

No. 885,454.

PATENTED APR. 21, 1908.

F. A. DONNELLY & J. E. BLANTHORN.

FEED BAG.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 13, 1907.

FIG. 1.

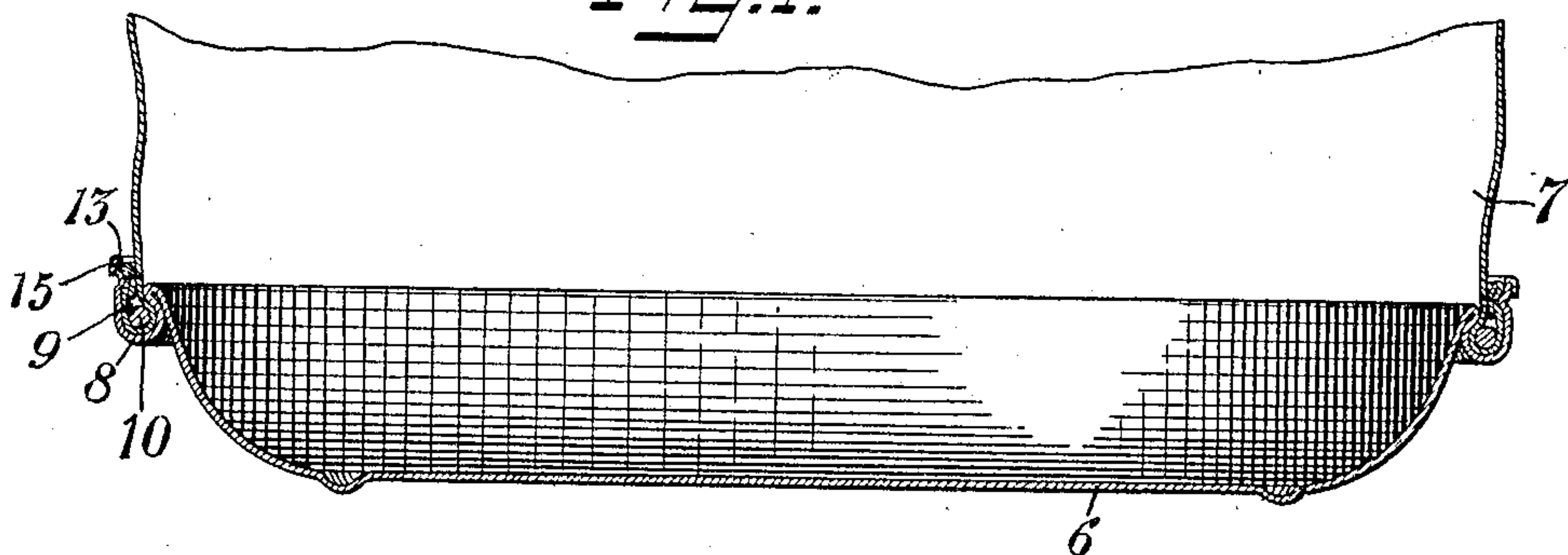


FIG. 2.

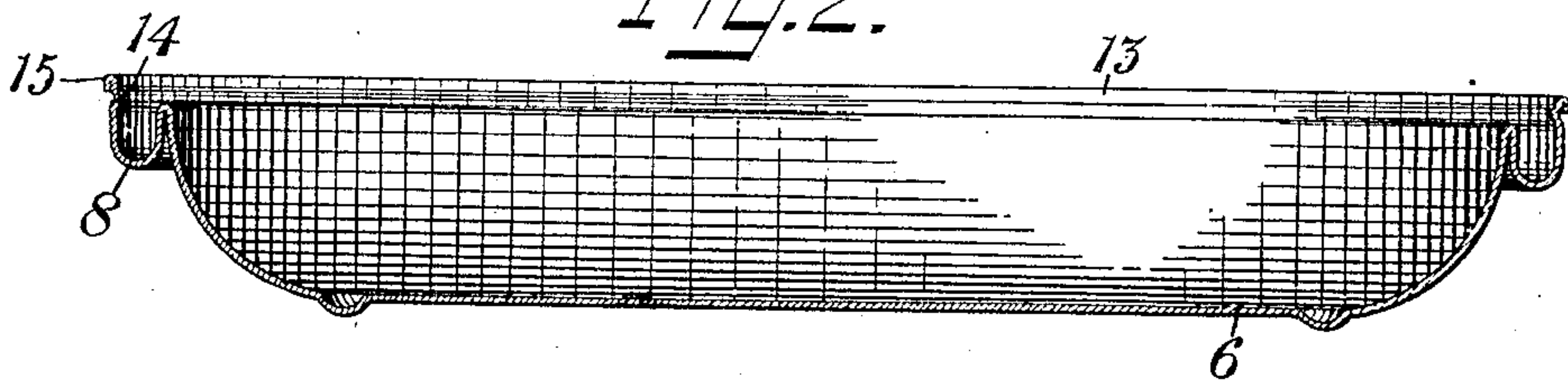


FIG. 3.

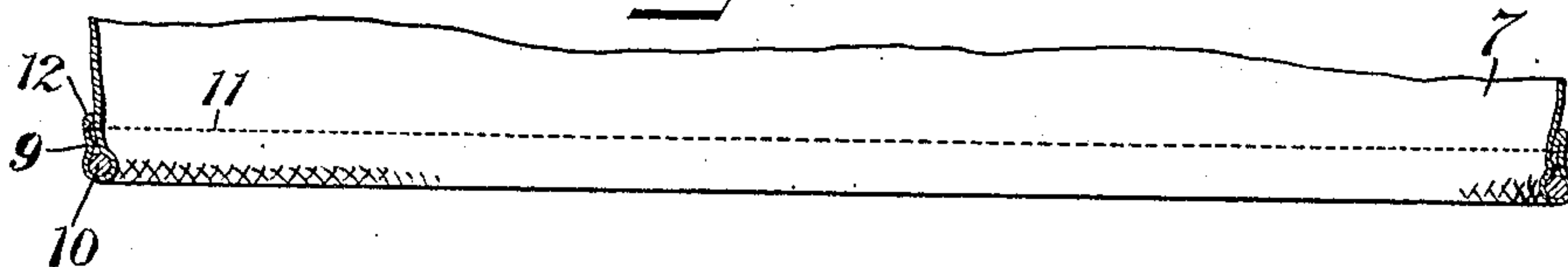


FIG. 4.

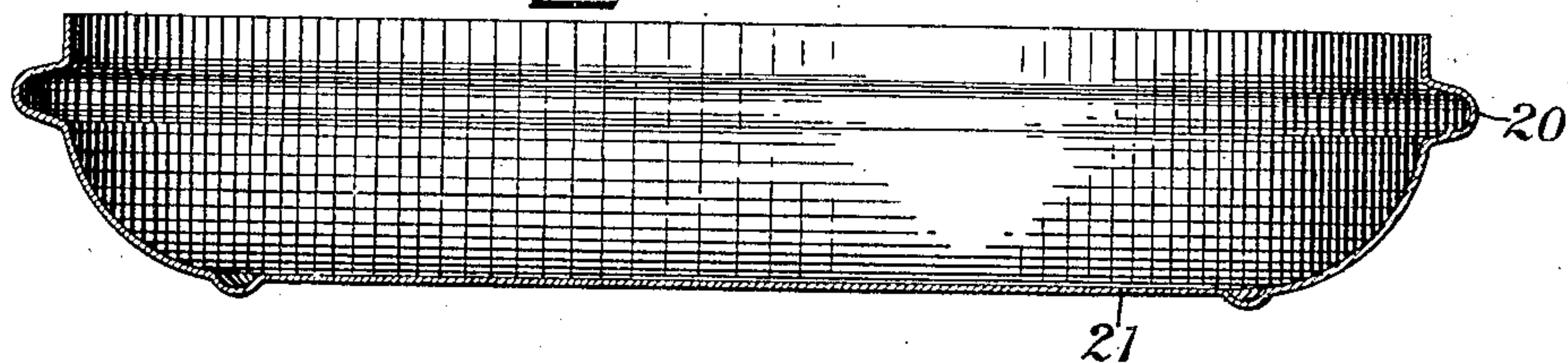
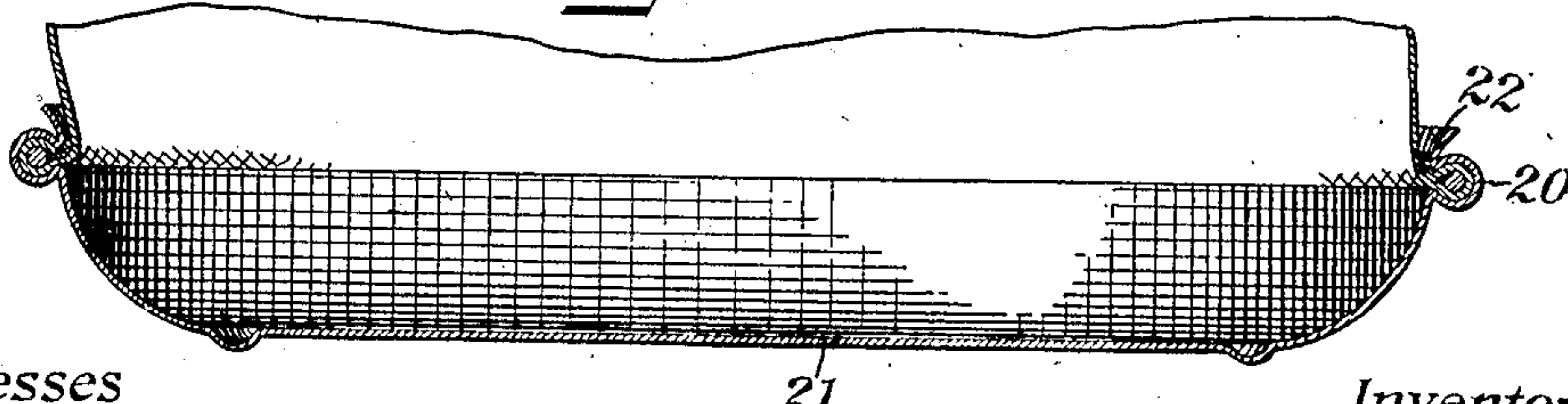


FIG. 5.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## FEED-BAG.

No. 885,454.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 21, 1908.

Application filed July 13, 1907. Serial No. 383,581.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, FRANK A. DONNELLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bayonne, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, and JOHN E. BLANTHORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Feed-Bags, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide an improved means for securing a metallic bottom member to a non-metallic side member to form a bag, such as is used for feeding horses and other animals, which side or body member is conveniently formed of a tough fabric, such as canvas.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a form of bead on the bottom member in which the lower doubled end of the body member inclosing a wire ring is embedded; the mouth or open portion of the bead being at the top to receive the body member directly, and the marginal edge of the body member or bead portion also being extended upward, whereby the strain on the body member is exerted in the direction of the tension and the projecting edge of the bead will prevent wear and abrasion of the body member.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating embodiments of our invention, Figure 1 is a vertical axial section through the bag with the upper portion cut away, showing the bottom member and its connection with the body member; Fig. 2 is a view of the bottom member in position for assembling the body member; Fig. 3 shows the lower portion of the body member prepared for assembling in the bottom member as shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 shows a modified form of bottom member; and Fig. 5 is a view of the lower portion of a bag with the bottom member shown in Fig. 4.

The bags shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 comprise a bottom member 6 and a body member 7. The bottom member is shown as somewhat cup-shaped, with the marginal portion bent to form an open bead 8, whose mouth opens upward. The body member 7 has its end portion doubled on itself, as at 9, and preferably incloses a ring 10 that may be conveniently formed of metal. If desired, a kind of loop can be formed in the lower end of the body portion, as by stitches 11, and

the wire ring can be inserted in an opening in this loop. But such stitch or other securing means is not necessary to the final securing of the members. The doubled edge of the body member preferably has its edge doubled inward upon itself, as shown at 12, before stitching to prevent any frayed edges being exposed.

The diameter of the body member shown in Fig. 3 is made of a size to be inserted in the open bead 8, as shown in Fig. 2, and can be slipped in from the top, as will be readily understood, without any distortion of the body member. When this is done the mouth portion of the bead is closed on to the body member around the loop, whereby the inclosed ring of the body member will be securely embedded in the bead 8. The body member and ring will thereby be so tightly embedded in the bead that there will be practically no strain on the stitches securing the ring in the body member, as the opposite portions of the bead mouth will very tightly and securely press the lapping portions of the loop and the body member together. Furthermore, by reason of the bead having its mouth at the top the strain on the body member is direct, and the latter is not bent around either portion of the bead to any extent that would tend to cause abrasion of the body member.

The marginal edge of the bottom member is caused to project beyond the bead to bring its edge out of engagement with the body member. If the edge of the margin were lying in the circumference of the bead the strain would be directly in line with the body member, and this strain would have an injurious wearing action; but the marginal portion is caused to extend beyond the bead at 13, and preferably vertically upward. This will form a kind of shield and guard the body portion against abrasion and cutting when the bottom is brought into contact with any solid body, as for instance when the animal shakes the bag around against the wagon pole or cross-bar or any other object in the vicinity.

To further strengthen the connection the bead is given an inward bend at 14 to form a rib, that is brought into engagement with the doubled portion of the body member, as shown in Fig. 1. The marginal edge 13 of the bottom member beyond the bead is also preferably doubled outward on itself, as at



15, to give a rounded edge that will further protect the body member against cutting and abrasion, by presenting a uniform and smooth rounded surface.

5 A modification is shown in Figs. 4 and 5 of the bottom member, in which the bead 20 on the bottom member 21 opens inward toward the axis of the bottom member. The body member shown in Fig. 3 is inserted in this  
10 bead from the inside, and then the bead has its mouth portion closed, as shown in Fig. 5, surrounding the wired loop of the body member, that is securely embedded therein. In this modification the marginal edge 22 of the  
15 bottom member is extended beyond the bead and projects outward to protect the body member as in the other construction.

This before described bag is primarily used as a feed bag, it is also a great advantage  
20 for other purposes being practically a collapsible pail or bag. When suspended from the top, the body will assume its cylindrical shape. But when out of use, it can be collapsed and the body portion will rest down  
25 on the bottom member and it can be stored in a very small space. By making the body member of a strong and practically water proof canvas or other material, the bag can be used as a bucket or pail and will hold  
30 water temporarily at least. It could be used for watering horses and other stock. It is also very convenient for use in connection with small boats or launches on account of its light weight and occupying very small  
35 space.

We claim as our invention:

1. A bag formed of a metallic bottom member, and a non-metallic body member, a ring, the body member having its lower end  
40 doubled and inclosing the ring, the bottom having a bead at its margin in which the ring and surrounding body portion are embedded with the edge of the bottom member projecting beyond the bead portion.

45 2. A bag formed of a metallic bottom member, and a non-metallic body, a ring, the body having its lower end doubled, with the ring secured therein, the bottom having a bead at its margin in which the ring and surrounding body portion are embedded, with  
50 the edge of the bottom member projecting beyond the bead portion.

3. A bag formed of a metallic bottom member, and a non-metallic body member, a  
55 ring, the body member having its lower end doubled and inclosing the ring, the bottom having a bead at its margin in which the ring

and surrounding body portion are embedded with the edge of the bottom member projecting beyond the bead portion, the bead having  
60 its mouth portion facing upward.

4. A bag formed of a metallic bottom member, and a non-metallic body member, a ring, the body member having its lower end doubled and inclosing the ring, the bottom  
65 having a bead at its margin in which the ring and surrounding body portion are embedded with the edge of the bottom member projecting beyond the bead portion, the projecting portion of the bottom extending up-  
70 ward and the bead having its mouth portion facing upward.

5. A bag formed of a metallic bottom member, and a non-metallic body member, a ring, the body member having its lower end  
75 doubled and inclosing the ring, the bottom having a bead at its margin in which the ring and surrounding body portion are embedded with the edge of the bottom member projecting beyond the bead portion, the bead having  
80 a rib on its inner side adjacent to the projecting portion in engagement with the body member.

6. A bag formed of a metallic bottom member, and a non-metallic body member, a ring, the body member having its lower end  
85 doubled and inclosing the ring, the bottom having a bead at its margin in which the ring and surrounding body portion are embedded with the edge of the bottom member projecting beyond the bead portion, the bead  
90 having a rib on its inner side adjacent to the projecting portion in engagement with the body member, the bead having its mouth portion at the top of the bottom member.  
95

7. A bag formed of a metallic bottom member, and a non-metallic body member, a ring, the body member having its lower end doubled and inclosing the ring, the bottom  
100 having a bead at its margin in which the ring and surrounding body portion are embedded with the edge of the bottom member projecting beyond the bead portion, the bead having a rib on its inner side adjacent to the projecting portion in engagement with the  
105 body member, the bead having its mouth portion at the top of the bottom member, the edge of the bottom member beyond the bead extending upward.

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