

F. COOK.
Cotton-Bale Ties.

No. 138,482.

Patented May 6, 1873.

FIG 1.

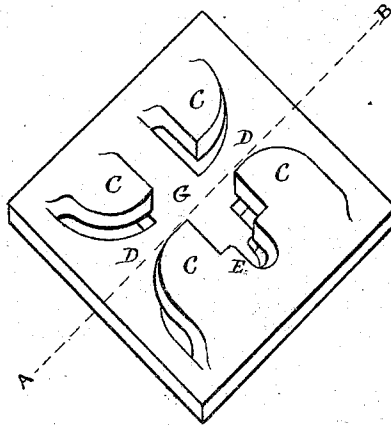


FIG 2.

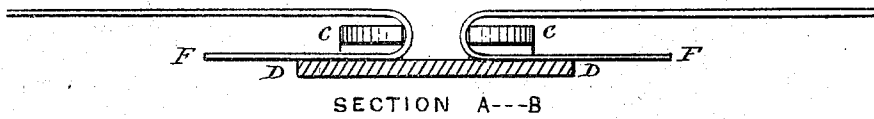
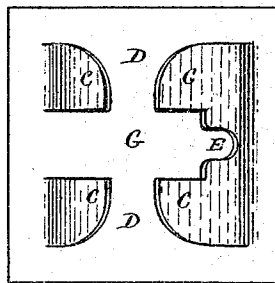


FIG 3.



WITNESSES

J. W. Kinison
S. S. Carlisle

INVENTOR

Fredrick Cook

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERIC COOK, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON-BALE TIES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **138,482**, dated May 6, 1873; application filed April 21, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERIC COOK, of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented certain Improvements in Metallic Bale-Ties, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of my invention consists of a new buckle or clasp for uniting the ends of metal bands for baling purposes, made out of a solid plate of metal, the same metal remaining in the finished clasp that existed in the plate before submitting it to the dies used to form it, the clasp having all the convenience of an open-slotted mortised clasp, but without open slot or mortice, and having a back against which the bent end of the band presses, when the band is in place. This I effect by raising a portion of the metal above the original plane, and forming four band-seats, C, Figs. 1, 2, and 3. Each end of the band being bent into a loop, is passed onto two of the band-seats—that is, each loop strains on a pair of band-seats. No metal being removed from the clasp, the bent ends F of the band press against the body D of the buckle, and do not depend on the expansive force of the bale to hold the looped ends in place.

A buckle or link is thus produced without an open slot cut through one bar of clasp and leading into a mortise, as in the Cook patent of March 2, 1858, the arrow, and other popular clasps; for in this new clasp I use no open slot and no mortise, but produce a clasp containing all the original metal in the square or oblong plate, equally as convenient and quick of adjustment as any open-slot mortised buckle now in use.

Reference is made to annexed drawing, in which like letters refer to like parts.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of clasp. Fig. 2 is a section through A B of Fig. 1, and shows how the bands are inserted. Fig. 3 is a view of the bottom of the clasp, and which presses against the bale.

The band-seats C are raised enough above the level of the plane of the clasp to admit the bent ends of the bands between the band-seats C and the body of the clasp D. The central metal G connects the parts D, gives them strength, and, with the parts D, interposes between the bent ends F of the bands and the cotton-bale, so they are prevented unhooking by the metal of the clasp. Thus a fastening is made by inserting onto the band-seats C the looped ends of the bands, either on or off a bale, and in either case a tie is formed independent of the expansive force of the bale to hold the bent ends F in place. E is a cut in the metal to allow the band to pass enough to one side to get it onto the band-seats C.

What I claim is—

A clasp for cotton-bale ties, having two pairs of raised lips, C C, recessed for the reception of the bent ends of the bands, and so made, with relation to the body of the clasp, as that said ends shall pass between the lips and body of the clasp, as and for the purpose described and represented.

FREDERIC COOK.

Witnesses:

F. B. PARKINSON,
S. S. CARLISLE.