

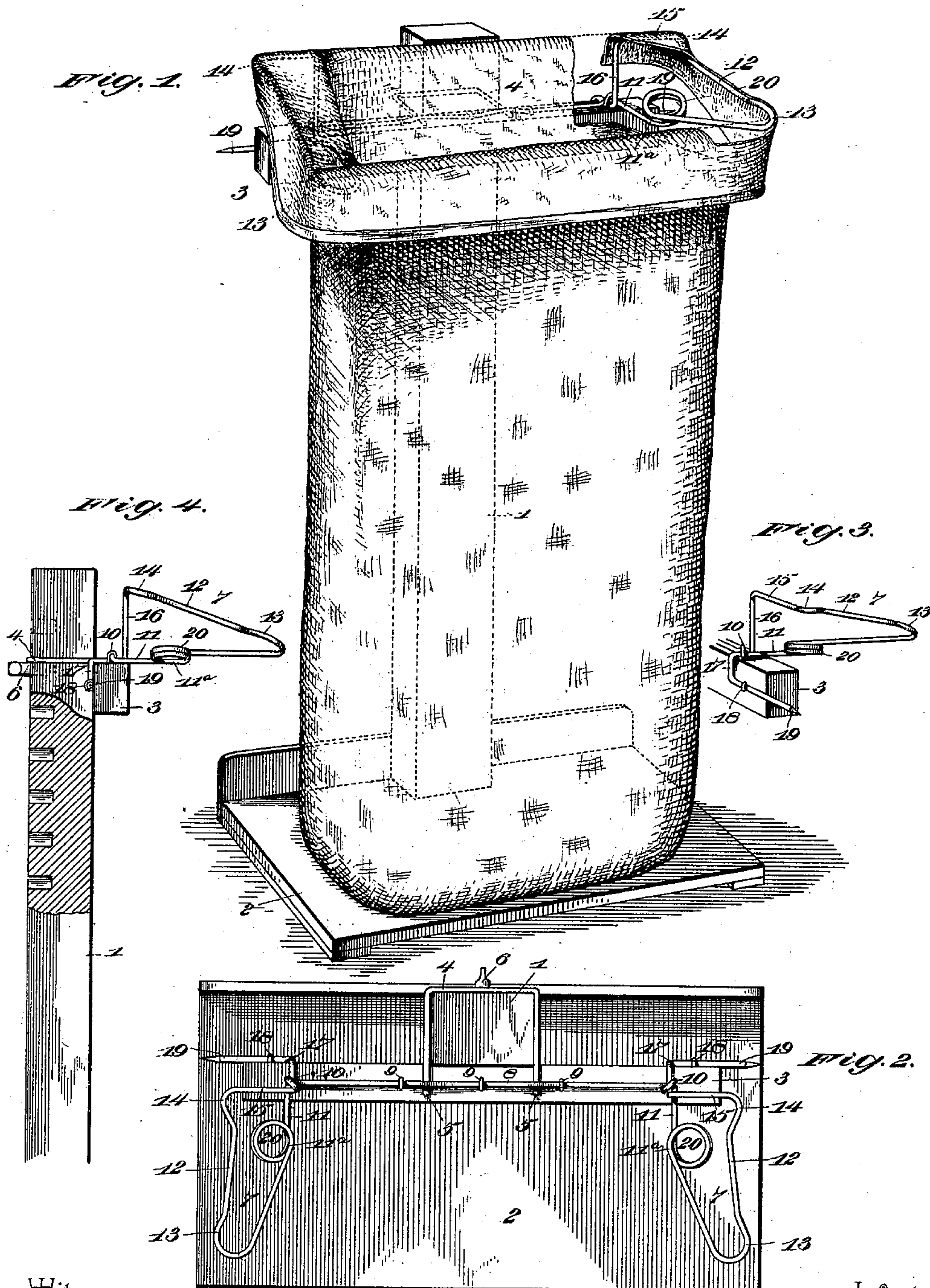
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Patented Mar. 21, 1899.

C. L. BUXTON.
SACK HOLDER.

(Application filed Feb. 23, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES LEE BUXTON, OF SPARTA, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO JOHN P. REEVE, OF SAME PLACE.

SACK-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 621,765, dated March 21, 1899.

Application filed February 23, 1898. Serial No. 671,291. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES LEE BUXTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sparta, in the county of Monroe and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Sack-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to sack-holders, and has for its object to provide a simple and efficient construction and arrangement of parts adapted for yieldingly extending the mouth of a sack of any of the ordinary sizes and supporting the sack in the proper position for filling in any usual manner.

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 applied in the operative position thereto. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the stretcher to show the attachment of one end thereof to the cross-head and the extension which forms a gunny-sack-engaging spur. Fig. 4 is a side view of a portion of the holder, showing the standard partly in section.

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

The standard 1 rises from a suitable base 2, having an area sufficient to support the sack-holder when a filled sack is suspended thereon, and fitted for vertical adjustment upon the standard is a cross-head 3, having a rearwardly-extending slide-loop 4, preferably constructed of a blank of heavy wire or rod, arranged at the front extremities of its arms in contact with the upper surface of the cross-head and having downturned terminals 5, fitted in sockets in the cross-head slightly in front of the longitudinal center of the cross-head. This slide-loop, and hence the cross-head, is held at the desired vertical adjustment upon the standard by means of a stop pin or peg 6, fitted in one of a series of sockets formed in the rear side of the standard.

The cross-head supports a stretcher, also

constructed of heavy spring-metal wire or rod and preferably constructed from a single blank to form spaced jaws 7, connected by an approximately straight intermediate portion 8 of the blank, said intermediate or connecting portion being secured to the upper side of the cross-head by means of a plurality of staples 9 and being arranged to extend over the arms or sides of the slide-loop to prevent upward displacement thereof, and hence prevent withdrawal of the downturned extremities of said loop extensions from the sockets in the cross-head. In the construction illustrated a staple 9 is arranged to engage the intermediate or connecting portion of the stretcher-wire between the arms of the slide-loop, and also a staple is arranged to engage the wire at the other side of or beyond each arm of the slide-loop, whereby the wire is engaged by staples at both sides of each slide-loop arm.

In addition to the staples 9 the intermediate or connecting portion of the stretcher-blank is engaged by terminal staples 10, beyond which the blank is extended forwardly to form the inner lower sides 11 of the loops constituting the jaws 7. After extending the blank forward from and approximately in the plane of the upper side of the cross-head a distance sufficient to give the desired front and rear or transverse extension of a sack-mouth the blank is bent and carried rearwardly to form the outer and upper sides or arms 12 of said looped jaws 7, these outer arms or sides inclining upwardly and rearwardly and having spaced offset portions or bends 13 and 14, extending outwardly, to increase the efficiency of the engagement of the jaws with the sack-mouth. Beyond the rear bends or offsets 14 the sides of the blank are carried inwardly, as shown at 15, to points respectively in the vertical planes of the rear ends of the inner lower sides or arms of the jaws and thence downwardly to form vertical torsion-springs 16, which extend to the upper side of the cross-head and are passed through the terminal diagonally-positioned staples 10 under the contiguous intermediate or connecting portion of the blank to insure the proper attachment of the lower ends of said torsion-springs to the cross-head. From these

points the sides of the blank are extended rearwardly and thence downwardly in contact with the rear surface of the cross-head, as shown at 17, and are then turned outwardly, are extended through securing-staples 18, and are thence carried longitudinally to project beyond the extremities of the cross-head and form gunny-sack-engaging spurs 19. Arranged at intermediate points of the inner lower arms or sides of the loops forming the sack-engaging jaws 7 are coiled springs 20, lying preferably outside of said arms, to give transverse resilience to the outer portions of the loops without straining the wire or rod at the points of attachment of the inner lower sides of the jaws to the cross-head, and in front of said coils the inner lower sides of the loops are preferably arranged in inclined positions to diverge forwardly, as indicated at 11^a.

To apply a sack to a holder constructed as above described, the upper edge thereof is folded outwardly over the outer upper sides or arms of the jaws, and thus is folded downwardly outside of said arms of the jaws, the jaws being adapted to yield inwardly to facilitate this engagement of the sack therewith, and hence exerting an outward strain in opposite directions upon the mouth of the sack to maintain it in a properly-stretched condition and form an elongated opening of sufficient area to receive a scoop of any of the sizes in common use. When a sack of larger size than the ordinary grain-sack is applied to the holder—as, for instance, a gunny-sack—it is attached in the same manner as above indicated, with the exception that the surplus folded portion of the upper edge thereof is extended rearwardly and engaged with the spurs 19, whereby the holder is adapted for properly supporting a sack of any of the sizes in common use.

It will be seen that the combined effect of the coiled and torsion springs, located as described, to allow inward yielding movement of the jaws, one of said springs being disposed to form a part of each of the sides or arms of the loop constituting a jaw, enables the holder to maintain the mouth of a sack in a properly-stretched condition to facilitate the filling thereof and also to support the weight of its contents.

The upward inclination toward their rear ends of the outer sides of the looped jaws provides for holding the open mouth of the sack in a downwardly and forwardly inclined position to facilitate the introduction of grain, the upper edge of the sack being applied to the jaws by folding the same over said outer sides of the loops, and the downwardly offset or depending portions 16, which constitute the torsion-springs, serve to prevent the forward slipping or displacement of the mouth of the sack, due to pressure exerted upon the front edge of the sack between the extremities of the jaws.

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 support and separate approximately horizontal spaced arms projecting forward therefrom, each arm consisting of a loop with its closed end forward, and with its sides or arms separated and arranged in different vertical planes, and also with its outer side or arm located above the horizontal plane of the inner arm, and inclined upward toward its rear end, whereby a supported sack is flared at its mouth, substantially as specified.

2. A sack-holder having horizontal forwardly-extending spaced jaws, each consisting of a loop of which the outer side or arm is located above the plane of the inner side or arm, and is inclined upward toward its rear end, and said sides or arms being provided, respectively, with integral coiled and torsion springs, to allow inward-yielding movement of the jaws, substantially as specified.

3. A sack-holder having forwardly-extending spaced jaws, each consisting of a loop having a horizontal inner lower side or arm provided with an intermediate spring-coil, and an outer elevated side or arm inclining upward toward its rear end from the front end of the inner lower arm, and provided at its rear end with a depending vertical extension forming a torsion-spring for cooperation with said coil, substantially as specified.

4. A sack-holder having a cross-head, and means for supporting the same, spaced jaws extending horizontally outward from the cross-head and constructed from a single blank of spring-wire, the intermediate or connecting portion of the blank, between the jaws, being secured to the cross-head, and each jaw consisting of a loop of which the sides are spring-actuated and the outer side is arranged above the plane of the inner side, substantially as specified.

5. A sack-holder having a cross-head, and means for supporting the same, spaced jaws extending horizontally from the cross-head and constructed from a single blank of spring-wire, the intermediate or connecting portion of the blank, between the jaws, being secured to the cross-head, and each jaw consisting of a loop of which the outer side is arranged above the plane of the inner side, and is provided with rounded terminal offsets arranged in different horizontal planes, substantially as specified.

6. A sack-holder having a cross-head, a supporting-loop extending rearwardly from the cross-head and having its sides or arms terminally offset and fitting in sockets in the cross-head, spaced jaws supported by and extending forwardly from the cross-head and constructed of a single blank of spring-wire, the intermediate or connecting portion of the

blank extending longitudinally of the cross-head, secured thereto by staples, and lying in contact with the outer sides of the arms of said supporting-loop, to maintain the extremities of the latter in the sockets in the cross-head, said jaws being of looped construction and having their outer sides secured to the cross-head and extended terminally beyond the extremities thereof to form

gunny-sack-engaging spurs, substantially as is specified.

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

CHARLES LEE BUXTON.

Witnesses:

J. P. REEVE,
A. W. BARNEY.