

(Model.)

B. L. MYERS.  
Bag Tie and Tag Holder.

No. 230,647.

Patented Aug. 3, 1880.

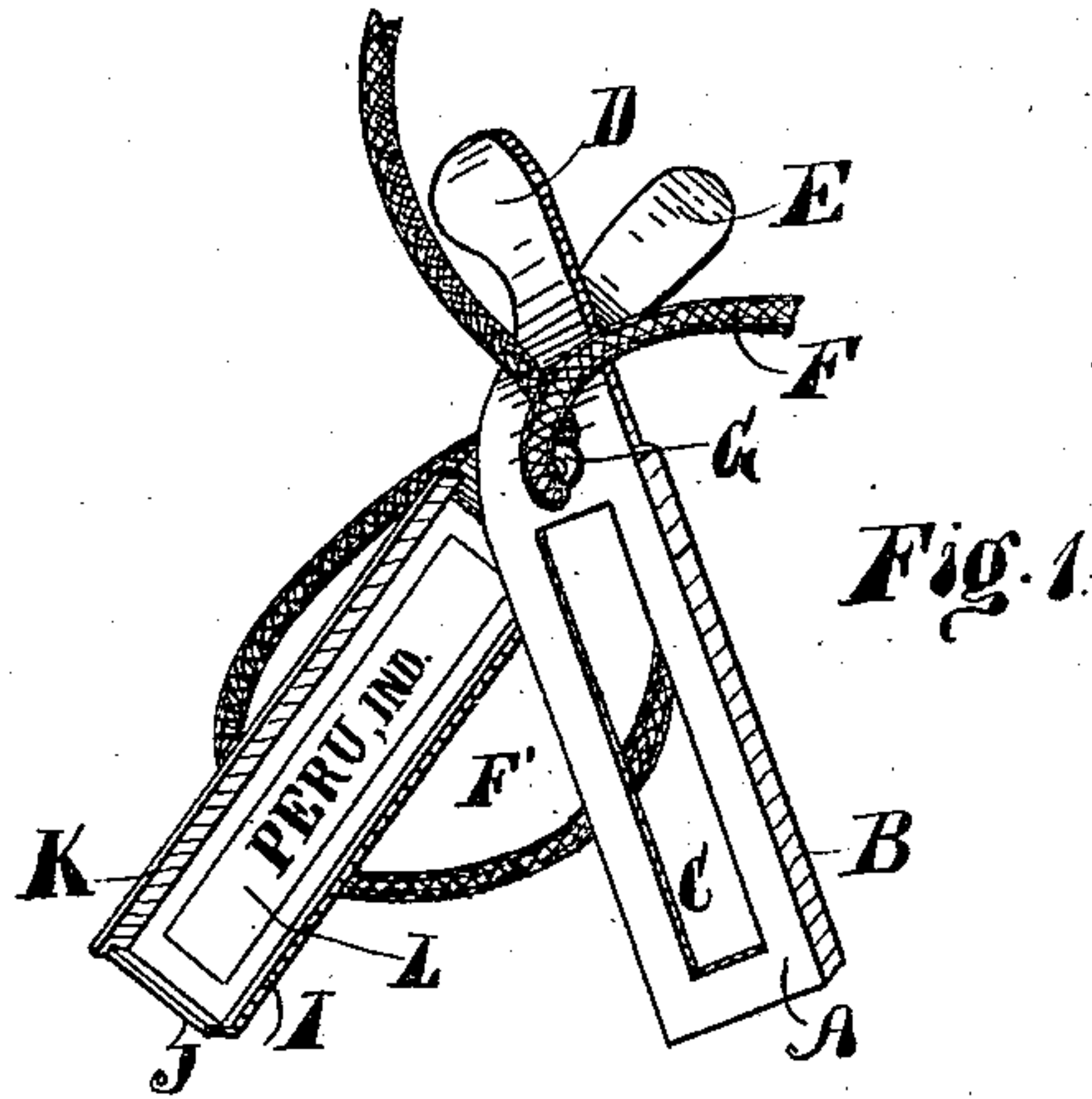


Fig. 1.

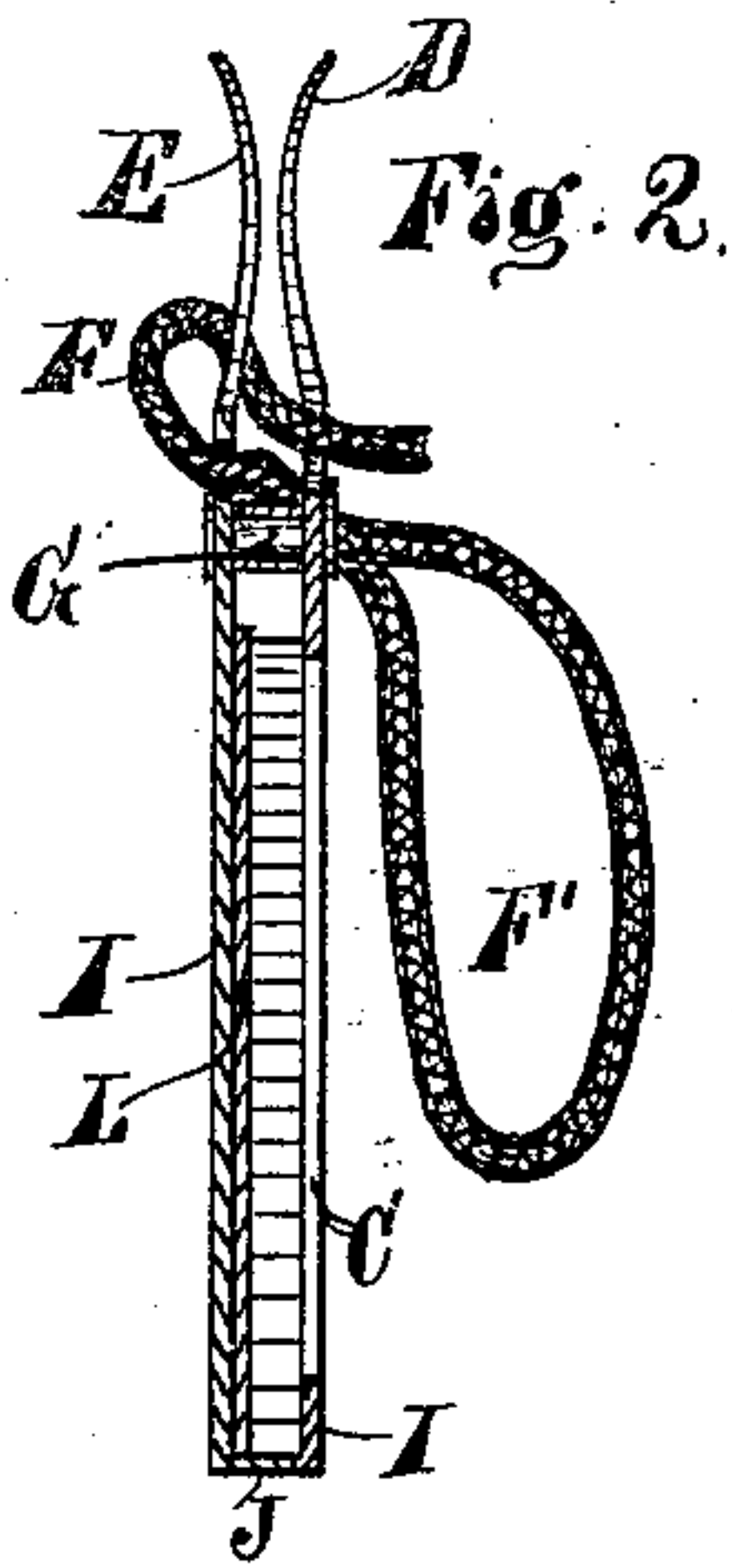


Fig. 2.

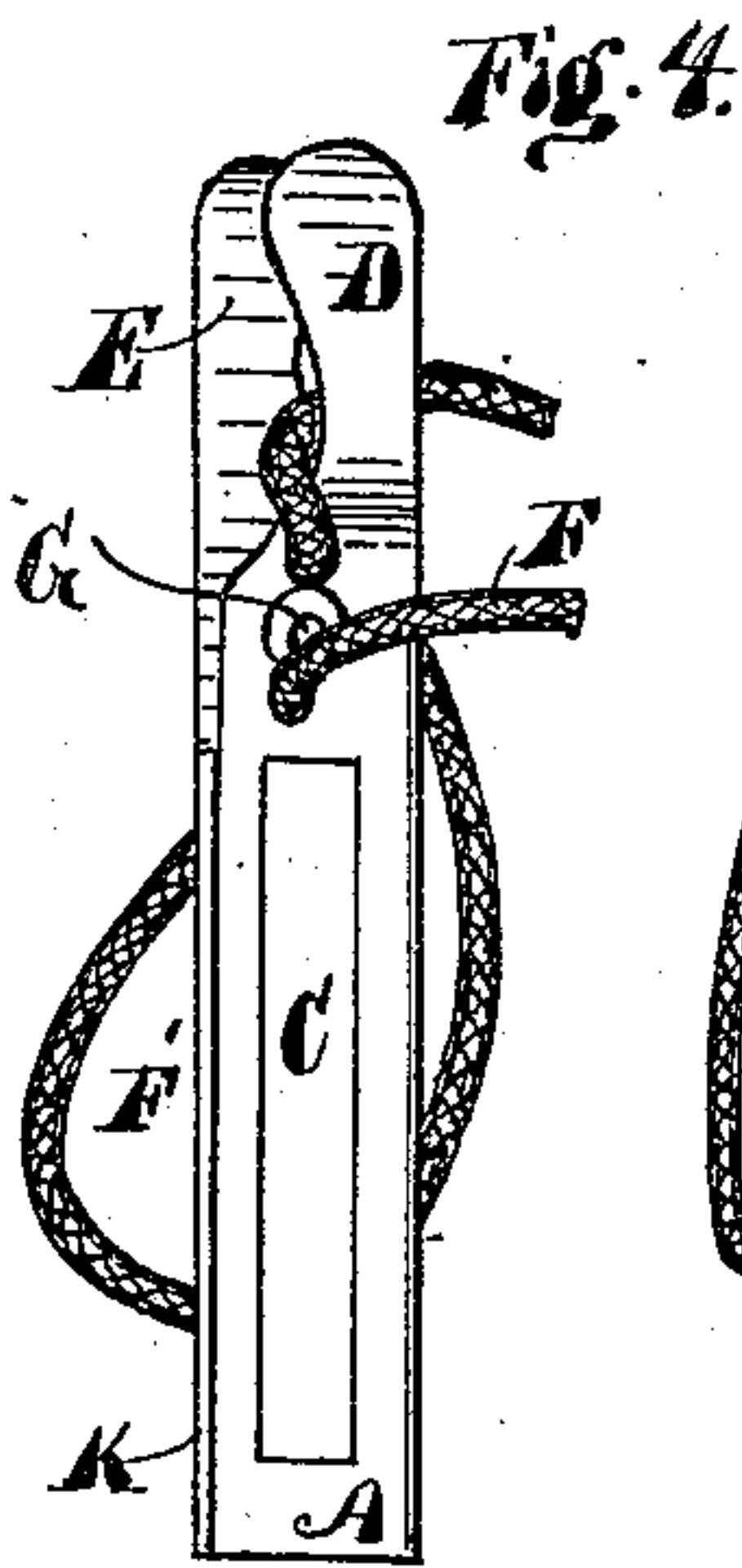


Fig. 4.

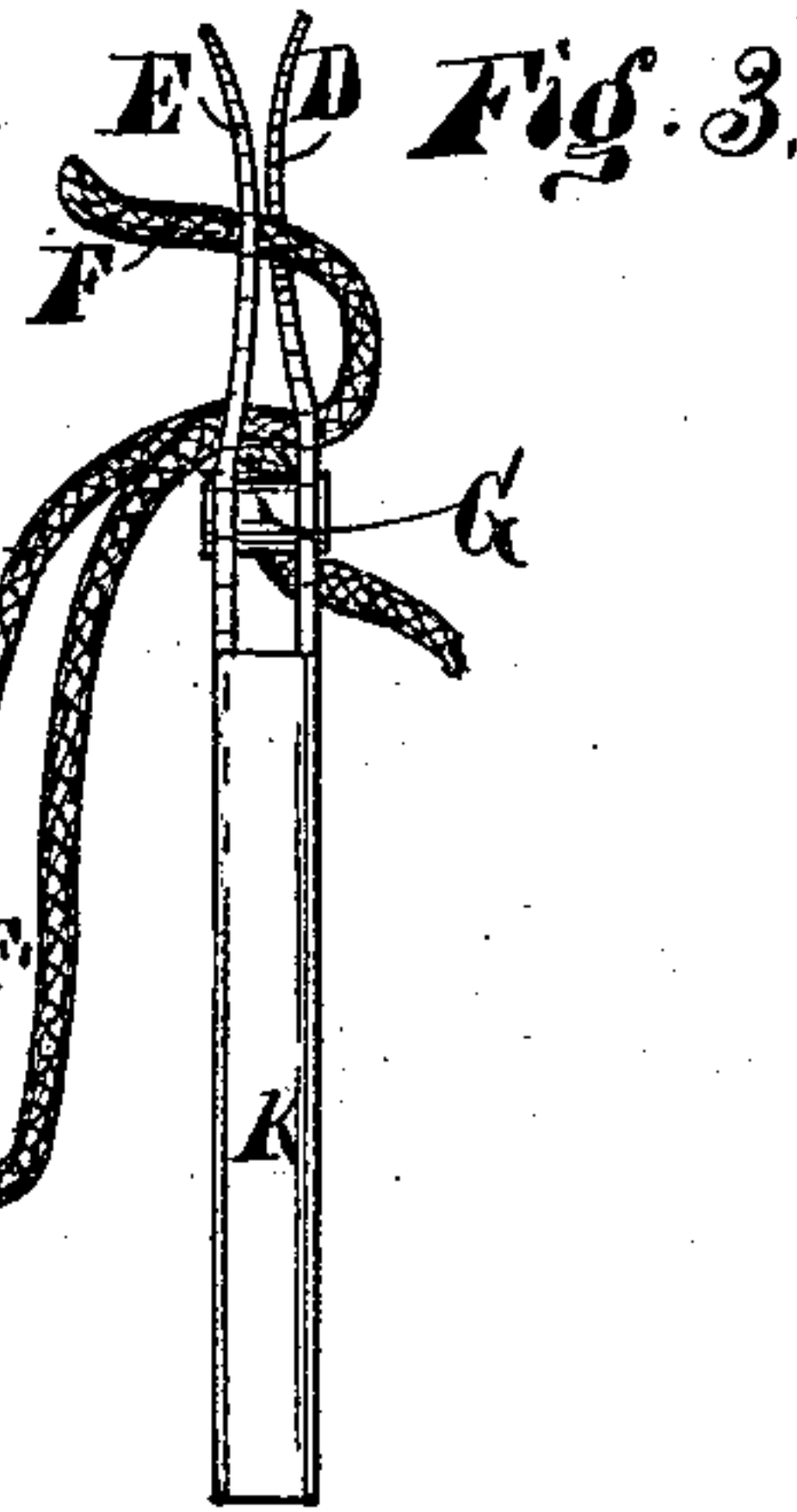


Fig. 3.

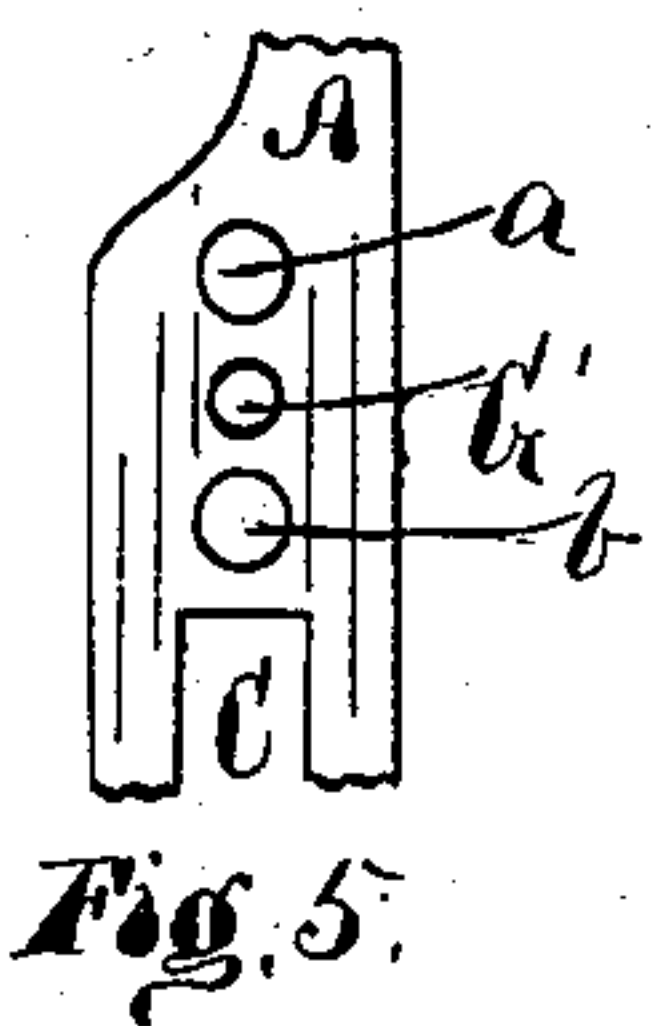


Fig. 5.

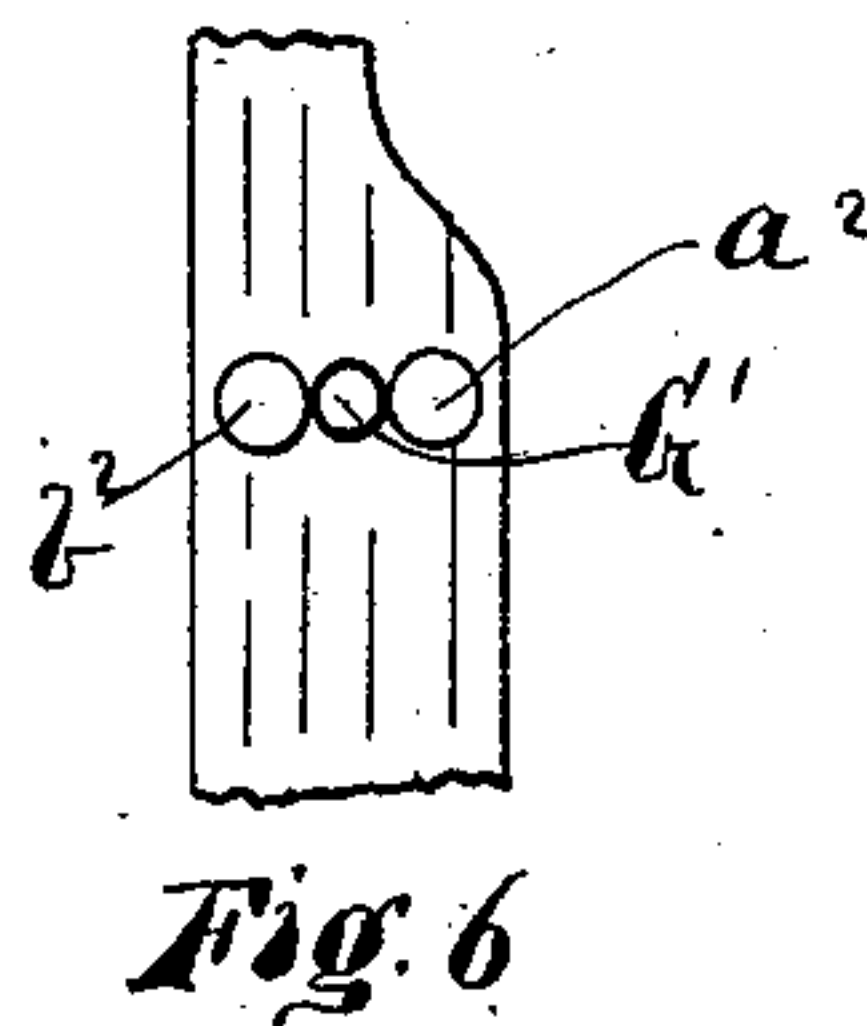


Fig. 6.

Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BYRON L. MYERS, OF PERU, INDIANA.

## BAG-TIE AND TAG-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,647, dated August 3, 1880.

Application filed March 10, 1880. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BYRON L. MYERS, of Peru, Indiana, have invented a new and useful Combined Sack-Tie and Tag-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

The nature of this invention relates to a combined sack-tie and tag-holder, for the purpose of fastening the cords of tie-sacks used in the United States mail service, and for holding the tags, showing the place of destination of the sack.

The object is to secure a better fastening for the cords and to facilitate the labor of changing the mails. I attain this object by means of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows an outline perspective view of the device opened sufficiently to change the tag. Figs. 2 and 3 are edge views. Fig. 4 is a top view of the device, showing its position when in use. Fig. 5 is a section of the top plate, showing the holes for the cord and pivot in line on the longitudinal center of the plate; and Fig. 6 is a section of the bottom plate, showing the line of the holes for the cord and pivot set at right angles to the plate.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several views.

A represents the top plate. This plate has an opening, C, sufficiently large to show the letters on the tag L, and has a flange, B, turned down on its outer edge. This flange incloses one edge of the space for the tags between the plates.

I represents the bottom plate. This plate has a flange, K, similar to B, turned upon its outer edge, and incloses the other edge of the space between the plates, and the flange J incloses the outer end of said space.

The plates A and I are pivoted to each other near the rear end of the opening C by means of the shouldered pivot G, leaving sufficient space between the plates for the cord F, and extend back from the pivot, so as to form the shanks D and E. These shanks are cut concave on their inner edges, so as to show a vertical opening between them, while the rear ends overlap each other at their inner edges, as seen in Fig. 4.

The holes  $a\ b$  and  $a^2\ b^2$  are made to receive

the cord F. These holes are so located that when the plates are opened sufficiently to stand at right angles to each other the holes in the top plate will be vertically over the holes in the bottom plate. In this position the ends of the cord are passed through the holes, the central part of the cord being first attached to the mouth of the sack, it being sufficiently long to allow the mouth of the sack to be opened without drawing the cords out of the holes, and the cord remains at all times attached to the sack and its ends project through the holes.

To operate this device the ends of the cords are grasped by one hand and the device by the other, and the slack part of the cord F' is drawn up until the mouth of the sack is sufficiently closed. A suitable tag is then placed in the bottom plate and the plates closed, as seen in Fig. 4, when the free ends of the cords (or one of them) are sprung in between the shanks and drawn up until the vertical opening is reached, in which the cords (or cord) are securely lodged, thus preventing the plate from opening until the cords are removed by special effort, making a fastening not liable to become detached by accident.

Now, it will be seen that the act of closing the plates causes a short bend in the cord at each hole and clamps the cord securely between the plates, thus making a substantial fastening for the cord and a secure holder for the tag. The cords are removed from between the shanks D and E, when it becomes necessary to open the sack, by drawing the cord outward and upward at the same time with sufficient force to spring the shanks slightly apart, when the cord will pass out and allow the plates to open and relieve the cords at the holes  $a\ b$ .

The rear ends of the shanks are bent outward, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, so that the cord can be easily entered between them in fastening the plates, as described above.

The shanks D and E are slightly elastic, and spring apart to allow the cord to be drawn horizontally between their outer ends; but when the cord is drawn up to the opening formed by the convex shape of their inner edges it will assume a vertical position and



allow the shanks to spring together, and thus hold the cord, which, in turn, holds the tag-holder closed.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure  
5 by Letters Patent, is—

The combined sack-tie and tag-holder, consisting of the plate A, having the flange B, opening C, shank D, holes *a* and *b*, plate I, having the flange K and J, shank E, holes *a*<sup>2</sup>

and *b*<sup>2</sup>, and pivot G, adapted to receive the cord and label.

BYRON L. MYERS.

Witnesses:

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