

E. LATHAM.
BALE TIE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 22, 1909.

995,691.

Patented June 20, 1911.

Fig. 1.

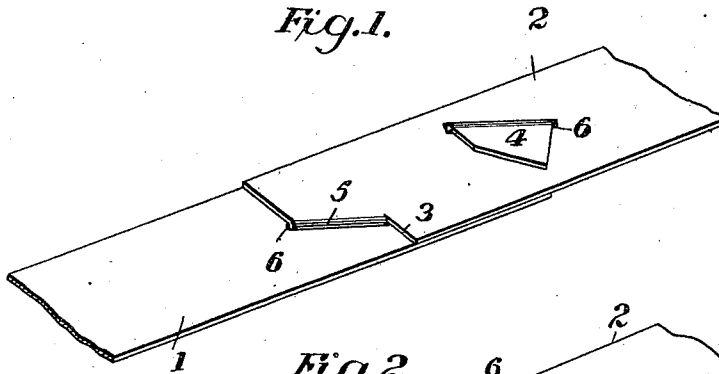


Fig. 2.

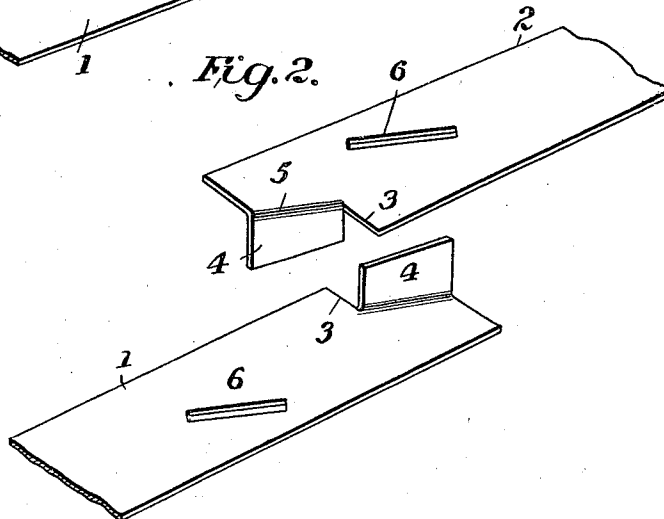
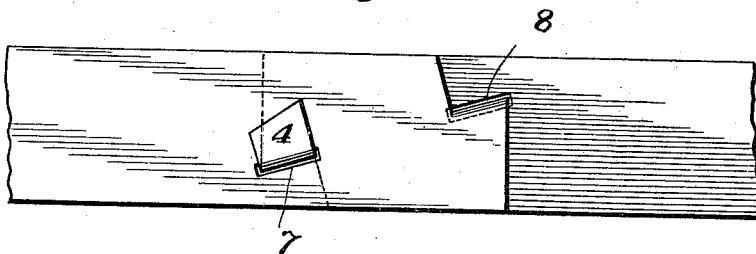


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

J. G. Hinkel
Milton Ottenberg.

Inventor

Edgar Latham

Forster, Freeman, Mitten & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR LATHAM, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BALE-TIE.

995,691.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 20, 1911.

Application filed November 22, 1909. Serial No. 529,482.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR LATHAM, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bale-Ties, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for securing together the ends of bale bands and has particular reference to cotton bale ties, although it is of course adapted to other uses. Its objects are to produce a strong, simple and compact joint for the ends of bale ties which can be easily and cheaply made and which will be in such form as to have no projecting points to be engaged by the covering of the bale. Its novel features will be apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a perspective view of two band sections united by my improved means; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the two sections separated; and Fig. 3 is a plan view of a modified form.

As shown in the drawings the ends of the two band sections 1 and 2 are made exactly alike, and therefore it is sufficient to describe one of them in detail. Near the end of the band section I make a cut 3 in the material inwardly from the margin, thus producing a tongue 4 which, as shown in Fig. 2, is bent at an angle to the body of the section upon the line 5. This line 5 is at an angle to the sides of the band section, being nearer to the margin opposite the side from which the tongue is cut at its portion nearest the end of the band section, thus leaving the tongue 4 in such position that when it is bent inward against the band it will bend slightly to the rear or away from the end of the section. The section is furthermore provided with a slot 6 arranged diagonally of the band section, and preferably some distance to the rear of the tongue 4, and this slot is in such position and is so arranged as to receive the tongue of the opposite section when the parts are brought together with the two sections in line, as shown in Fig. 1. After the sections are brought together with each tongue entering the opposite slot, the tongues are bent down against the surface of the band so as to form a smooth joint clamping the two sections together.

The diagonal arrangement of the slots and tongues enables me to secure the requisite

strength in the joint, since it enables me to use wider tongues than would be possible if they were cut from the material at right angles to the length. Being at an angle the slots do not extend so far across the band and consequently do not weaken it to the same extent as they would if at right angles, and at the same time the tensile strain on the parts is not altogether taken up on the edge of the tongues as would be the case if those tongues were arranged longitudinally of the band.

In the particular arrangement as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, which is the preferred form, it will be noted that the two tongues are folded inwardly in opposite directions and that the line of pull is on the inner face of the hooked extensions formed by the tongues. While the pull on the inclined contact surfaces of one tongue and slot tends to make the parts move in one direction, the pull on the other tongue and slot tends to make them move in the opposite direction, and consequently the parts are held in place and the strain is taken on the face of the tongues rather than on the edges.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a modified form in which the inclination of the slots 7 and 8 is opposite to that shown in the first two figures, and in this case the tongues are bent on an angle toward the ends of the sections from which they are cut.

It will be observed that since the tongues are bent over against the material at an angle to the length of the band, as shown for instance in Fig. 3, there will be a clamping and binding action which will resist the strain of a longitudinal pull on the bands and the entire pull will not be taken up on the sharp edge of the bent over portion or tongue.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. In a bale band, the combination of two similar band sections each provided with a slot cut diagonally therein, a tongue cut from the material of the band at the end of each section and bent outwardly therefrom on a diagonal line in such position that the tongue of one section will pass through the slot of the opposite section when the band sections are put together in line, the said tongues being passed through the said slots and bent back upon the opposite band section so as to clamp it and form a smooth joint.

2. In a bale band, the combination of two
similar band sections each provided with a
slot cut diagonally therein, a tongue cut
from the material of the band at the end
5 of each section and bent outwardly there-
from on a diagonal line which approaches
the margin of the section most closely at the
end of said section, the said tongues and
slots being so arranged that the tongue of
10 one section enters the slot of the opposite sec-

tion and the tongues being bent back upon
the material to clamp the parts together and
form a smooth joint.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

EDGAR LATHAM.

Witnesses:

JNO. W. JONES,

MORRIS H. HARROLSON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
