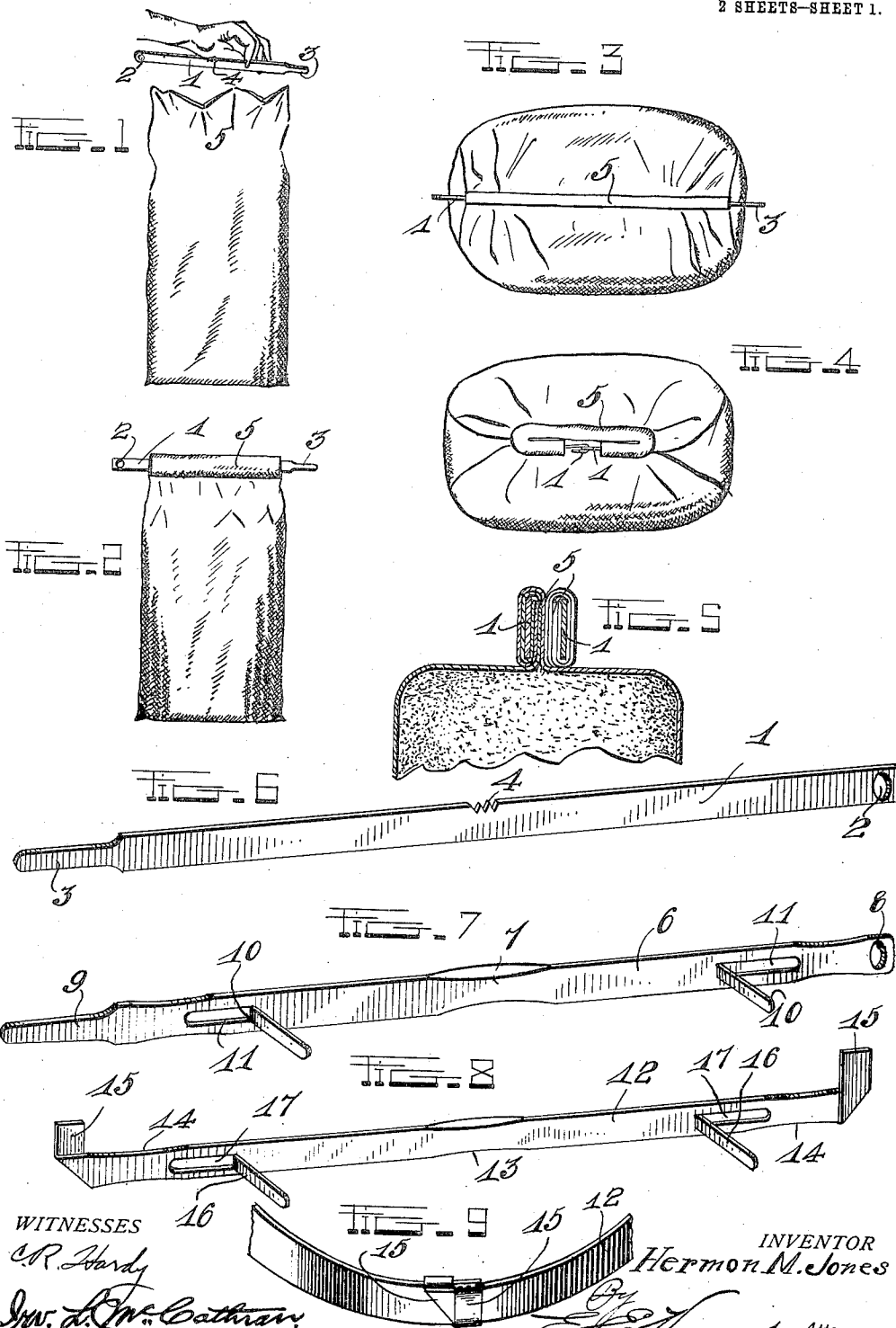


1,067,741.

H. M. JONES.
SEAL FOR SACKS.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1912.

Patented July 15, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

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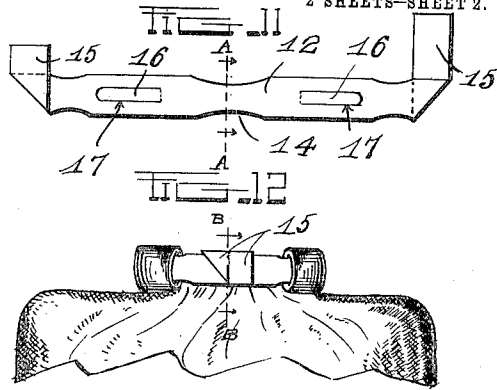
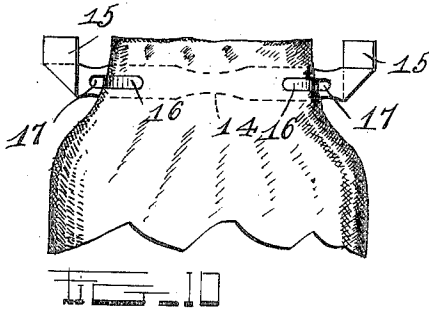


Fig. 13

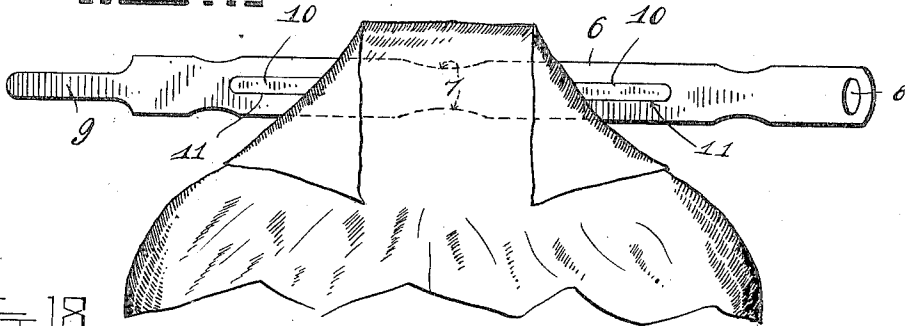


Fig. 18



Fig. 14

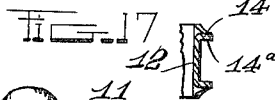
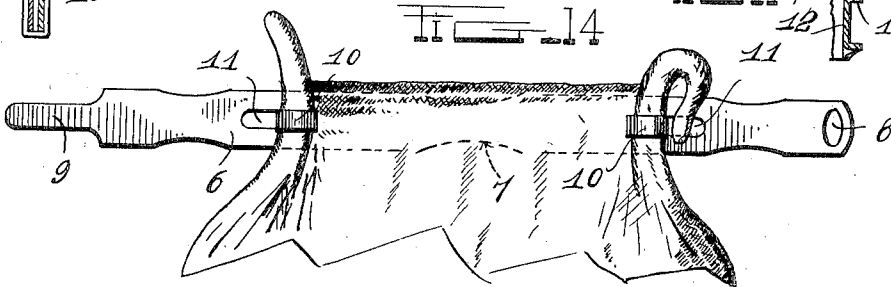


Fig. 15

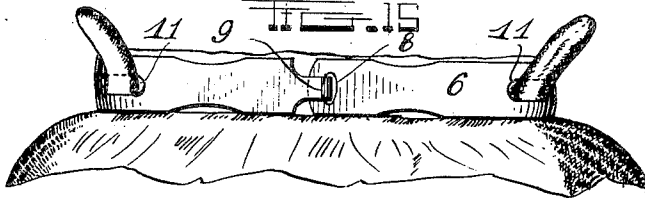
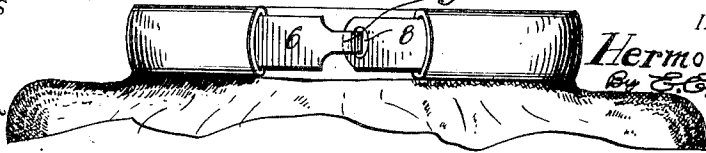


Fig. 16



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMON M. JONES, OF LYONS, KANSAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOSEPH P. PULLIAM, RAY H. MIDDLEKAUFF, AND HENRY BEECH, ALL OF LYONS, KANSAS;

SEAL FOR SACKS.

1,067,741.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 15, 1913.

Application filed May 3, 1912. Serial No. 694,836.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMON M. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lyons, in the county of Rice and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seals for Sacks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to bag seals and has for its object the production of an efficient metallic seal which may be firmly clamped around the top of the fabric or other bag and clamped in such a manner as to prevent the same from coming inadvertently open.

Another object of this invention is the production of a simple and efficient seal which may be punched from a blank sheet of material and may be easily bent to lock the open end of the bag.

With these and other objects in view this invention consists of certain novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of the bag showing the manner of placing the bag seal upon the bag. Fig. 2 is a front view of the bag showing the seal partially attached thereto. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the seal before the seal is folded around the top of the bag. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the seal when folded in its finished condition. Fig. 5 is a central sectional view of the bag showing the manner of folding fabric material around the seal. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective of the seal before being attached to the bag. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective of an embodiment of the invention. Fig. 8 is a detail perspective of the seal in its extended position of still another embodiment of the invention. Fig. 9 is a detail perspective of the locking end of the seal as illustrated in Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is a view of the modified form of the invention shown in Fig. 8 and showing the manner of having the tongues grip the sides of the bag when securing the seal thereto. Fig. 11 is a blank view of the modified form of invention shown in Fig. 8 and before the tongues have been bent. Fig. 12 is a side view of the device showing the manner of locking the ends of the seal together. Fig. 13 is a view similar to Fig. 10 showing the

sides of the bag folded before being engaged by the gripping tongues. Fig. 14 is a view showing a locking strip similar to the one in Fig. 13, the sides of the bag being rolled before being engaged by the gripping tongues. Fig. 15 is a view showing the bag closed and completing the operation begun in Fig. 14. Fig. 16 is a view similar to Fig. 15 showing the seal used in Fig. 4. Fig. 17 is a section taken on line A—A of Fig. 11. Fig. 18 is a section taken on the line B—B of Fig. 12.

By referring to the drawings, it will be seen that the seal consists of an elongated body portion 1 which carries at one end an aperture 2. The opposite end of the seal 1 is provided with a reduced tongue 3, which tongue is adapted to fit in the aperture 2 and lock the ends of the seal together as illustrated in Fig. 4 for holding the opened end of the bag in a closed position. A plurality of teeth 4 are formed upon the upper edge of the seal or body portion 1 as indicated in Fig. 6 to firmly bite into the material out of which the bag is made, and prevent the seal from slipping after the material of the bag has been rolled over the body 1.

In placing the seal upon the bag, the body of the seal is placed against the open ends of the bag which are brought together, the upper edges of the bag being folded over the seal and then the ends of the bag are rolled over the seal so as to entirely incase the same. The protruding ends of the body portion 1 are then folded toward each other, and the tongue 3 is slipped through the aperture 2, and bent backwardly so as to form an efficient lock. It will, therefore be seen by carefully considering Fig. 5 that the edges of the bag 5 are clamped by the back faces of the body 1, and the bag then continues to surround the body 1 as clearly illustrated in Fig. 5. Through this means, a very efficient lock has been produced and the bag will not become accidentally opened.

In Fig. 7, I have shown an embodiment of the invention whereby the body 6 is provided with a crimped flange portion 7 near its center upon each edge to allow the body portion to more easily grip the bag and allow the body to be wrapped tightly upon the bag. The body 6 is provided with an aperture 8 and a reduced tongue 9. The tongue 9 engages the aperture 8, and forms

an efficient lock. The tongue 10 is punched from the body portion near each end thereof, and each tongue is bent inwardly, thereby producing gripping means for holding the seal in engagement with the bag.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 8, the body portion 12 is also provided with a reduced central portion 13, and is further narrowed as indicated at 14 near each end to form reinforcing ribs 14^a along the edge of the narrow portion. The body portion 12 is narrowed by crimping the edges of the body over to form the laterally extending ribs 14^a similar to the manner shown in Fig. 17. The opposite ends of the body 12 are folded upwardly thereby constituting upwardly extending tongues 15. The body portion 12 is also provided with punched tongues 16 intermediate the ends which tongues are adapted to be bent inwardly for gripping the sides of the bag and holding the body in firm engagement with the bag. These tongues may be rolled over the edge of the bag as illustrated in Fig. 14, and the rolled ends of the bag may be drawn through the apertures 17 formed in the body 12 similar to the manner in which the bag is drawn as illustrated in Fig. 14. Then the upwardly extending ends 15 are bent so as to overhang the adjacent sides of the opposite end of the body 12 as illustrated in Fig. 9. One of the tongues 15 is longer than the other tongue so that the same may be bent to entirely surround the body of the seal and thereby hold the same in a locked position as indicated in Fig. 18.

As stated above, the seal may be placed upon the bag, and the upper corners thereof may be folded so that the tongues 10 or the tongues 16 may be rolled so as to engage the bag and the rolled corners of the bag may then be passed through the apertures 11 or 17 as indicated in Figs. 14 and 15. The ends of the seal may then be brought together and locked in the manner as above described.

From the foregoing description, it will be obvious that a very efficient and cheap package tie has been produced which may be struck from a single sheet of material, and, therefore formed and manufactured at a very minimum expense. It will be further obvious by considering Figs. 9, 12, and 18 that as the ends of the seal are folded over each other the seal will be held against any upward or downward movement, thereby

preventing accidental unlocking of the seal from the bag.

It should be understood that the invention may be used for any kind of bag either cloth or paper and that the same may be manufactured from different kinds of material. The tongues, of course, may be clamped to the edge of the bag for firmly holding the same in the ordinary manner independently of the locking ends.

Owing to the efficient nature of the seal and the quick manner in which the same may be attached to the bag, it should be understood that the present seal is a labor saving device, and that by the use of this invention, two of the seals as illustrated may be applied to a sack while one sack is being sealed in the ordinary manner now used.

What is claimed is:—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a bag seal comprising an elongated body having a weakened central portion for facilitating the bending of said body portion, interlocking means carried by the ends of said body portion, punched tongues formed upon said body and extending inwardly, said body portion provided with apertures adjacent said tongues, the tongues of said body adapted to roll over the sides of a bag for firmly holding the seal in connection therewith, and the ends of said body adapted to be locked together after said body has been rolled upon a bag for constituting an efficient securing means for the end of a bag.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a bag, of a locking seal comprising an elongated body, tongues punched from said body, said body provided with apertures formed therein adjacent said tongues, the corners of said bag adapted to be rolled within said tongues, the upper ends of said rolled corners of said bag adapted to pass through said apertures for firmly holding the body in engagement with said bag, said body adapted to be rolled upon the upper edge of the bag so as to be entirely inclosed therein for a portion of its length, and locking means carried by the outer ends of said body.

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

HERMON M. JONES.

Witnesses:

J. PULLIAM,
D. C. BRUA.