A. EICHHOLZ.

Bale-Tie.

No. 164,821. Patented June 22, 1875.

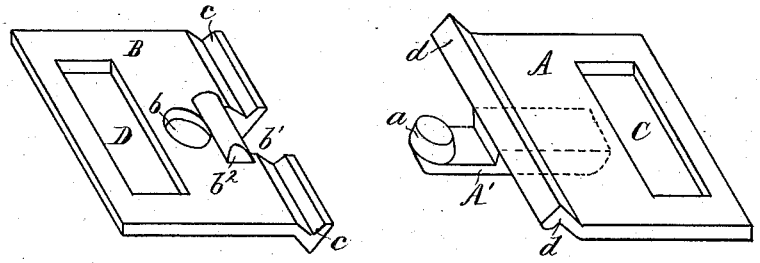

Fig. 1.

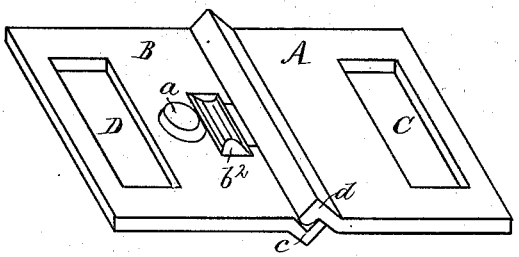

Fig. 2.

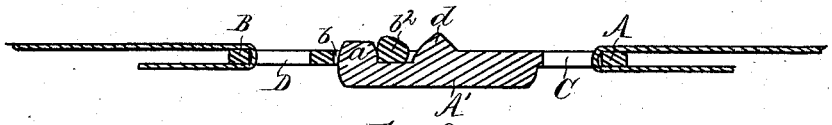

Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH EICHHOLZ, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN BALE-TIES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **164,821**, dated June 22, 1875; application filed May 10, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH EICHHOLZ, of Saint Louis, Missouri, have invented an Improved Bale-Tie or Buckle, of which the following is a specification:

This invention is a buckle or bale-tie for the purpose of securing the ends of bands for baling cotton, hemp, moss, and the like.

The design of my invention is to form the bale-tie so as to be cheaply made, which can be readily applied to or taken from the bands without the necessity of cutting same, and otherwise to possess advantages of being a safe and reliable locking device. My invention, therefore, relates to the improved buckle or bale-tie, constructed to operate in manner as will now more fully appear.

Of the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of both parts of my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my invention with both its parts locked together. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through band ends and both buckle parts when united.

A is one part of the buckle or tie; B, its complement part. The part A has cast, or forming part thereof, a coupling-bar, A′, having a rising lug, *a*. (See figures.) This bar A′ is made to project sufficiently so that its lug *a* can be brought in engagement with the opening C, which is in the buckle part B and shown in Figs. 1 and 2. For the same purpose the buckle part B has a slot at b^1. (See Fig. 1.) The projecting part of the bar A′ is passed through said slot, and thus the lug *a* can, from the under side, be made to engage the opening *b* in order to be fastened. At b^2 the buckle part B has a rising bearing intended to add strength to resist the strain brought upon the coupling-bar.

When on the bale, and the buckle parts A B are thus united by the bar A′, the expansive force of the bale is utilized to keep and retain said parts so fastened. The bar A′ being on the under side, the expansive force is against it, and it is impossible for the lug to self-disengage itself from its hold.

In order, however, to still further unite the buckle parts A B, and to utilize the strain of the bands for this purpose, I form said buckle parts to have locking-edges *c d*. The edge *c* is V-shaped, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) while that of *d* is similar shaped, being an inverted V-shape, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The edge *d* engages top of that of *c* in locking the buckle parts, as indicated in Fig. 2. The strain of the bands is therefore resisted by the edges *c d*, and, as said strain is in opposite directions, it tends more firmly to hold the buckle parts together.

C and D are suitable slots in each part of the buckle, in which the band ends are looped, as shown in Fig. 3. Each part of the buckle having the band ends looped thereto and passed round the bale, as usual, the buckle part A, by means of the coupling-bar A′, is made to engage by its lug *a* the opening *b* in the buckle part B. In doing so the locking-edges *c* and *d* come together as shown in Fig. 2, and thus the locking or fastening is had. To effect a disengagement it is but necessary in any apparent way to depress the part A, so as to disengage its lug from its hold, and thus no cutting of the bands is required, and the same, as well as buckle, can be reused.

What I claim is—

The buckle part formed to have a coupling-bar A′ with lug *a* and the V-shaped edge *d*, in combination with the complement buckle part formed to have the opening *b*, slot b^1, and edge *c*, all constructed to form a bale-tie or buckle, as herein shown and set forth.

In testimony of said invention, I have hereunto set my hand.

ADOLPH EICHHOLZ.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM W. HERTHEL,

CHAS. F. MEISNER.