

(No Model.)

B. ADAMS.
BALE TIE.

No. 562,692.

Patented June 23, 1896.

Fig. 1.

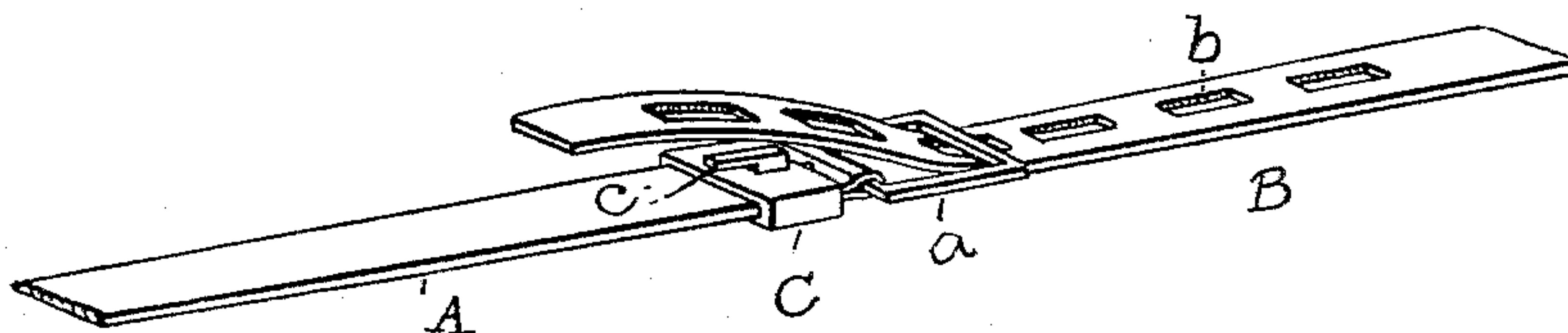


Fig. 2.

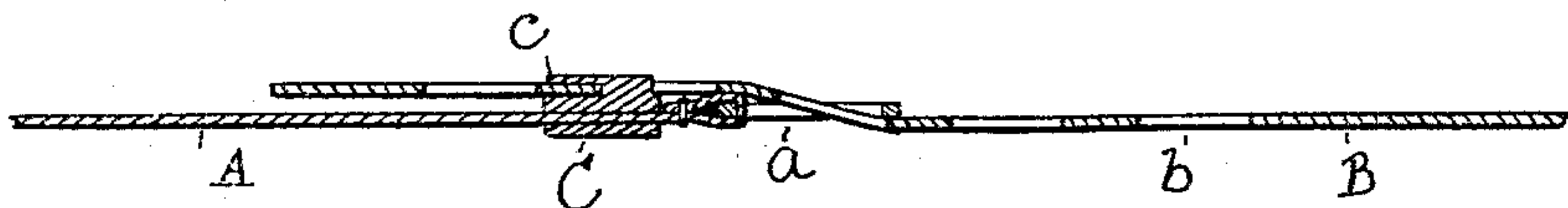
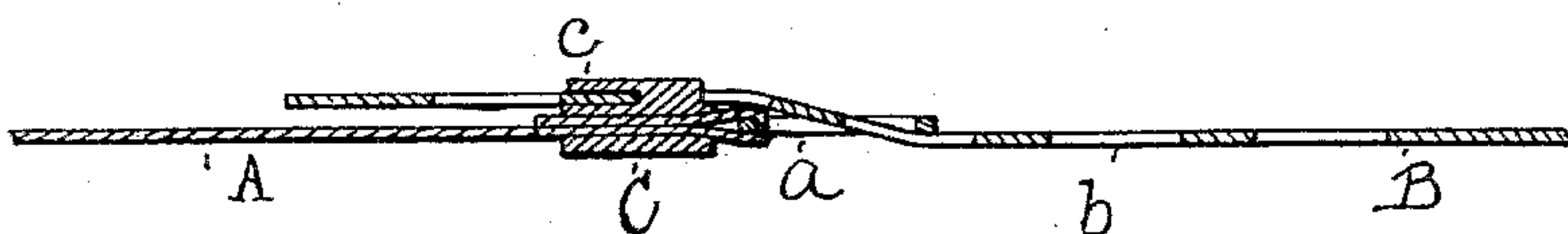


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BALE-TIE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 562,692, dated June 23, 1896.

Application filed December 27, 1895. Serial No. 573,426. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN ADAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Charleston, in the county of Charleston and State of South Carolina, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Bale-Ties, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a bale-tie with a cheap fastening device, and one which can be easily and quickly manipulated, and at the same time prevent the bales expanding unevenly after removal from the press. By my improved fastening device the expansion is very slight, and such expansion will be the same at each tie.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bale-tie with my improvement applied; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section, and Fig. 3 a similar view of a modified form.

Referring to the drawings, A and B are the two ends of a bale-tie, the end A having a frame or buckle *a* attached thereto, and the end B is provided with a number of oblong perforations adapted to register with a hook *c* on the sliding band C. This band is slipped on the tie and abuts against the riveted end of the tie, as shown. The band may be made loose enough to slide over the rivet, if desired, so that it will move close to the frame or buckle *a*.

In Fig. 3 I have shown the band C with a slightly-tapered opening adapted to slip over the two thicknesses of the tie where it is folded over to secure the buckle, and in this way the band serves also to secure the buckle without riveting.

In practice when a tie is placed around a bale, the perforated end is passed through the buckle from the under side, is drawn taut, and a hole *b* is brought over the hook *c*. All the ties of the bale are drawn up alike, and when the bale expands the hooks *c* will

catch the ties, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and bands C will be drawn firmly against the buckles *a*. The band C can be applied to the ties now commonly in use without requiring any special form of buckle, the only change necessary being the punching of the holes *b*.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with a bale-tie having a stop at one end thereof, and a hook loosely mounted on said tie and movable thereon against said stop, and with which the other end of the tie is adapted to engage, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a bale-tie having perforations at one end, of a stop at the other end, and a hook loosely mounted on said tie and movable against said stop, and with which the perforations of the tie are adapted to register, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with a bale-tie, of a frame or buckle *a* at one end of the tie through which the other end is adapted to be passed, and a separate hook loosely mounted on the tie behind the buckle *a*, and with which perforations in the free end of the tie are adapted to register, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination with a bale-tie, of a frame or buckle *a* to which one end of the tie is attached by passing the tie through the same and folding it back, and through which buckle the free end of the tie is passed in securing the same, a sliding band C adapted to slip over the folded end of the tie to clamp the same and secure the buckle, and a hook on said band with which perforations in the free end of the tie are adapted to register, substantially as set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed this 23d day of December, 1895.

BENJ. ADAMS.

Witnesses:

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