(No Model.)

A. S. PROCTER.

SACK FASTENER.

No. 518,574. Patented Apr. 17, 1894.

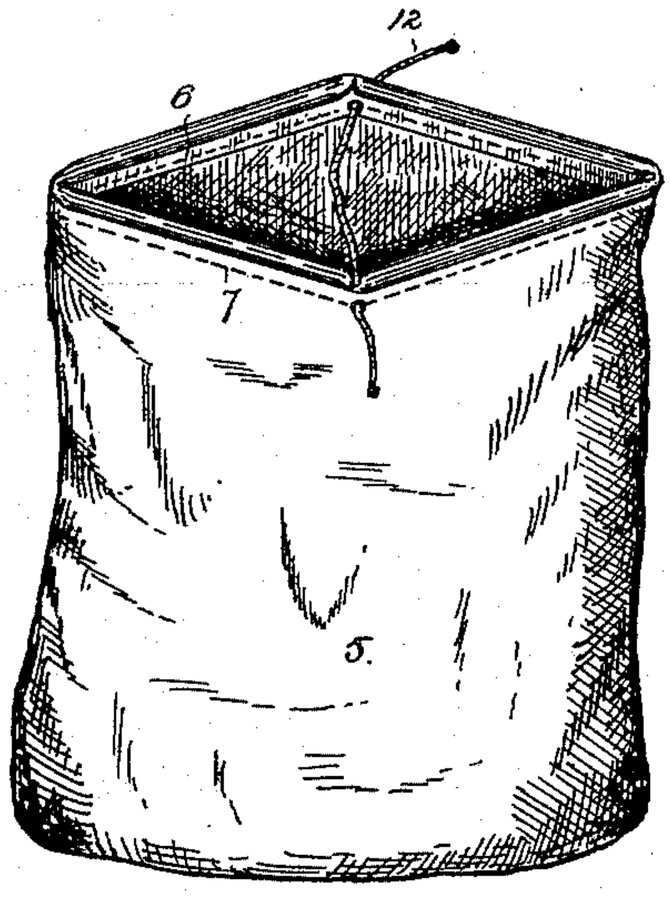

Fig. 1.

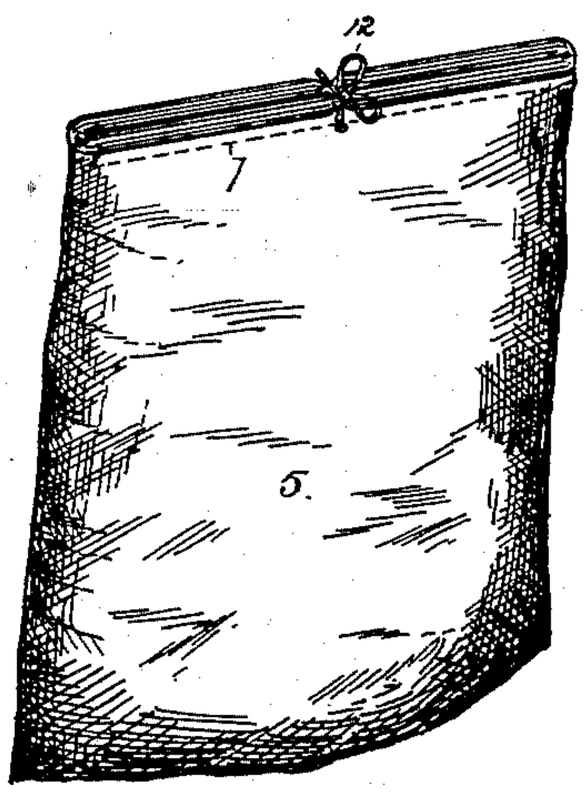

Fig. 2.

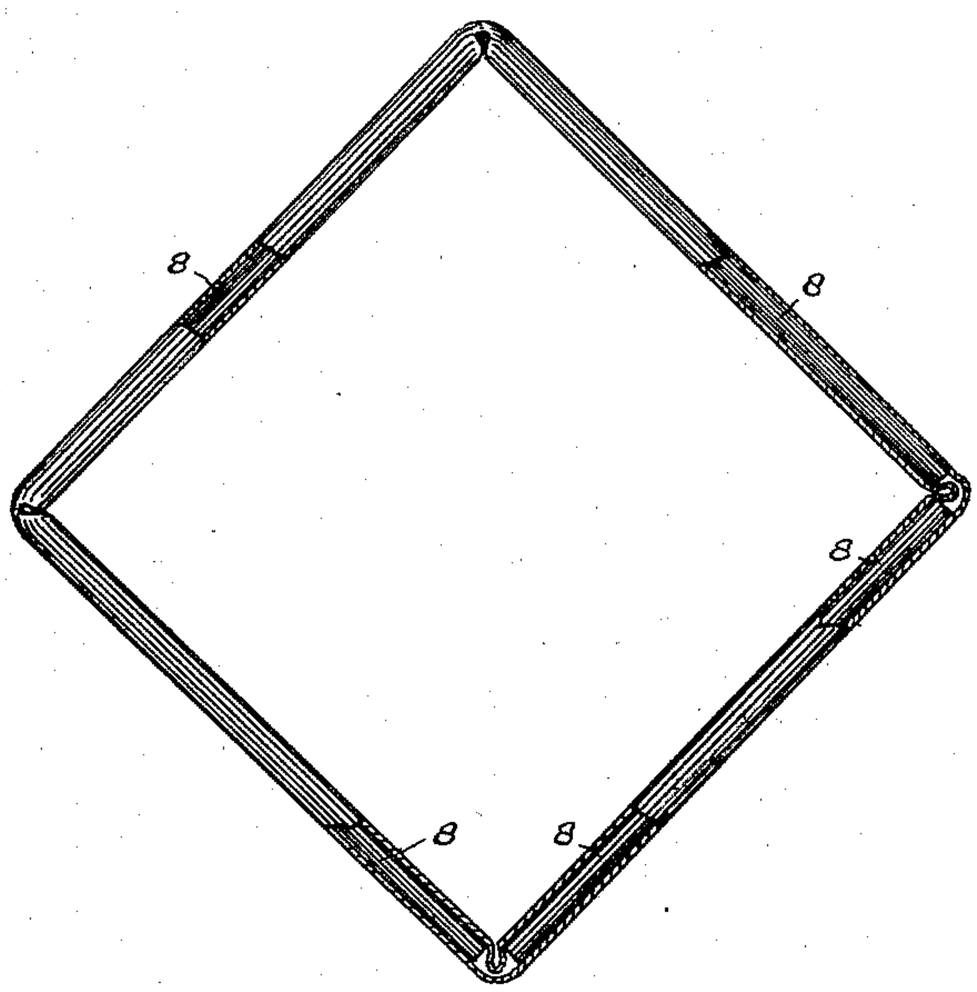

Fig. 4.

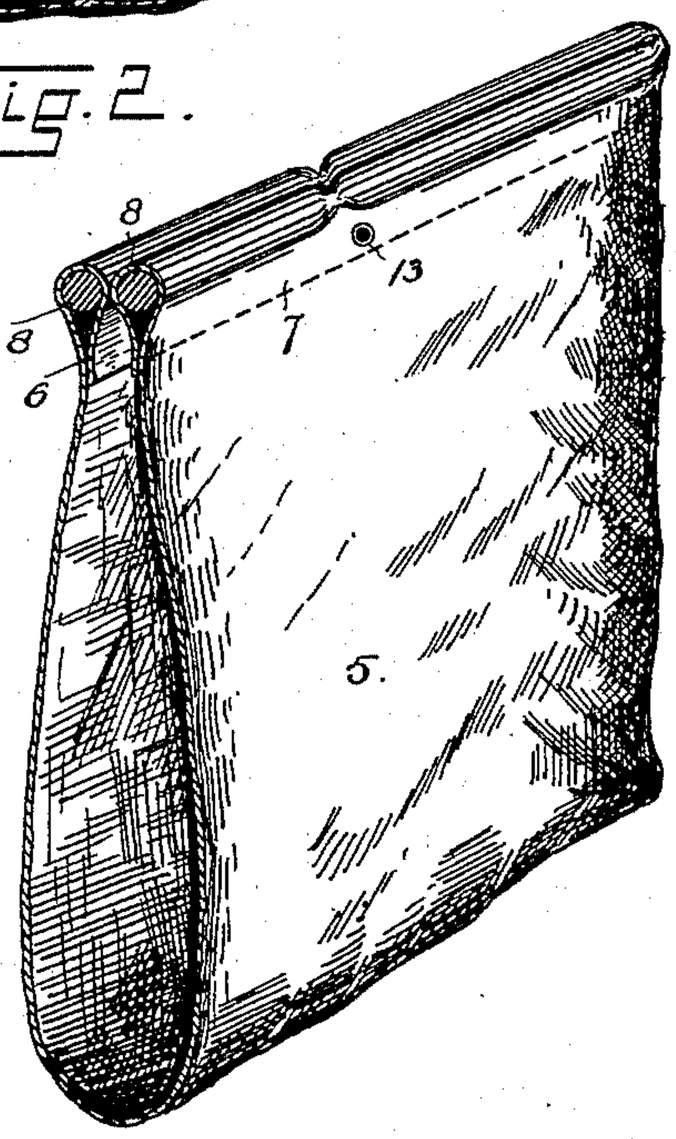

Fig. 3.

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SACK-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 518,574, dated April 17, 1894.

Application filed August 14, 1893. Serial No. 483,063. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED S. PROCTER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sack-Fasteners; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in sack fasteners, and though specially designed for use in connection with ore-sacks, it may be employed in other relations.

The object of the invention is to provide a device of this class which shall be simple in construction, economical in cost, easily operated, reliable, durable and efficient in use.

To these ends the fastener consists of the features hereinafter described and claimed all of which will be fully understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sack provided with my improved fastener, the sack being shown open. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the sack closed, and fastened by my improved device. Fig. 3 is a sectional perspective view of a sack provided with my fastener, the mouth being closed. Fig. 4 is a top or plan view of the fastener applied to a sack, and open so that the bars of the device occupy a position at right-angles to each other. In this view the covering of the fastener bars is partly removed or broken away.

Similar reference characters indicating corresponding parts or elements of the mechanism in the several views, let the numeral 5 designate the body of the sack which may be composed of any suitable material. The body of the sack is folded inward at the top as shown at 6 and sewed as indicated at 7 to form a pocket extending around the entire mouth of the sack. In this pocket are placed the bars 8 which may be composed of any suitable material possessing the required strength and durability. Wood is believed preferable for this purpose and will be employed by me in the manufacture of the fastener. It will be readily observed, however, that metal bars may be employed as well as bars composed of any other suitable material without departing from the invention. I prefer wood under ordinary circumstances on account of its cheapness and small specific gravity, which are important features in a fastener of this class. As shown in the drawings, four bars are employed so that when the mouth of the sack is closed, there will be two bars on each side of the same length. The bars are of such length that there shall be a small space between each two bars on the same side. The spaces between the bars on the opposite sides of the closed sack, coincide as to location and mark the place where the sack is tied or locked.

The string, cord or other fastening device is passed through both sides of the sack just below the joints or spaces between the bars. If a cord 12 is employed as illustrated in the drawings, it is then tied around the mouth of the sack in the same plane with the joints or spaces between the bars. As the cord is drawn tight, the fabric forming the pocket for the bars is pressed into the spaces between the bars as shown at 10, and when the cord is knotted, as shown in Fig. 2, the sack is securely fastened.

An aperture may be formed in the sack and an eyelet placed therein as shown at 13 for the reception of the fastening cord. This, however, is not absolutely necessary, as the cord may be inserted by the use of a needle passed through the mouth of the sack.

Any desired number of bars 8 may be employed. In ore sacks of the usual size, four as shown in the drawings, are considered preferable. In this case the sack is tied or fastened at a single place or in the center between the bars. If two more bars were employed, the mouth of the sack would be tied in another place, and so on for each two extra bars employed.

It is evident, though a cord is shown in the drawings in connection with the bars for fastening the mouth of the sack, that any other suitable device may be employed to perform

the function of the cord; though in the case of ordinary ore-sacks, the latter is considered preferable, since it is cheap and sufficiently secure for all practical purposes. After the bars are placed in the pocket, the sack is sewed up and the pocket closed.

The space between the bars in the pocket, when closed, is sufficient to permit the mouth of the sack to open readily when the cord is released. It will thus be seen that this arrangement has the effect of hinging the four bars together within the pocket. During the opening or closing of the sack, there is a movement at all of these hinged joints. When the mouth of the sack is closed, two of the bars are in line with each other on each side of the sack, and the two bars on one side are parallel with the two bars on the other side.

The mouth of the sack may be opened little or much, according to the circumstances or requirements of the case, the construction of the fastener being such that the mouth of the sack may be shaped or made to accommodate itself to the shape of the shovel or chute from which the ore is discharged.

Though I prefer to fasten the sack at the joints between the bars, this is not necessary, and I do not wish to limit myself to this construction as the mouth of the sack may be fastened at either or both sides of these joints, and at as many points as desired.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a sack fastener, the combination of the sack having a pocket formed around its mouth, four loose stiffening bars of substantially equal length concealed within the pocket, and approximately filling the same, and a cord passed through both sides of the sack below the bars and tied between their adjacent extremities, outside of the pocket, substantially as described.

2. In a sack fastener, the combination of the sack having a continuous pocket formed therein around its mouth, four wood bars of equal length placed loosely therein, and approximately filling the pocket, and a fastening cord passed through eyelets placed in the sides of the sack below the bars and tied between their adjacent extremities outside of the pocket, substantially as described.

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

ALFRED S. PROCTER.

Witnesses:
G. J. ROLLANDET,
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