

F. Cook,
Cotton Bale Tie,
No. 19,490, Patented Mar. 2, 1858.

Fig. 3.

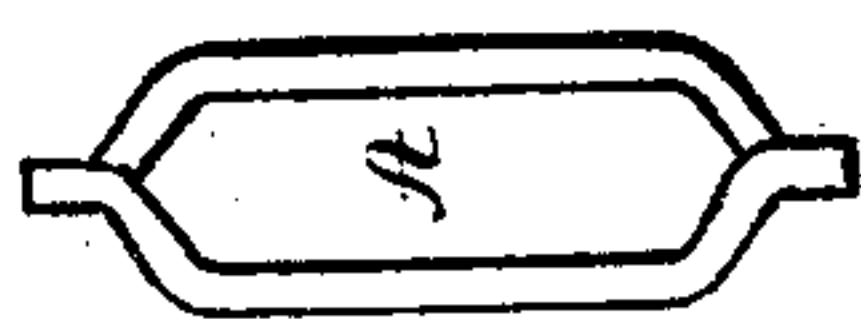
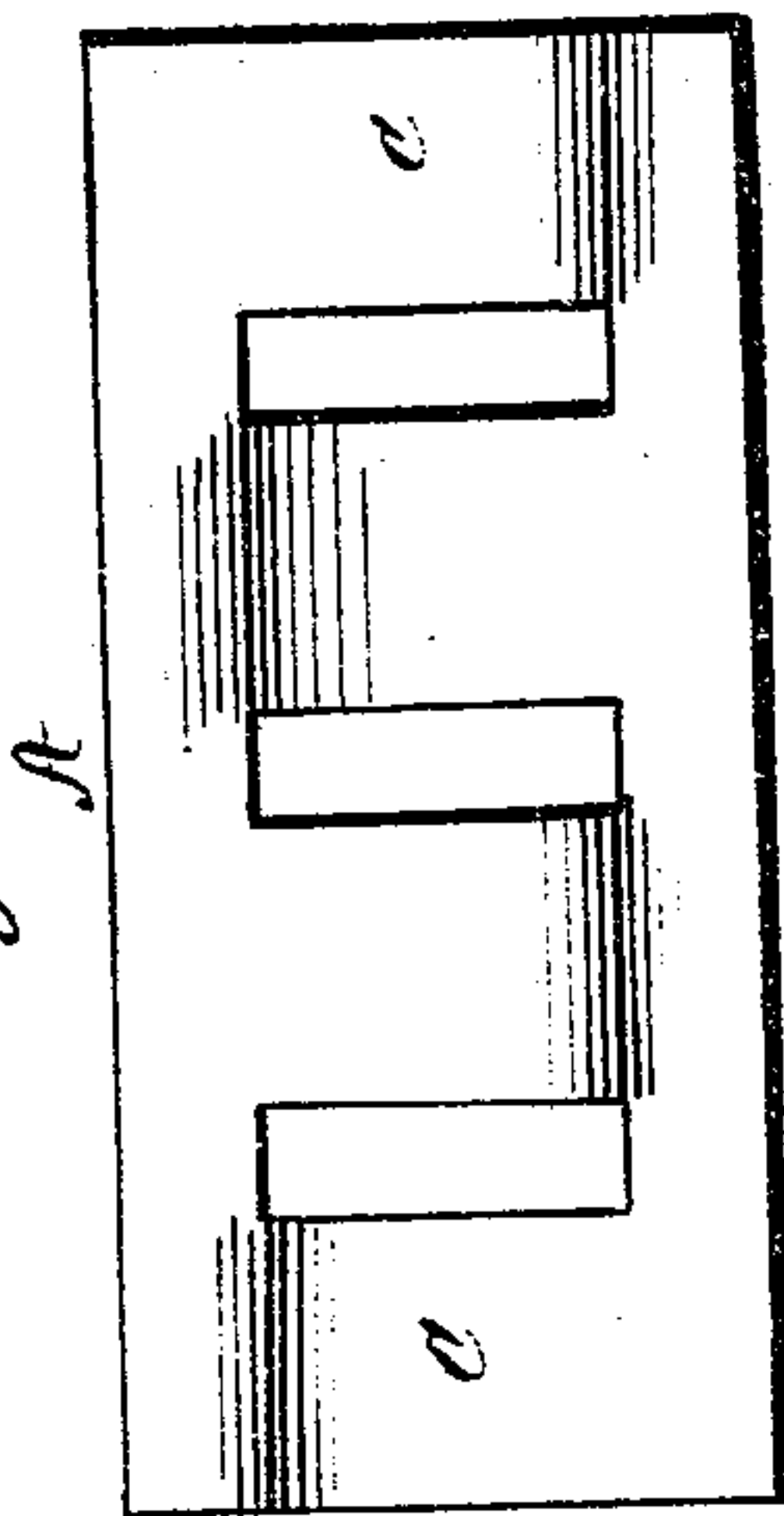
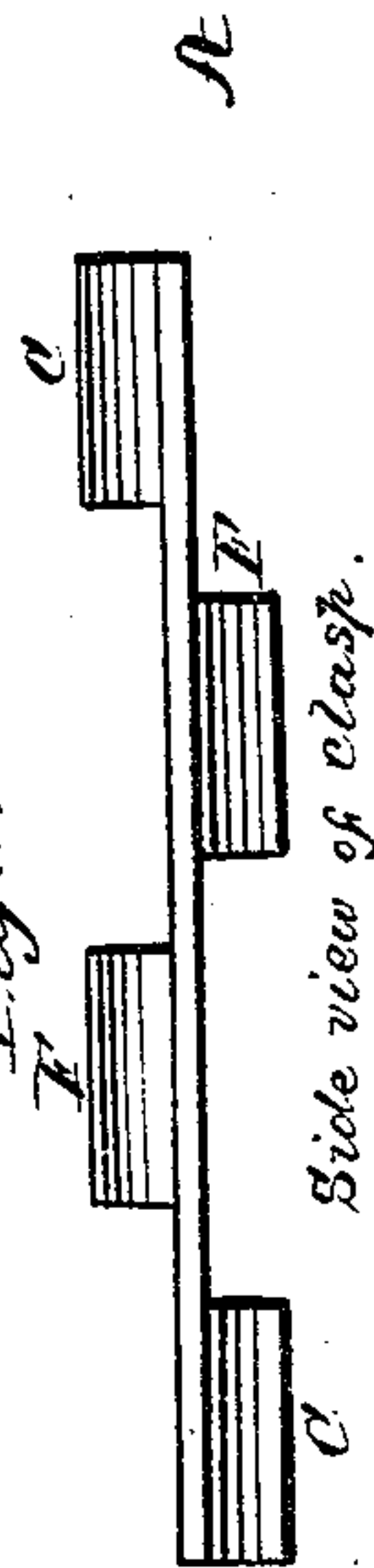


Fig. 1.



Top view of clasp.

Fig. 2.



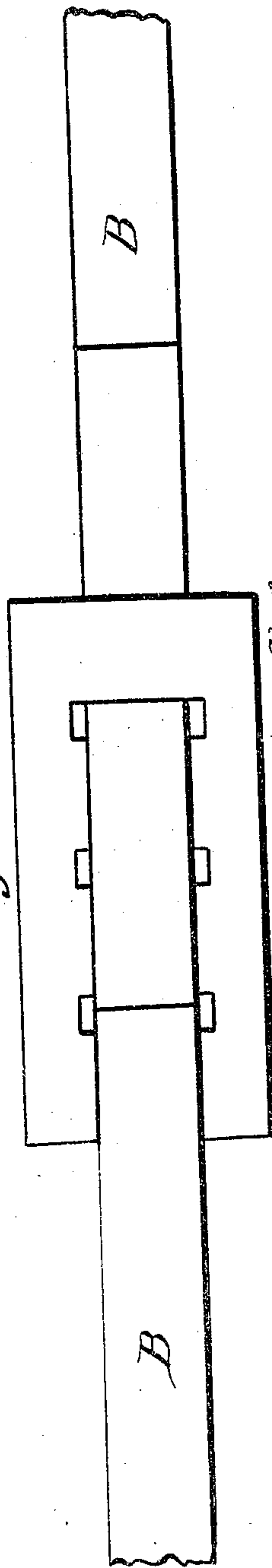
Side view of clasp.

Fig. 4.



Section of tie and clasp.

Fig. 5.



Outside view of tie and clasp.

Inventor.

Fredrick Cook

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERIC COOK, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN METALLIC TIES FOR COTTON-BALES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 19,490, dated March 2, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERIC COOK, of the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, have made a new and useful Improvement in Iron Ties or Hoops for Fastening Cotton Bales and other Packages; and I hereby declare the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification, the same letters being used to designate the same parts shown in the different figures:

My invention consists of the friction-buckle or clasp A, Figures 1, 2, and 3 representing three different views of it on drawings dated September 15, 1857. This may be made of either malleable iron or sheet-iron, and in latter case formed in dies; also, the manner of attaching the ends of the iron ties B B to it, which is done by looping them into the clasp, as shown at Figs. 4 and 5, which represent two views of the tie ends where they are fastened to the clasp, Fig. 4 being a section, and Fig. 5 an outside view.

The extreme ends of the ties or hoops are thrust underneath the portion of the buckle marked C C, as shown at Fig. 4. The effect thereof is that when the strain comes on the hoop by the relaxation of the press containing the bale the greater the strain the tighter the ends are held by the friction of the part of the hoop D, Fig. 4, against the ends E, which are pressed tightly against the portion of the buckle marked C, for the portions of the clasp marked F, which hold the two looped ends not being in the direct line of the hoop, but off to one side, the tendency of the hoop or tie, when strained, is to pinch up hard against the ends E, and thereby hold them tightly against the parts of the buckle C.

The ties may be furnished ready for use with one end fixed in the buckle, and the other end being passed around the bale is put through the buckle. Being brought through long enough—say ten or twelve inches—it can be bent over by hand and thrust under the part of buckle, as before described. Then when the strain comes on the hoop by the relaxing of the press, it is drawn perfectly tight, and the friction on the ends of ties, where they come in contact with C on the buckle, prevents them

slipping. By this kind of buckle very light iron may be used for the hoops, because only sufficient strength is required to resist the strain of the bale, there being no strength of the iron taken away by any perforation or cutting, while by diminishing the strength would cause heavier wire to be used.

No previous preparation of the hoop-iron is required, except cutting off to the required lengths, and the iron used may be such as can be easily bent by hand.

If the cotton-bale has to be pressed a second time for shipment to foreign ports after leaving the plantation, so as to stow away into ships in smaller compass, this invention is especially valuable, for then one end of the hoop is cut off near the buckle, the looped end withdrawn from it, and when the bale is repressed into a smaller compass the fresh end of the tie is put into the buckle again, and, being bent over, is thrust under the place in buckle, as before. The expansion of the bale again draws the hoop tight when the pressing-power is removed.

My invention also embraces the buckle, either with solid bars across, as before described, or one of the end bars having a slot cut through, as shown on drawing dated October the 5th, 1857, and signed by me October the 10th, 1857.

This part of my invention consists in the cutting of a slot, H, through the bar I of the buckle or clasp K, under which bar the end of the tie or hoop is pushed or slipped sideways easily by hand. After the tie is drawn tight through the clasp and bent over, it is slipped underneath the bar I sideways through the slot H. The hole (through clasp) marked L is made longer than the other two holes, for the purpose of pushing the end of the tie enough to one side after it is through the slot H to get it under the bar I. When it is all under, it can then be brought again in line with the rest of the tie into the center of the clasp. This slot enables the tie to be fastened much quicker and more easily than by pushing the end of tie endwise under the bar I when not cut through by a slot. The slack in the tie when around the bale, before the press is relaxed, can also be taken up and held better by the buckle with a slot in it, for the tie can be bent short over the part of clasp or

buckle marked M, where it is looped and put under the bar I sidewise, as described, instead of endwise.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The friction clasp or buckle for attaching the ends of iron ties or hoops for fastening cotton-bales and other packages, so that the ties are prevented slipping by the friction against a certain portion of the buckle.

2. The looping of the ends of iron ties or hoops for bales into a buckle, by the form of which they are prevented slipping by friction when the strain of the expansion of the bale

comes on the ties, the ends of the hoops or ties not being attached together in any way, the connection being formed by a distinct buckle or friction clasp.

3. The herein-described slot cut through one bar of clasp, which enables the end of the tie or hoop to be slipped sidewise underneath the bar in clasp, so as to effect the fastening with greater rapidity than by passing the end of tie through endwise.

FREDERIC COOK.

Witnesses:

F. W. C. Cook,

FRANCIS L. COOK.