

C. BATTLE.
Bale-Tie.

No. 203,401.

Patented May 7, 1878.

Fig. 1.

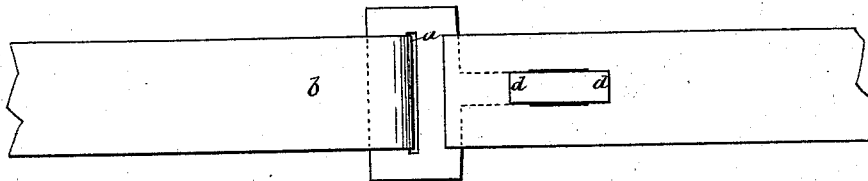


Fig. 2.

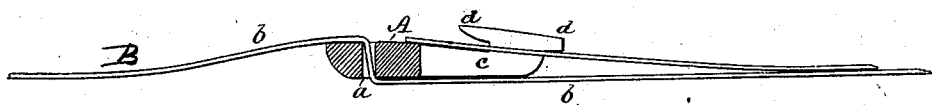


Fig. 3.

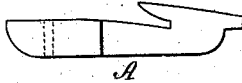
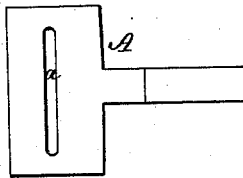


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CURRAN BATTLE, OF WARRENTON, GEORGIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BALE-TIES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 203,401, dated May 7, 1878; application filed October 29, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CURRAN BATTLE, of Warrenton, in the county of Warren and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bale-Tie Fastenings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to the construction of a buckle or fastening for a bale-band, whereby it is adapted to slide or be adjusted on one end of the band, and to bite and clamp the same at any point or place, and also to form a detachable connection with the free slotted end of the band.

The buckle is flat and T-shaped. Its broad end is provided with a slot, to adapt it to receive and bite one end of the bale-band, having sharp or angular edges, and the other end is bent upward, and has lugs or projections for locking with the slotted free end of the band.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a plan view, showing my improved buckle attached to a band. Fig. 2 is a sectional view, showing the manner in which the ends of the band are attached. Fig. 3 is a side view, and Fig. 4 a plan view, of the buckle.

The following is a particular description of the construction and operation of the fastening.

The broad end or head of the buckle has a slot, *a*, through which one end, *b*, of the bale-band B is inserted. The edges of the slot are angular, to enable it to bite the band or hold by friction, so as to prevent the buckle slipping on the band when the latter is tightened around the bale.

The end *b* of the band lies in contact with the side of the bale, and between it and the under side of the buckle, as shown, instead of being turned back or doubled upon itself, as usual in other ties of this class.

The shank *c* of the buckle is bent upward, and lugs *d d* are formed thereon, as shown. Said lugs project in opposite directions, and

are aligned with and parallel to the shank *c*. The slot *a* is narrow, having, however, sufficient width to allow the band B to be drawn easily through it when the buckle is held in a position at right angles, or nearly so, to the band.

To apply the buckle to a band, the latter is first drawn around the compressed bale in the usual way, and one end thereof inserted through the slot *a* of the buckle, and the latter slid along on the band until it reaches a certain point or place—to be determined by the size of the bales being compressed. The free end of the band is then drawn taut, and the buckle inserted through the slot *a*, Fig. 2. Then, the pressure on the bale being relaxed by lowering or raising the follower of the press, the expansion of the bale will draw the buckle-shank *c* down flat against the side of the bale, and cause the edges of the slot *a* to bite the band, as shown in Fig. 2. One end of the band will then be firmly held by friction with the slotted buckle-head, while the lugs *d* on the shank *c* form a secure lock with the other end.

The advantages of the buckle are its simplicity of construction, cheapness of manufacture, and adaptation for easy adjustment on the band, corresponding to the size of the bale.

What I claim is—

The improved T-shaped buckle for bale-bands, having a broad head provided with a slot, *a*, having angular edges to adapt it to bite and hold the band by friction when the end *b* of the same is extended beneath the buckles, and the narrow shank *c* bent upward and provided with the lugs *d d*, all as shown and described, to operate as specified.

CURRAN BATTLE.

Witnesses:

H. H. FITZPATRICK,
R. A. HILL.