

J. F. MILLIGAN.

Improvement in Hoop-Tie for Bales.

No. 129,851.

Patented July 23, 1872.

Fig. 1.

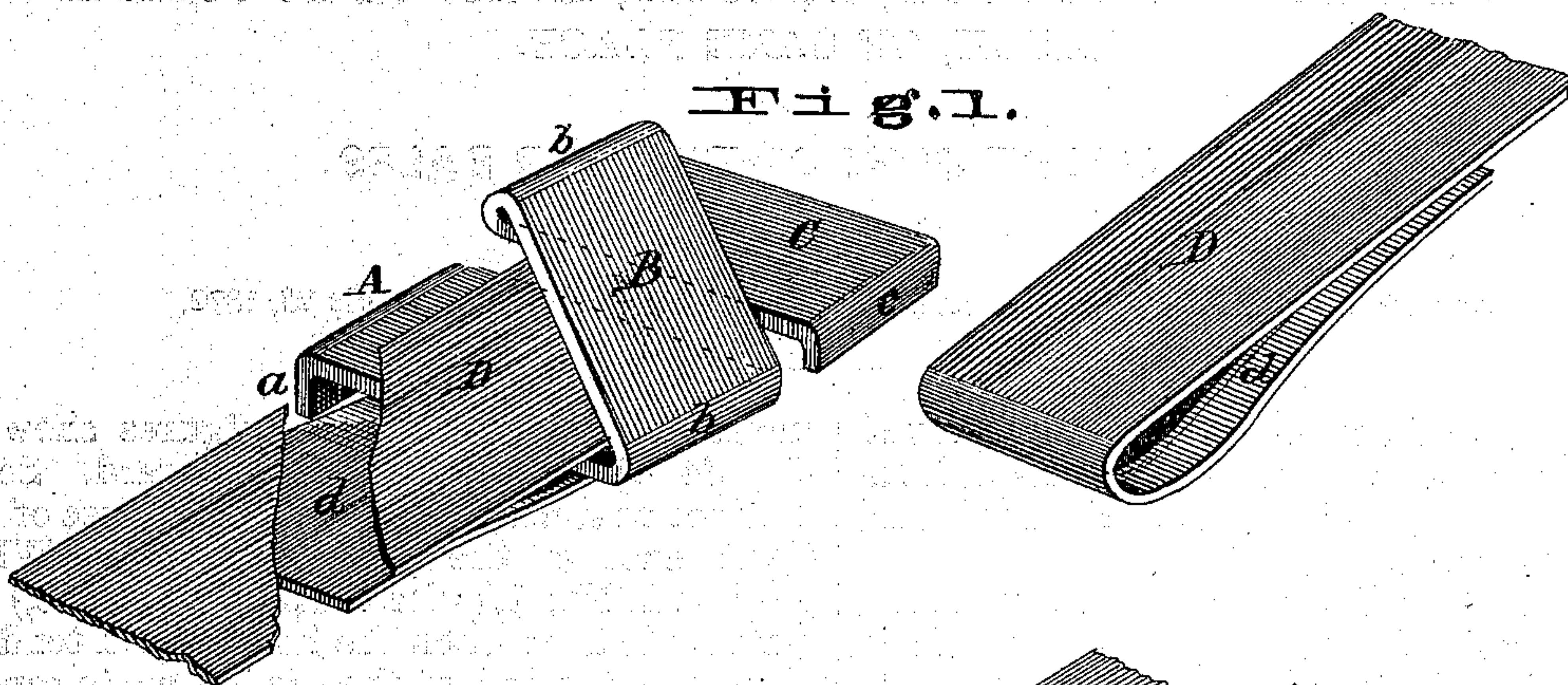


Fig. 2.

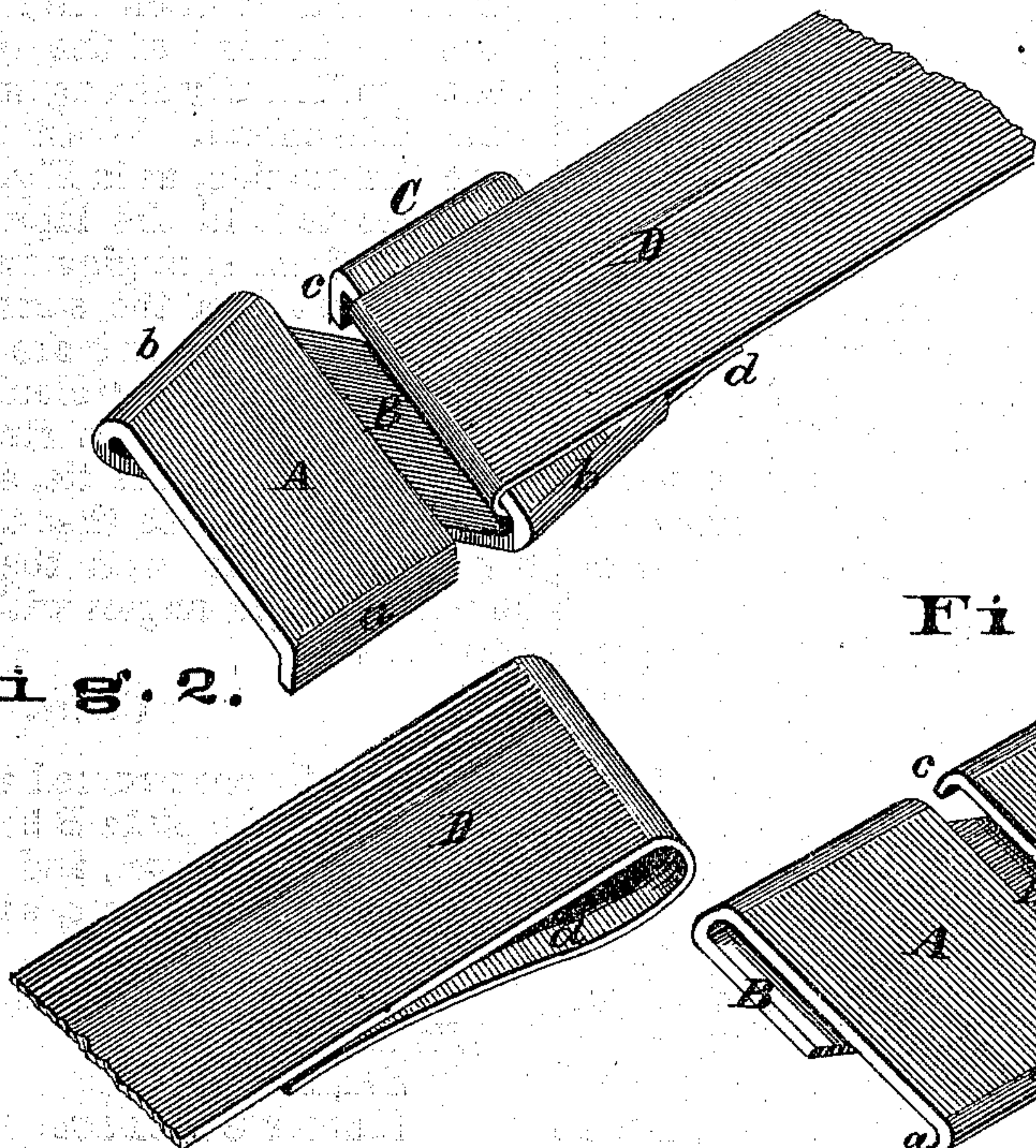
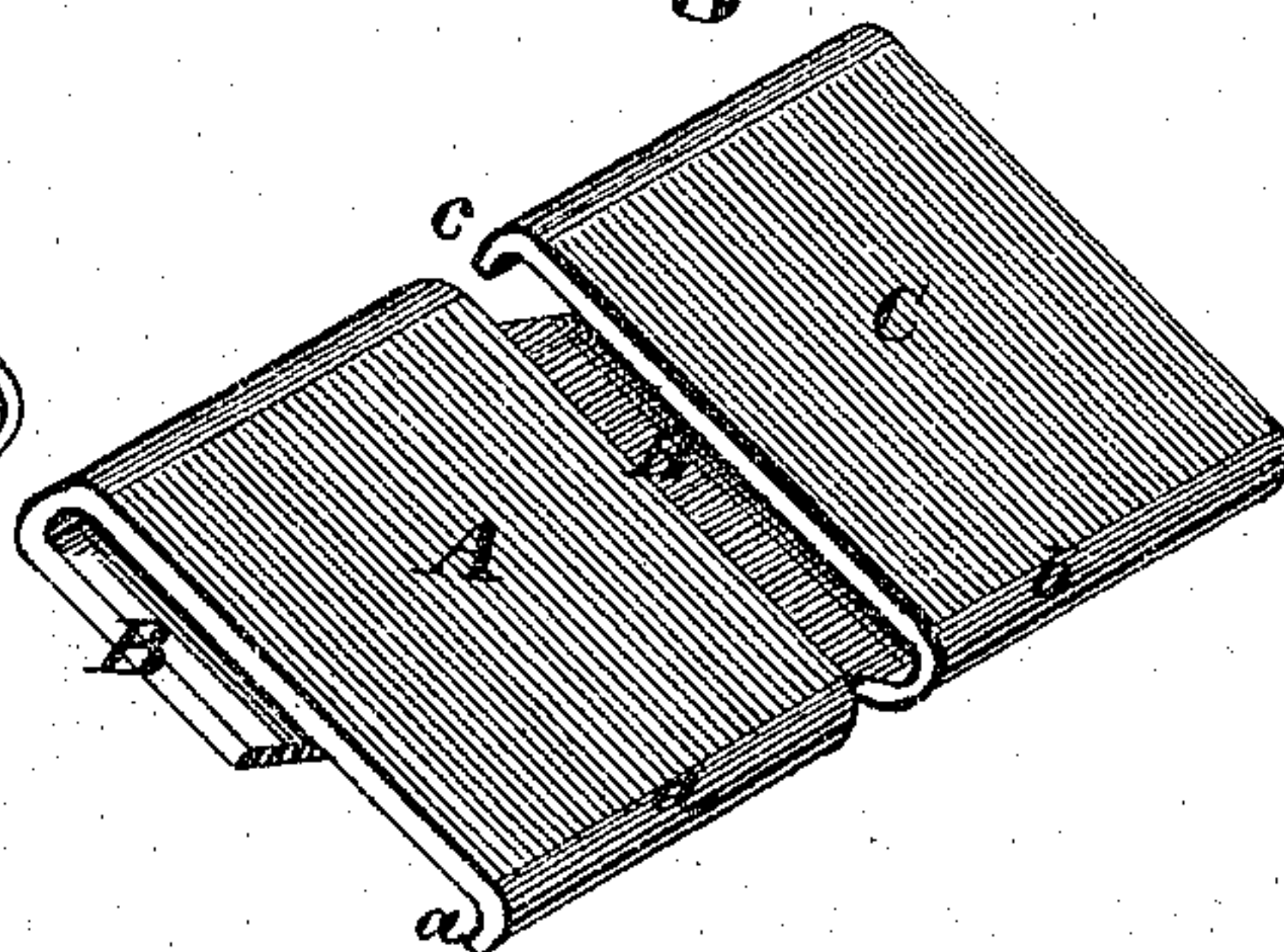


Fig. 3.



ATTEST,
Geo. L. Ewin
Walter Allen

INVENTOR,
John F. Milligan
By Knight Bros.
Attyrs.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. MILLIGAN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO JOSEPH W. BRANCH, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN HOOP-TIES FOR BALES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,851, dated July 23, 1872.

Specification describing a certain Improved Hoop-Tie for Bales, invented by JOHN F. MILLIGAN, of the city and county of St. Louis and State of Missouri.

This invention relates to a hoop-tie intended more especially for cotton-bales. The tie is made of a single piece of metal, whose ends are bent around so as to lie in the same plane, (as shown,) their edges being parallel and their adjacent edges a sufficient distance apart to admit the loops of the hoop as they are slipped over the ends. A down-turned lip prevents the escape of the loop.

Figures 1 and 2 show one form of my tie in perspective, the opposite sides of the tie being shown in the two figures, as the tie is capable of being used with either side outward. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a somewhat modified form, whose edges *b* are parallel with the hoop.

The tie consists of three portions in two parallel planes, the end portions A C being in one plane and having their edges parallel to each other; and the connecting central part B being in a plane parallel to that of A C, but its edges inclined to those of the other parts, as shown. The extreme ends *a c* of the parts A C are bent inward toward the bale so as to retain the loops of the hoop or band D. Figs. 1 and 2 show the tie of substantially the same construction, the only difference being that the lips or flanges *a c* are in both cases turned

inward toward the bale, the figures showing the tie with opposite sides outward. Some distinct advantage is gained by the use of the tie in each of the positions shown. When used as in Fig. 1, (with the part B outside,) the tensional strain upon the hoop would tend to close the bends *b* of the tie, so as to render the tie sufficiently strong when made of somewhat thin metal. When the parts A C are upon the outside, as in Fig. 2, the central part B serves to hold the laps *d* of the hoop and prevents them springing away from the outer or main part D of the same. In Figs. 1 and 2 the sides or bends *b* are inclined from the line of the hoop, the "blank" from which the ties are made being a straight piece. The blank from which the tie, as shown in Fig. 3, is made is so formed that the edges or bends *b* will be parallel with the hoop, and consequently at right angles with the sides of the parts A C.

Claim.

The bale-tie constructed as herein described, consisting of the plate B having its ends A C folded over, as shown, and provided with the bent lips or flanges *a c*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN F. MILLIGAN.

Witnesses:

SAML. KNIGHT,
HENRY G. ISAACS.