

(No Model.)

C. R. MONFORT.  
FEED BAG.

No. 417,437.

Patented Dec. 17, 1889.

Fig. 1.

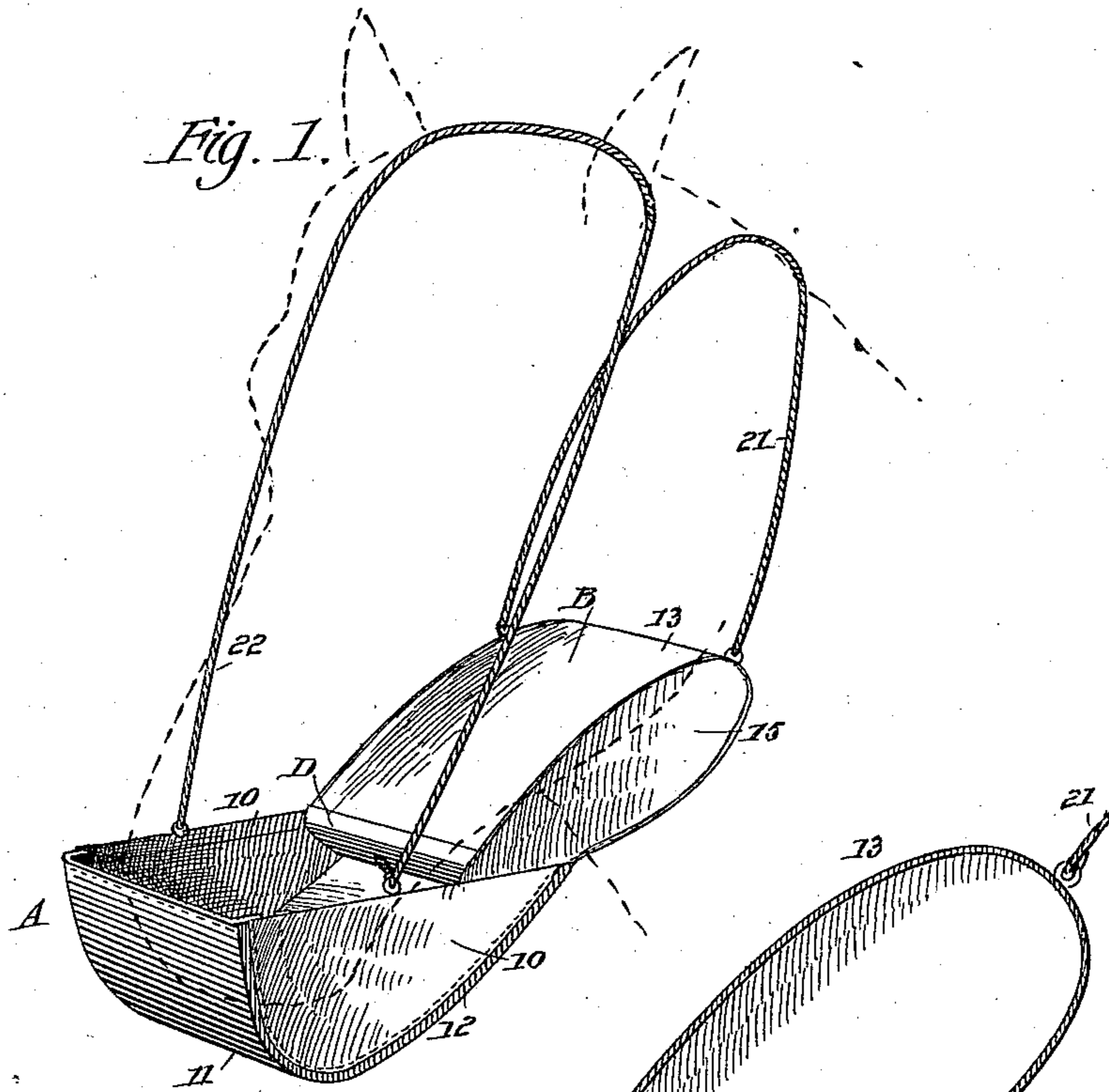


Fig. 2.

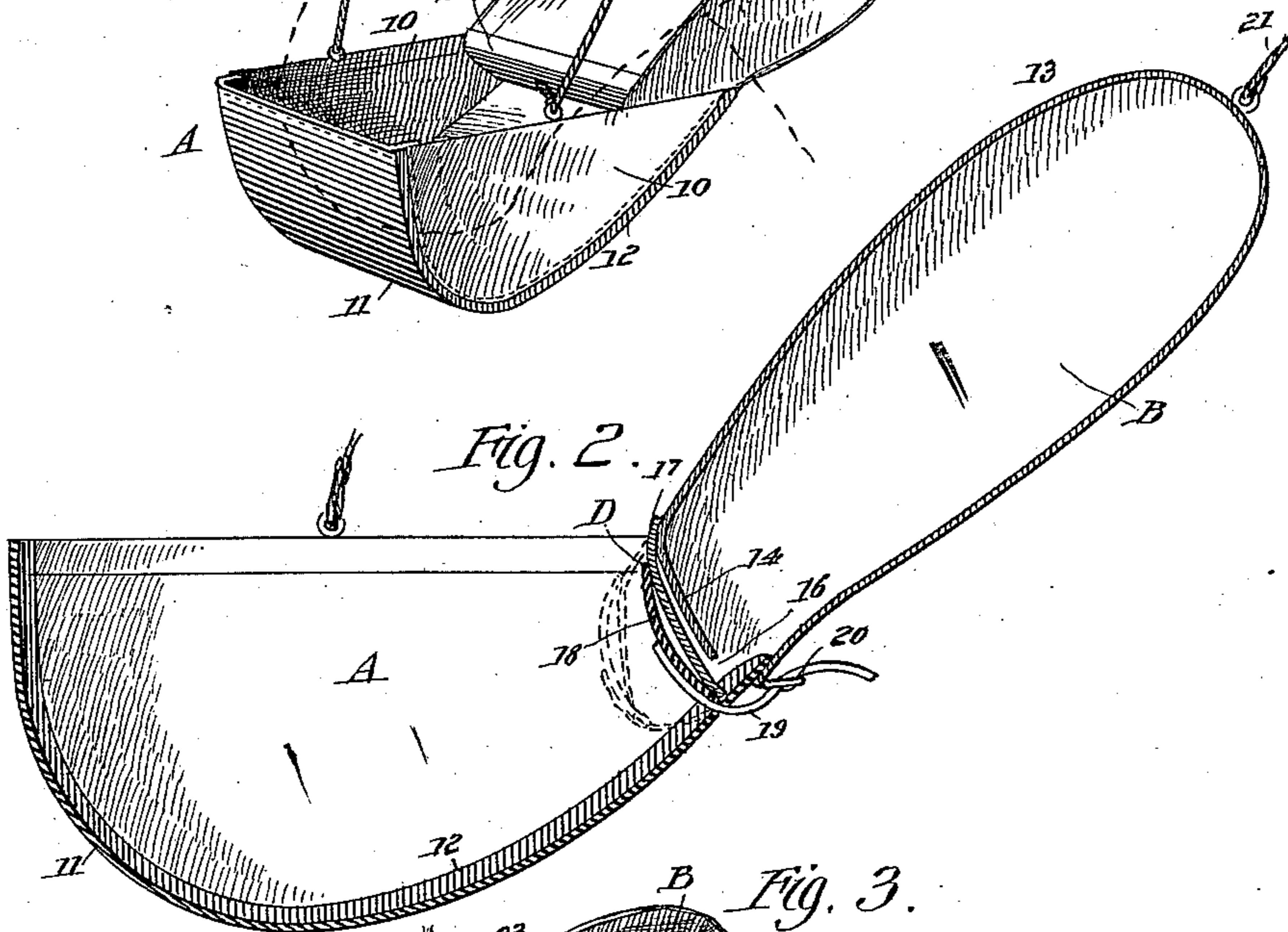
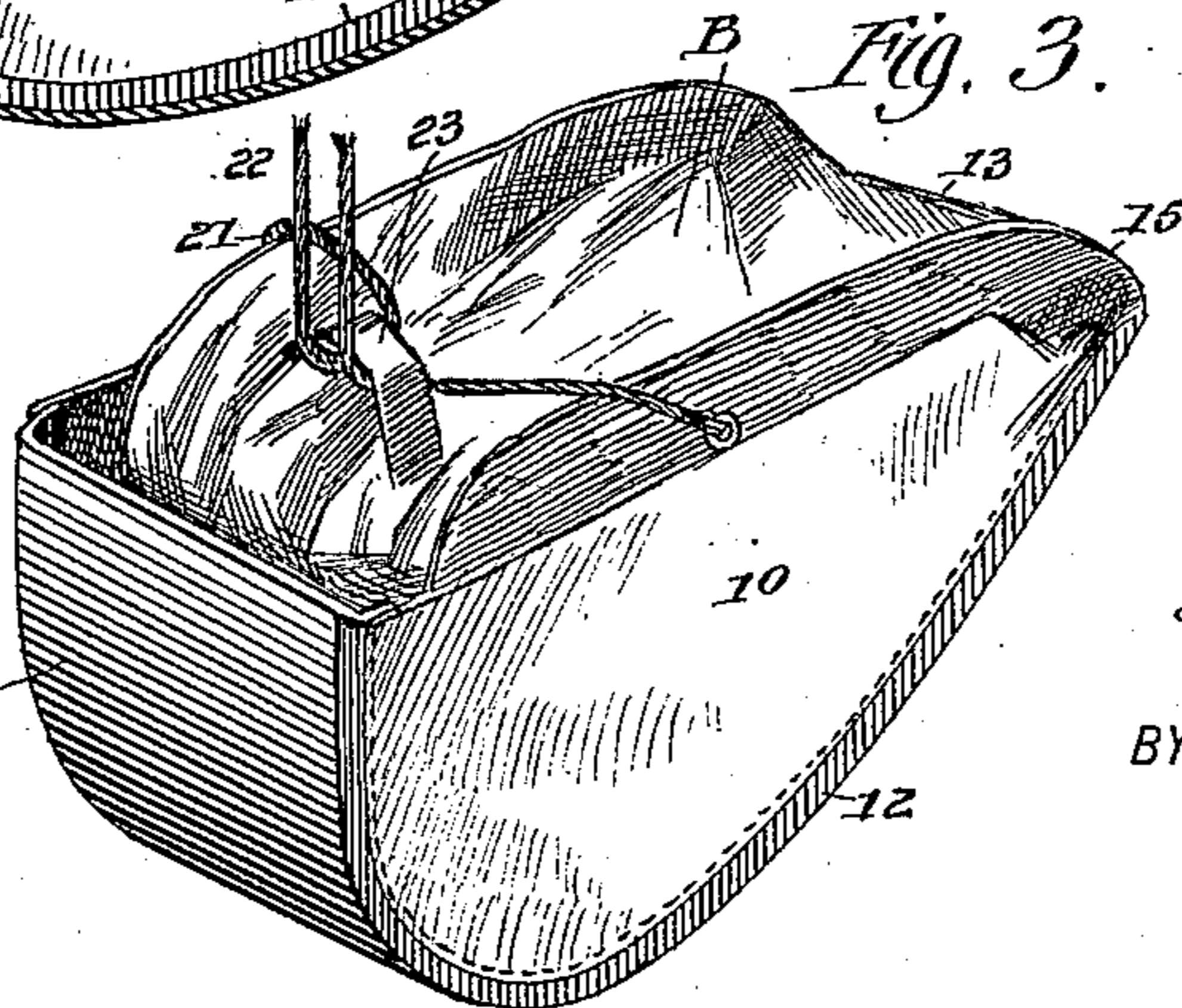


Fig. 3.



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## FEED-BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 417,437, dated December 17, 1889.

Application filed September 26, 1889. Serial No. 325,152. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES R. MONFORT, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful  
5 Improvement in Feed-Bags, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in feed-bags, and has for its object to provide the bag with a storage-compartment and  
10 means whereby the grain or other food contained in the same may be automatically fed in greater or less degree, as desired, from the storage-compartment to the feeding-compartment.

15 A further object of the invention is to construct a simple, compact, and economical bag and provide for a perfect circulation of air over the food contained in the feeding-compartment.

20 Another object of the invention is to provide a means whereby, when the bag is not in use, that portion containing the storage-compartment may be conveniently and compactly folded into the feeding-compartment,  
25 and wherein the grain, when so desired, may be effectually prevented from leaving the storage-compartment, and wherein, also, the waste of grain will be prevented.

30 The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification,  
35 in which similar letters and figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the feed-bag, illustrating the position it occupies  
40 upon a horse's head. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section through the bag when in the position illustrated in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the bag folded for transportation.

45 The body A of the bag is preferably made of greater length than width and shallower at the rear than at the front. The body is constructed of two side pieces 10, ordinarily made of canvas or a like material, having a con-  
50 vexed lower edge and a straight upper edge, and a bottom 11, which also constitutes the

front, the said bottom being made of a stout piece of leather curved upward in the direction of its length, the curve being well defined at the front and gradual at the back. The  
55 front and bottom edges of the side pieces are secured to the bottom piece 11, and the connection is usually effected by turning up the side edges of the bottom piece to form practically flanges 12, (illustrated in Fig. 2,) to  
60 which flanges the flexible sides are sewed or otherwise attached.

In connection with the body a receptacle B is employed, adapted for storing the feed. This receptacle consists, preferably, of a sin-  
65 gle strip of canvas 13, or like material, bent upon itself to form the top, the bottom, and outer end, as shown in Fig. 2. The lower extremity of this strip is securely fastened to the rear end of the leather bottom of the  
70 body, and the upper extremity is bent downward to approach said leather bottom, forming thereby a flap, as shown at 14 in Fig. 2. The body of the receptacle B is completed by the addition of side pieces 15, preferably of like  
75 material as the strip 13, and sewed or otherwise secured to the edges of the latter, except at the flap 14.

The rear ends of the sides pieces of the body are attached to the outer face of the  
80 sides of the receptacle B, and the sides of the flap are fastened to the inner face of the sides 10 of the main body, and, as the end of the flap does not touch the leather bottom 11, an opening 16 is formed, through which the ma-  
85 terial in the storage compartment or receptacle B may gain access to the main body or feeding-compartment A.

The flow of the feed from one compartment to the other is regulated or stopped entirely  
90 by a gate D, which usually consists of a square 17, of canvas or other material, hinged to the open end of the receptacle B at its top, the said square being of sufficient length and width to touch the sides and bottom of the  
95 feeding-compartment. This square of canvas is stiffened and held in contact with the bottom 11 when in its normal or perpendicular position by a strip 18, of longitudinally-bowed leather or metal, attached to the outer  
100 face and extending practically from end to end. The gate is held in a locked position

by a strap 19, secured thereto, which strap is passed through an aperture in the leather bottom 11, and through a buckle 20 or other form of catch secured to the bottom of the bag.

At the rear end of the receptacle B a strap or rope 21 is attached in loop form, adapted to be passed over the animal's neck, which causes the receptacle B to be held back of the animal's jaw, and a similar strap or rope 22 is attached to the upper side edge of the body, at or near the center, also in loop form, this latter strap being adapted to pass over the head and lie back of the ears, as shown in Fig. 1, whereby the feeding-receptacle is held around the nose of the animal.

I desire it to be distinctly understood that the straps or ropes 21 and 22 may be attached in any suitable or approved manner.

To fill the receptacle B with feed, the grain is first poured into the feeding-compartment A and the gate D is opened. The feeding-receptacle is then elevated and the storage-receptacle depressed, whereupon the feed passes from the former into the latter. The gate D is then closed and locked in the closed position.

Upon the back of the receptacle B, I preferably secure a loop 23, which loop appears uppermost, as shown in Fig. 3, when the filled receptacle is folded over into the feeding-compartment A, which is the position of the sections when the bag is not in use for feeding; and in order that the bag may be conveniently carried I usually pass the loop, strap, or rope 22, attached to the main body, through the loop 23 upon the receptacle B, and the said straps or ropes 22 are, together with the straps or ropes 21, carried upward to any proper support.

In feeding, the head and neck straps are freed and the receptacle B is folded outward, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The head and neck straps are thereupon adjusted and the gate-strap 19 is loosened, permitting the gate to open sufficiently, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, to permit of a necessary quantity of feed to flow from the receptacle B into the feed-receptacle to the horse.

It is evident that by reason of the elevated position of the receptacle B when in use and the movement of the animal's jaw, which contacts with the receptacle in feeding, a continuous flow of the feed into the feeding-compartment is insured.

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

In a feed-bag, the combination, with a body portion consisting of flexible sides and a leather bottom, also constituting its ends, said bottom being sharply curved at the front and gradually curved at the rear, of a feed-compartment constructed of flexible material, having one open end and secured at its open end to the shallow extremity of the body portion, a gate hinged to the open end of the feed-compartment, and a strap attached to the gate and connected with a latch upon the bottom of the bag, substantially as shown and described, whereby the feed-compartment may be folded into the body portion when the bag is not in use and the amount of grain passing from the feed-compartment into the body portion may be regulated or stopped as desired when the bag is in use, as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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