C. KRIEG.

BALE-TIES.

No. 183,058. Patented Oct. 10, 1876.

Fig. 1.

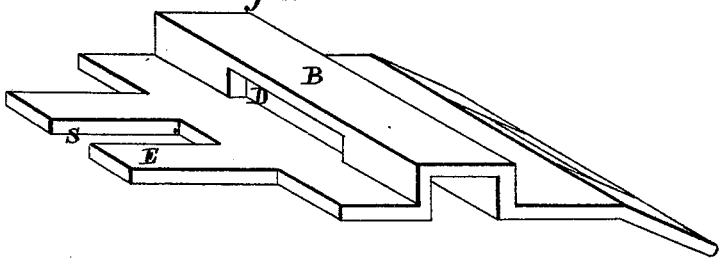


Fig. 2.

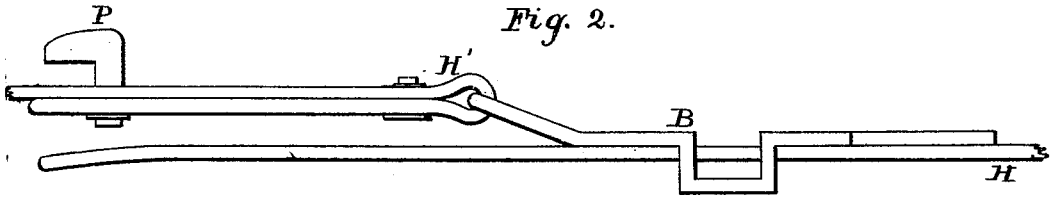
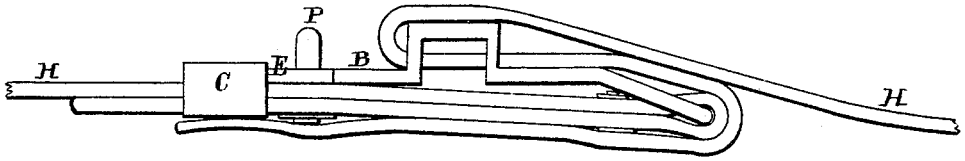


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN KRIEG, OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BALE-TIES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **183,058**, dated October 10, 1876; application filed May 10, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN KRIEG, of Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buckles or Clasps for Fastening the Bands or Ties of Cotton-Bales and other packages; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to take up the slack of the tie, hoop, strap, cord, or whatever form of band may be used, so as to make a perfectly-tight fastening—one that will not slip or give, and one that can be easily and quickly unfastened without cutting the band, or in any way injuring the parts. It is specially designed for cotton-bales, but applies equally well to all other kinds of bales or packages, and for all purposes for which a leather strap is used, as well as a cord or band of iron or other material.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the clasp free from the tie or band. Fig. 2 shows the clasp attached to the band and open. Fig. 3 shows the same with the clasp shut and fastened.

The clasp or buckle B, with the tongue E, is fastened to one end of the band or tie H′, Fig. 2. The band H is passed around the bale or package, and the end of it is passed through the slits D, Fig. 1, placing the clasp and strap in the position shown in Fig. 2. Then the clasp is shut by turning it like a hinge about the point H′, bringing it into the position shown in Fig. 3. This draws the band tight, the amount of slack taken up depending upon the length of the clasp, and if the tension is great I use a lever to assist in closing it.

The clasp may be fastened in a number of ways, two of which are shown by the drawings, and other well-known devices may be used. When it is shut the pivot-fastening P, Fig. 2, passes through the slot S, and is turned sidewise; or the clasp may be held by passing the sliding collar C over the end, as shown in Fig. 3, holding it firmly.

If the clasp is fastened, and it is wished to release the band, these steps are reversed. The fastening, whatever form is used, is unfastened, the clasp is thrown into the position shown in Fig. 2, and then the band H is drawn out.

The clasp B may be adapted and used for the purpose of drawing the strap tight, taking up all the slack only, and then using some other device or buckle for fastening the strap. In this application of my invention it would not strictly be a clasp or buckle, but a machine for tightening the strap or band.

I claim as my invention—

1. The clasp B with the tongue E, constructed substantially as herein described.

2. The combination of the clasp B with the tongue E, the band H, and the fastening P, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

3. The combination of the clasp B with the tongue E, the band H, and the sliding fastening C, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

CHRISTIAN KRIEG.

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