

Jefferson Chase's Device for Fastening Hoops.

74305

PATENTED

FEB 11 1868 Jefferson Chase.

Witnesses.

J. E. Jones

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Fig. 1.

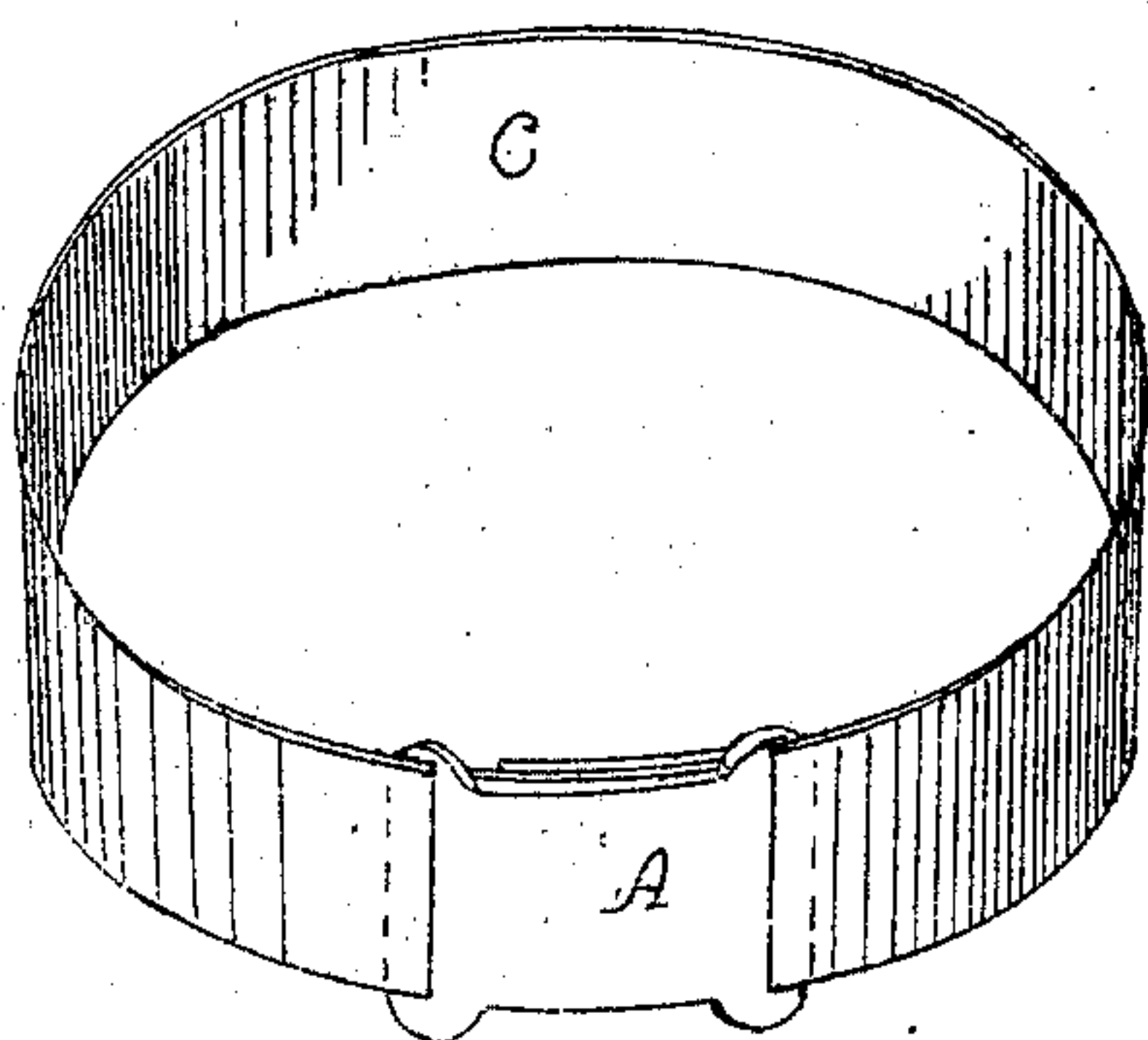


Fig. 2.

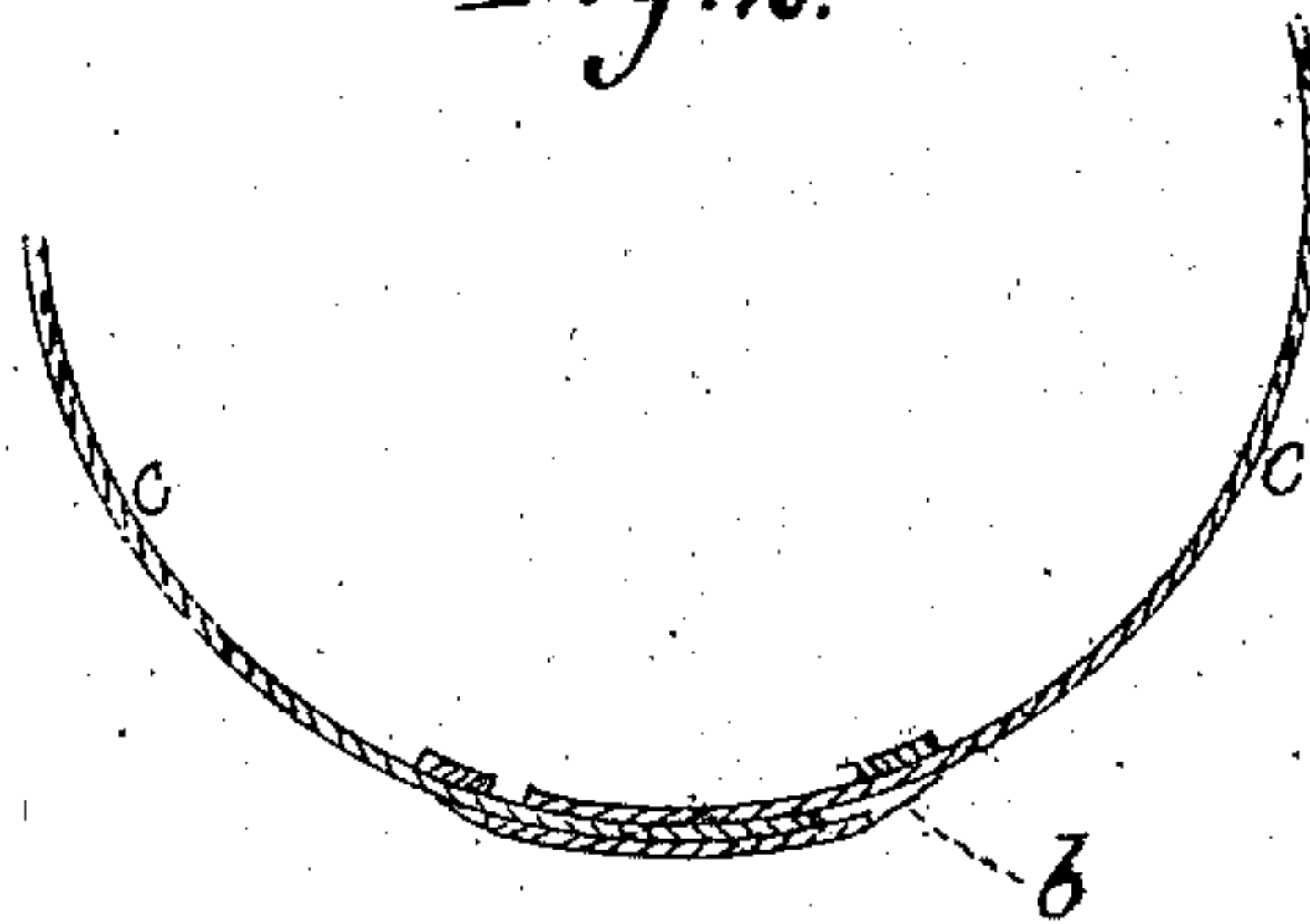


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.

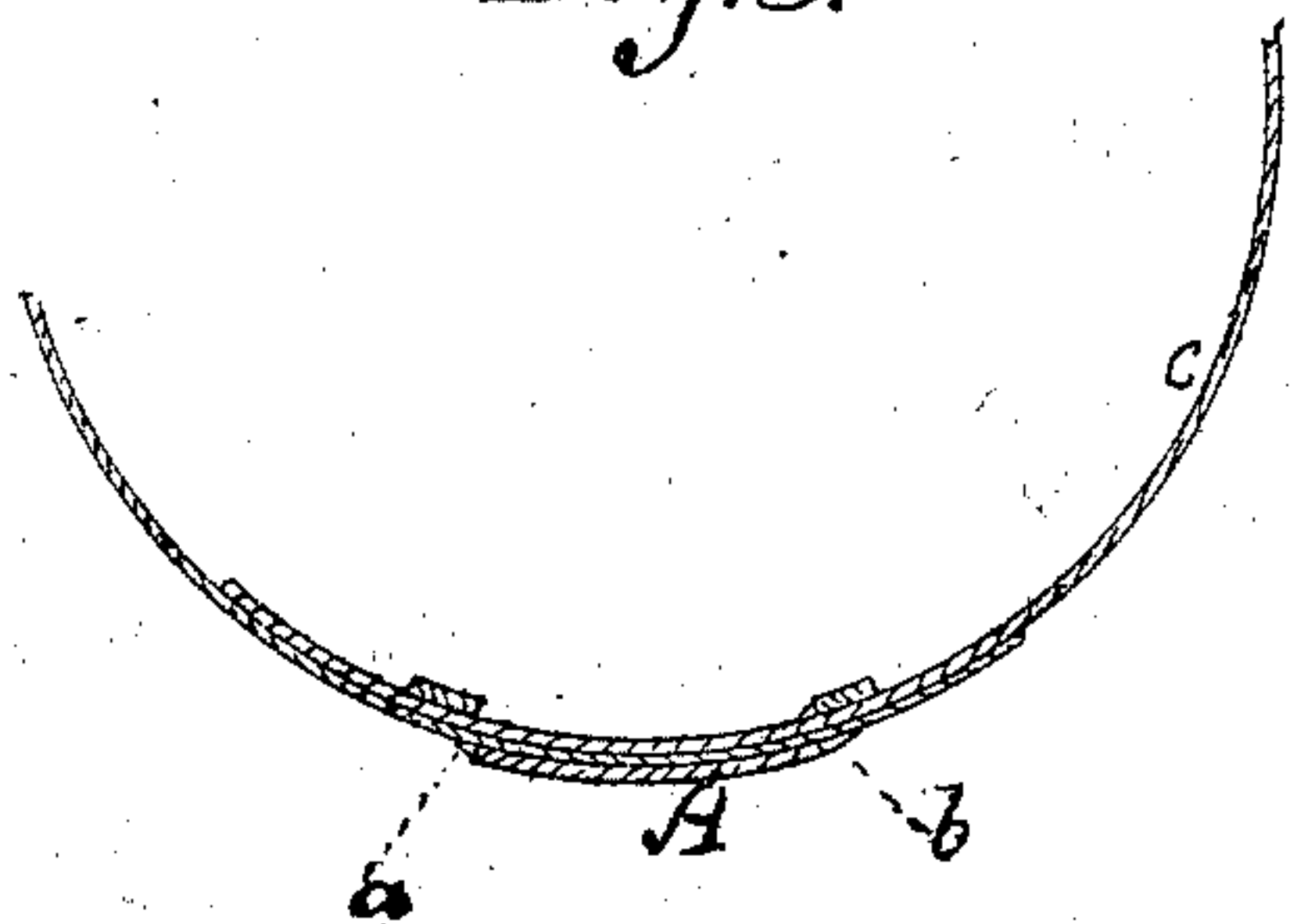
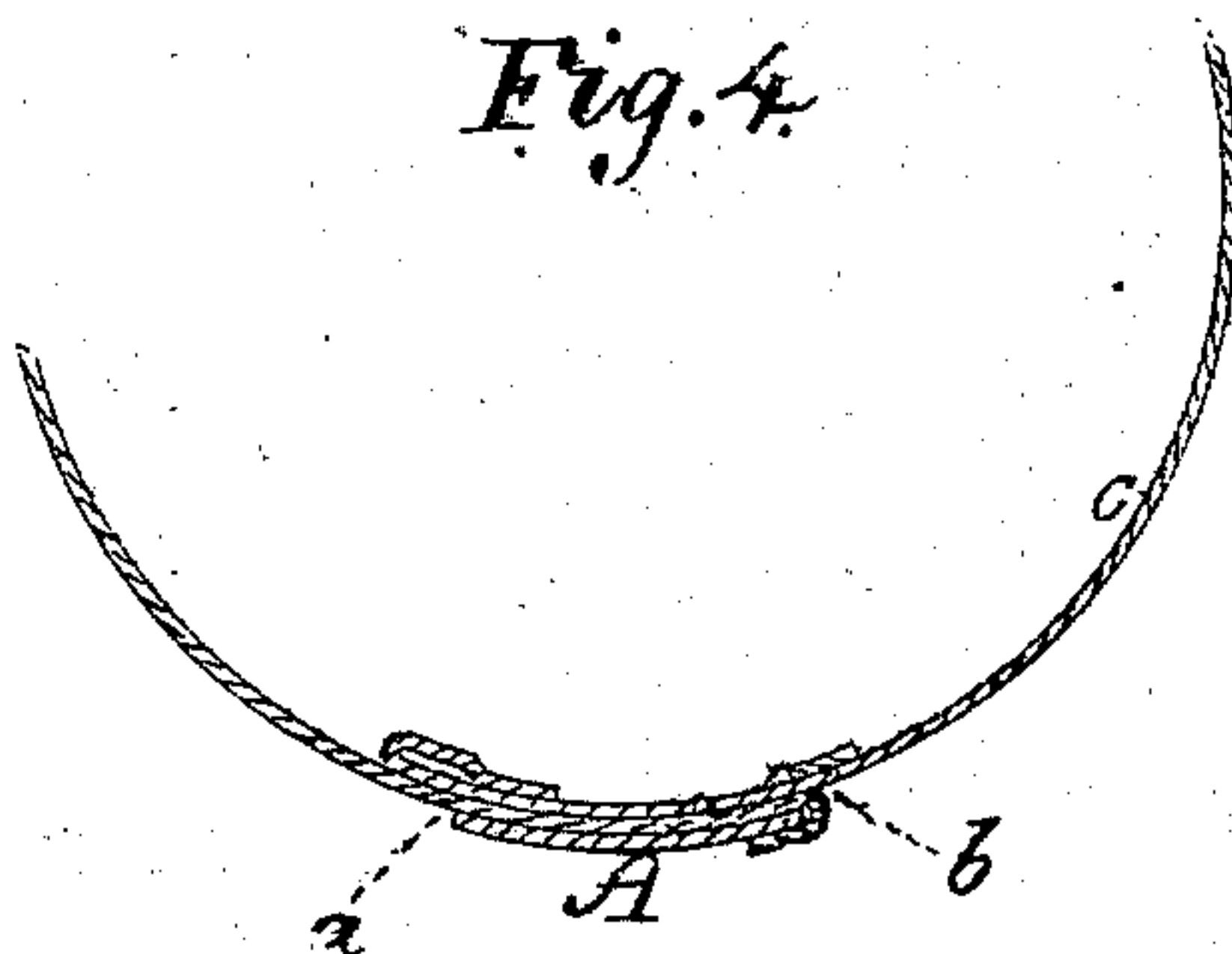


Fig. 4.



United States Patent Office

JEFFERSON CHASE, OF ORANGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 74,305, dated February 11, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKS FOR BARREL-HOOPS.

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Be it known that I, JEFFERSON CHASE, of Orange, in the county of Franklin, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Device for Confining or Fastening a Hoop or Band; and do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, due reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view; and

Figure 2 a horizontal section of my invention.

Such invention consists in a flat metallic plate, having slots or apertures formed in each end for receiving the respective opposite ends of the hoop or band, and confining them in place, as hereinafter explained.

In the above-mentioned drawings, A denotes a flat metallic plate, rectangular, or thereabouts, in general shape, and having an aperture or slot, *a* or *b*, made in each end of it. The hoop or band is shown at *c*, as of ordinary construction, in wood or metal, the two ends of such hoop, after it has been passed about the barrel, or other object, being extended through the slots *a* or *b*, and lapped upon one another; or the ends of the hoop may be continued still further, and not only lapped upon one another, but run through both slots, as shown in Figure 3 of the drawings.

The hoop and clasp thus combined are to be passed over the end of the barrel, or other object, and driven forcibly upon it, in the manner of applying an ordinary hoop. The friction upon the bearing-surfaces of the hoop and clasp thus forced together serves to effectually confine and prevent escape of the ends of the hoop. If in practice this friction is not found to answer the purpose, a small indentation or rib may be made upon the hoop, for the reception of one end of the clasp. For cotton-bale ties, the ends of the hoop, in addition to being lapped and run through both slots of the plate or clasp, may have their extremities bent down or over upon the plate, as shown in Figure 4.

If the metallic plate or clasp is made of wrought metal, it will yield and conform itself to the strain of the ends of the hoop sufficient to allow of their entrance. If made of cast or malleable metal, the extreme ends of the plate, or that which forms the outer boundary of the slots, should be bent inward at an angle, as shown in Figure 5 of the drawings, in order to allow of the entrance of the ends of the hoop, and also to take a firm hold of the surface of such hoop.

I claim the clasp or plate A, having the slots *a b*, formed as herein described, and operating to hold the overlapping ends of the band or hoop, substantially in the manner herein shown and set forth.

JEFFERSON CHASE.

Witnesses:

E. C. GRIFFITH,

C. W. BALDWIN.