

J. A. PETRO.
NOSE BAG.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1910.

963,805.

Patented July 12, 1910.

Fig. 2.

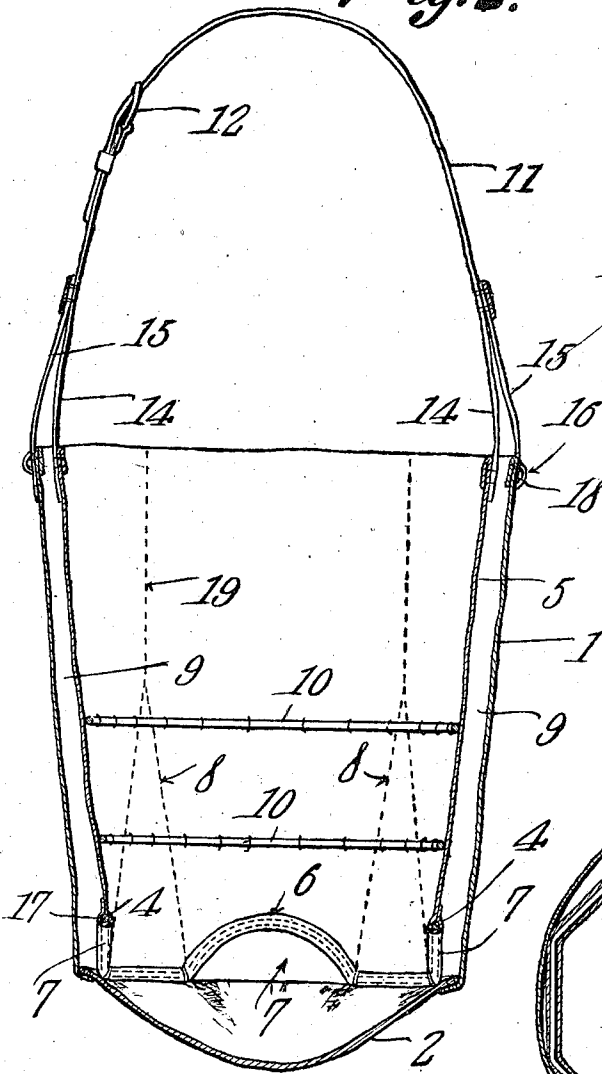


Fig. 1.

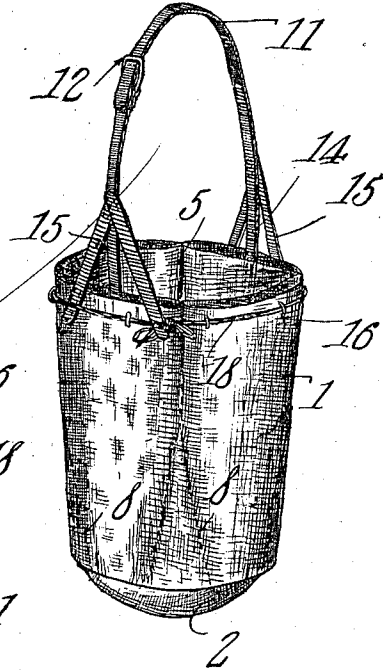
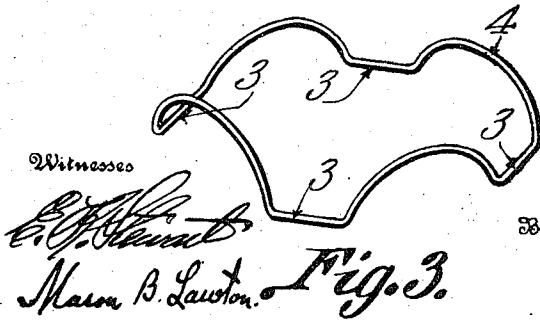
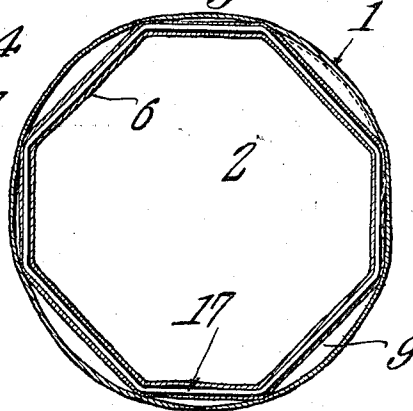


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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NOSE-BAG.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. PETRO, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lorain, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Nose-Bag, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of this invention to provide a feed bag, consisting of separate, telescoped elements, forming a compartment between them, in which the grain is adapted to be stored, the construction being such that the grain will feed from the storing compartment into the inner bag.

Another object of the invention is so to construct the device that the opening which communicates with the storage compartment and the interior of the inner bag, will be held open when the device is in use; and to this end, an undulating ring is introduced into the structure, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

Another object of the invention is so to construct a device of the class above mentioned, that the inner bag will be prevented from caving inwardly under the pressure of the confined grain, to bear against the head of the animal which is eating the grain.

Another object of the invention is so to unite component elements of the structure that the grain which is inclosed between the telescoped bags, will be fed through the opening which is located adjacent the bottom of the inner bag.

Another object of the invention is to provide a suspension device for the structure, so constructed that both the inner and the outer bags will be upheld when the device is in use.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, depicted in the drawings, and specifically claimed, it being understood, that, within the scope of what is claimed, divers changes in the form, proportions, and minor details of the structure may be made, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to denote corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings,—Figure 1 shows the invention in perspective; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof, parts being shown in elevation; Fig. 3 is a detail perspective of the undulating ring which enters

into the structure; and Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the device, the cutting plane following the undulations of the ring.

In carrying out the invention, a pair of telescoped bags are provided, the outer of which is denoted by the numeral 1. This outer bag 1 is provided with a bottom 2, fashioned from leather, canvas, light sheet metal, or the like.

An undulating ring denoted by the numeral 17 in Fig. 4 and shown to best advantage in Fig. 3, is provided. The lower end of the inner bag 5 is folded over the ring 17, and the straight, depressed portions 3 of the ring are, together with the folded over portion 6 of the inner bag, secured to the bottom 2. The upwardly convexed portions 4 of the ring serve to uphold portions of the lower edge of the inner bag 5, to define openings, forming a communication between the interior of the inner bag 5 and the compartment 9 which is defined by the side walls of the bags 1 and 5. Diverging lines of stitching 8 unite the outer bag 1 with the inner bag 5, said lines of stitching terminating at the ends of the depressed portions 3 of the ring 17.

Located at suitable intervals above the undulating ring 17, are other spaced rings 10 which, being united with the inner bag 5 serve to hold the bag in distended position.

Diametrically opposite points upon the upper edge of the inner bag 5 are connected by means of a head strap 11, provided with a buckle 12, whereby the length of the strap may be adjusted. The upper ends of diverging straps 15, are united with each other and with the head strap 11, the lower ends of the members 15 being secured to the outer bag 1, the lower ends 14 of the head strap 11 being disposed between the members 15 and, as hereinbefore stated, united with the periphery of the inner bag 5. The outer bag 1 is surrounded, adjacent its upper end, by a plurality of eyes 16, adapted to receive a draw-string 18.

In practical operation, the grain is disposed in the compartment 9 from which compartment, it will be deflected, through the medium of the diverging rows of stitching 8, to pass through the openings 7, into the inner bag 5, to rest upon the bottom 2. When the openings 7 are closed by grain, no more grain will pass into the inner bag 5, until the animal has eaten a sufficient quantity of the grain within the inner bag 5, to lower the level of the grain

within the inner bag, below the openings 7. Therefore, it will be impossible for the draft animal to soil or moisten the entire contents of the compartment 9. The particular form 5 given to the undulated ring 17 enables the ring to serve at once as a means for maintaining the openings 7 normally open, and as a means whereby the inner bag 5 may be securely assembled with the bottom 2. Were 10 it not for the presence of the rings 10, the inner bag 5, under the pressure of the grain in the compartment 9, would be caved inwardly, to bear against the head of the animal eating from the bag, closing his nostrils, 15 and materially impairing the utility of the device. After the compartment 9 has been filled with grain in the barn, the drawstring 18 may be operated to close the bags together at their upper ends, so that the device 20 may be disposed in convenient form, without danger of spilling the grain. Owing to the fact that the head strap 10 is connected with the inner bag 5 at the ends 14 of the strap, and with the outer bag 1 by 25 means of the diverging straps 15, the weight of the grain is evenly distributed, so that neither of the bags 1 nor 5 will be likely to be torn. The weight of the grain is, moreover, evenly distributed throughout the 30 structure, by reason of the fact that the inner bag 5 is connected to the undulated ring 17 which, in its turn, is connected with the relatively strong bottom 2 of the outer bag 1. Obviously, if desired, the stitching which 35 is denoted by the numeral 8 may be continued upwardly, as denoted by the numeral

19, thus dividing the space between the outer bag 1 and the inner bag 5 into a plurality of separate compartments.

Having thus described the invention, what 40 is claimed is:—

1. A device of the class described comprising telescoped bags defining a compartment between them, there being an opening 45 in the inner bag adjacent the bottom thereof, communicating with the compartment; spaced rings connected with the inner bag and extending entirely around the inner bag intermediate its ends; a flexible member terminally secured to the inner bag to support 50 the said bag and to hold the same taut between the rings; and independent flexible members connecting the intermediate portion of the first named flexible member with the periphery of the outer bag. 55

2. A device of the class described comprising telescoped bags, the outer of which is provided with a bottom; and an undulating ring having straight, depressed portions 60 disposed in a common plane and secured to the bottom within the periphery of the bottom, the inner bag being secured between the depressed portions of the ring and the bottom.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing 65 as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN A. PETRO.

Witnesses:

SAM GYSUPI,
STEVE PARDY.