T. R. PORTER.
Bale-Tie.

No. 209,358. Patented Oct. 29, 1878.

*Fig. 1.*

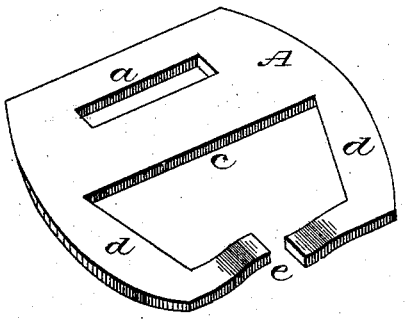
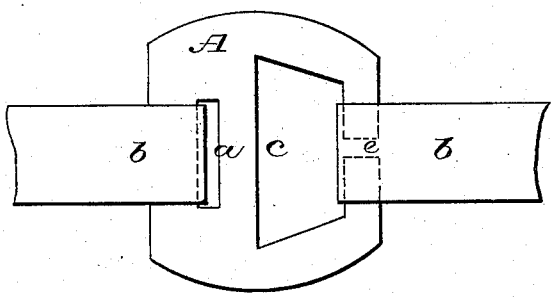



*Fig. 2.*




*Witnesses:*

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*Inventor:*

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by J. J. Greenough Atty

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY R. PORTER, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BALE-TIES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **209,358**, dated October 29, 1878; application filed July 11, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY R. PORTER, of Syracuse, New York, have invented a certain Improved Bale Tie or Buckle, of which the following is a specification:

My device is made to facilitate the locking and securely holding of bale-straps. It consists in the peculiar formation and construction of the locking part of the bale-tie, as more clearly appears in the following description and accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bale-tie detached. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same, with the ends of the bale-tie connected.

The general configuration of my improved tie is like several others now well known, the variation therefrom being principally in the locking part. The tie is formed from a flat metal plate, A, wrought or cast. Near one edge of this there is an oblong slot, *a*, of barely sufficient width and length to pass the end of a bale-strap through. There is another opening through the plate A, the base of which at *c* is parallel with but enough broader than the slot *a* to allow the band to pass the bar at *e* either way without turning the buckle. The sides of this larger opening are inclined inward at *d d*, and are terminated in front by a straight bar, which is parallel with the base *c*, and of sufficient width to admit the band to settle down on the bar without pinching the band. This bar is cut into at its center at *e*, as shown in the drawing. The two ends at *e* are bent out of the plane in opposite directions, as shown in Fig. 1. Thus constructed, the ends of the bale-strap *b* are united readily, one end of the strap *b* being put through the smaller slot *a* and doubled back. The other end being similarly bent, its loop is slipped onto one end of the bar at *e*, either side, without turning the tie or buckle, and far enough up the inclined side *d* to pass over the other bar at *e* without turning the buckle, as the strain is then brought upon strap *b*. The acute angle of the inclined side *d* guides the strap into position on both ends of the bar at *e* without any danger of unequal pressure upon the edge of the strap or on one end of the bar, that in some ties frequently ruptures the strap or breaks the buckle, as it in this case bears equally upon the two bars at *e*, as seen by the dotted lines, Fig. 2.

A bale-tie thus formed is stronger and more readily and securely applied, with less danger of breaking or being displaced, than any other with which I am acquainted.

Having thus fully described my improved bale-tie, I claim—

1. A reversible bale-tie constructed as herein described, having both ends at *e* turned outward in opposite directions from the plane of the face, as and for the purposes specified.

2. In the reversible bale-tie, the ends at *e* formed as described, in combination with the two inclined sides *d* and the slot *a*, in the manner and for the purposes specified.

T. R. PORTER.

Witnesses:

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