(No Model.)

C. ANGUS & J. R. NANGLE.

BAG HOLDER.

No. 421,648. Patented Feb. 18. 1890.

Fig. 1.

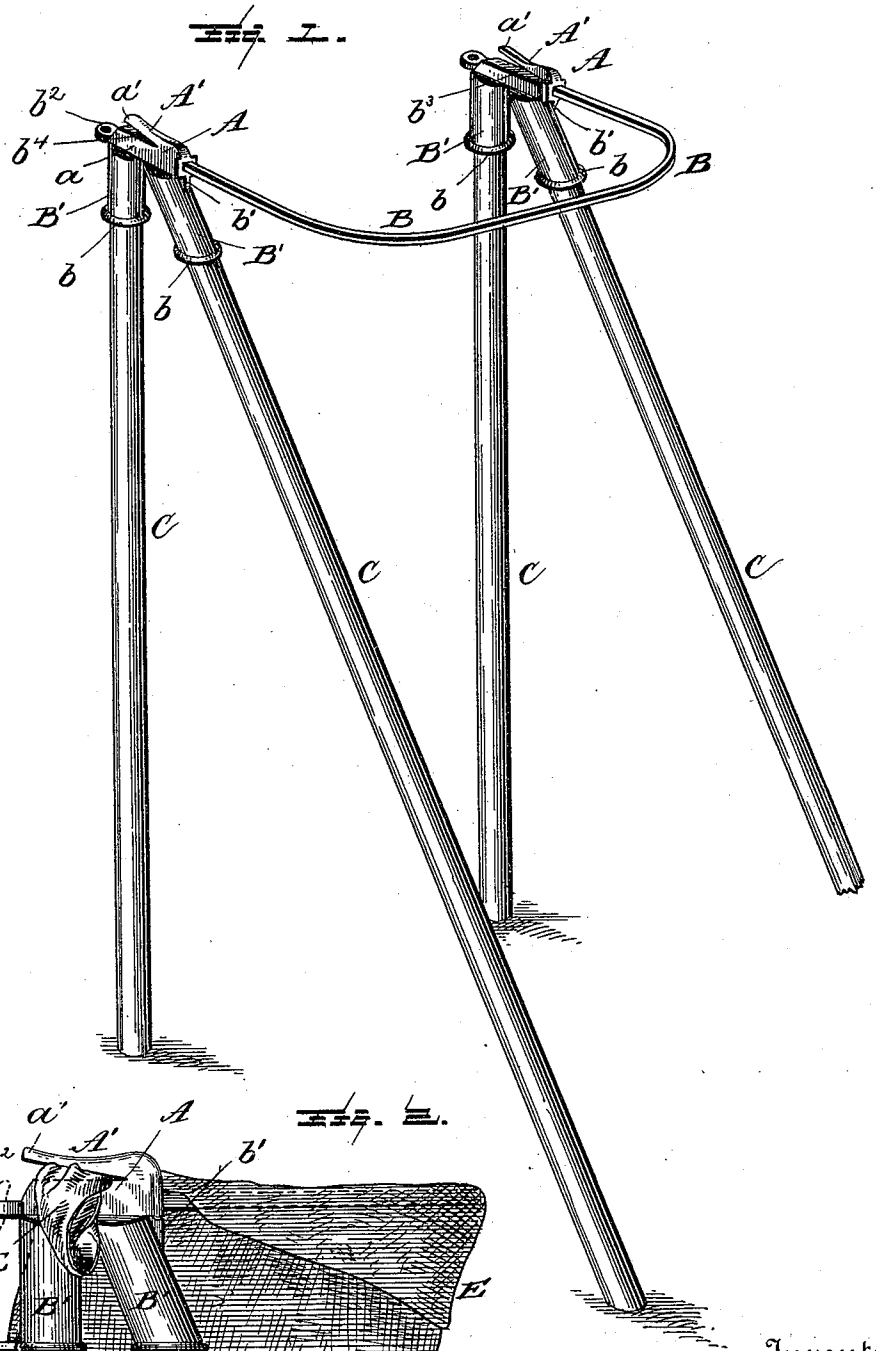


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BAG-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,648, dated February 18, 1890.

Application filed December 17, 1889. Serial No. 334,068. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES ANGUS and JOSEPH R. NANGLE, citizens of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Albany, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bag-Holders, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in bag-holders; and it has for its object, among others, to provide a simple, cheap, and efficient device of this character composed of few parts, adapted for use either as a portable device or for use as a permanent fixture upon a suitable support.

The novelty resides in the peculiarities of construction of the holder, as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved bag-holder shown in position for use. Fig. 2 is a detail in side elevation, showing the manner of attaching the mouth of the bag thereto, showing also by dotted lines how the device may be attached as a permanent fixture in a building or to any support.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in both views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a casting, there being two shown and employed in each bag-holder, and as they are both similar in all respects a description of one will suffice, it being, however, understood that there are two of them employed. This casting consists of a body portion *a*, provided with a chamber or recess to receive a bag-supporting bar or bail B, which may be secured therein in any suitable manner. Upon the upper side of this casting is a jaw A′, the space between which and the upper face of the said body portion is tapered, as shown at *a′*, for a purpose which will hereinafter appear. From the under side of the body portion of this casting there extend socket-plates B′, the lower ends of which are preferably strengthened by means of the rim *b*, and at their upper ends at the end of the body portion further strengthened and connected with said body portion by means of vertical ribs *b′*. At their upper end this body portion is formed with a ring, loop, or eye b^2, for a purpose hereinafter set forth. The free ends of the jaws A′ are tapered, as shown, and the space between the jaw and the body portion extend upon the inside of the jaw for the whole length thereof, as shown at b^3, while upon the outside the said space terminates at a distance from the point of connection between said jaw and body portion, as shown at b^4, so as to provide for the ready insertion of the mouth of the bag from the inside and to form a bight for the same as it is forced into said space. In practice two of these castings are arranged as shown, the free ends of the bail B being inserted in the openings therein, and preferably there secured in any suitable manner, although these ends may be made a tight fit and not permanently secured in the openings in the castings.

When designed to be used as a portable device, as shown in Fig. 1, legs C are inserted into the sockets in the plates B′, as shown, the plates being arranged at an angle, as shown, so as to give stability to the device when thus set up. When it is desired to have the holder permanently fixed, as in a store for bagging grain, the legs are removed and the device held in a horizontal position upon any suitable support—as, for instance, the strong hooks D—secured to the wall of the building or any other desired place, as illustrated in Fig. 2.

In operation the bag is placed within the bail and the front portion of the mouth of the bag engaged thereover, as shown in Fig. 2. The opposite side of the mouth of the bag is then entered in the spaces between the jaws and body portions of the casting and then drawn taut, and thus held, as shown in Fig. 2.

The device is simple, cheap, and durable, and in practice has been most efficient.

The castings may be placed upon the market as articles of manufacture as "extras," to be sold to supply broken or misplaced parts.

When used as shown in Fig. 2, we provide the socket-plates with a rearward extension, as shown at b^7, to keep the castings in a horizontal plane and to prevent them from tilting

when weight is applied thereto, as would otherwise be the case.

What we claim as new is—

1. A casting for a bag-holder, formed with a body portion and a jaw upon the upper face thereof, with a tapered space between the jaw and body portion, substantially as specified.

2. A casting for bag-holders, formed of a body portion with a jaw and socket-plates, as set forth.

3. A casting for bag-holders, formed of a body portion with a jaw having a tapered space between the same and the body and with socket-plates extending from the opposite side of the body portion, substantially as specified.

4. A casting for bag-holders, formed of a body portion with an opening to receive one end of a bail, a jaw upon its upper face, with a tapered space between the jaw and the body portion, and socket-plates upon the opposite side of the body portion, substantially as specified.

5. A casting for bag-holders, formed with a body portion, a jaw thereon, socket-plates upon the opposite side of the body portion, and an eye at one end, as shown and described.

6. A casting for bag-holders, formed with a body portion, a jaw, an eye, and socket-plates arranged at an angle to each other, the said body portion being provided with an opening to receive one end of a bail, as set forth.

7. A bag-holder consisting of a bail, two castings, one upon each end of the bail and each formed with a jaw separated from the body of the casting by a tapered space, and with socket-plates upon the opposite side of the body portion, substantially as specified.

8. A bag-holder consisting of a bail and two castings, one upon each end of said bail, each casting consisting of a body portion, a jaw projecting therefrom with a tapered space between the jaw and body portion, the said space being also tapered from the inside outward, and socket-plates depending from the opposite side of the body portion, substantially as specified.

9. A casting for bag-holders, consisting of a body portion and a jaw projecting from one side thereof, the said jaw being separated from the body portion by a tapered space, which tapers from the free end of the jaw toward its connection with the body portion, and also from the inside outward, substantially as specified.

10. A casting for bag-holders, formed of a body portion, a jaw upon one side thereof, and socket-plates extending from the opposite side thereof, and a vertical rib b', connecting the body portion and one of the socket-plates, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES ANGUS.
JOSEPH R. NANGLE.

Witnesses:
W. S. KELLEY,
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