

No. 767,204.

PATENTED AUG. 9, 1904.

D. A. CARPENTER.  
DEVICE FOR TYING PACKAGES.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 12, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

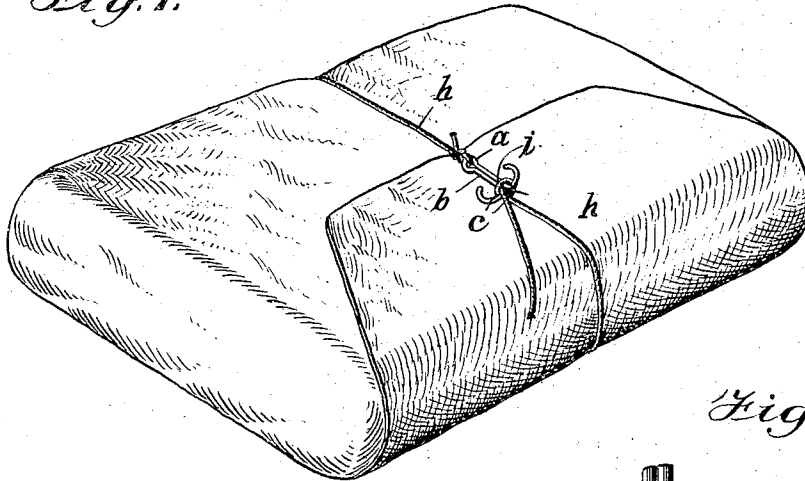


Fig. 4.

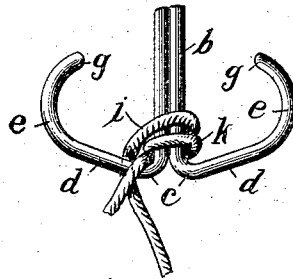


Fig. 2.

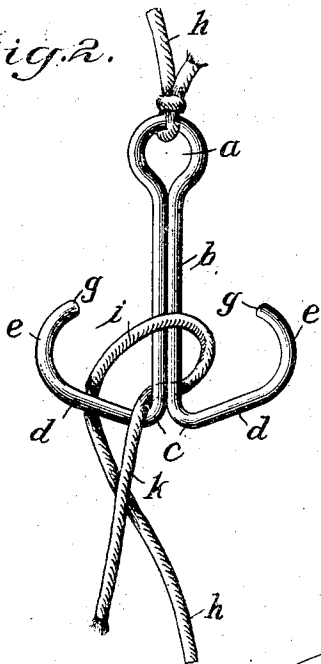


Fig. 3.

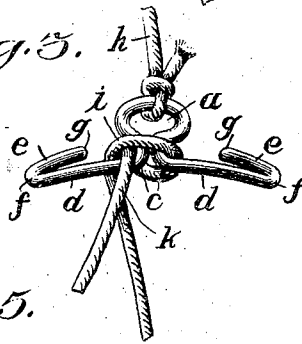
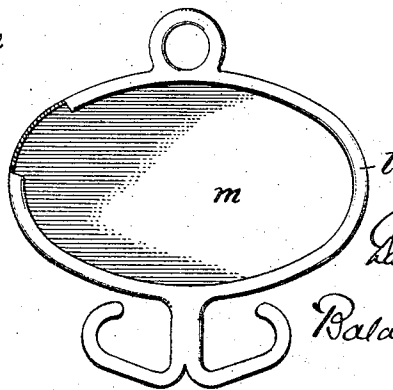


Fig. 5.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL A. CARPENTER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO JOSEPH W. CUSHMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## DEVICE FOR TYING PACKAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 767,204, dated August 9, 1904.

Application filed November 12, 1902. Serial No. 131,024. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DANIEL A. CARPENTER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Device for Tying Packages, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a convenient means for securely tying packages of papers and bundles of various kinds which permits of the ready release of the cord when desired without destruction of the device or cutting of or injury to the cord.

It comprises a structure attached to one end of the tying-cord and having a shank at the outer end of which extend arms that are inclined somewhat toward the other end of the shank to which the cord is permanently secured. The device is so shaped as not to injure the papers or package to which it is applied, is cheap in construction, and of great simplicity.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a package secured by means of this improved tying device. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 indicate the device on an enlarged scale and illustrate the way in which the cord is secured. Fig. 5 shows a modification in which the device is enlarged and provided with a card or surface for inscription of an address or contents of the bundles, &c.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, this device comprises a structure formed of wire bent centrally to form an eye *a* and shank *b*, composed of contiguous parallel parts of the wire, each of which is at the end of the shank curved outwardly, as at *c*, and then extends, preferably, straight outwardly and rearwardly, as at *d*. The ends are preferably curved around toward the shank, as at *e*, to prevent their engagement with the surface of the package. The arms *d e* are preferably curved transversely to the general direction of the shank, as seen particularly in Fig. 3, and in the application of the device to a package the concave face is turned downwardly, so that the bent or curved part *f* will bear upon the surface of the package rather than the extreme

ends of the wire *g*. A cord *h* of appropriate length is permanently secured in the eye *a*. 50

This device, comprising the cord and structure having the shank *b* and outwardly-extending arms *d*, is used as follows: The cord is passed around the package and the end part *i* thereof is passed under the left-hand arm *d*, 55 as viewed in Figs. 2 to 4, then over the shank, and the end *k* is then brought back under the shank and drawn between the part *i* of the cord and the arm *d*. This is illustrated clearly in Figs. 2 and 3. When the part *i* is passed 60 over the shank, the cord may be drawn tight, so that *h*, Fig. 2, is taut and sufficient strain is exerted to force the part *k* between *i* and the part *d*, or the cord may be applied loosely, as indicated in Fig. 2, and in either case the 65 strain upon the end *k* will draw the part *h* of the cord tightly around the package, and the cord being then under sufficient tension the part *i* thereof draws against that portion of the part *k* that lies in the curve *c*, uniting the arm *d* 70 and shank *b*. In this way it is firmly held, and the greater the tension of the cord the tighter will be the grip of the part *i* upon the part *k*. To release the cord, it is only necessary to draw the part *k* out of position in the curve 75 *c* and from between the arm *d* and part *i* of the cord. The arms *d* are inclined, as shown, so that when strain is exerted upon the cord it will be directed into the curved parts *c* at the inner ends of the arms next the shank. 80 The best results are obtained, it is thought, when the radius of the curve at *c* is approximately that of the circumference of the cord. For greater security after the cord is secured, as described and shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the 85 part *k* thereof may again be passed over and under the shank and again by exertion of sufficient strain forced between the arm *d* and the part *i* of the cord. This double tie or lock is illustrated in Fig. 4. 90

In Fig. 5 is shown a structure having a shank and outwardly-extending inclined arms; but the end of the shank is connected with an oval or other shaped ring *l*, in the opposite side of which is formed an eye for permanent 95 attachment of the cord and within which may

be appropriately secured a disk *m*—of cardboard, for instance—for the purpose stated. When constructed in this way, the device may best be made of sheet metal.

5 I claim as my invention—

1. A package-tying device comprising a structure consisting of a shank having at one end arms extending outward from opposite sides, inclined toward the opposite end of the shank, curved inwardly at their ends, and bent transversely to the plane of the shank, and a cord permanently attached to said opposite end of the shank, substantially as described.

2. A package-tying device comprising a

structure formed from a single piece of wire 15 having an eye at one end, a shank composed of parallel, contiguous portions of the wire, outwardly-extending inclined arms projecting from the shank, curved inwardly at their ends and bent transversely to the plane of the 20 shank, and a cord attached to the eye and adapted to engage the arms.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

DANIEL A. CARPENTER.

Witnesses:

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