

No. 657,644.

Patented Sept. 11, 1900.

G. H. CARNEY.
SACK HOLDER.

(Application filed June 16, 1900.)

No Model.)

Fig. 1.

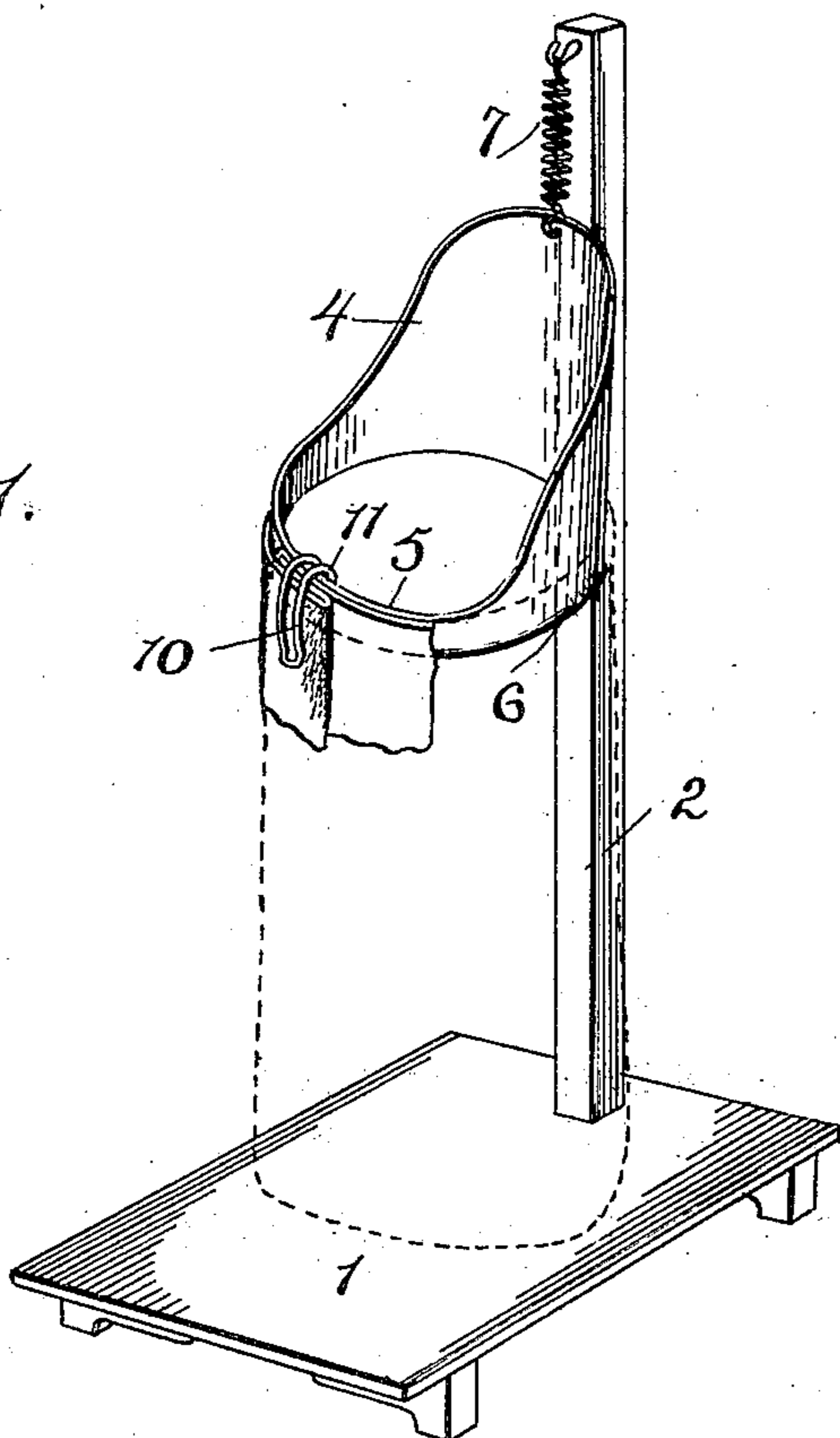
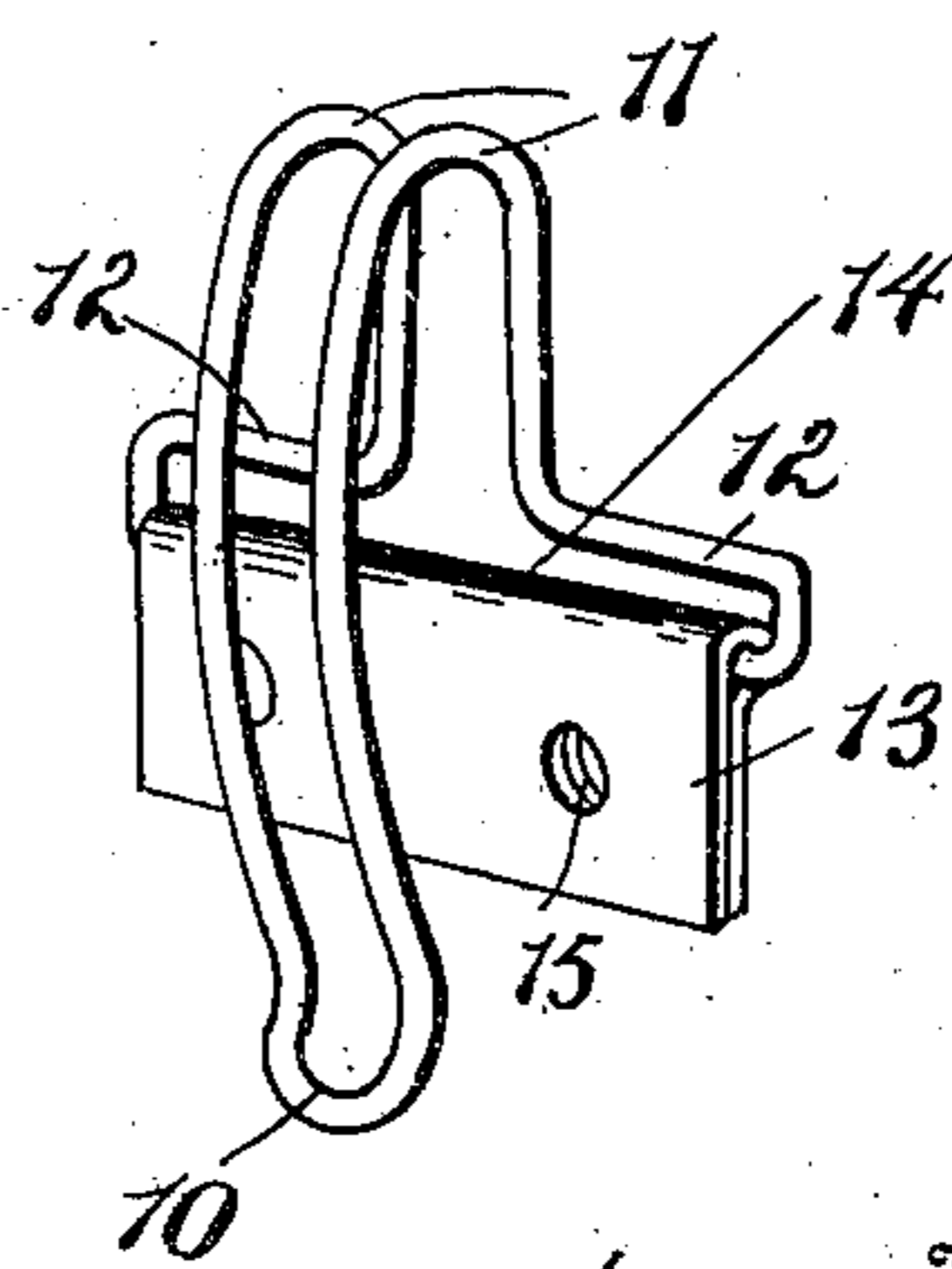
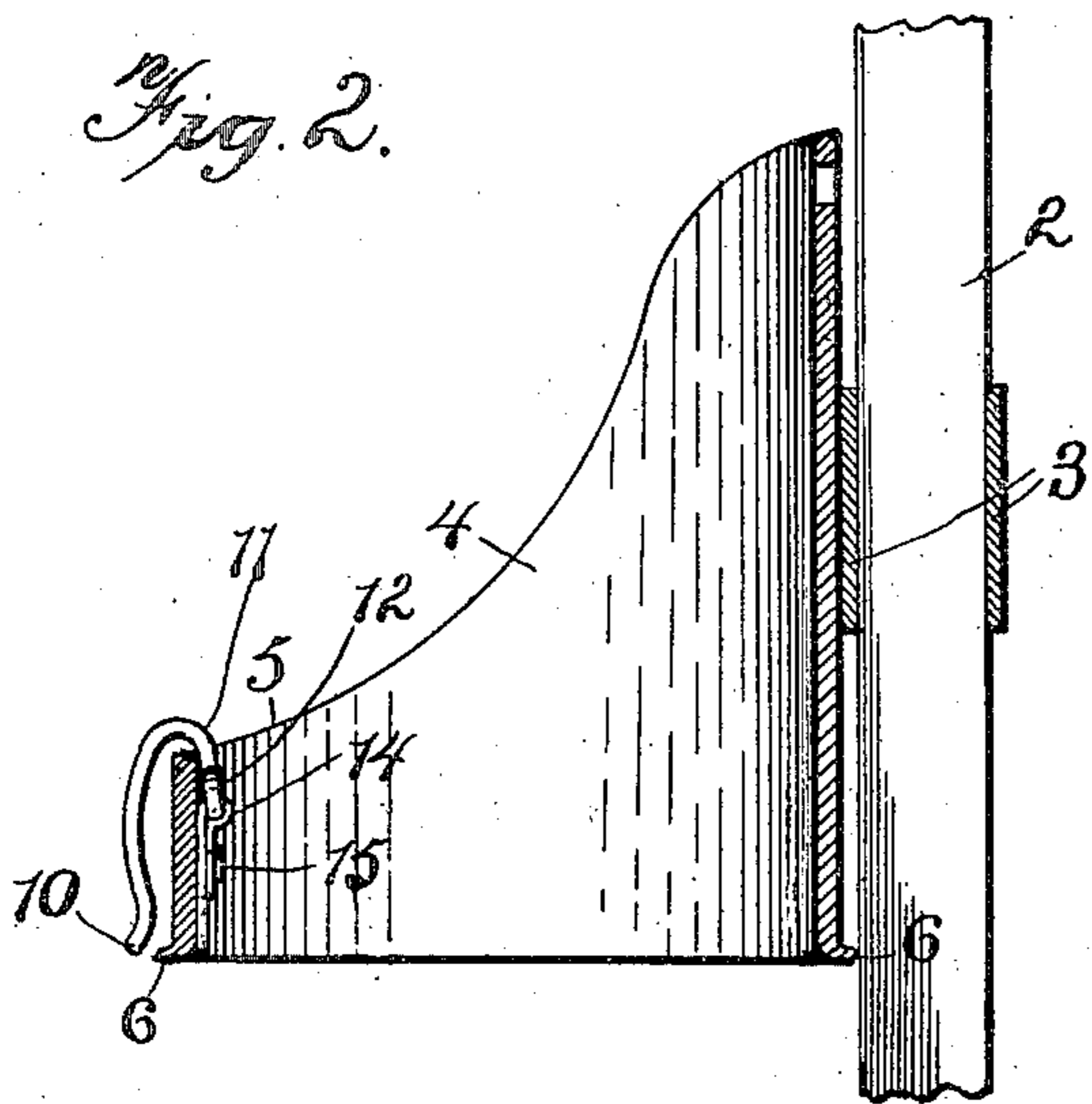


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. CARNEY, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SACK-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 657,644, dated September 11, 1900.

Application filed June 16, 1900 Serial No. 20,582. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. CARNEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sack-Holders; 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 bagging grain, and more especially to that class of devices used in connection therewith known as "bag-holders;" and the object of the same is to produce improvements therein.

To this end the invention consists in a hopper having a bead and hook of peculiar shape for detachably connecting the mouth of the bag or sack therewith, all as hereinafter more fully described and claimed and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of this device entire. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the hopper and hook. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail of the hook.

In the drawings, 1 is a flat base, such as may stand upon the floor or may be placed upon the platform of an ordinary scale, or it might be the floor itself or the platform itself. From this base rises an upright 2, here shown as square, and around this upright is loosely fitted a sleeve 3, as of metal. 4 is a hopper carried by this sleeve and constructed with a flaring top depressed at its front edge, as at 5, while the bottom of the hopper is reduced, is about cylindrical, is cut off about square, and is provided with an exterior bead 6.

7 is a spiral spring standing vertical and connecting the top of the hopper at the rear with the upper end of the upright.

In Fig. 3 is best seen a hook used in connection with the parts above described. This hook is made of a single piece of wire bent at its center into a hook 10, then both arms bent, as at 11, to form the body, and finally both arms bent outward and then inward at their extremities, as at 12.

13 is a plate bent at its center into a tubular bearing 14, into the ends of which the extremities 12 of the hook are sprung. This

plate is riveted or otherwise secured, as at 15, to the inner face of the hopper at its depressed front 5 in such position that the bill 10 of the hook may be sprung over the upper edge of the hopper when the device is used.

The mouth of the bag or sack (indicated in dotted lines) is passed around the lower end of the hopper above the bead 6 and preferably so high on the body of the hopper that the upper edge of the mouth is above the depressed portion 5. The bag-mouth is then drawn tightly around the hopper and bead, and a fold of the loose material is made in front. This fold may be simply laid down against the fabric at the front of the hopper, or it may be thus laid down and carried over the depressed portion 5 and borne against the inner surface of the front of the hopper; but in either event the bill 10 of the hook is then brought forward over the fold and the edge of the hopper, so as to clamp the bag in place. This operation results in both holding the bag tight around the hopper and also preventing its slipping off the same by reason of the presence of the hook and the bead. The bag is then filled through the hopper in the usual manner, the commodity falling to the bottom of the bag and increasing its size as it is poured in. Such transverse increase naturally shortens the height of the bag, and the spring 7 permits the entire hopper to descend, its sleeve 3 sliding down the upright. The bag may be tied up before disconnecting it from the hopper or after; but it is obvious that when the hook is thrown back the fold in the fabric is released and the bag-mouth is freed simultaneously from all parts of the hopper.

The parts are of the desired sizes, shapes, proportions, and materials.

Although I have described and prefer to use the sleeve and a spring or some equivalent device for permitting the hopper to have a vertical movement, I do not desire to be limited to a movable hopper.

Particular attention is called to the fact that the bearing 14 of the plate 13 is so located with respect to the depressed edge 5 of the hopper that as the hook is borne forward its bill 10 in passing over the edge 5 is sprung a trifle. This results in the grasp of the fold in the bag, as above set forth.

What is claimed as new is—

In a bag-holder, the combination with the hopper having a flared upper end depressed at its front and an exterior bead around its lower end, and means for supporting the hopper; of a plate secured within the hopper at its front and having a bearing, and a hook having its body pivoted within said bearing and in such location that the bill thereof is

sprung slightly in passing over the depressed front edge of the hopper, as and for the purpose set forth.

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

GEORGE H. CARNEY.

Witnesses:

J. EDWARD TAYLOR,
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