and keys. The part of the rod or bar between lines 1 and 2 in Fig. 4 will form a key, and cutting the rod or bar in Fig. 5 through at the points indicated by the lines 3, 4, and 5 it will form gibs. By cutting the bar or rod represented in Fig. 6 through at the points represented by lines 6 and 7 straps will be formed.

The advantages of my improvement in iron for strap-joints are as follows:

First, I avoid the necessity of all forging in making strap-joints.

Second, in making a large number of strap-joints of the same size the labor of bringing the various parts to a uniform size is entirely avoided.

Third, I obtain speed, ease, and strength in constructing, and save time and expense in fitting and forming the various parts of the strap-joint.

Having thus described the nature, construction, and operation of my improvement, what I claim as of my invention is—

A new article of manufacture—to wit, iron for strap-joints—consisting of strap, gibs, and key, said iron being rolled in the form herein described and represented, and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM D. RINEHART.

Witnesses:

JAMES J. JOHNSTON,

ALEXANDER HAYS.