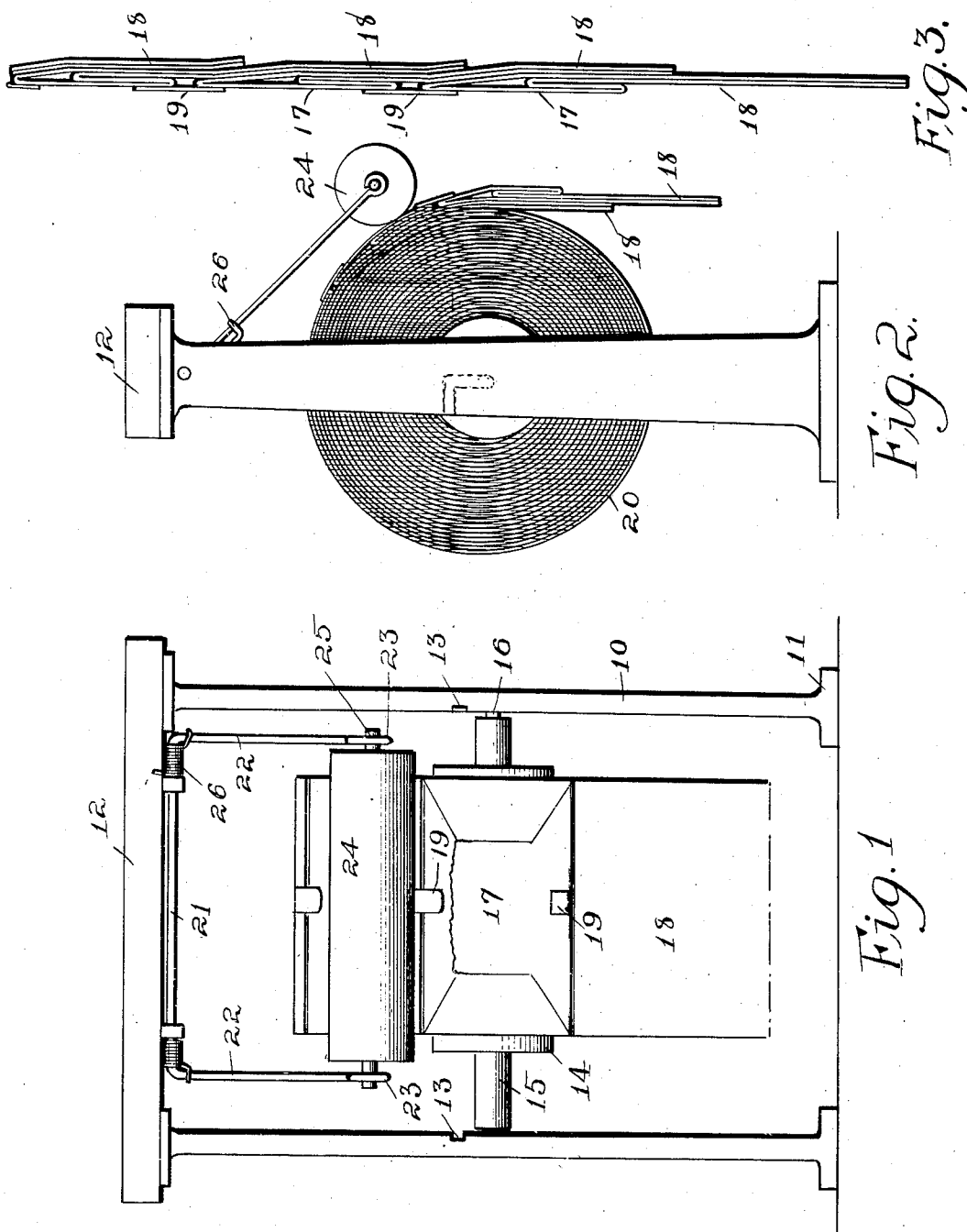


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SACK.
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1,058,658.

Patented Apr. 8, 1913.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SACK.

1,058,658.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS CAULFIELD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baxter, in the county of Jasper and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Sack, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a device of simple, durable and inexpensive construction for holding paper sacks.

A further object is to provide a device for holding paper sacks whereby the sacks are presented one at a time in convenient position to be seized by the user and, whenever one sack is removed, another sack is moved to position to be grasped.

A further object is to provide such a device on which the sacks may be mounted in compact form so that the device, with the sacks thereon occupies a minimum of space in a store or the like.

More particularly, it is my object to provide a device for holding paper sacks in the form of a roll mounted on a spindle, each sack being secured to the next sacks on each side by a light fastening device which may be easily broken.

My invention consists in certain details, in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my device whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a front elevation of a device embodying my invention with the sacks installed thereon. Fig. 2 shows a side elevation of the same and Fig. 3 shows a side elevation of some of the sacks unrolled showing the manner in which they are attached to each other.

For mounting my sacks, I employ a stand comprising two upright members 10 having bases 11 at their lower ends to give the stand stability. At the upper end of the rack I provide a cross bar 12 to give the stand rigidity and strength. On the inner sides of the upright members 10 I provide opposite slots 13 extending from one side of the uprights 10 toward the middle of the inner sides thereof and then downwardly as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. For holding the roll of sacks I provide a roller or drum 14 having small extensions 15 at each end. At the outer ends of the extensions 15 are

short spindles 16 which are received in the slots 13 in which said spindles freely rotate.

Paper sacks are ordinarily made with their bottoms flat and arranged parallel with their sides as shown in Fig. 3. In the preparation of the sacks for use with my device, I place the sacks on a flat surface with the bottoms up. The sacks are arranged in a series overlapping each other so that the side edges of the bottom of each sack are adjacent to the side edges of the bottoms of the sacks on each side in the series as shown in Fig. 3 in which the reference numeral 17 indicates the bottom of the sack and the reference numeral 18, the sides thereof. The adjacent edges of the bottom of each sack are fastened together by a small gummed paper sticker 19. When a sufficient number of sacks have been fastened together by means of the stickers 19, the sacks are formed into a roll as shown in Fig. 2 with the sides of the last sack out. The roll I have indicated generally by the reference numeral 20. The roll of sacks 20 is placed on the roller 14 as shown in Fig. 1.

For holding the roll 20 against rotation when not in use, and for holding the roll also when one sack is removed, I provide the following means: Rotatably mounted on the lower side of the cross bar 12, longitudinally therewith, is a rod 21, the ends 22 of which extend downwardly, parallel to each other as shown in Fig. 1. The free ends of the portions 22 are bent to form bearings 23. A roller 24 is mounted on a shaft 25, the ends of which are received in the bearings 23. For normally holding the roller 24 against the roll of bags 20, with yielding pressure, I provide the springs 26 shown in Fig. 1.

It may be seen that a large number of variations in details of construction of my device may be made without departing from the essential features of the invention.

In the practical use of my device, the sacks are secured together as shown in Fig. 3 and are then placed upon the roller 14 forming the roll 20. The roller 14 is placed in position in the stand with the roller 24 in yielding engagement with the side of the roll 20 on which is the free end of the outer sack, as shown in Fig. 2. When it is desired to remove a sack, the outer sack is seized and drawn to position where its bottom is just below the roller 24. The outer sack may be

5 jerked quickly or pulled slightly sidewise
and the gummed strip or sticker 19 will be
torn in the middle as shown in Fig. 1. In
this connection it will be noted that the
10 stickers 19 are of comparatively light material
so that they will tear much more easily
than the sacks. After one sack is removed,
the end of the next sack will be in convenient
position to be grasped by the user. The end
15 of the sack may be seized and the roll 20 rotated
until the bottom of the sack is slightly
below the roller 24 when the sack may be
torn off. This process may be continued
until all the sacks are used. It will of course
20 be seen that the stand may be used for an
indefinite length of time.

The advantages of my device are obvious
from the above description. The sacks are
always convenient of access and may be
20 easily seized and removed from the roll with

one hand. Sacks are kept in compact form
and the rolls may be stored in a small space.

I claim as my invention:

A plurality of sacks arranged in a roll,
each sack being folded with its sides flat 25
against each other and with its bottom
folded flat against the lower part of one
side, the bottom of each sack being nearer
the outer side of the sack with relation to the
center of the roll, the sacks being arranged 30
overlapping each other with their bottoms
adjacent to each other in succession and
gummed stickers of easily torn material connecting
the successive bottoms.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 8, 1912.

THOMAS CAULFIELD.

Witnesses:

ROBERT GEISE,
FRED HAGER.