(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

# E. H. SCHWEY.

## SACK HOLDER.

No. 604,795. Patented May 31, 1898.

Fig. 1.

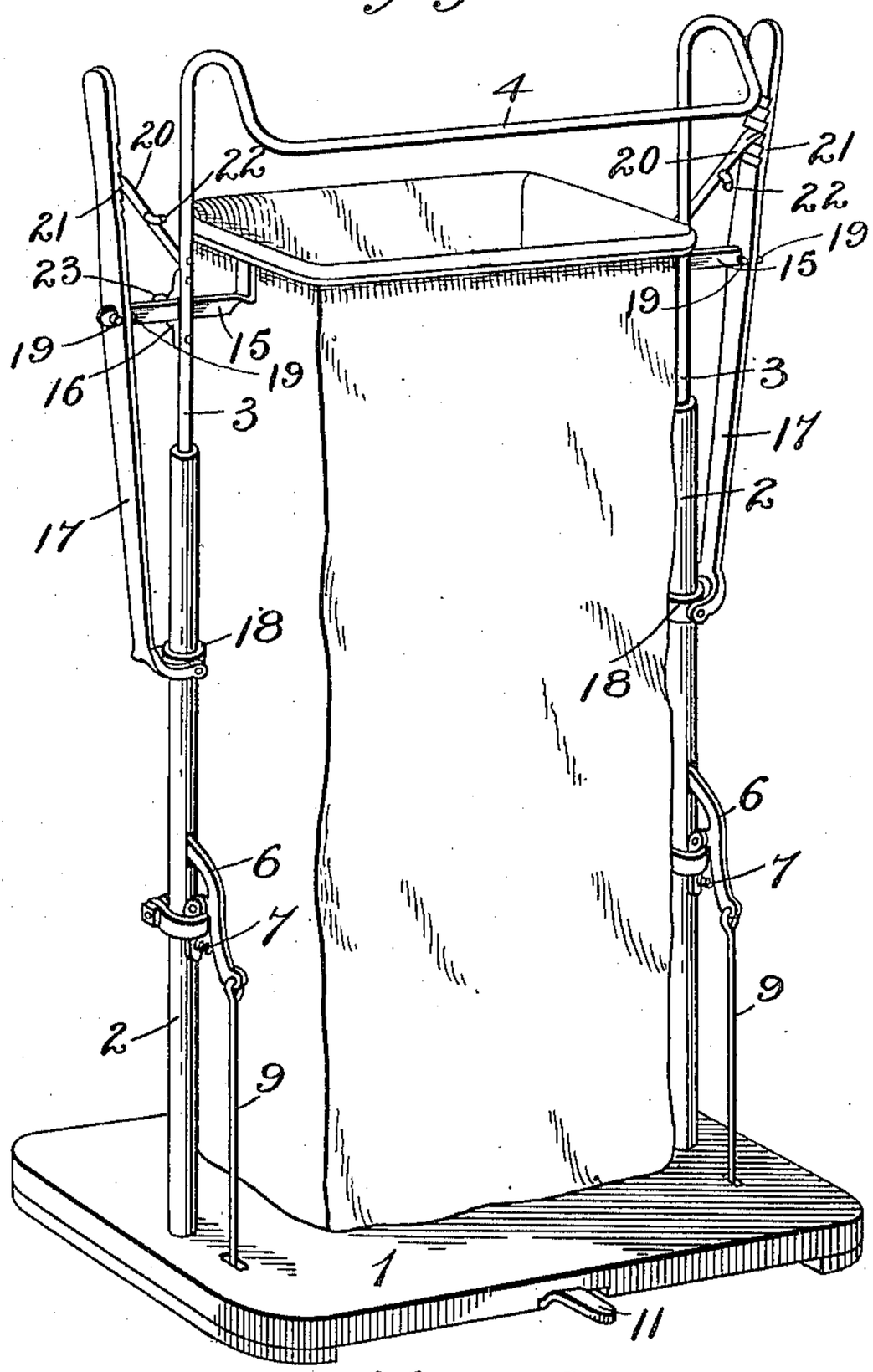
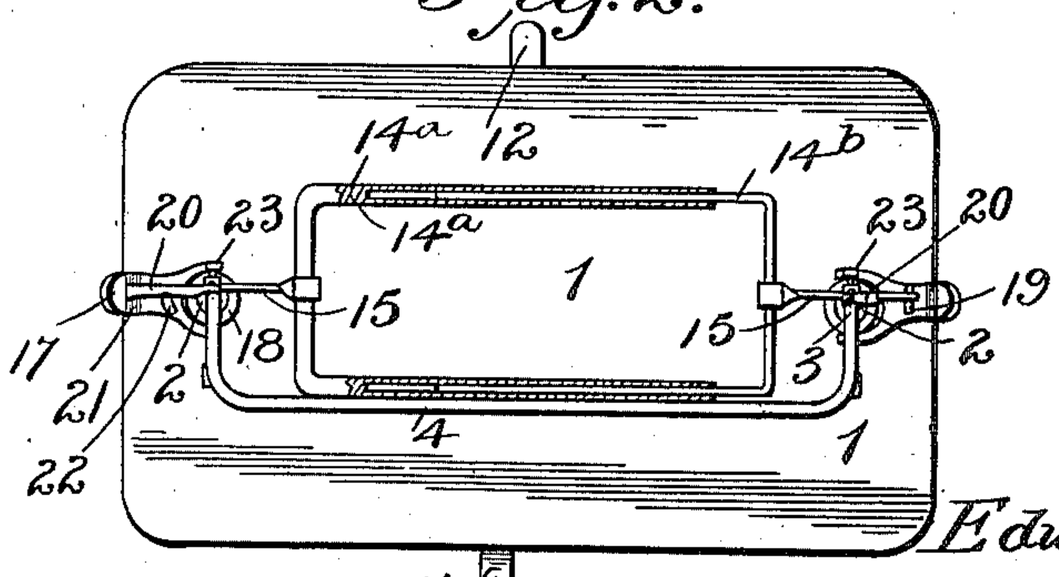



Fig. 2.




Witnesses
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Inventor
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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

# E. H. SCHWEY.

## SACK HOLDER.

No. 604,795. Patented May 31, 1898.

Fig. 3.

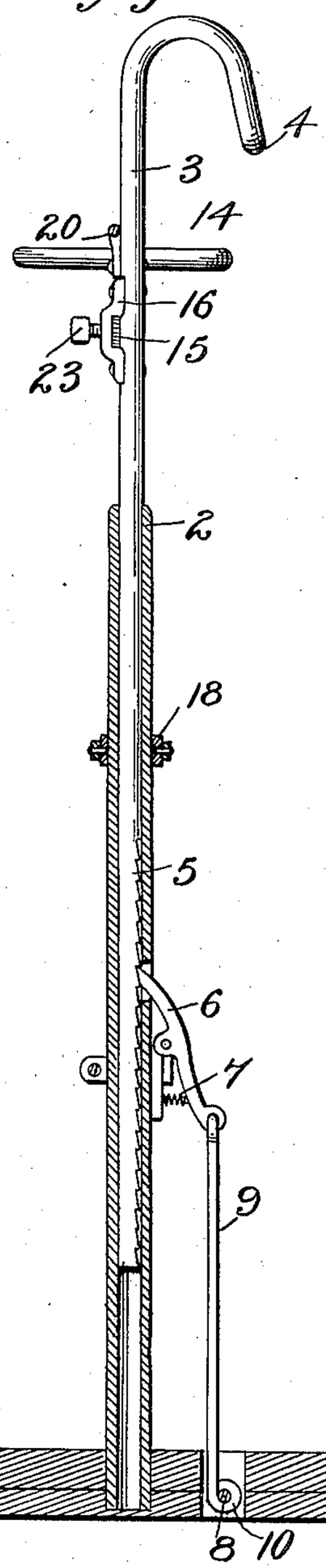



Fig. 4.

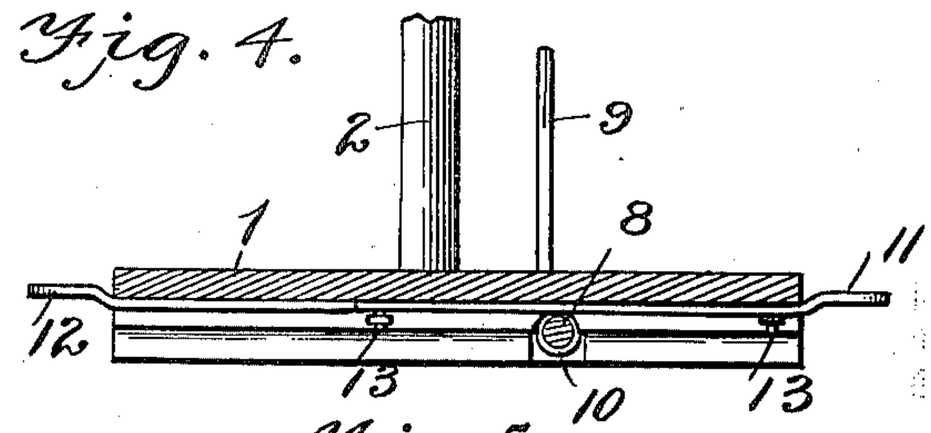
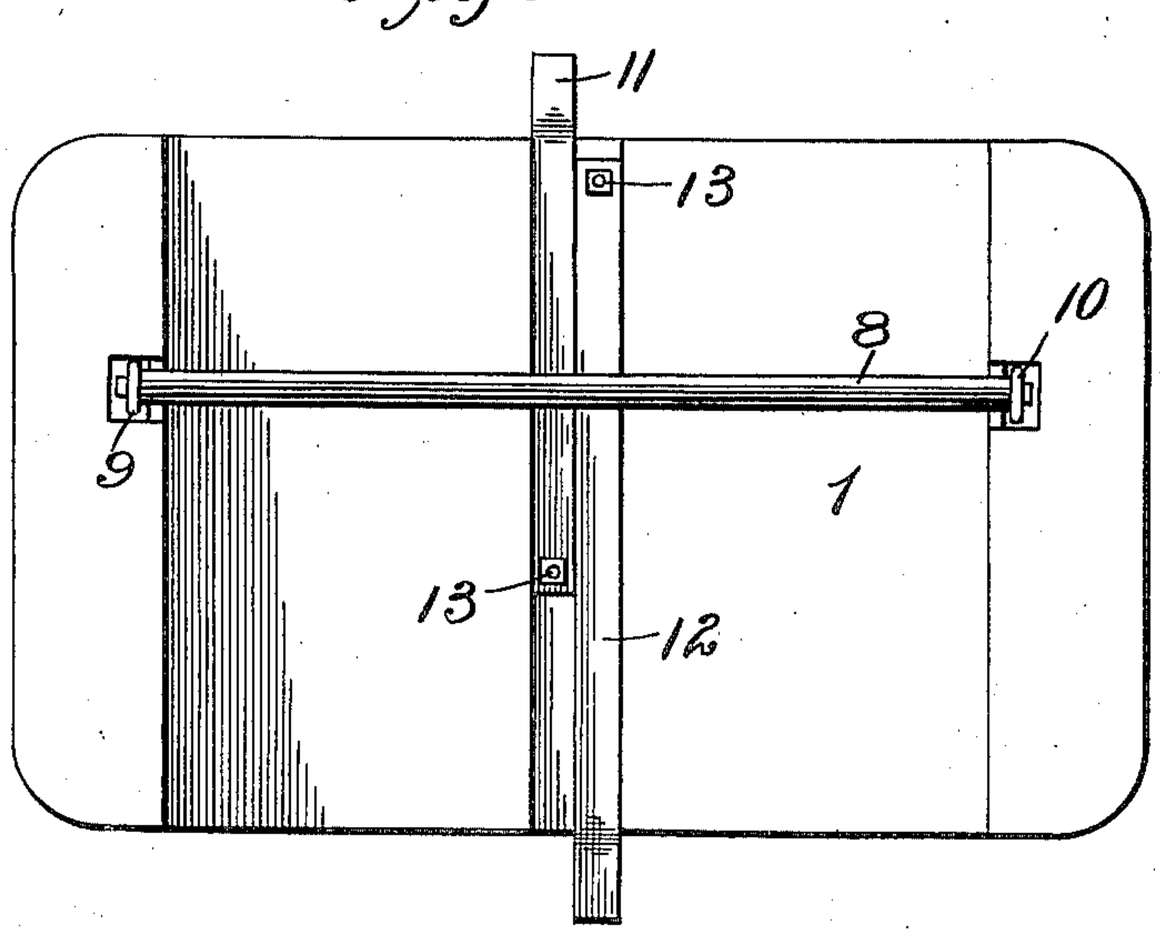



Fig. 5.




Inventor
Edward H. Schwey

Witnesses
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By his Attorneys,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD HENRY SCHWEY, OF SHOALS, INDIANA.

## SACK-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 604,795, dated May 31, 1898.

Application filed April 28, 1897. Serial No. 634,253. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD HENRY SCHWEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Shoals, in the county of Martin and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Sack-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a sack-holder, and has for its object to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient construction and arrangement of parts capable of adjustment to suit the width and length of sacks of different dimensions, the means for engaging the sack-mouth being devoid of spurs or points to avoid injury to the receptacle and the construction of the stretcher being such as to adapt it to be adjusted and secured by a single movement of the operator.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sack-holder constructed in accordance with my invention, a sack being shown in operative position thereon. Fig. 2 is a plan view, partly in section, the sack being omitted to show the construction of the stretcher. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken in the plane of one of the standards. Fig. 4 is a central sectional view of the base and contiguous portions of the apparatus to show the means for disengaging the adjustable members of the standards. Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view of the base.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a base from which rise sectional standards comprising tubular fixed members 2 and adjustable members 3, which fit to slide in the fixed members and are connected at their upper ends by an integral cross-bar 4 to form a vertically-adjustable frame, the upper ends of the movable members of the standard being curved laterally and depressed to arrange said cross-bar in a plane lower than the contiguous portions of the movable members. The movable members 3 and the cross-bar by which they are connected may be constructed of a single bar of metal, as shown. The movable members of the standards are provided with ratchet-teeth 5 for engagement by locking-pawls 6, having actuating-springs 7, whereby when the movable members are elevated they are secured at the desired adjustment by the engagement of said pawls with the ratchet-teeth.

The means illustrated in the drawings for disengaging the pawls to allow the adjustable frame to be lowered include a trip-bar 8, extending longitudinally of the base and connected terminally with the lower extremities of links 9, attached, respectively, to said pawls, the links being provided in their lower ends with eyes 10 to receive the reduced extremities of the trip-bar, and treadles or trip-levers 11 and 12, loosely mounted for vertical movement upon the under side of the base and extending at intermediate points across the trip-bar, whereby the depression of the outer extremity of either trip-lever is adapted to depress the trip-bar, and thereby simultaneously disengage the pawls from the movable members of the standards. The trip-levers extend, respectively, beyond opposite side edges of the base, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and the connection thereof with the base is formed by means of bolts 13.

The vertically-adjustable supporting-frame carries a stretcher 14, adapted to engage the mouth of a sack to distend the same to facilitate the introduction of the material to be packed, and in practice I prefer to construct said stretcher of relatively-adjustable armed members $14^a$ and $14^b$, the arms of which are arranged in parallel planes, and those of the member $14^a$ being tubular to receive those of the member $14^b$, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The sack is arranged at its open end within this stretcher and is then folded outwardly at its edge to extend slightly below the plane of the stretcher, after which the relative outward adjustment of the stretcher members serves to firmly secure the sack in place without injury to the material thereof, inasmuch as all necessity for spurs or points to engage the sack is avoided. The stretcher as above constructed is mounted upon the supporting-frame by means of stems or shanks 15, secured, respectively, to the ends of the stretcher members and extending horizontally through

guides 16 on the adjustable members of the standards, and the adjustment of said stretcher members is facilitated by means of operating-levers 17, fulcrumed at their lower ends upon collars 18, mounted to slide upon the fixed members of the standards and connected at intermediate points to the outer extremities of said stems or shanks. In the drawings the operating-levers are shown provided with openings through which said stems or shanks extend, and displacement thereof is prevented by means of pins or studs 19, arranged, respectively, upon opposite sides of the plane of each lever. It is obvious that as the adjustable frame is moved vertically the operating-levers will follow the movements thereof, said collars, upon which the operating-levers are fulcrumed, being free to slide upon the fixed members of the standards.

After the operating-levers, or one of them, have been adjusted to properly stretch the mouth of the sack they are held in the desired positions by means of locking-pawls 20, fulcrumed upon the movable members of the standards and adapted at their free ends to engage ratchet-teeth 21 on said lever, each pawl being provided with a stop-ear 22 to limit its swinging movement in the opposite or inward direction, and said pawls being preferably mounted for extension by gravity. Also in connection with the stems or shanks of the stretcher members I preferably employ set-screws 23, mounted in the guides of said stems or shanks and adapted to impinge terminally upon the same to lock the stretcher members, or one of them, at the desired adjustment. The advantage of this construction resides in the fact that one of the stretcher members may be locked in a given position, while the other is left free for adjustment in order to engage and disengage the mouth of a sack or a series of sacks. The amount of movement of one member of the stretcher is sufficient to accomplish said engagement and disengagement, and hence the operation of engaging and disengaging a sack is simplified by leaving only one member of the stretcher free. In other words, the stretcher may be adjusted approximately to the size of the mouth of the sack when a number of sacks of a uniform size are to be filled successively, after which the successive engagement and disengagement of the sacks may be accomplished by the manipulation of a single operating-lever, whereby it may be attained wholly by one hand of the operator.

From the above description it will be seen that a sack of any ordinary dimensions may be engaged and stretched at its mouth by means of the mechanism provided for that purpose, after which the movable frame may be adjusted to allow the bottom of the sack to just touch the upper surface of the base. After the sack has been filled it may be released by disengaging one of the operating-levers to allow the sack to rest upon the base, after which if it is desired to tie the sack before removing it from the apparatus the movable frame may be elevated to remove the stretcher sufficiently to enable said operation to be performed. When it is desired to lower the adjustable frame, it is accomplished by grasping the cross-bar or the curved upper extremities of the movable members of the standards and at the same time depressing the adjacent trip-lever or treadle to release said frame, after which the frame may be lowered to the desired point.

Furthermore, it is frequently desirable to employ a measuring device in connection with the operation of filling a sack or of partially filling the same, and the cross-bar 4, which is located above the plane of the stretcher, forms a convenient guard or rest to support such a measure in convenient position, said cross-bar being arranged at one side of the stretcher, whereby the supported sack may be readily filled by means of a shovel at the side opposite to the cross-bars.

Cross-sectionally-round bars are employed for the sections of the stretcher in order to allow the sack, which extends upwardly within the stretcher, to fold outwardly around said stretcher bars or rods, with the edge thereof under or below the plane of the same, the sack being usually constructed with a folded or selvage or thickened edge, which yields less readily under the outward strain of the stretcher than the portion of the sack contiguous thereto. Hence when the stretcher is adjusted the thickened edge of the sack causes it to have a contracting effect below the plane of the stretcher and securely lock the sack against displacement during the filling operation.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A sack-holder having a frame provided with oppositely-alined guides, a sectional stretcher having relatively-adjustable members adapted to engage the mouth of a sack, and provided respectively with alined terminal stems or shanks fitted to slide in said guides, said members having alined telescoping arms, operating-levers respectively connected with the stems or shanks and having sliding fulcrums upon the frame, and means for locking said levers with the stretcher members at the desired relative adjustment, substantially as specified.

2. A sack-holder having a frame provided with oppositely-alined guides, a sectional stretcher having relatively-adjustable members adapted to engage the mouth of a sack, and provided respectively with alined terminal stems or shanks fitted to slide in said guides, said members having alined telescoping arms, operating-levers respectively connected with the stems or shanks and having

sliding fulcrums upon the frame, and locking devices yieldingly held in operative engagement with the levers, to maintain the stretcher members at the desired relative adjustment, substantially as specified.

3. A sack-holder having a frame, a sectional stretcher adapted to engage the mouth of a sack and having members of which one is adjustable relatively to the other and is provided with a stem or shank fitting in a guide on said frame, an operating-lever connected with said stem or shank, and means for securing the lever at the desired adjustment, said means consisting of a gravity pawl engaging a ratchet on the lever, substantially as specified.

4. A sack-holder having a frame, a sectional stretcher having relatively-adjustable members provided respectively with stems or shanks fitted in guides on said frame, operating-levers connected with said stems or shanks, set-screws for engaging the stems or shanks to secure them at the desired adjustment, and yielding pawls for engaging the levers, substantially as specified.

5. A sack-holder having a frame including standards curved laterally at their upper extremities and connected by a cross-bar, and a stretcher mounted upon the frame below the plane of said cross-bar and adapted to support a measure, said cross-bar forming a guard or rest for a measure supported by the stretcher, substantially as specified.

6. A sack-holder having standards of sectional telescoping construction, a stretcher carried by the movable sections of the standards and comprising relatively-adjustable members, and operating-levers connected with the stretcher members and having their fulcrums mounted to slide upon the fixed members of the standards, substantially as specified.

7. A sack-holder having a frame including standards, each of which comprises a fixed tubular member and a movable member fitted to slide in the tubular member, means for locking the movable members at the desired adjustment, a sectional stretcher having its members mounted respectively upon the movable standard members, collars mounted to slide upon the fixed standard members, and operating-levers fulcrumed upon said collars and operatively connected with the stretcher members, substantially as specified.

8. A sack-holder having standards, each of which comprises a fixed tubular and a movable member, a stretcher supported by the movable members of the standards, pawls for engaging said movable members to secure them at the desired adjustment, a trip-bar terminally connected by links with said pawls, and oppositely-disposed trip-levers or treadles operatively connected with the trip-bar, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD HENRY SCHWEY.

Witnesses:
MERIDITH KITCHEN,
CHAS. DOWELL.