July 17, 1928. 1,677,828

P. L. HOWLETT

COTTON TIE SPLICE

Filed Jan. 21, 1928

Fig. 2.

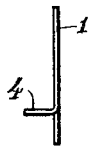



Fig. 1.

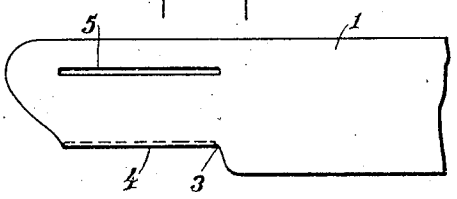



Fig. 5.

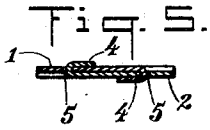



Fig. 3.




Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## COTTON-TIE SPLICE.

Application filed January 21, 1928. Serial No. 248,430.

This invention relates to an improved cotton tie splice, an object of the invention being to provide a splice which will present no sharp edges and which will have a maximum of strength and durability.

My invention has particularly to do with cotton tie splices for cotton bales and the like and is designed to conform to the requirements of the law of certain States of the United States and provide a cheap, efficient, practical, fool-proof splice.

In the State of Texas and other States rigid laws are made controlling the baling of cotton and particularly defining just how the bales must be tied. This law is known as the spider law, which means that when the cotton is tied with metal ties no end, buckle, rivet or any part of the tie shall protrude so as to injure any one in handling the bale in transit. Most cotton and cotton ties are handled by ordinary labor and it is necessary that a tie must be fool-proof and entirely practical to satisfy the trade as well as the law. Any square corners left on cotton ties especially where the tie is spliced are liable to make what is known as a "spider". My improved cotton tie splice has rounded or curved edges so that no sharp corners are left which could possibly make what is known as a "spider", and the splice can be easily and quickly made and provided ample strength to withstand the pressure of the bales.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a plan view of one end or section, it being understood that both sections are precisely alike but reversely positioned;

Figure 2 is an end view of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a perspective view showing two sections in juxtaposition;

Figure 4 is a perspective view showing the splice completed;

Figure 5 is a view in section on the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

1 and 2 represent sections of a cotton tie splice, and these sections at their splicing ends are constructed precisely alike but are reversely positioned. Each section has a notch 3 in one edge, and the metal between the notch 3 and the end of the section is bent at right angles forming a tongue 4.

The walls of the notch 3 and the ends of the tongue 4 are curved or rounded so as to present sharp edges, as clearly illustrated. The end of each section has a general compound curvature so that one edge of each section is longer than the other, and in each section adjacent its longer edge a longitudinal slot 5 is provided which though slightly longer than the tongue has its ends in approximate transverse alinement.

In coupling the sections, the section 1 is placed over section 2 with the tongues 4 projected through the respective slots 5 and then bent flat against the sections, as illustrated in Figure 4, so that a strong and durable splice is had and no angular points nor sharp edges are left on the splice.

I claim:

A cotton tie splice, including a pair of sections exactly alike but reversely positioned, each section having its end of general compound curvature whereby one edge of the section is longer than the other, a tongue bent at right angles to each section and located at the shorter edge thereof, said sections having longitudinal slots therein adjacent their longer edges, said slots having their ends in approximate alinement with the ends of the tongues and said tongues having their edges curved or rounded, the tongue of each section being projected through the slot of the other section and bent flat against the section to lock the sections together.

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