R. S. GOODGION.

Improvement in Cotton-Bale Ties.

No. 130,293. Patented Aug. 6, 1872.

Fig. 1

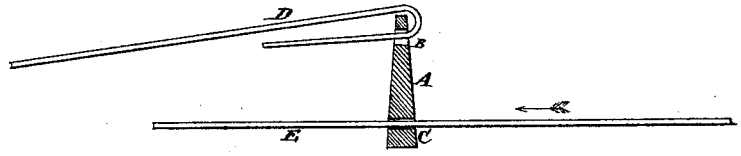


Fig. 2

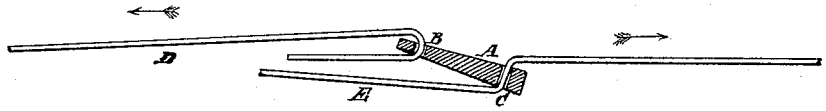
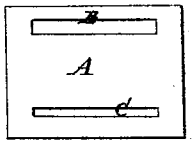


Fig. 3



Witnesses.
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A.M. PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS.)

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT S. GOODGION, OF GOODGION'S FACTORY, SOUTH CAROLINA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO COURTNEY, EVERETT & CO., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON-BALE TIES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **130,293**, dated August 6, 1872.

Specification describing a new and useful Improvement in Buckles for Cotton-Bale Ties, invented by ROBERT S. GOODGION, of Goodgion's Factory, in the county of Laurens and State of South Carolina.

This invention relates to bale-ties for fastening the metallic bands of cotton-bales; and consists of a plate or buckle constructed and applied to the band as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents the buckle and band as when being adjusted to the bale, it being an edge view. Fig. 2 shows the same parts, but representing the buckle as holding the band when the bale is expanding. Fig. 3 shows the buckle detached.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the buckle or plate, made of metal of suitable thickness, and wider than the band, so that holes or slots B C, to receive the ends of the band, are made therein, as seen in the drawing. D and E represent the ends of the band. The slot B in the buckle A is made larger or wider than the band is thick, as seen in the drawing. The slot C is sufficiently wide to allow the end E of the band to easily pass through. The buckle is made tapering or wedge-shaped, the large slot B being in the thinner portion, which allows the buckle to render or turn on the band, while the other slot, as the buckle turns or is drawn by the expansion of the bale, gripes the band, as seen in Fig. 2, and prevents the band from slipping. The position of the buckle, when the strain is brought upon the band, is seen in Fig. 2. In inserting the end E the buckle is held as seen in Fig. 1, the other end D having been put through the slot D and bent down, forming a loop, as seen. When the band is placed around the bale and adjusted in the buckle, as seen in Fig. 1, the latter is turned slightly toward the arrow, Fig. 1, and gripes the band with a force which increases with the strain and bends it, as seen in Fig. 2, rendering the tie as secure and strong as the band itself.

The buckle is made of wrought-iron or other suitable material, and is applicable only to iron or metallic bale-bands.

I am aware of the Lancaster and other similar ties, but the great objection to them is that they slip when the band is pulled, while my tapering or wedge-shaped buckle A takes a "gripe" that holds fast.

I do not claim a wedge-shaped buckle operating in connection with the ends of the tie, as shown in the Letters Patent of J. S. Wallis, dated May 4, 1869; but

What I do claim is—

The tie-plate A, formed in wedge shape, as shown, and provided with transverse slots B C, in combination with the band-ends D E, when arranged and operated substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

ROBERT S. GOODGION.

Witnesses:
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