No. 761,038. PATENTED MAY 24, 1904.

G. L. EDGERTON.

TIE FOR COTTON BUNDLES.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 11, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

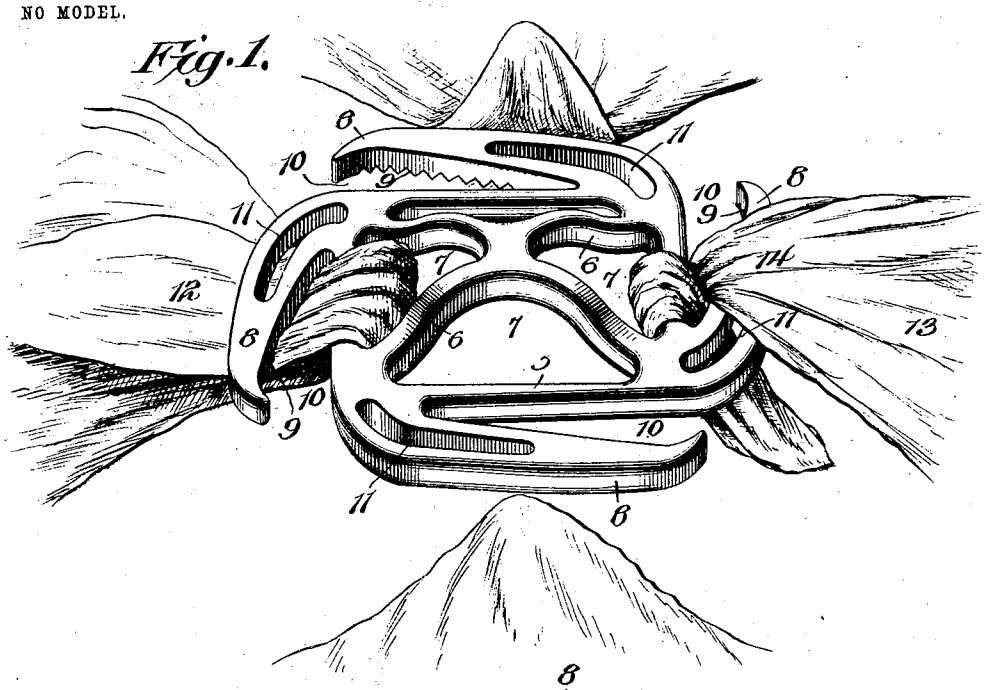


Fig. 2.

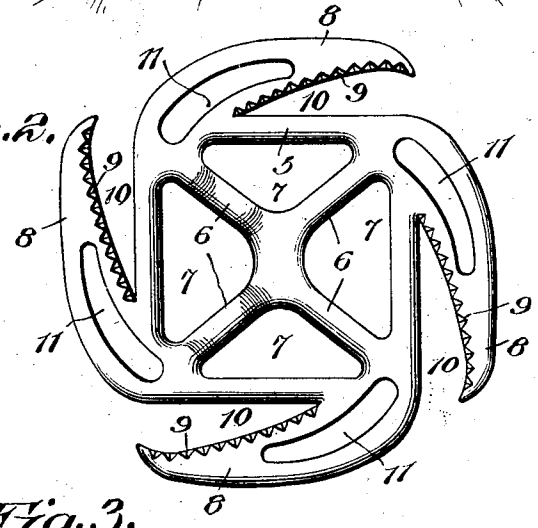
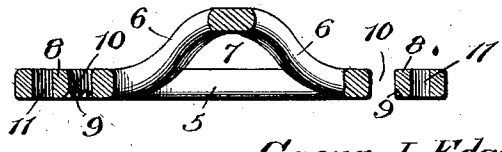


Fig. 3.



George L. Edgerton, Inventor,

By E. G. Siggers.

Attorney

Witnesses

Howard D. Orr.

B. F. Foster

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 761,038. Patented May 24, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. EDGERTON, OF RAEFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

TIE FOR COTTON-BUNDLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 761,038, dated May 24, 1904.

Application filed August 11, 1903. Serial No. 169,147. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. EDGERTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Raeford, in the county of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Tie for Cotton-Bundles, of which the following is a specification.

In cotton-harvesting it is now the custom to pick the seeds in bags or baskets, which when filled are emptied onto large rectangular sheets spread upon the ground or floor. At the end of the day these sheets are folded over the cotton contained therein and the corners are tied together. The whole is then transported to the gin-house and weighed, after which the sheets are emptied to be used for the next day's work. In view of the fact that a sheet when filled weighs in the neighborhood of three hundred pounds it will be evident that the knots become tightly drawn during the handling and weighing, (the bundle being suspended from the knotted ends in the latter operation,) so that it is extremely difficult to untie them. The result is that the knots are often cut, thereupon ruining the sheets. Moreover, it ordinarily requires the services of two persons to properly compress and tie the corners. The present invention is primarily intended for securing the corners of these cotton-holding sheets together, though it may, perhaps, be employed in other analogous relations.

One object is to provide a structure of this character that will securely hold the corners against accidental disassociation, but at the same time permit of their ready release when desired.

A further object is to provide a tie that may be operated by one person with ease and convenience and will permit the drawing of the sheet tightly about the cotton. Moreover, scales may be engaged therewith, so that the bundle can be readily weighed. Heretofore it has been necessary to employ in connection with the scales a short strap or rope, which was passed beneath the knotted ends. In the present instance this arrangement can be obviated by engaging the scales directly with the tie.

The preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings and is described in the following specification. An inspection of the claims hereto appended will clearly indicate, however, that the invention is not limited to the exact details of construction set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tie, illustrating two ways of securing the sheet thereto. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the tie. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view through the same.

Similar reference-numerals indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In the embodiment illustrated a body is employed comprising a rectangular marginal frame 5, to which are connected intermediate intersecting cross-bars 6, extending to the corners of said marginal frame. These cross-bars therefore constitute an intermediate web, the central portion of which is preferably raised above the plane of the marginal frame, as is clearly shown in Fig. 3. As a result of this construction the body is provided with oppositely-disposed openings 7. Oppositely-extending jaws 8 project from the opposite edges of the body, being preferably connected at the corners. These jaws taper toward their free ends, and one of the inner edges of each is serrated, as shown at 9. The result of the arrangement of the jaws and marginal frame is a plurality of tapering mouths 10, one being located on each side of the body. Openings 11 may be made in the jaws, if desired.

It is believed that the use of this device will be clearly apparent by reference to Fig. 1, where the four corners of a sheet are illustrated. Two of these corners are shown attached in slightly different ways to the tie, these corners being respectively designated 12 and 13. Where a sufficient length of material is obtained—as, for instance, when the sheet is not completely folded—the end 12 is passed through one of the openings 7 and around the adjacent portion of the marginal frame, then beneath the adjacent jaw 8. The result is that the end or corner is securely fastened to the tie. The other ends can then be secured in the same way and are drawn as tightly as possible or desirable. In case the

sheet is well filled, so that the corners to be secured are comparatively short, the ends may be fastened in the usual way; but in order to prevent any accidental slipping that may take place each corner is preferably engaged over the hook, as shown at 14, the strain thereupon serving to bind the terminal in the confined portion of the mouth and in engagement with the walls thereof. In weighing the bundle of cotton the hook of the scales is engaged beneath the web or the cross-bars thereof, and said bundle can therefore be readily suspended. The corners, moreover, while being securely held can be readily detached from the tie, thus avoiding the cutting thereof and the usual difficulties attending the opening of the sheet.

From the foregoing it is thought that the construction, operation, and many advantages of the herein-described invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without further description, and it will be understood that various changes in the size, shape, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

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

1. In a tie of the class described, a body having opposite side edges, and oppositely-extending jaws projecting from the side edges and alongside of the same to form contracted receiving-mouths, said jaws being disposed transversely of the line of strain from the material secured in the mouths.

2. In a tie of the class described, a body having opposite substantially parallel side edges, and jaws projecting from the side edges and alongside of the same to form receiving-mouths, said jaws being disposed transversely to the line of strain from the material secured in the mouths.

3. In a tie of the class described, a body having opposite substantially parallel side edges and oppositely-extending jaws projecting from the edges and located in angular relation thereto forming tapered receiving-mouths.

4. In a tie of the class described, a substantially rectangular body, the opposite edges of which are substantially parallel, and jaws projecting from the various edges and alongside the same in angular relation thereto to form tapering receiving-mouths.

5. A tie of the class described, comprising a body having openings through which the material is passed, and clamping-jaws located adjacent to and outside of the openings.

6. A tie of the class described, comprising a body having openings contiguous to its several edges through which the material is passed, and clamping-jaws located at the edges and adjacent to the openings, said jaws coacting with the edges and being disposed in angular relation thereto, to form tapering mouths.

7. A tie of the class described, comprising a body, said body consisting of a marginal frame and a web connecting different portions of the frame, and jaws carried by the body.

8. A tie of the class described, comprising a body consisting of a marginal frame and an intermediate web connected to the frame and elevated above the plane of the same, and jaws carried by the marginal frame.

9. A tie of the class described, comprising a marginal frame, an intermediate web consisting of intersecting cross-bars connected to the frame, and oppositely-extending sets of jaws carried by the opposite edges of the frame and forming therewith tapering mouths in which the material is clamped.

10. In a tie of the class described, a body having means at one side for the attachment of a sheet and being provided at its opposite side with an opening through which the sheet is passed and a mouth disposed transversely of the line of strain of said sheet when passed through the opening, a marginal bar separating the opening and inner portion of the mouth, said bar being located transversely of the line of strain of the sheet, and a jaw defining the outer wall of said mouth, said jaw being disposed in angular relation to said bar and transversely of the line of strain of the sheet.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

G. L. EDGERTON.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. SIGGERS,

ERNEST L. HARKNESS.