

No. 828,240.

PATENTED AUG. 7, 1906.

W. T. OXLEY.
GRAIN SACK TIE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 18, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

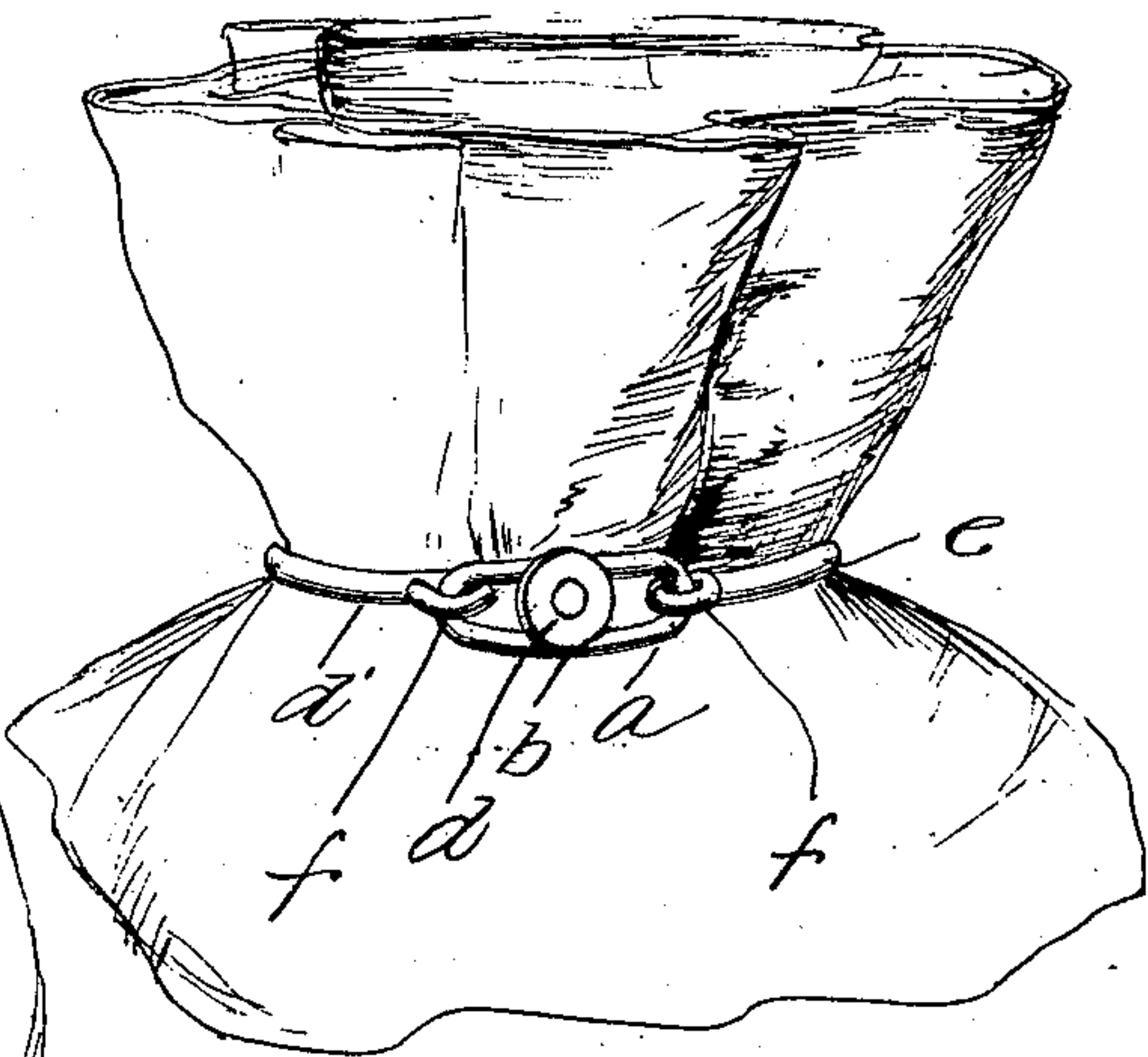
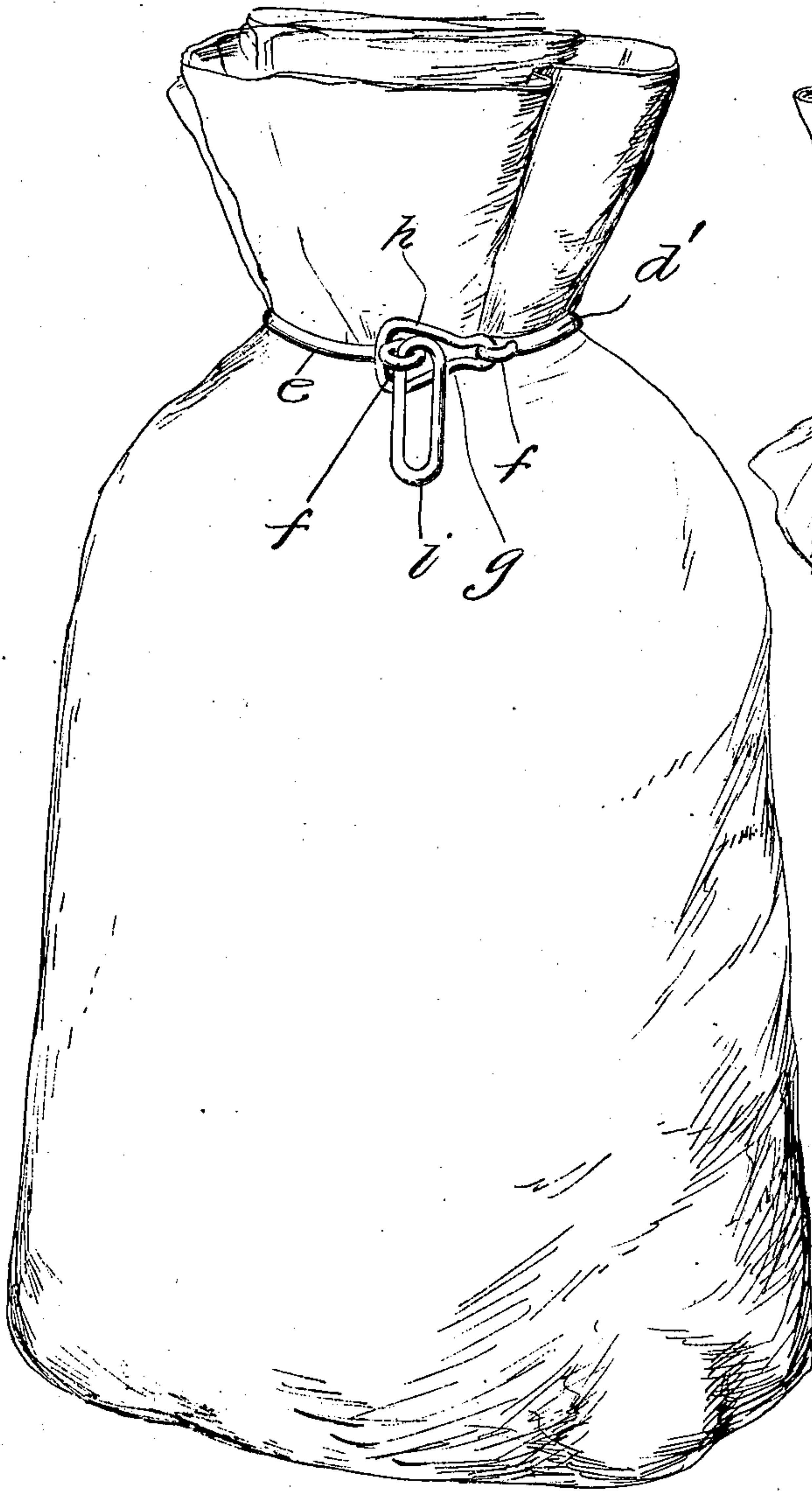


Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

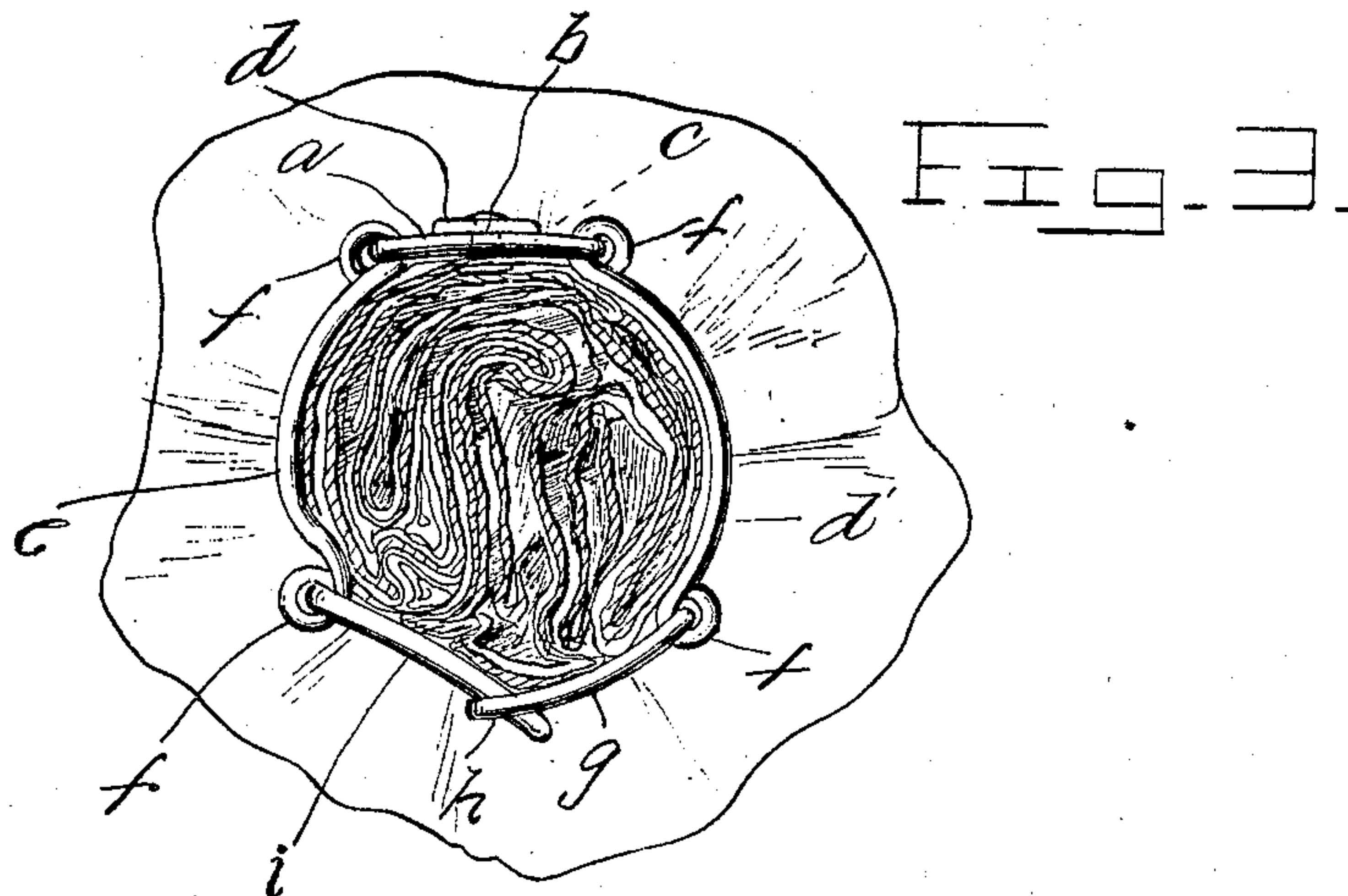


Fig. 3.

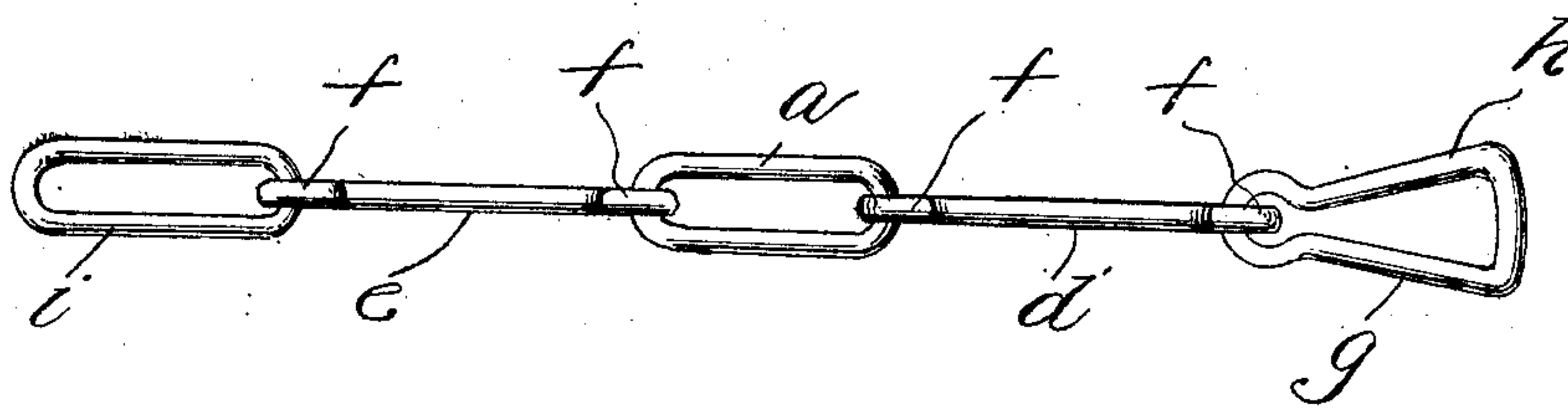


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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Inventor
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By *Handwritten Signature*

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER T. OXLEY, OF DORAN, MINNESOTA.

GRAIN-SACK TIE.

No. 828,240.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 7, 1906.

Application filed December 18, 1905. Serial No. 292,225.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER T. OXLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Doran, in the county of Wilkin, State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Grain-Sack Ties; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to metallic grain-sack ties; and it has for its object the provision of a tie formed from lengths of wire linked or connected together at their ends so as to be flexible and fit around the neck of the sack, be strong and durable, be easily fastened, and yet not readily become undone without purpose to have it unfastened, all of which points contribute to the making up of a perfect tie.

My invention consists of a bag or sack tie formed from stout yet smooth lengths of wire having eyes made in the ends of the lengths of the wire whereby they are fastened together in a kind of chain with somewhat peculiar form of links and connections, as I will now proceed to describe in detail, reference being had to the annexed drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, forming a part of this specification, the same letters designating the same parts or features, as the case may be, wherever they occur.

Of the said drawings, Figure 1 is a side view showing my tie applied to the neck of a filled sack and "tied" as it will appear when this is done. Fig. 2 is a view of the opposite side of the sack, showing how the tie may be secured thereto. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the bag above the tie. Fig. 4 is a view of the connected links constituting the chain forming the tie.

The tie may vary in length, and hence the links may vary in length also, and while it has not been proposed to add to the number of links it is likely that this may be done without departing from the nature and spirit of the invention, which it has been found desirable to embody in the form of links, as shown in the drawings, in which *a* designates the central fastening-link. This is shown as

composed of a length of wire having its ends brought together, forming rather a wide link slightly bent at the middle *b* to have it conform to the round neck of the sack and to admit the shank *c* of a rivet *d* therethrough and fasten it to the bag or sack. It is not essential that the tie be riveted to the sack, since it will subserve its purposes to sew it with strong thread or twine thereto. The links *d'* *e* on opposite sides of the fastening-rivet are nearly the same in form, having the wire bent outward and over at each end to form eyes *f* and each link being "bellied" outward between the eyes, as shown.

The link *g*, connected with the link *d'*, has the form of an isosceles triangle provided with a circular enlargement at the apex, the small eye in the latter link forming the means by which it is attached to the adjacent eye of the link *d'*, and the other broad open eye *h* of the link *g* is formed to have the link *i* "buckled" through it to tie or untie it, as shown. The outer end of the link *e* is bellied outward quite decidedly, so that the part adjacent to the outwardly-curved eye will be depressed to a great degree next to the latter. The tying-link *i* is a little longer than the fastening-link *a*, though much the same shape, by reason of the curve or shape of the link *g*, and the shape of the link *d'*, particularly at the point adjacent to the eye by which the link *g* is connected therewith, permits of the link *g* being buckled through the enlarged eye of the said link *g* with great readiness and when so fastened not to be unloosed again without an effort purposely made to that end. It is the peculiar shape of these links that accomplishes this end and which becomes clearly apparent with a little close observation.

The link *g* is a little longer than the link opposite thereto, and this contributes to keeping the buckling-link in place, since the point adjacent to the outer eye of the link *g* can be made deeper, as is quite observable.

What is claimed is—

A sack or bag tie consisting of a fastening-link made from wire in nearly regular form, a rivet the shank of which passes through said fastening-link to secure the tie to the bag, two links of nearly the same form, one con-

nected with each end of the fastening-link, the latter links being each formed of a length of wire having its ends curled outward and its center bellied upward, a link having the
5 shape of an isosceles triangle provided with a circular enlargement at its apex connected with the eye of one link formed by the wire being curled outwardly, and a buckling-link of nearly regular form connected with the other free outwardly-curled eyed link. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER T. OXLEY.

Witnesses:

J. E. F. BROWN,

THEO. HALVERSON.