

(No Model.)

A. C. WENDELL.
MAIL TIE SACK.

No. 505,688.

Patented Sept. 26, 1893.

Fig. 1.

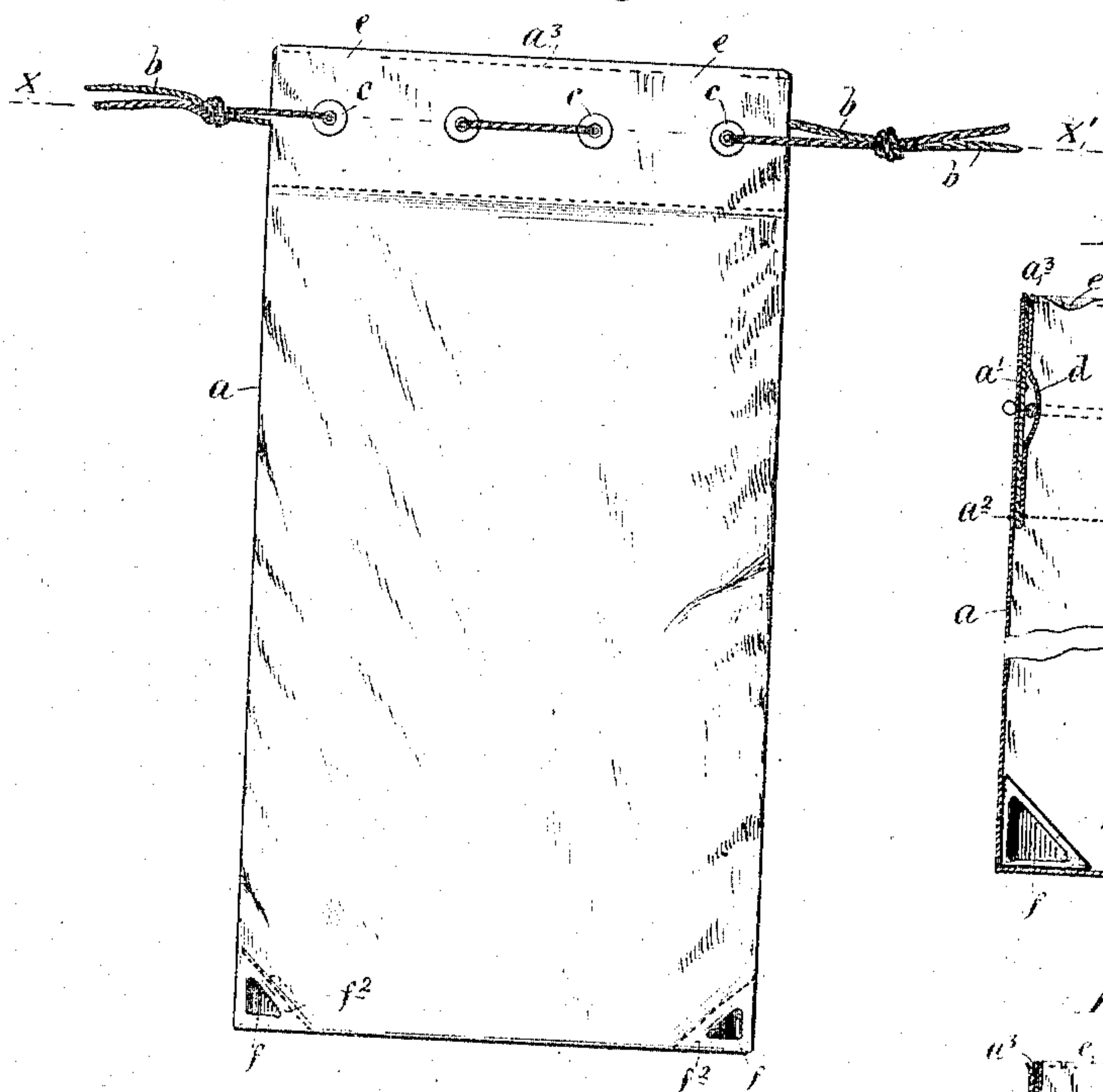


Fig. 2.

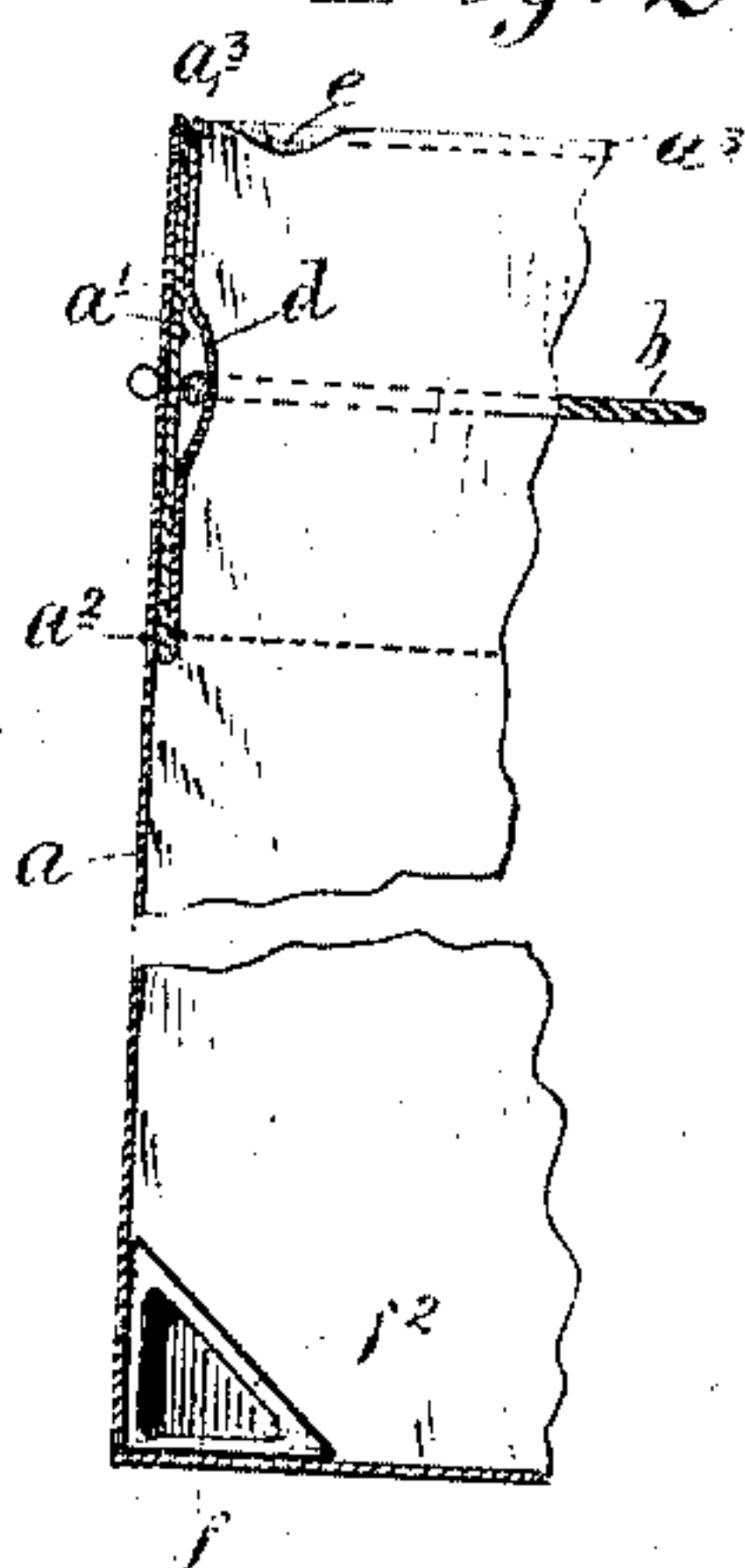


Fig. 5.

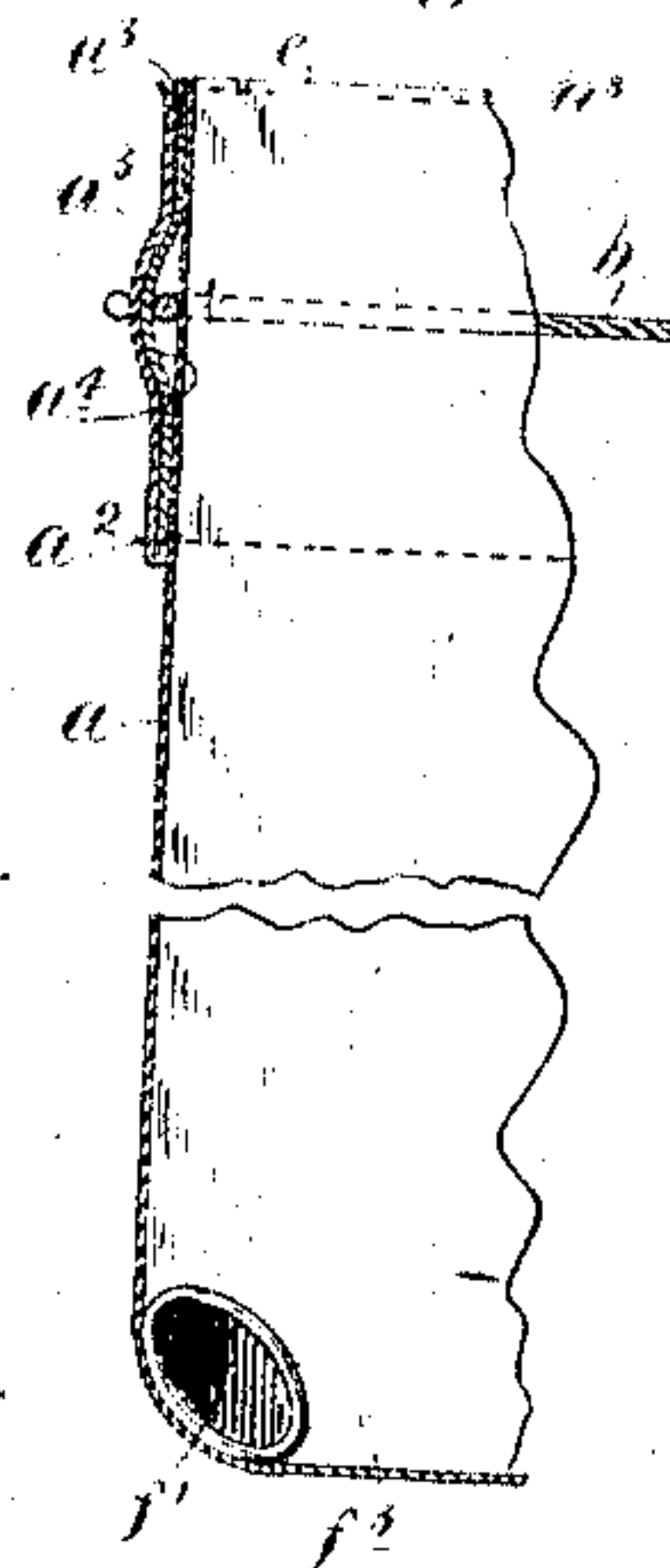


Fig. 6.

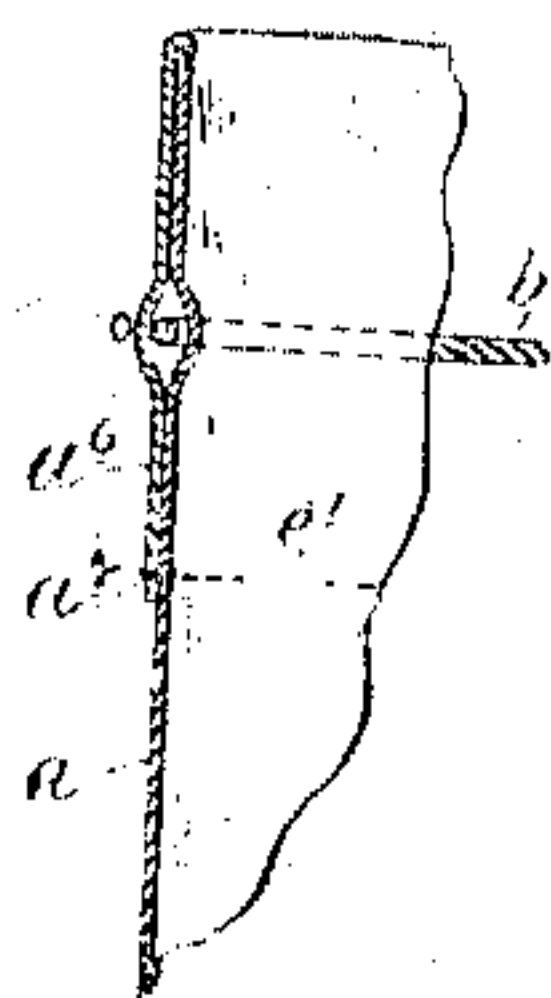


Fig. 3.

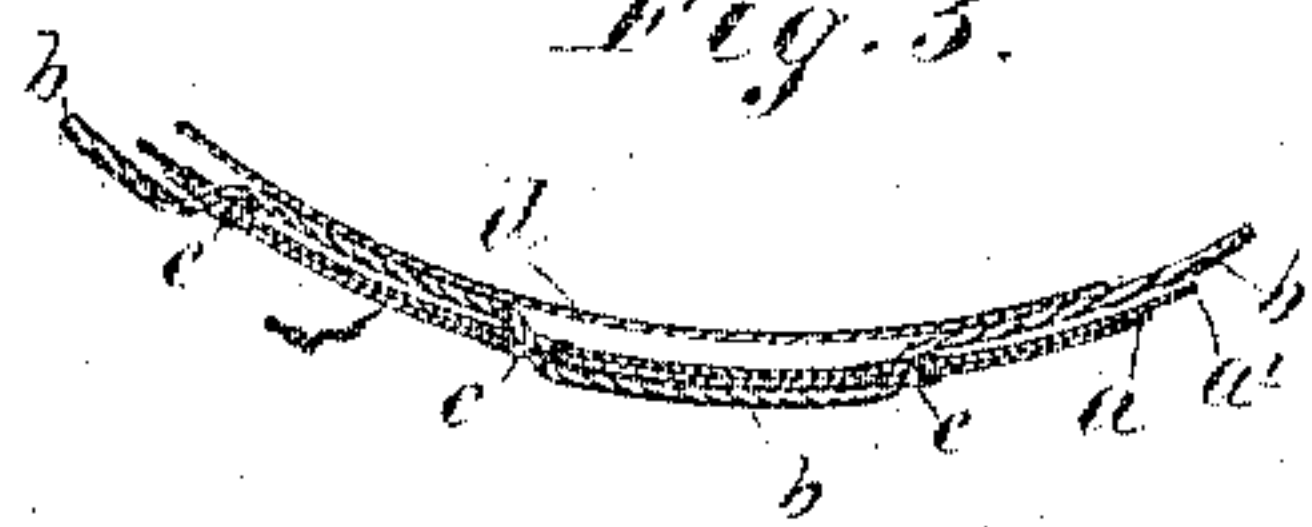
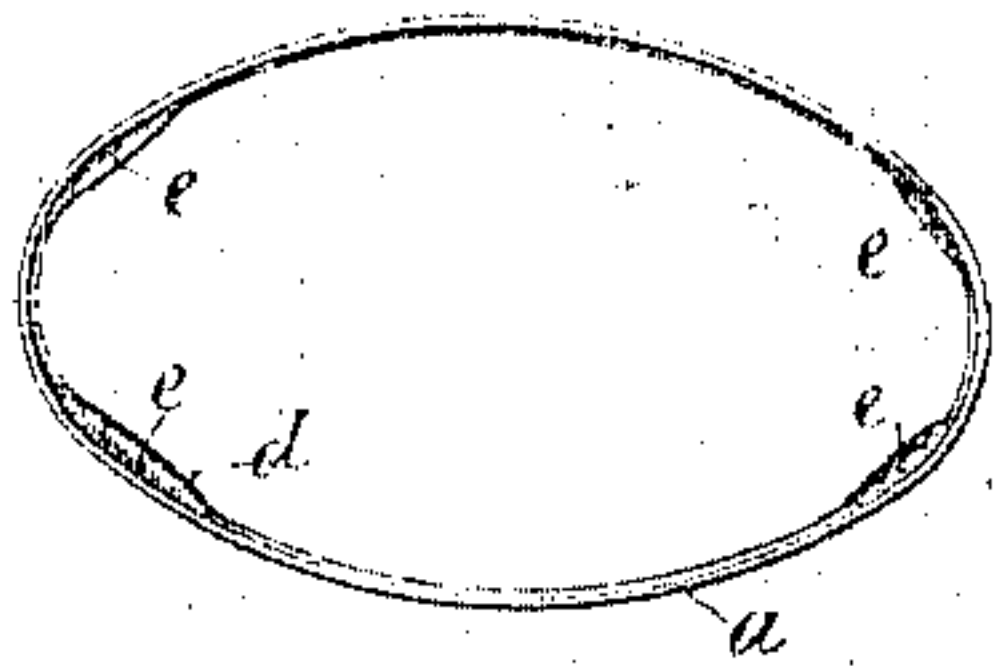


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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MAIL TIE-SACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,688, dated September 26, 1893.

Application filed April 8, 1893. Serial No. 469,551. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADELBERT C. WENDELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mail-Bags; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to mail-bags, of the tie-sack variety, and has for its object to provide an improved article of this class.

In the mail-tie-sacks, now in general use, the shirring cords are exposed on the interior of the sack. This is a great disadvantage and inconvenience both in the filling and in the emptying of the sacks. In filling, the papers, rolls, packages, and various kinds of mail-matter, will catch on the cords and fail to enter the sack; or if they do enter, will be frequently torn and mutilated. In emptying the sacks, a like difficulty is encountered, in the interception of the mail matter by the cords, and by the tearing and mutilation of the papers and other packages. It will also frequently happen, that the cords will intercept the packages in such a way, as to clog the mouth of the sack, and interfere with the expeditious emptying of the same. Another inconvenience and waste of time results from the retention of more or less of the mail matter, at the bottom of the sack, by the grip of the operator, when emptying the same.

My invention has for its object to overcome all these defects and inconveniences, by providing a tie-sack with a shield or cover for the shirring cords, preventing the exposure of the same on the interior of the sack, and with openings at the lower corners of the sacks, for affording a grip to the operator in handling the sack, as well as a convenient means of suspending the same bottom side up, if so desired.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein, like letters referring to like parts, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a tie-sack, constructed in accordance with my improvements. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same, with some parts broken away. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section, through a

part of the bag, on the line X X' of same figure. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the mouth of the bag, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2; and Figs. 5 and 6 are modifications, in sectional elevation, of the shirring cord cover.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, *a* represents the body of the sack, *b* the shirring cords; *c* the eyelets, and *d* the cord shield or cover. As is usual with tie-sacks, for mail purposes, there is a series or multiplicity of the eyelets *c*.

In the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4; the cord shield or cover *d*, is formed by an infold *a'*, united to the body of the sack below the eyelets, in such a way, as to be practically continuous therewith, as by a continuous seam *a''*; and the return fold *d* or cover proper is secured to the mouth margin of the bag, by broken or intercepted seams, as shown at *a'''*, so as to leave open mouthed pockets *e*, for the insertion of the fingers to thread the shirring cords *b* through the eyelets *c*. With the construction described, the eyelets *c* are secured through the reinforced or double part of the bag *a a'*, thus giving to the same a very strong support. By the return fold *d* or cord cover proper, it is obvious that the shirring cords are not exposed on the interior of the sack, and that the entire interior surface of the sack is practically continuous. There can, therefore, be no interference with the mail matter, on account of the shirring cords in either the filling or the emptying action. The finger pockets *e* need only to be a few in number and may be made comparatively small, so that when the sack is hung on the pegs and stretched as it naturally will be, for filling, the said pockets will not materially interfere with the filling action.

Referring to Fig. 5, the construction is similar in effect, but is formed by an outfold *a''* and return fold *a'''*; and the eyelets are secured in these two outside folds. In this construction, the shirring cords are not only covered and prevented from exposure on the interior of the sack, but the interior of the sack is absolutely continuous or without seam or break.

In the modification shown in Fig. 6, the shield or cover is formed by the body of the bag, and the supporting part for the shirring cords is formed by a single outturned

fold a^6 , which is secured at its lower edge to the external surface of the body of the bag, by a broken or intercepted seam a^7 , to leave open mouthed pockets e' , for the insertion of the fingers from below, for threading the shirring cords b . In this construction, the eyelets c are supported by the single outfold a^6 ; and the interior of the bag is not only continuous, but the mouth margin of the same is without pocket openings or intercepting surfaces of any kind. This construction would, therefore, with the single exception of strength in the supports for the eyelets, be preferable to that shown in the other views, and would also be cheaper in that it would take less material or stock in the bag.

f , in Figs. 1 and 2, and f' in Fig. 5, represent grip openings in the lower corners of the sack, which are formed either by triangular irons f^2 , as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or by rings f^3 , as shown in Fig. 5, which are secured in the corners of the sack, preferably inside the same, and closed off from the interior or receptacle portion of the sack. These grip openings and irons afford a convenient means of handling the bag in the emptying action, without grasping in the hands any portion of the mail matter; and, they also afford a convenient means of suspending the sacks upside down from nails or hooks, if so desired. The filled sack, might for example, be thus suspended and the shirring cords released, for the emptying action.

A mail tie sack, such as I have above described, may be constructed at a compara-

tively small increase in cost over those now in general use.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

1. A mail tie-sack having a multiplicity of eyelets, for the shirring cords, and provided with a shield or cover for preventing the exposure of the cords on the interior of the sack, substantially as described.

2. A mail tie-sack, having a multiplicity of eyelets, for the shirring cords, and provided with a cord shield or cover, for preventing exposure of the shirring cords on the interior of the sack, and secured to the body of the bag in such a way as to form finger pockets for threading the cords, substantially as described.

3. A mail tie sack having a multiplicity of eyelets, for the shirring cords, and provided with a cord shield or cover continuous with the body of the bag and united to the body of the bag by an intercepted or broken seam, to form finger pockets for threading the cords, substantially as described.

4. A mail sack provided with metallic open finger grips inside the sack, at the lower corners of the same, and closed off from the interior or receptacle portion of the sack, substantially as described.

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

ADELBERT C. WENDELL.

Witnesses:

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