J. M. BRANDENBURG.

BALE-TIE.

No. 173,527. Patented Feb. 15, 1876.

*Fig: 1.*

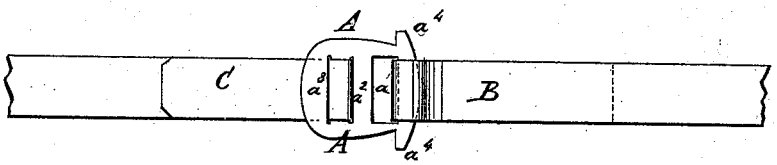



*Fig: 2.*

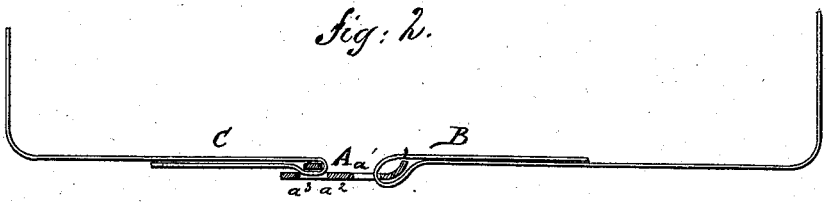
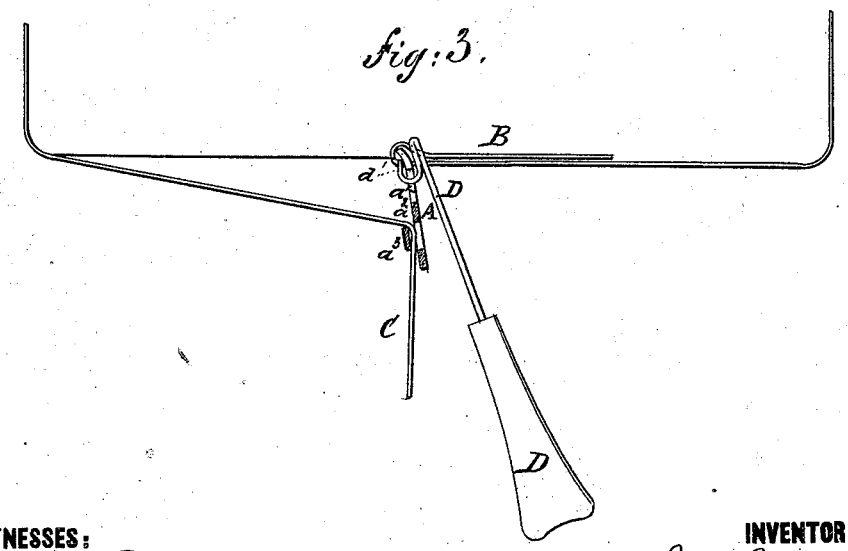



*Fig: 3.*




WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. BRANDENBURG, OF FORT MOTTE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BALE-TIES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **173,527**, dated February 15, 1876; application filed December 27, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN M. BRANDENBURG, of Fort Motte, in the county of Orangeburg and State of South Carolina, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bale-Ties, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a top view of my improved bale-tie, shown as applied to a bale-band. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the same, shown with the brace in place and with the tie and the end of the bale-band partly turned down. Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved bale-tie which shall be so constructed that it may be easily applied to the bale-band, and will securely hold said band.

The invention consists in the bale-tie provided with the three slots, and with the lugs upon the ends of its side edges next the single slot, as hereinafter fully described.

A represents the tie, which may be cast, or may be struck up out of sheet metal. In the tie A, near its end, is formed a cross-slot, $a^1$, to receive a loop formed upon the end B of the bale-band. The part of the end B of the band that is bent back to form the loop is bent inward, so that the pressure of the bale against it may keep it from being straightened out by the strain. In the tie A, near its other end, are formed two slots, $a^2$ $a^3$, at a little distance from and parallel with each other. The part of the tie or the bar between the slots $a^2$ $a^3$ projects or stands up from the body of the tie like a keeper, so that the end *e* of the band may be drawn through it readily.

Upon the side edges of the tie A, at the end in which the slot $a^1$ is made, are formed lugs $a^4$, to receive the hooks $d'$ of the brace D. The rear end of the brace D is concaved to rest against the shoulder of the operator, and its forward end is forked or branched, the ends of the said branches being at a distance apart equal to the width of the tie A.

Upon the ends of the branches of the brace D are formed hooks $d'$, which are bent back, as shown in Fig. 3, so that the opening of said hooks may be forward.

In using the tie a loop is formed upon one end, as B, of the band, and is passed through the slot $a^1$ of the tie A. The tie A is then turned back above the end B of the band, and the hooks $d'$ of the brace D are placed upon the lugs $a^4$ of the said tie. The other end, C, of the band is then passed through the slots $a^2$ $a^3$ of the tie A. The outer end of the brace D is then placed against the shoulder of the operator, who grasps the end C of the band in his hands and draws it to the desired tightness. The end C of the band is then bent down into a loop, the tie A following it, and taking the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In this case the end of the tie A rests upon the free arm of the loop of the band and prevents said loop from being straightened out by the strain.

I have described my brace in connection with the tie in order to make the operation of the latter more intelligible, but propose hereafter to make a separate application for it.

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

The bale-tie A, provided with the three slots $a^1$ $a^2$ $a^3$, and with the lugs $a^4$ upon the ends of its side edges, next the slot $a^1$, substantially as herein shown and described.

JOHN M. BRANDENBURG.

Witnesses:

ANDREW D. SMITH,

T. R. MALONE.