

M. D. CHEEK.
COTTON BALE TIE.

No. 68,167.

Patented Aug. 27, 1867.

Fig. 1.

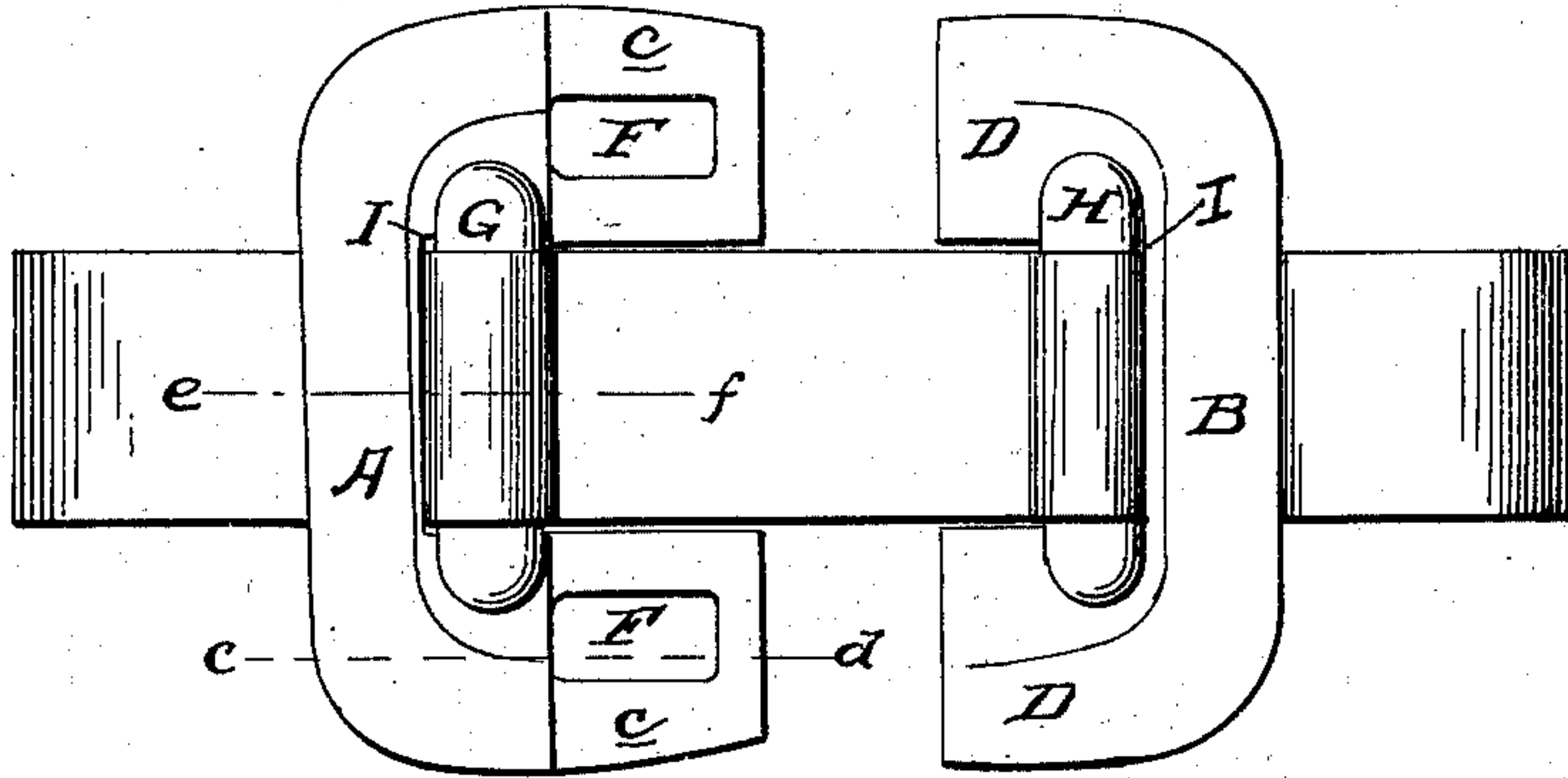
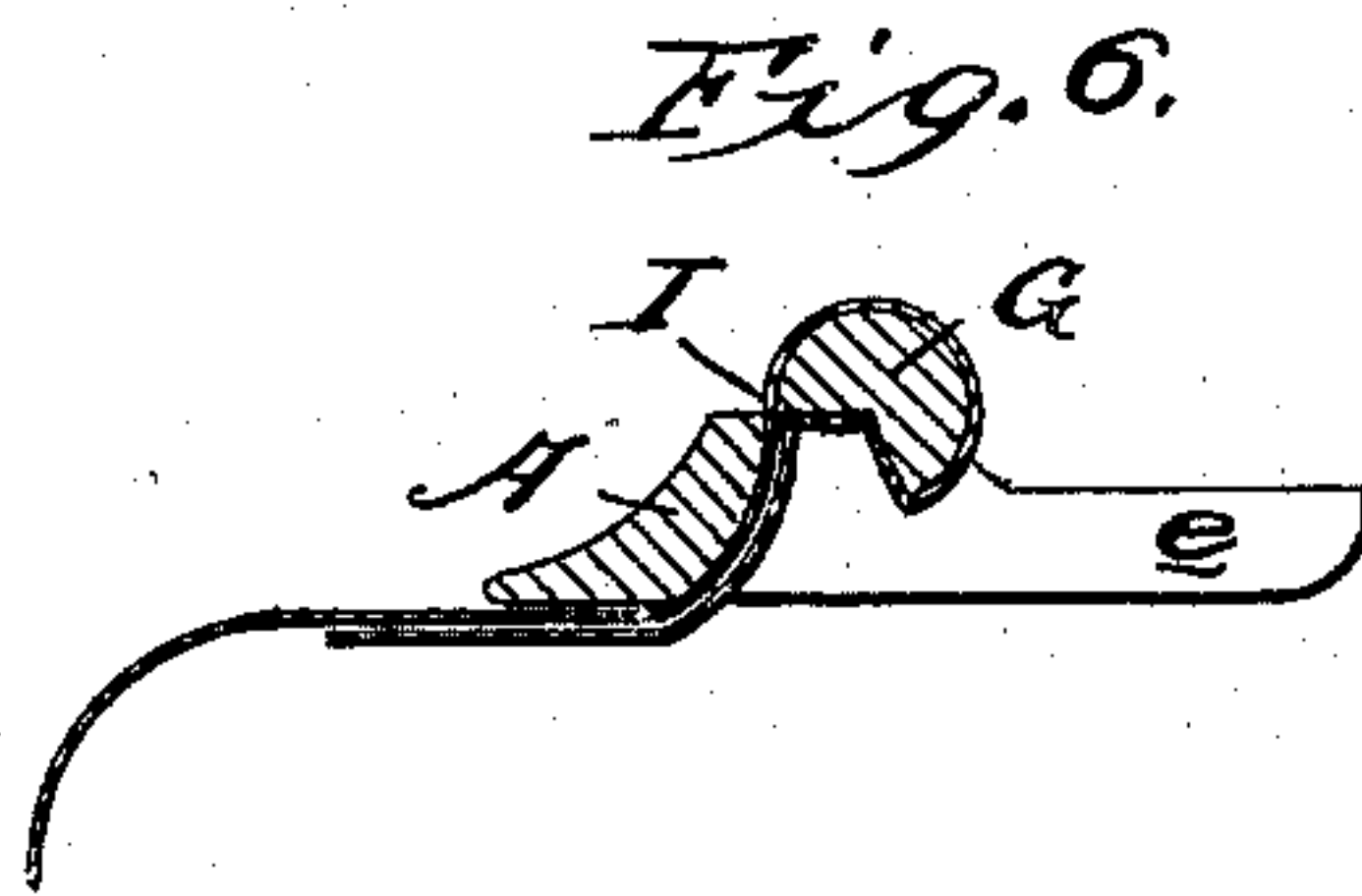
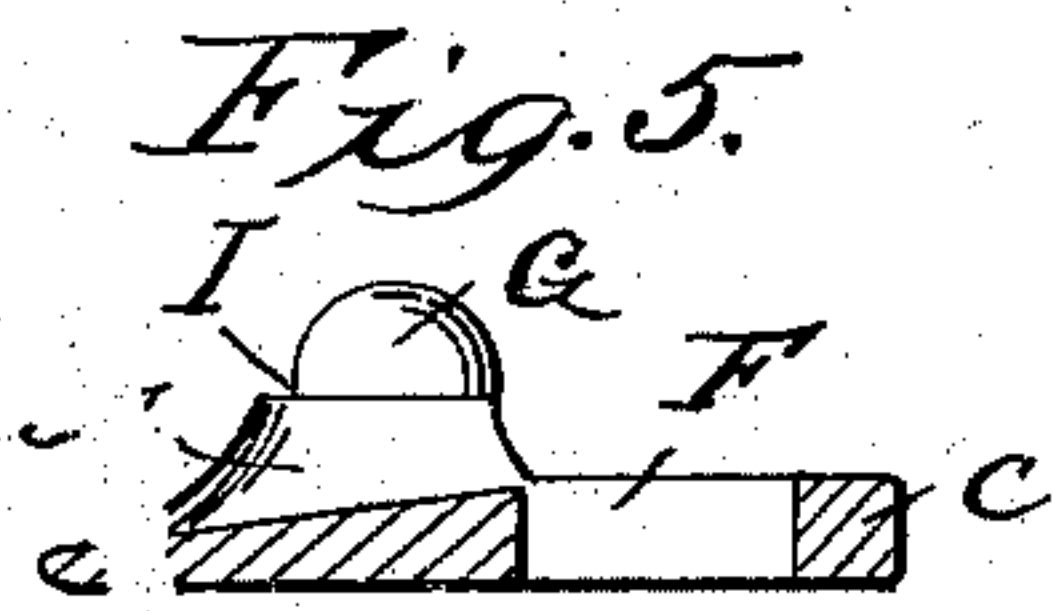
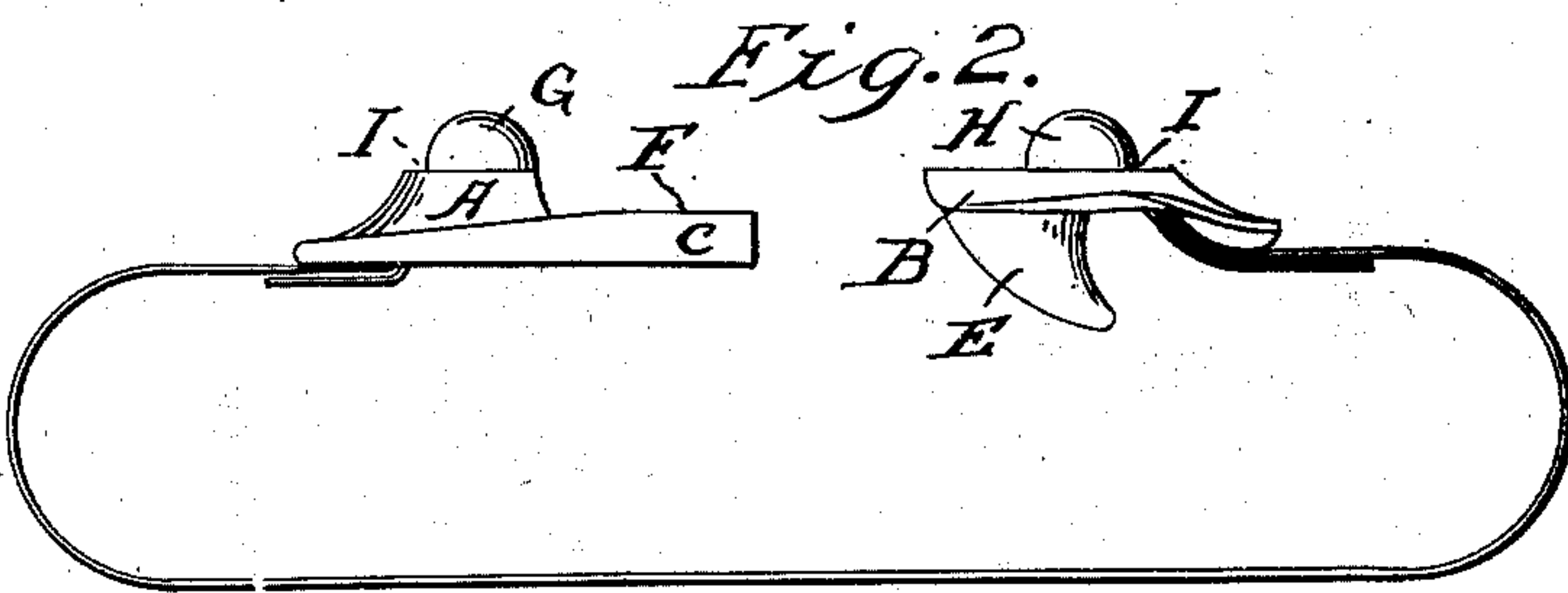
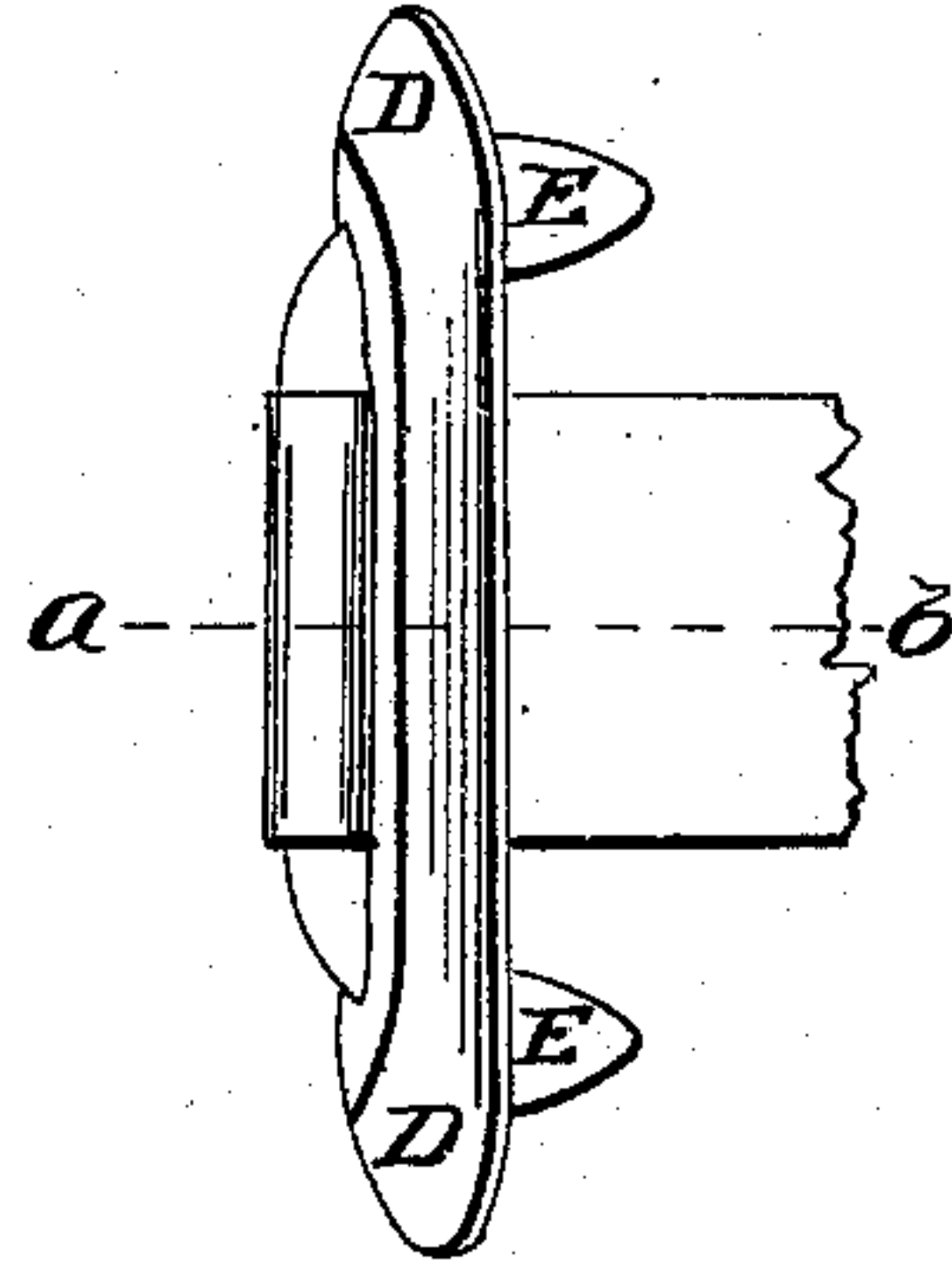


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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MOSES D. CHEEK, OF CLARENDON, ARKANSAS.

Letters Patent No. 68,167, dated August 27, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON-BALE TIE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, MOSES D. CHEEK, of Clarendon, in the county of Monroe, and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cotton-Bale Ties; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the parts forming my clasp or tie.

Figure 2 is an edge view of the same.

Figure 3 is a side elevation.

Figure 4 is a vertical section through line *a b*.

Figure 5 is a vertical section through line *c d*.

Figure 6 is a vertical section through line *e f*.

In order that others may understand the nature of my invention, and be enabled to manufacture and use the same, I will proceed to particularly describe it.

The ordinary hoop iron, which is commonly employed as hoops for bales, is of inferior quality, and does not possess that tenacity and ductility which would enable it to be bent at short angles without fracture. It is therefore necessary that when used for any purpose where the ends are to be secured by bending, the flexure should be gradual and curved. In bale ties or clasps heretofore used this requirement has been overlooked, and the liability of the hoop to fracture at the bending point has caused many to resort to more expensive but more satisfactory methods.

The object of my invention is to produce a clasp or tie, to be employed with iron hoops, which may be readily attached to said hoop, and will not incur any liability to fracture at the bending point, and which may be readily secured without the use of tools, and without any liability of accidental separation; and it consists in a cast-metal clasp, made in two parts, and so fashioned that the ends of the bale hoop may be attached to said parts at any time and without difficulty, and when the bale is pressed the two parts may be hooked together.

A B, figs. 1 and 3, represent the two parts of the clasp. The general form may be that of a ring, cut transversely in two parts, but with the cut ends so formed as to lap past each other, and thus afford means of connecting them together. The lapping ends *c c* are perforated, as at F F, shown in fig. 1, and the corresponding ends D D are provided with slightly hooking fingers E E, which fit into the perforations F F and hold the parts A B together. The bars G H are formed crossing the parts A B, parallel with their line of junction, and slightly elevated above the upper surface of the clasp. These bars are cylindrical upon their upper surface, and may be concave on the lower side. The surface of the bar is made cylindrical, so that the hoop shall not be bent with a short angle at any point. At the back of each of these bars is a slit, I, of length sufficient to admit the width of the proposed hoop.

The method of using this clasp is as follows: The hoops are cut of proper length to encircle the proposed bales. One end of said hoop is placed through the slit I in the part A, and bent around the bar G; and to secure it completely a tool may be used to "set" the hoop up into the cavity beneath said bar, as shown in fig. 6. This attaches one part of the clasp to the hoop. If the platen of the press will permit the passage of the clasp while the bale is being compressed, the other part B of the clasp may be secured to the other end of the hoop in the same manner, before the time of using. But if the press will not admit of this practice, the part B may be attached while the bale is being compressed and after the end of the hoop is inserted over the bale. In that case it will only be necessary to insert the free end of the hoop through the slit I in the part B, and bend it around the bar H with the fingers or some convenient tool, and then insert the hooks E E through the holes F F, and the hoop will be secured. The elasticity of the bale will always be sufficient to compress and retain the ends of the hoop beneath the clasp, so that there will be no liability to draw out, and to prevent the accidental unhooking of the parts A B. When, however, the hoop or tie is to be loosened, the parts A B may be drawn together by any convenient mechanical device and unhooked.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A cotton-bale tie, constructed in two parts, with lapping ends, provided with perforations in the one side and hooks on the other, substantially as shown and described.

The bars G H, cylindrical upon the surface around which the hoop passes, in combination with the parts of a cotton-bale tie, as shown and described.

A cotton-bale tie, constructed with lapping ends fitted as shown, and provided with bars G H, slits I I, perforations F F, and hooks E E, for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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