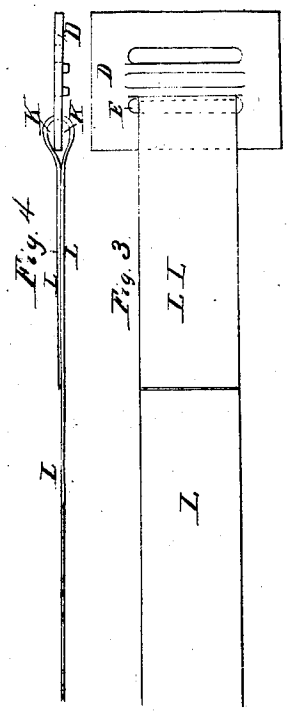
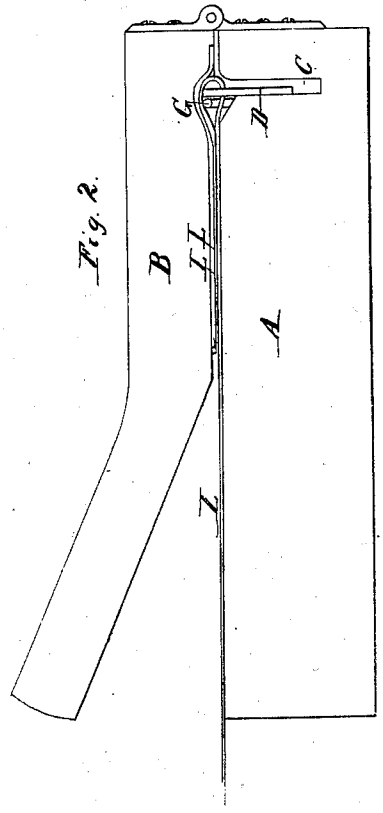
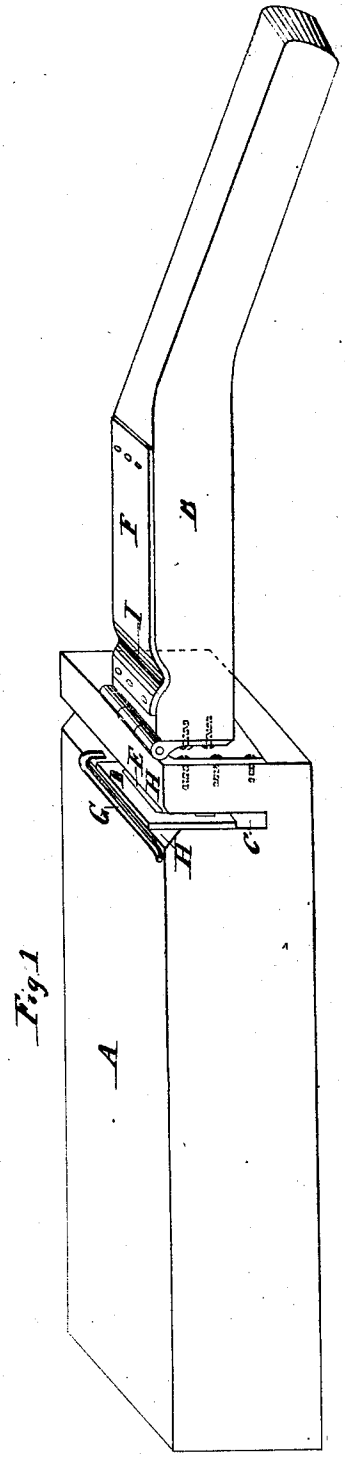
J. ADAMS.

MACHINE FOR FASTENING BALE TIES.

No. 65,856. Patented June 18, 1867.







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United States Patent Office.

JOSEPH ADAMS, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Letters Patent No. 65,856, *dated June* 18, 1867.

IMPROVED MACHINE FOR FASTENING BALE-TIES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH ADAMS, of the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, have invented a Machine for Fastening Buckles or Cotton-Bale Ties on to the hoops intended to be used for baling cotton, moss, hay, or any other similar packages for which such ties are used, and for any other purpose to which said machine may be usefully applied; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, sufficient to enable one skilled in the art to which the invention appertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine, opened and ready for use.

Figure 2 shows the machine closed, with the position of the bent hoop and buckle attached therein.

Figure 3 represents the hoop with buckle attached when removed from the machine.

Figure 4, an end view of the same.

The ordinary mode of applying buckles or iron ties to hoops is to bend one end of the hoop to which the buckle is to be attached, either by hand with a hammer or by a machine usually made of cast iron, ten or twelve inches long, four or five inches wide, and one or two inches thick. On one end of this machine is placed a half-revolving handle, which, when opened for use, lies horizontal with the machine and on a level with the face or bed of the machine, the width of the handle for a few inches from its base or hinge being about the same width of the hoop to be bent, and its length about the same as the bed of the machine. At the point where the bend is to be made in the hoop, and near the hinge on which the handle revolves, a small bar is attached to the bed of the machine, of the length required by the width of the hoop, measuring from the edge of the machine next to the operator. This bar or projection must be firmly fastened to the bed of the machine so as to bear a heavy pressure. The end of it projecting toward the operator must be elevated, free, and open, so as to allow the operator to run the hoop under the bar when the hoop is resting on the bed of the machine, either lengthwise or sidewise, as he may prefer. This elevation need not be more than two thicknesses of the hoop, unless allowance is to be made for paint, gumming the machine, &c. The thickness of the bar will be determined by the required room in the loop of the hoop to be bent over the said bar, and its width is regulated to suit the maker, say one or three inches. When operating the machine, as before remarked, the bed of the machine and the handle, when opened or extended to receive the hoop, must be on a level; the end of the hoop to be bent must then pass under the bar and project over the hinge and on to the handle a few inches. The handle is then quickly reversed forward, lapping the end of the hoop which rested upon it over the bar above described, the handle covering the machine in its closed position. The handle is then returned to its horizontal position, leaving the end of the hoop lapped over the bar. The space under the bar being solid and smooth, free and open toward the operator, the hoop in its bent condition is slipped off of the bar towards his person and passed to another table to have the buckles attached. This requires an additional hand, who inserts the looped or bent hoop through the slot or opening in one end of the buckle or tie and hammers the loop end down flat with the hoop to prevent the buckle from becoming disengaged from the hoop.

My improvement, which I shall now describe, dispenses with this last operation entirely, as my machine both bends the hoop and adjusts the buckle at the same time, and by one motion and the same operator. The body of the machine and the handle are substantially the same as in the above-described machine now in use, and are operated in the same manner, as described.

My improvement consists as follows: First, in cutting into the bed A of the machine a groove or mortise, C, at the point at which the bend of the hoop is to be made. This mortise must be large enough to admit the buckle or tie D intended to be used, and so arranged that the slot E in the tie through which the hoop L is to pass will be even with the bed of the machine and the top surface F of the handle B, when extended, and on which the end of the hoop is to lie. The top or mouth of the mortise is filed away, H H, on either edge, so as to form an oval shape, and allow the sinking of the hoop and tie into it, when the force is applied by the handle, room being left in the bottom of the mortise C to allow of said depression. Immediately over the mortise in which the tie is inserted I place a spring, G, in lieu of the bar, as described in the old machine. This spring is firmly fastened at one end in the bed of the machine, the other projecting horizontally over the

tie in the mortise and slightly elevated above so as to spring down upon the tie D when the pressure of the handle B comes upon it. This forces the tie D, together with the hoop L, down into the mouth or oval shape of mortise H H, while the oval shape in the handle, at the point I, gives a similar shape to the hoop on top when forced by the handle over the spring G, as shown in fig. 2. This oval shape in the bent hoop allows the tie D to turn readily in the hoop, as if on a hinge, as in K K, fig. 4, the end of the hoop being forced close down at the point L L, preventing the buckle or tie from sliding off.

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

1. The mortise C in the bed of the machine, to admit the tie buckle or fastening, and to accomplish its adjustment to the hoop by the same motion which bends the hoop.

2. The spring G, as set forth above.

3. The indentation or oval shape in the handle, at the point I and at the points H H, to form the bend over and under the spring G, substantially as described and represented.

JOSEPH ADAMS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

R. G. LATTING,

W. B. PHILLIPS.