

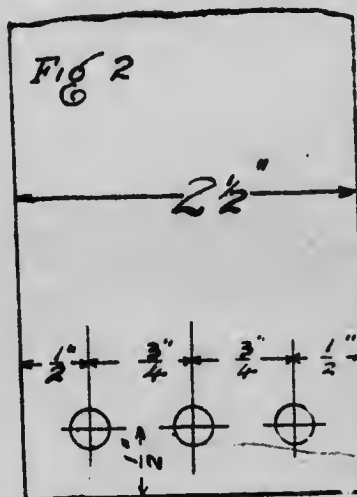
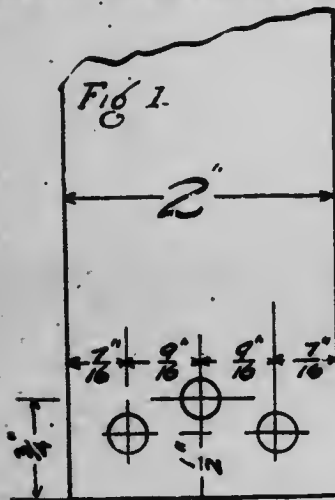
# BETTER BELT LACING

By J. MACGREGOR SMITH, B.S.A.

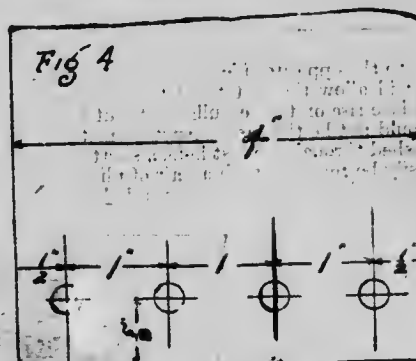
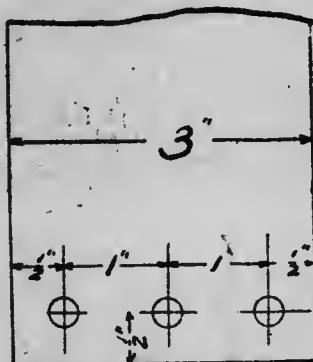
Professor Agriculture and Engineering, College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan

RECEIVED  
JUN 18 1910  
Dr. Agr. Dept.

Practically every farmer owns and operates an engine, a feed grinder or some other power machine. He should be able to lace a belt. To the average man belt lacing always appears to be a very mysterious operation and in threshing time the whole gang gathers round the separator man as if he were a wizard, when he is lacing a broken belt. The methods of lacing belts are



legion and it is impossible to state which is the best, because there are many good ways. We do not want to convert you to our way of doing it, but if you have not already a very definite system, we will, by means of diagrams endeavor to show clearly three different ways and they will fulfill your requirements. With a little practice you can readily "catch on."



First of all, what is our problem? It is to make a smooth joint and one that will be as strong as the belt itself. The first step is to cut the ends of the belt square. Use a small try square. This is important and takes no more time than it does to do it as shown in Fig. 8. Next is the location of the holes. For small leather belts one row of holes will be found sufficient and should be spaced with some relation to the size of the belt.