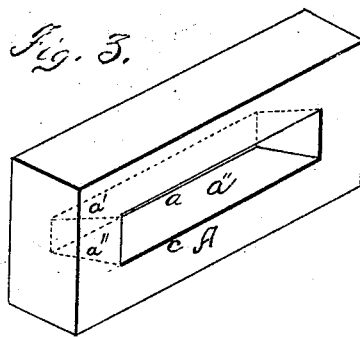
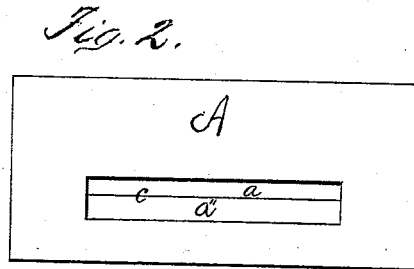
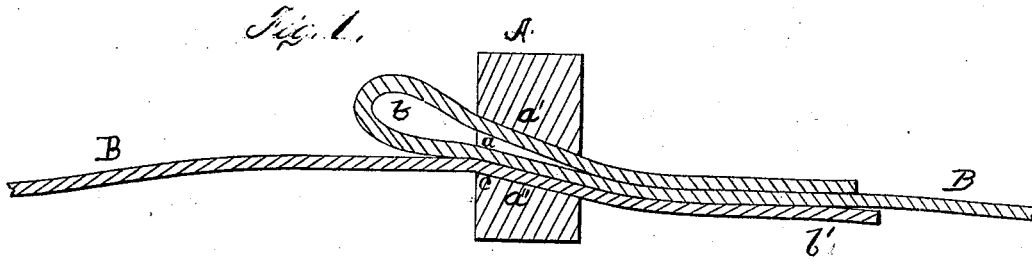


A. A. GOLDSMITH.
Cotton-Bale Ties.

No. 152,362.

Patented June 23, 1874.



WITNESSES
Robert Corbett,
George E. Upham,

BY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAHAM A. GOLDSMITH, OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON-BALE TIES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **152,362**, dated June 23, 1874; application filed June 6, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM A. GOLDSMITH, of Charleston, in the county of Charleston and State of South Carolina, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Bale-Ties; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of a sectional view of my bale-tie, and Figs. 2 and 3 are detail views.

This invention has relation to bale-ties, wherein a buckle is used to unite the two ends of a binder; and it consists in a buckle having a slot through it of such construction that, when a bent end of a binder is inserted therein, along with a straight end thereof, they shall both be bent obliquely to the line of strain, and the straight end be firmly held by the bent end and an angle upon the outer surface of the buckle, thereby allowing the binder to be adjusted to fit a compressed mass of any size.

In the annexed drawings, A designates a buckle, having constructed through it a slot, *a*, having beveled surfaces *a'* *a''*, which are obliquely inclined to the line of strain of the binder. B designates a metallic binder of suitable strength, which is bent upon itself as regards one of its ends, to form a wedging-loop, *b*, and of which the other end, *b'*, is straight.

The slot *a* of the buckle A has its upper and lower bearing-surfaces beveled, the one toward the other, their general direction being downward and oblique to the line of strain, and the upper surface *a'* of said slot inclined

at a greater angle to the flat surfaces of the buckle than the lower surface *a''*. If the straight end of the binder be now passed through the slot *a* of buckle A from its flaring side, and the buckle be passed along the binder B until the bent end *b* is received into the slot, its bent portion being uppermost, and if, then, the binder be passed around the compressed mass, and secured by passing the straight end *b'* into slot *a*, under the bent portion *b* of binder B, the said binder may be adjusted around a mass of any size by drawing it through said slot by its straight end, and if when so arranged the pressure upon the substance to be baled be removed, the expansion of the mass will cause the ends of the said binder to be bent in the same angle with the inclined inner surfaces of the slot *a*, and the bent portion *b* of the binder B acting upon a straight portion of said binder, will force the latter strongly against the angular lower lip *c* of the lower beveled surface of the slot *a*, thereby securing the flat portion of said binder in the buckle, owing to the very strong friction of said part over the angular lip *c* of the slot.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The buckle A, having a slot, *a*, with its walls *a'* *a''* inclined downward and toward each other, in combination with the binder B, having a straight end, *b'*, and a bent end, *b*, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

A. A. GOLDSMITH.

Witnesses:

JACOB WILLIMAN,
ASBETH COHEN.