

No. 616,249.

Patented Dec. 20, 1898.

J. S. NICKERSON.

COAL SACK.

(Application filed Dec. 27, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

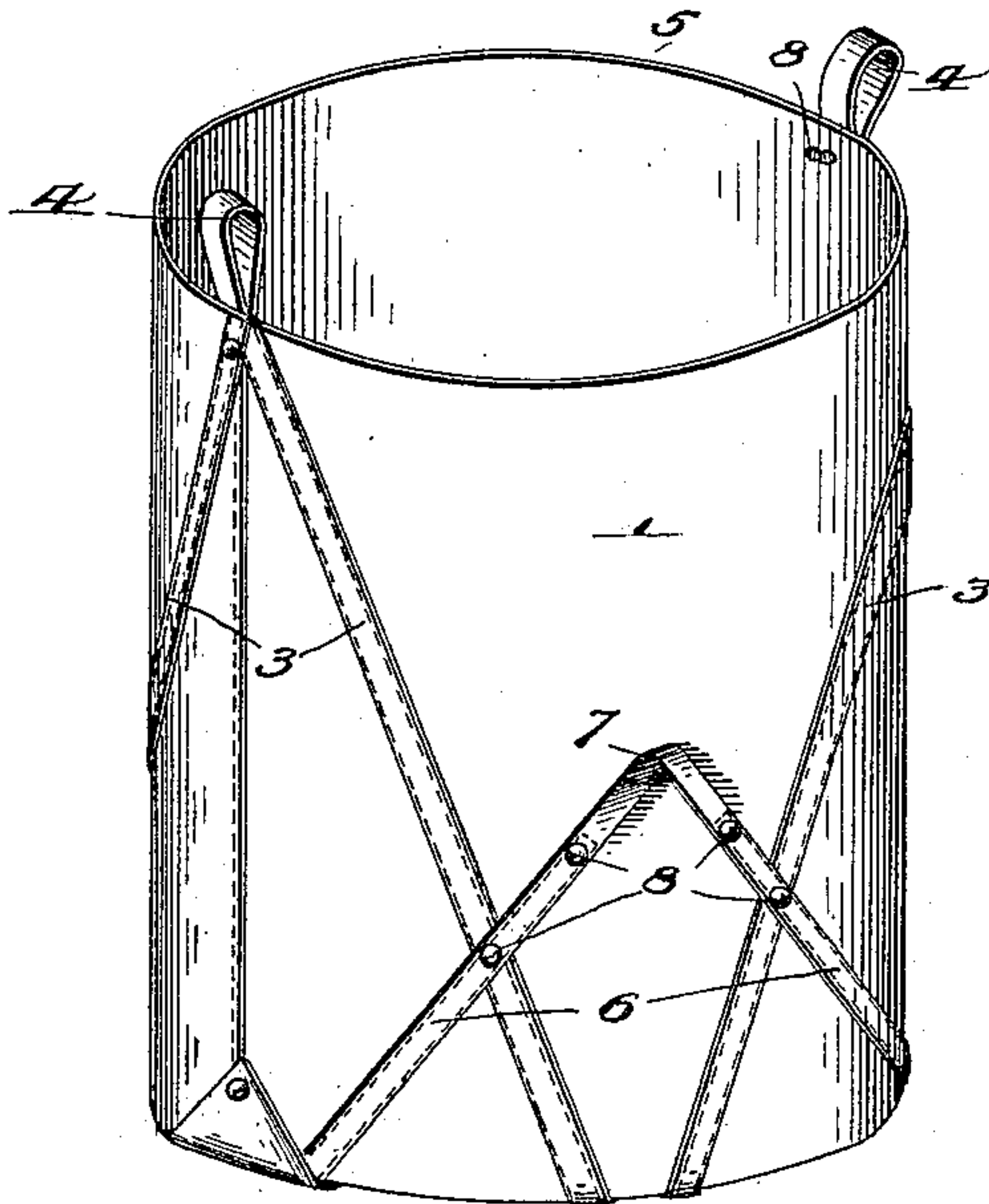


Fig. 2.

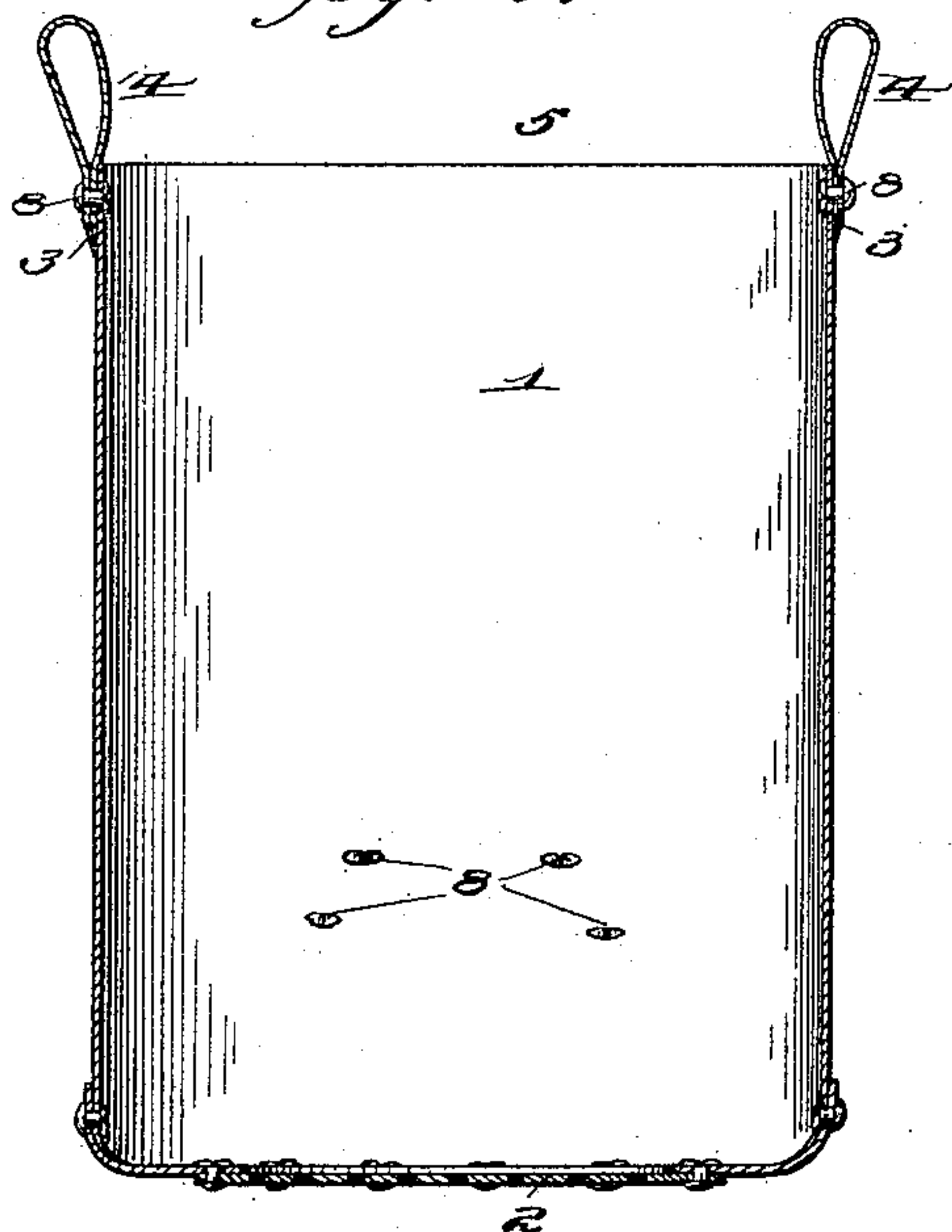
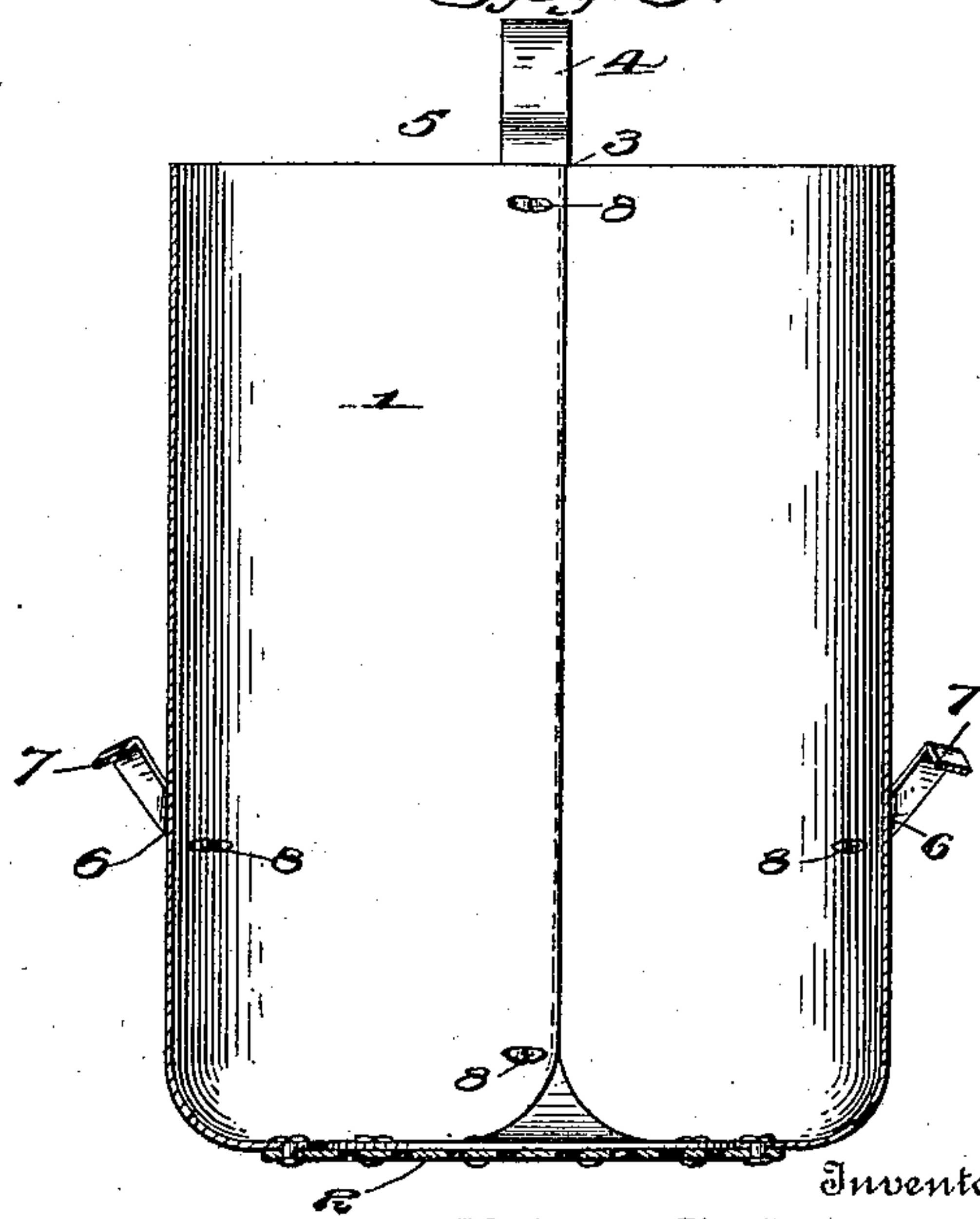


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

C. C. Hunt.

Harry L. Amer.

Inventor

John S. Nickerson

by V. S. Shockbridge

his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SWAIN NICKERSON, OF WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES E. COOPER, OF SAME PLACE.

COAL-SACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,249, dated December 20, 1898.

Application filed December 27, 1897. Serial No. 663,674. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SWAIN NICKERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Woburn, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coal-Sacks; 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.

This invention relates to coal-sacks; and it consists of the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of the invention is to provide a coal-sack wherein the weight will be equally distributed and which may be readily transported from one place to another with facility and ease, the parts being simple and effective in their construction and operation, strong and durable, and comparatively inexpensive in the cost of manufacture.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a coal-sack embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section. Fig. 3 is a section of the device taken at right angle to that represented by Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, wherein similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views, the numeral 1 designates the body of the sack, which is constructed of any suitable material, but preferably canvas, and has in the bottom thereof a metallic or other suitable plate 2; which is perforate to form a sieve and permit coal-dust to pass out from the bottom of the sack. Extending diagonally from the bottom to the top of the sack, on opposite sides, are opposite pairs of straps 3, which run completely to the top of the sack and are extended upwardly in the form of gripping-loops 4, located at opposite points of the top or mouth 5 of the body 1. On opposite sides of the lower portion of the sack and crossing the straps 3 are other straps 6, having their upper portions left unattached to provide hand-grips 7, the said straps 3 and 6 being secured at regular intervals by rivets 8. The lower hand-grips 7 are grasped when the sack is lifted to the shoulder of the person carrying the same, and the bulk of the weight is thereby removed from the body and equally distrib-

uted, and while either one of these grips is engaged by one hand of the carrier either one or both of the upper grips may be grasped by the remaining hand. The upper grips are also conveniently used in ordinarily lifting the sack with its contents, and in this operation of course the mouth of the body of the sack is reduced, owing to the tension brought to bear thereon, and the coal is prevented from spilling.

The perforate metallic plate in the bottom of the body 1 insures a cleanly condition of the sack, as the coal-dust which will congregate or be precipitated to the bottom of the sack will pass out through the said plate. The straps also provide strengthening-bands for the sack, and those in the lower portion thereof entirely encircle the body 1, and by these arrangements it will be observed that when the grips 7 are grasped the strain on the sack incidental to the weight of the contents therein will not be concentrated on one point, but equally distributed over a large area. The same is true of the straps 3 through the medium of their diagonal arrangement, and this latter construction also provides for handling and lifting the sack more easily, as the bulk of the weight goes on the whole body instead of on the arms, and particularly when the hand-grips 7 are engaged.

Many advantages will appear from time to time to those using the device, and it is obviously apparent that minor changes in the details of construction and arrangement might be made and substituted for those shown and described without in the least departing from the nature or spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A coal-sack having a pair of straps extending diagonally over opposite portions thereof and arranged at the top of the sack to provide oppositely-disposed hand gripping-loops, and a second pair of shorter straps extending diagonally over opposite lower portions of the sack and arranged to provide a pair of oppositely-disposed lower hand-loops.

2. A coal-sack having a pair of straps extending diagonally over opposite portions thereof and arranged at the top of the sack to provide oppositely-disposed hand gripping-loops, and a second pair of shorter straps ex-

tending diagonally over opposite lower portions of the sack to provide a pair of oppositely-disposed lower hand-loops, said shorter straps crossing the first-named straps and secured to each other and to the sack at the points of intersection.

3. A coal-sack consisting of a body of suitable material having straps extending diagonally upward over opposite portions thereof and projected above the mouth to form hand-grips, and lower straps secured to and crossing the first-mentioned straps and continuing

around or encircling the body of the sack near the bottom thereof, and having the upper portions upon opposite sides thereof loose to provide lower hand-grips which are out of line both vertically and horizontally with the upper hand-grips.

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

JOHN SWAIN NICKERSON.

Witnesses:

RUFUS J. SNOW,

EDWARD E. THOMPSON.