G. W. SCOTT.

Bale-Tie.

No. 162,699. Patented April 27, 1875.

Fig. 1.

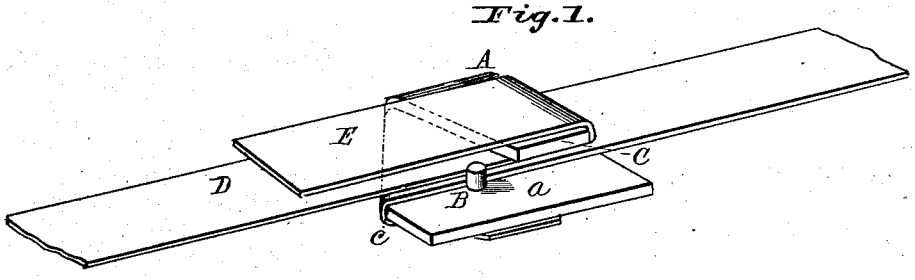

Fig. 2.

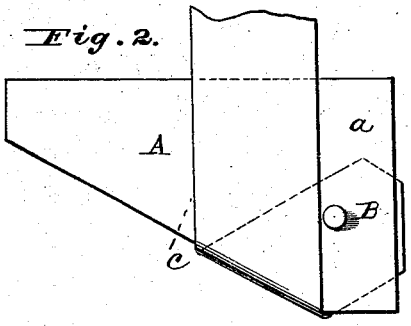

Fig. 3.

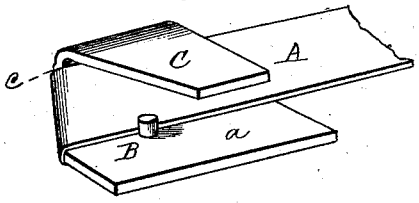

Fig. 4.

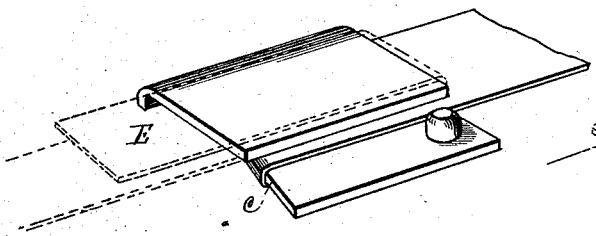

Fig. 5.

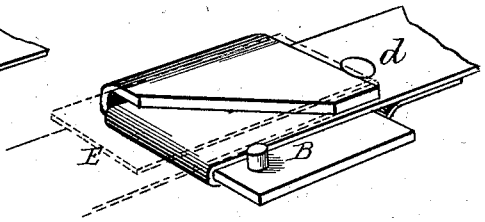

Fig. 6.

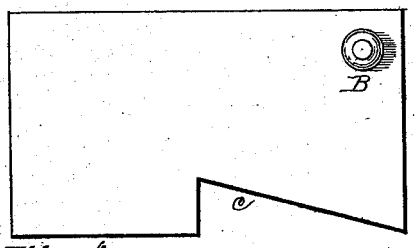

Fig. 7.

Attest:

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THE GRAPHIC CO. PHOTO-LITH. 39 & 41 PARK PLACE, N.Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BALE-TIES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **162,699**, dated April 27, 1875; application filed March 29, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. SCOTT, of Savannah, in the county of Chatham and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bale-Ties, of which the following is a specification:

The present invention relates to certain improvements upon the cotton-bale tie or fastening forming the subject-matter of the rejected application of Richard Lewis, of Charleston, South Carolina, filed June 8, 1857.

The bale tie or fastening illustrated and heretofore in use by Lewis consists of a double plate made open at one edge and at the ends, and adapted to receive and lock the ends of a bale-band.

The present invention consists in a bale-tie fastening or lock which is composed of a doubled plate, forming two planes, one above the other, between which the ends of the bale-band are held, one plate being extended in a lateral direction beyond the other one, and carrying a projecting stud or headed rivet, which acts as a stop to prevent the lateral displacement of the free or looped end of the bale-band after the same has been inserted or sprung over the stud or stop into position between the two planes or members of the tie. The permanently-attached end of the band may be secured to the tie-plate by means of a separate rivet or rivets, or by using a stud with a shoulder or a wide head, to project on the folded portion of the band; or by cutting the end of the tie off in an oblique direction, the band may be lapped or turned obliquely, so as to be secured by the stop-pin or rivet on the lower or laterally-extended portion of the tie-plate, the hole being made through that portion of the band on which there is the least strain.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bale-tie, showing one end of the band permanently attached to the same by lapping it around the oblique end of the lower extended plate, and securing it by a stop or rivet, the other or free end being secured by entering it between the two planes of the tie. Fig. 2 represents the tie-plate with one end of the band attached, and before being bent or doubled. Fig. 3 represents the tie bent or doubled, and ready to receive the looped end of the band. Fig. 4 illustrates a double tie-plate made with straight side edges and an oblique end to permit the lateral folding of the band. Fig. 5 represents a tie made with an oblique side edge, and showing the fixed end of the band secured by a separate rivet. Figs. 6 and 7 are views of the plates or blanks used for forming the ties represented in Figs. 4 and 5.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, the tie is formed of a plate, A, which is bent or doubled on a line situated toward one side, so as to leave a projecting base portion or plane, *a*, which carries a projecting stud or rivet, B. The upper member C of the tie forms a hook for fastening the free or looped end of the bale-band D. The other end of the band is permanently secured to the lower member of the tie by lapping or folding said end around the oblique end *c* of the tie, which causes said lapped end to be turned off laterally, so as to enable the rivet or stud B to be used as the medium for fastening the same. The looped or free end E of the band is sprung over the stud or stop into position between the two planes of the tie from the side, the obliquely-cut top plate of the tie facilitating the attachment of the band by enabling the same to be entered or sprung in at an angle, and then it is straightened or turned in line with the straight edge of the upper portion of the tie, which thus receives the principal strain of the bale-band. The stud or rivet B serves as a stop to prevent the displacement or casual working out of the band from the tie, and being located at a point beyond the hook or upper portion of the tie-plate, it does not interfere with the introduction of the free end of the band.

The tie shown in Figs. 4 and 6 differs from that heretofore described, in that it is made with a top portion having a straight edge at the point where the band is introduced. One end of the lower portion of the tie is cut at an angle, so as to enable the permanent end of the band to be lapped in the manner and for the purpose already stated.

The tie represented in Fig. 5 is provided with a top portion or hook similar to that found in Fig. 7, but it is made with a bottom plate having straight ends, so as to enable the permanent end of the band to be doubled

around said bottom plate, and to be secured by an independent rivet or rivets, *d*, passing through the doubled parts of the band at a point beyond the tie; or it may be secured to the bottom plate by using a stud or stop with wide head or shoulder placed so as to rest on the doubled portion of the band after it has passed between the two plates of the tie and around the lower plate.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A bale-tie fastening formed of a double plate, open at one side and both ends, and provided with a laterally-extended base portion, carrying a stop-pin or stud, substantially as described.

2. A plate of metal constructed so as to form a rounded back and sides, about in parallelism, one of the sides being of a width greater than the other, and having an oblique end, upon which is placed a shouldered stud or high-headed rivet, to permanently secure one end of the band to the plate, and prevent lateral displacement of the free end of the band when sprung into position, substantially as described.

3. In combination with the double plate, a stud or stop formed and placed so as to secure one end of the band permanently to the plate without affecting the strength of the band, and to securely hold the other end after it has been sprung into position.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand.

GEO. W. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

JAMES L. NORRIS,

GEO. W. CUSHING, Jr.