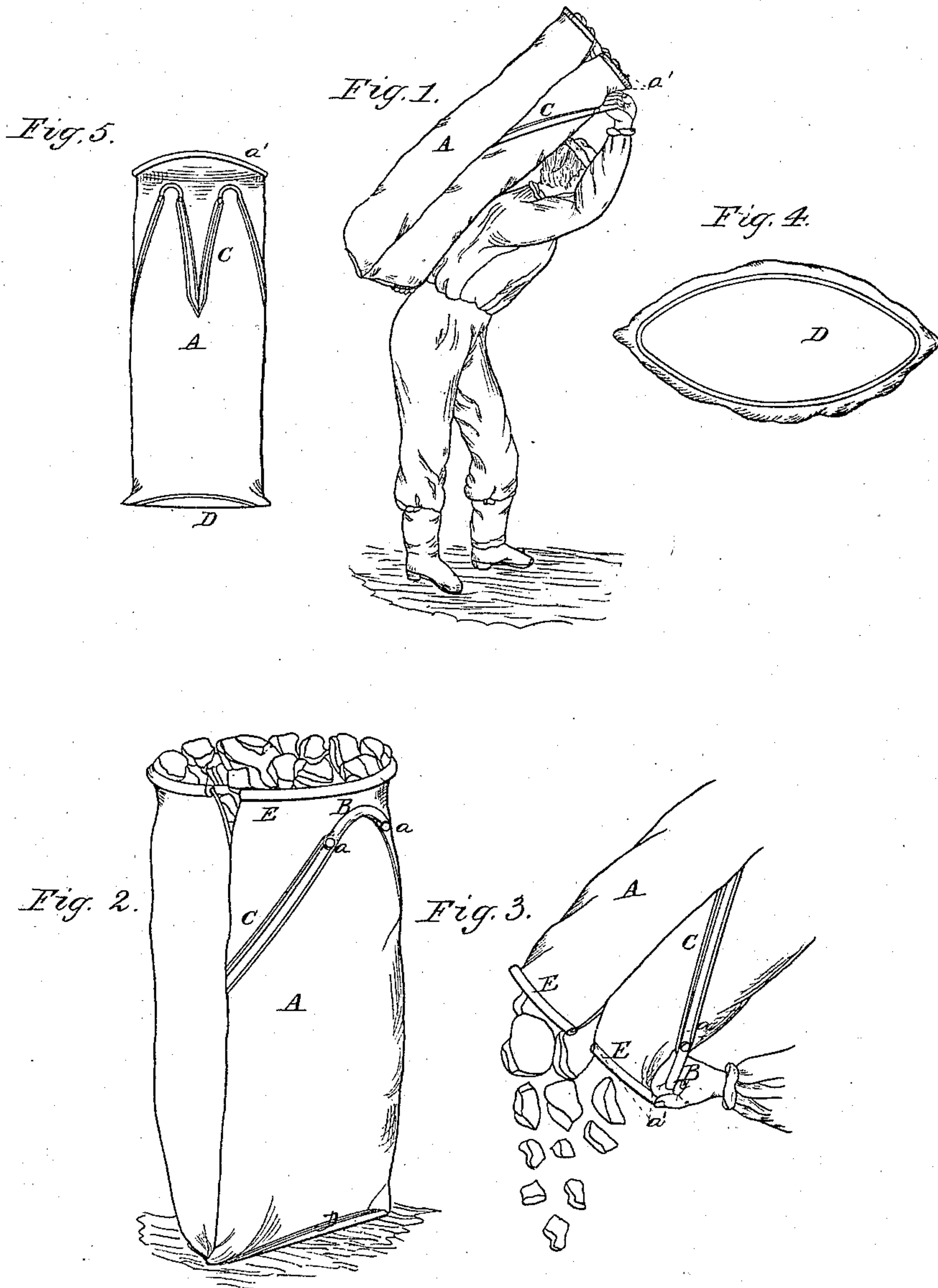


W. S. Shackleton.

Coal Sack.

N^o 113,353.

Patented Apr. 4, 1871.



Witnesses
D. L. Humphrey.
Chas. Flanagan

Inventor.
W. S. Shackleton
By Burdige & Co
Attorneys.

United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM S. SHACKLETON, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 113,353, dated April 4, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN COAL-DELIVERING SACKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. SHACKLETON, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coal-Delivering Sacks, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a view of the sack or bag, showing how it is carried.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the sack filled with coal.

Figure 3 is a view showing how the hand is protected from being bruised or injured by the coal while in the act of discharging the same from the sack.

Figure 4 is a view of the bottom of the sack.

Figure 5 is a side view of a sack having two handles.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the different views.

The nature of my invention relates to a sack or bag for the purpose of delivering coal, the same being so constructed that it can be easily carried while filled to any distance, and the contents emptied into the proper receptacle at once without the trouble of being handled repeatedly, as is the case in the ordinary way of delivering coal, thereby saving much time, expense, and avoiding dust, dirt, and a waste of coal, the advantages thereof accruing to both dealer and consumer, as hereinafter described.

In the drawing, fig. 1—

A represents a sack or bag filled with coal, carried, in the proper way, on the back of an individual.

It will be seen that the sack or bag conforms to the shape of the back, being somewhat bent or inclined, owing to the stooping position of the person bearing it.

Said sack rests upon the back, and extends up above the head, as shown, and is supported or held steady at the top by the hand of the person who carries it holding onto the handle B.

The sack extends down to the lower portion or small of the back, and is there supported by the other hand of the individual being placed underneath and against the bottom of it, the hand resting upon the small of the back, and serves as a sort of shelf or means of support to said sack.

It will be observed that the handle B of the sack A is so arranged that the whole weight or heft of the coal therein does not come upon any one particular point of the sack, but is arranged so that there will be an equal strain upon each side of the same in the process of lifting or carrying it when filled, as the handle B extends, in the form of straps or bands, C, down the front of the sack, as seen in the drawing, terminating at the sides of the same. These straps are securely and durably attached thereon their en-

tire length, and at the lower parts of the handle or loop are fastened by the rivets *a*, fig. 2, passing through said straps and sack.

The handle is placed at such a distance from the upper edge or mouth of the sack or bag that the side or that portion of the sack adjacent to and above said handle serves as a guard or shield to the hand of the person while bearing it, as seen in fig. 1. It also effectually shields the hand from coming in contact with the coal while in the act of discharging the same therefrom.

The sides of the sack, being left open for a short distance from the top or mouth down, admit of the spreading or flaring of the same, thereby allowing the side and edge of it to lap over onto the hand, as shown in fig. 3, thereby avoiding the injuring of the hand; and this flaring of the sack admits of the coal being put in more easily.

It will be observed that over the bottom of the sack is secured a covering, D, of leather or other suitable material, of the form shown in fig. 4. This covering renders the sack more durable and stronger than if constructed without it.

On looking at figs. 3 and 4 it will be found that the seam or hem E around the top of the sack is upon the outside of the same. This prevents the dust and dirt of the coal therein from lodging and accumulating around the edge or upper portion of the sack, keeping it in a neater condition to handle and carry than would be the case if the seam or hem were upon the inside and the dust and dirt allowed to lodge in and around it, and the seam being on the inside would obstruct the falling of fine coal and dust from the bag.

These sacks are manufactured in relation to their holding capacity—as two-hundred-pound sacks, one-hundred-pound sacks, and fifty-pound sacks—so that each sack of a size contains a certain whole portion of a ton.

The advantages of their being furnished in the respective sizes enumerated herein are very apparent, as in case two or more parties on the same street or in the vicinity of each other, and one party wishing one-half ton of coal, and the other party the same amount, or more or less, can be served from the same cart or wagon on the same trip, with so many sacks to one party, and so many to the other, without the delay caused by the coal-deliverer having to return to the coal-yard for the other quantity after having delivered one, thereby saving several trips which he would be obliged to make in serving two or more parties in the usual way.

It will be obvious, also, that this manner of delivering coal is much more economical than that of the common process, where, if the coal is to be stored in a cellar, it is hauled to the locality of the same, and

there dumped out onto the pavement or walk near by, and requires to be shoveled into the cellar through the scuttle or coal-hole in the pavement communicating with said cellar, or conveyed thereto otherwise; and if it is required to carry the coal up stairs, as is oftentimes the case in offices and other instances, it involves a vast amount of labor, time, and expense, besides the dirt and waste of coal occasioned from the process; whereas, in my method, the sacks or bags can be taken from the cart or wagon and carried wherever desired, and the coal emptied into the proper receptacle at once, without the trouble of rehandling it; and, if required to be carried up a flight of stairs or more, it can be easily done, and there delivered, without the labor and dirt which are found in delivering coal as now practiced.

In large sacks it may be necessary to have two handles, both on one side, for more convenience of handling the same, as seen in fig. 5. In this case both hands will be required to hold onto the two handles; and, for the more effectual shielding of the hand, the sack may be or not made with a lip or shield, and which is a little longer or higher near the handle at the mouth than at the other part of the sack, as shown

at *a'*, figs. 1 and 5, whether one or two handles are used.

These sacks, when emptied, are laid flat together, one above another, taking but little room.

Said sacks may be made of any suitable material, but tarred sacking or canvas is preferred.

Claims.

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

1. The sack or bag A made, as described, with the lip or shield *a'*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The bag A and handle B arranged in relation to each other substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. A new article of manufacture—the bag A, made of tarred canvas or sacking, the lip or shield *a'*, and handle B, constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM S. SHACKLETON.

Witnesses:

W. H. BURRIDGE,

J. H. BURRIDGE.