

(No Model.)

W. H. KING.

BALE TIE.

No. 252,953.

Patented Jan. 31, 1882.

Fig. 1.

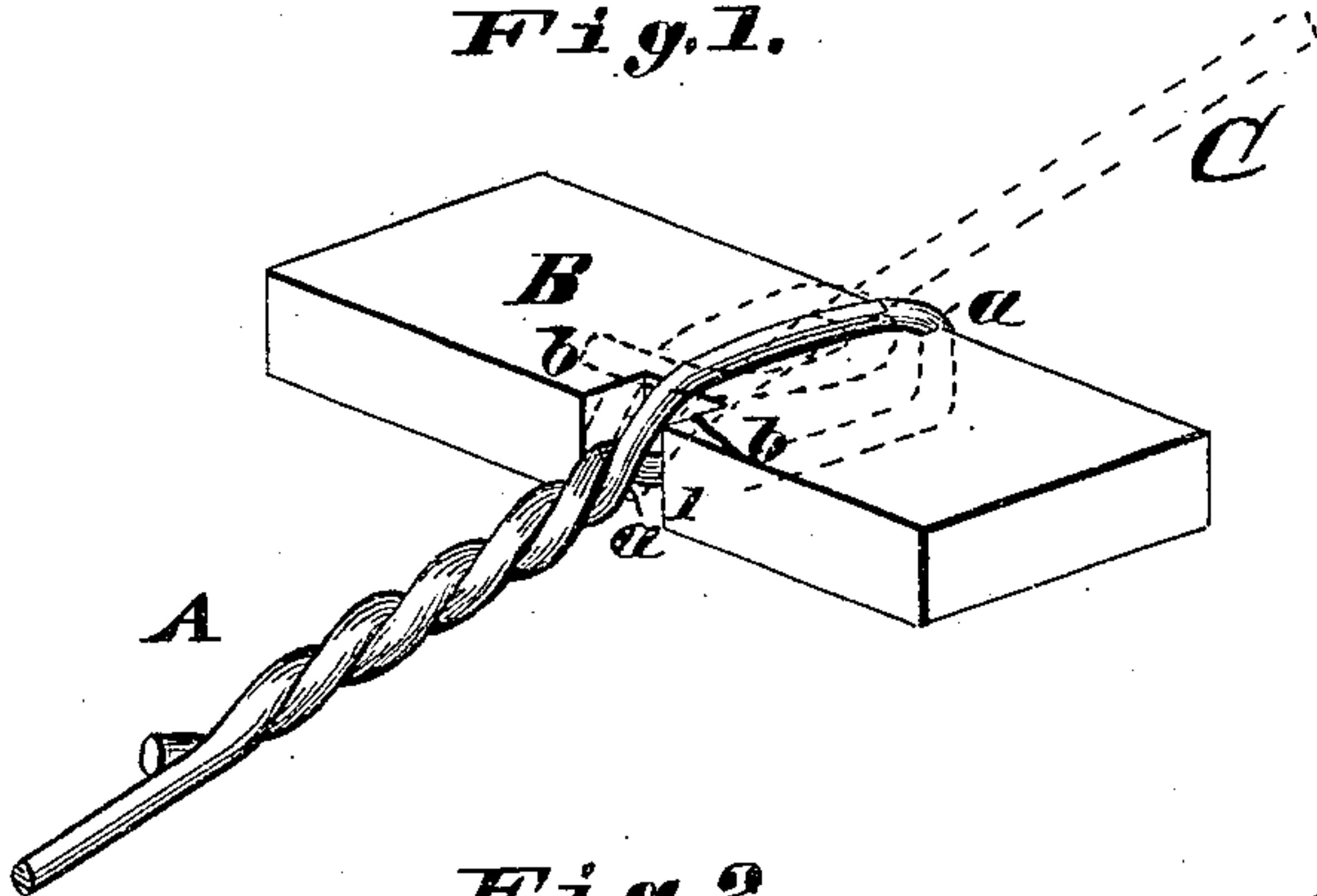


Fig. 2.

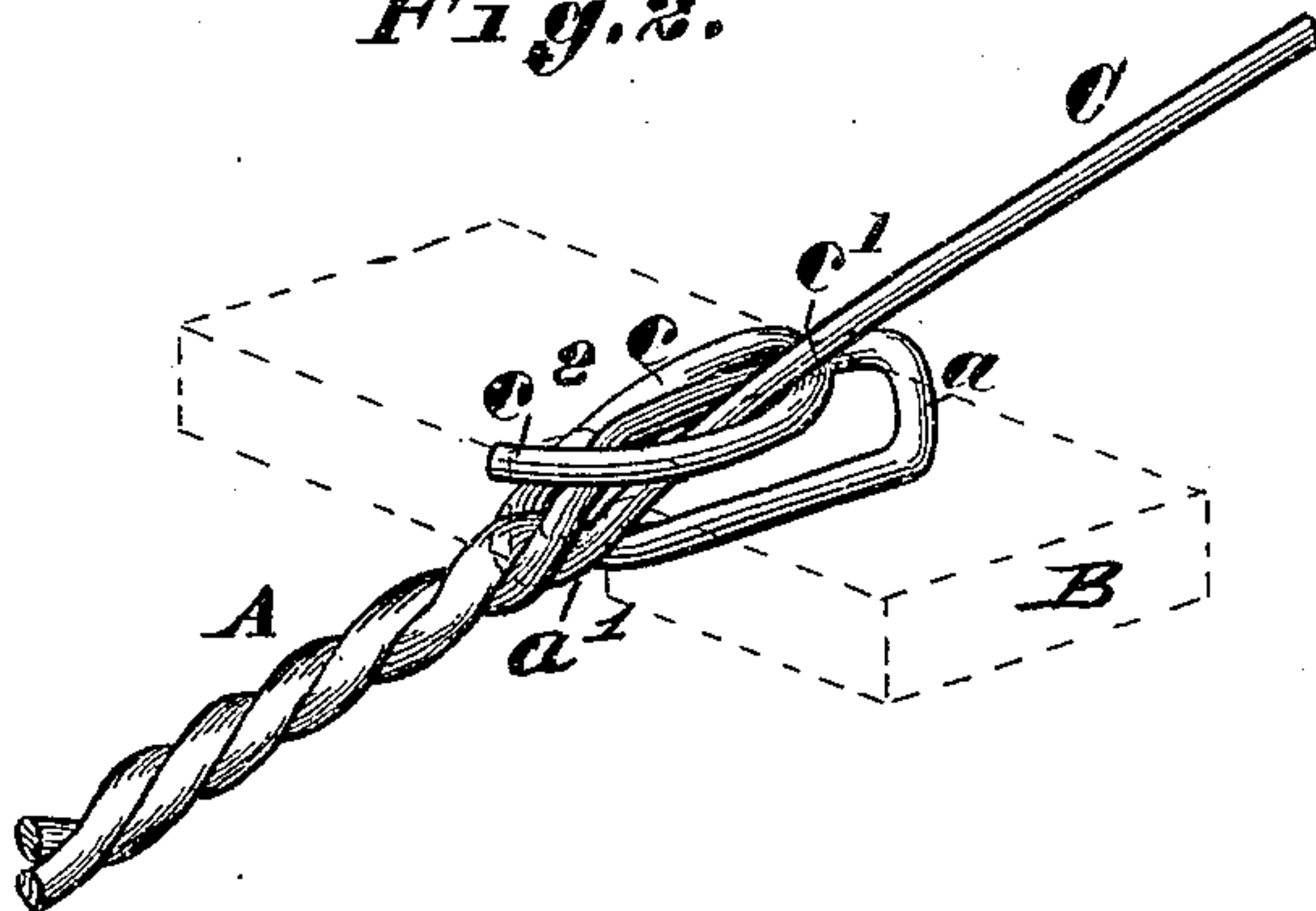


Fig. 3.

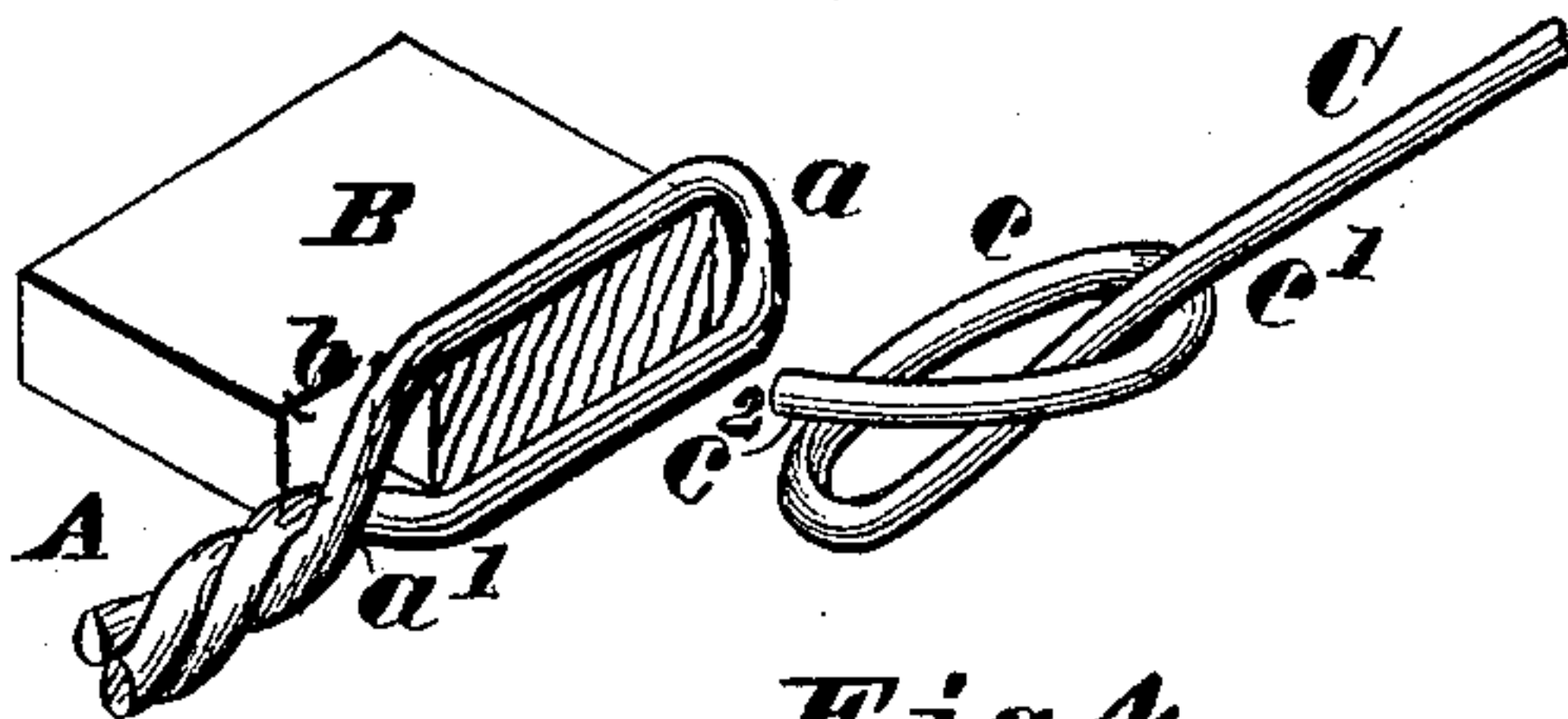


Fig. 4.

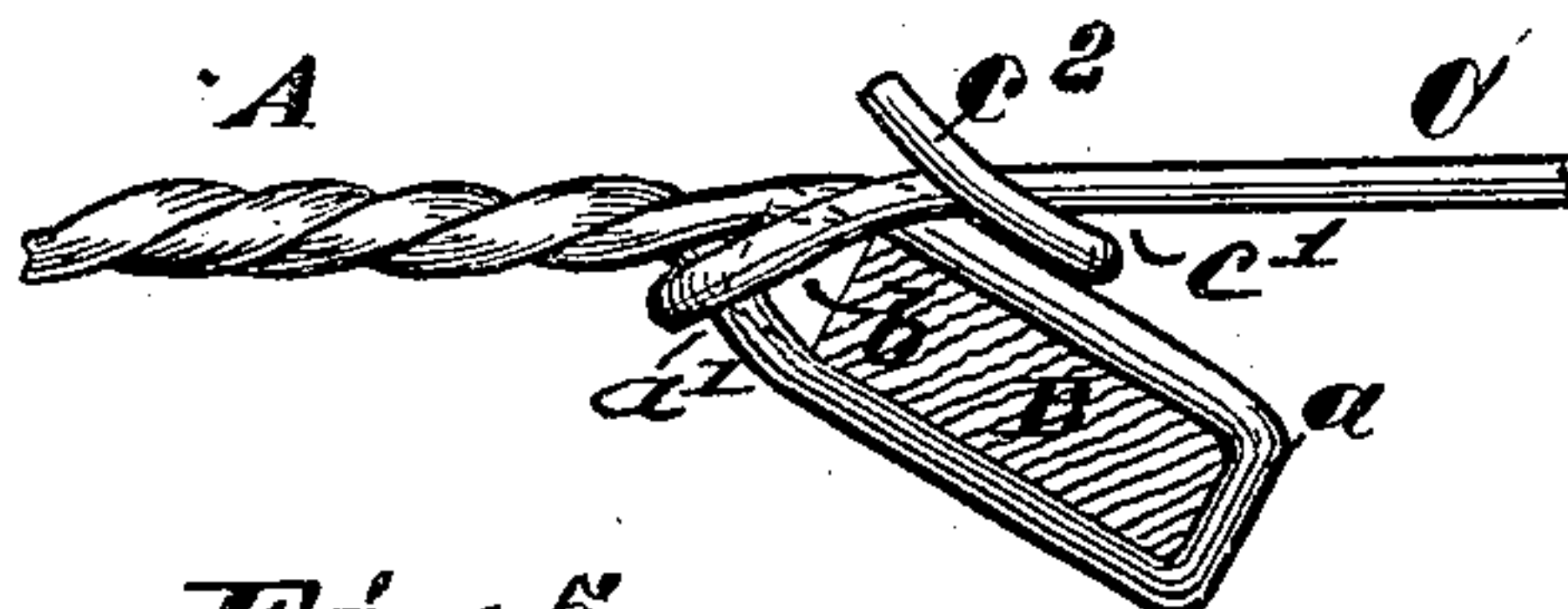
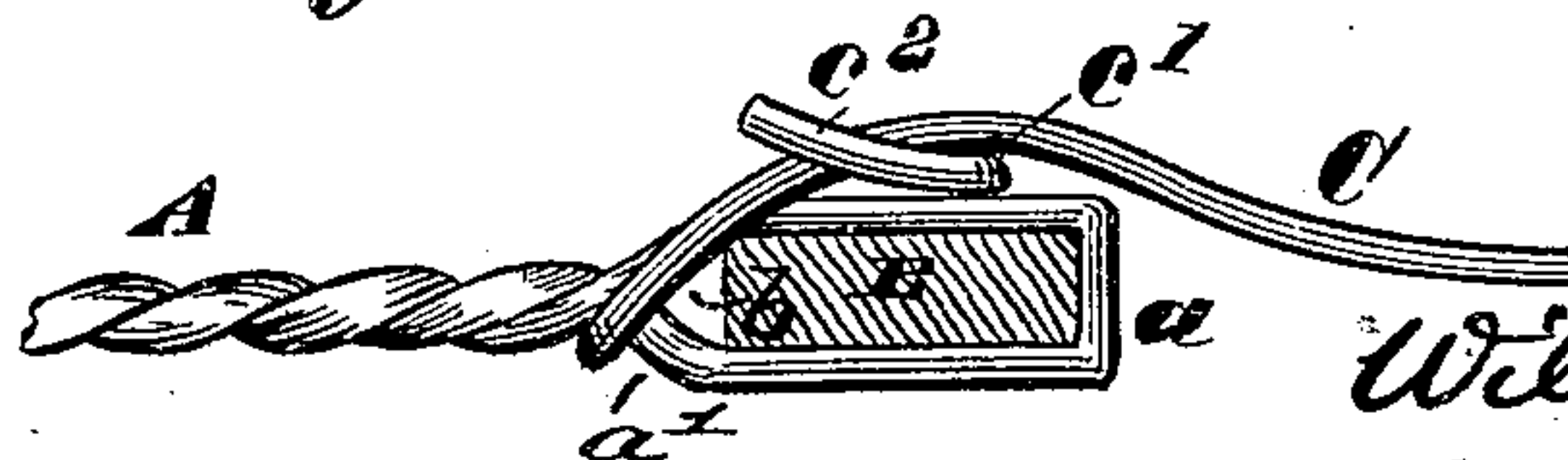


Fig. 5.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. KING, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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BALE-TIE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 252,953, dated January 31, 1882.

Application filed August 26, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. KING, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Bale-Ties, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the improved tie, the two parts of the tie being interlocked, and one of the parts being shown in broken lines; Fig. 2, a similar view, but the two parts of the tie being shown in full lines and the block in broken lines; Fig. 3, a view in perspective, showing the two parts of the tie, the two parts not being interlocked, but shaped as when interlocked, and the block being in section; Fig. 4, a side elevation of the tie, the block being in section, and the parts being arranged as before the strain comes upon the tie; and Fig. 5, a similar elevation, the parts being as after the strain has come upon the tie.

The same letters denote the same parts.

The present invention is an improvement in wire bale-ties.

One end, A, of the band, by folding and twisting, and as shown more distinctly in Figs. 1 and 3, is formed into a loop, a , in which is held a cross-piece, B, the latter being preferably in the form of a block of wood. The cross-piece should be prevented from slipping laterally in the loop, and to this end the piece should have shoulders $b\ b$, between which the loop is confined. Until attached to the bale the other end, C, of the band is left straight. The bale being ready, the band is passed around it, and the end C carried above the block B to and around underneath the end A at the neck

a' of the loop a , just inside the cross-piece B, thence back above the block B at c , underneath the main portion of the end C at c' , and between it and the block, and thence extended at c^2 sufficiently to be caught and secured from slipping back from beneath the main portion when the strain comes upon the band. The end c^2 is preferably crossed above the part c .

It will be seen that the band in length can be easily adjusted to the size of the bale. When the pressure upon the bale is released and the band and tie are strained the various parts change from the position shown in Fig. 4 to that of Fig. 5; and an important advantage of this improvement is that the strain of the band, in place of being concentrated at a single point—as the neck a' —is distributed from a point along and upon the cross-piece B, thus preventing the wire from cutting and enabling it to stand its normal strain. The cross-piece B also enables the tie to be very readily formed. Less wire in length is also needed to form the tie than in the bale ties as heretofore made.

I am aware that a cross-bar has been pivoted in the end of a wire bale-tie.

I claim—

The herein-described wire bale tie, consisting of the looped end A, the cross-piece B, and the end C, said cross-piece having the shoulders $b\ b$, and being held rigidly in the loop a , and said end being, when the tie is formed, carried around the neck of the loop, the cross-piece, and main portion of the wire, substantially as described.

W. H. KING.

Witnesses:

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JAMES S. KERR.