B. M. WHITEKER.

SACK FOR COTTON PICKERS.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 4, 1915.

1,235,865.

Patented Aug. 7, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 2

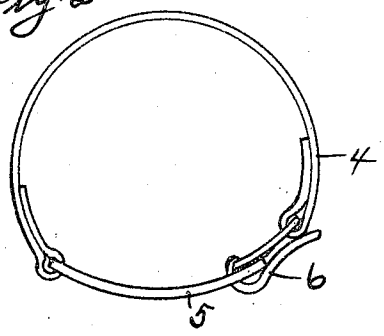


Fig. 3

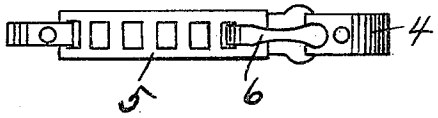


Fig. 1

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Fig. 4

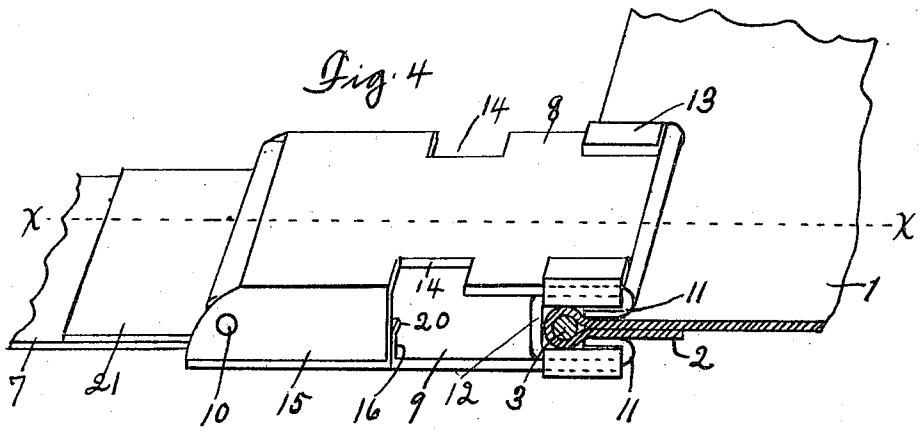


Fig. 5

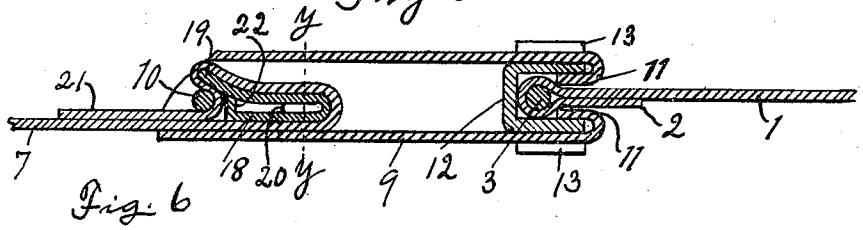


Fig. 6

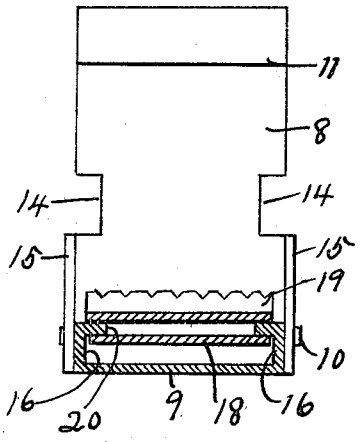
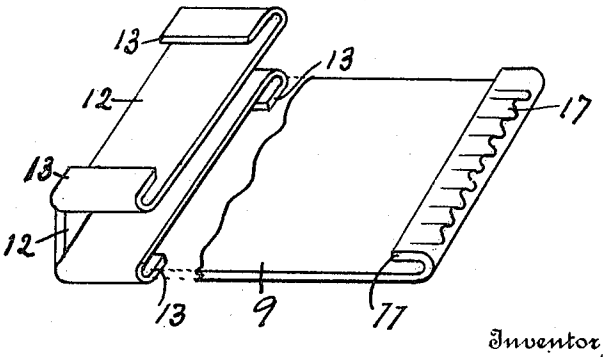


Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SACK FOR COTTON-PICKERS.

1,235,865. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 7, 1917.

Application filed August 4, 1915. Serial No. 43,506.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BOSQUE M. WHITEKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Haskell, in the county of Haskell and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sacks for Cotton-Pickers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to sacks for the use of cotton pickers and more particularly to reversible sacks or sacks with interchangable ends and sides and to detachable and adjustable carrying devices; and the object is to provide cotton sacks which can be adjusted circumferentially to expose all parts of the sack to the wear against the ground and sacks which are open at both ends so that the ends can be interchanged and to provide a convenient detachable closing device which can be readily attached to close the lower end of the sack and which can be readily detached so that the sack can be emptied at both ends at the same time and to provide detachable and adjustable carrying devices or supporting straps which can be readily adjusted circumferentially on the upper end of the sack and to provide sacks to which the closing devices can be applied at either end and to which the supporting devices can be applied at either end and to provide means in ends of the sack which will coöperate with the closing and supporting devices. Other objects and advantages will be fully explained in the following description and the invention will be more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is had to the accompanying drawings which form a part of this application.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cotton sack with a supporting strap applied to the open end and a closing device applied to the lower end. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the closing device and Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the detachable and adjustable supporting clips, showing broken sections of the sack and of the supporting strap. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section, taken on the line *x—x* of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a vertical cross section, taken on the line *y—y* of Fig. 5 with the upper part of the clip swung up to a vertical position. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of an adjustable clamping device for holding the clip on the sack, a portion of one clamping member being shown.

Similar characters of reference are used to indicate the same parts throughout the several views.

A sack 1 is made of some strong cloth or fabric adapted for rough usage and for supporting considerable weight. The sack is made with both ends open, as shown at the upper part of Fig. 1. The ends of the sack are prepared by folding a portion 2 back and placing a flexible cord 3 in the bight of the fold and then sewing the folded part 2 to the body portion 1. The cord 3 must be large enough to make the parts of the sack stand out on the sides of the cord to form shoulders against which the closing and supporting devices will bear. For closing the lower end of the sack, a clip 4 of ordinary design is used in the manner shown at the lower end of Fig. 1. This clip 4 has a bar 5 with a plurality of perforations for adjustment to different sizes and a spring hook 6 for engaging the perforations in the bar 5. The end of the sack 1 is gathered, as shown in Fig. 1, and the clip attached thereto. The cord 3 will prevent the clip 4 from slipping off the end of the sack. The clip 4 is readily attachable and detachable and adjustable to any ordinary size.

The supporting strap 7 should be made of cloth or some soft and flexible material which will readily conform to the contour of the body of the wearer without chafing or rubbing. The strap 7 is connected to the sack 1 by a combination clamp and buckle. The clamp is composed of two parts, 8 and 9, which are hingedly connected together by a pivot bolt 10. The members 8 and 9 are to be opened to receive the edge of the sack 1. The sack-engaging ends are curved and bent inwardly to form lips or shoulders 11 to catch under the shoulders formed on the sack by the cord 3. The holders 11 are pushed down on the sack and then a sliding clamp 12 is used to press the holders 11 firmly on the sack 1. The clamp 12 has lips 13 which engage the members 8 and 9 and hold these members against expansion. The sliding clamp 12 also presses the enlarged edge of the sack against the holders 11. When the clamp 12 is shoved down in place, the edge of the sack cannot be removed until the clamp 12 is released. For opening the members 8 and 9, notches 14

are cut in the edges of the member 8 so that this member can be swung open on its pivot bolt 10. The member 8 has flanges 15 and the member 9 has flanges 16 which interengage each other and the pivot bolt 10 runs through both flanges of both members. The surfaces 17 on the holders 11 may be corrugated or ribbed to make them engage the edge of the sack without slipping. It will be seen that the members 8 and 9, or the clamping part of the combined buckle and clamp may be made to engage any part of the edge of the sack. A portion of the sack next to the body of the wearer will be curved inwardly more or less and it will be necessary that the attaching devices be adjustable on the edge of the sack for adapting the sack to suit people of different sizes, but the attaching devices are particularly adapted for shifting circumferentially on the edge of the sack for the purposes below described.

An adjustable buckle or locking device is provided for engaging the shoulder strap 7. The members 8 and 9 and the bolt 10 form parts of the strap lock. A sliding lock 18 is provided and consists of a piece of sheet metal bent to the shape shown in Fig. 5. One end of the lock 18 may be provided with teeth 19. Lips 20 are formed on the flanges 16 and project between the members of the sliding lock 18 and prevent displacement of this lock. The lock 18 is slidable on the lips 20 for the purpose of adjusting the same to the strap 7. The end, or loose end, 21 of the strap is passed down against the member 9 and then on around the lock 18, over the teeth 19, and then back under the bolt 10 and then out whatever length that may be necessary to make the shoulder strap suit the wearer. A pull on the main portion of the strap 7 will draw the shoulder 22 of the lock against the strap and clamps the same against the pivot bolt 10. This will lock the strap securely in place.

With the attaching devices above described, it is apparent that the shoulder strap can be adjusted to suit any sized wearer and the adaptability of the clamping devices to be moved to any point circumferentially on the edge of the sack will make the sack adjustable to any sized wearer, and the further advantage of the adjustability of the clamping members 8 and 9 on the edge of the sack is that when one portion of the sack is worn by dragging on the ground, as is usually done by cotton pickers, these members can be moved around on the edge of the sack to expose another portion of the sack to the ground. In this manner four or five parts of the sack may be exposed to the ground at different times and thus prolong the durability of the sack. When all of the sack at one end has thus been used, the sack can be reversed, end for end, and the attaching devices changed and the other end of the sack used in the same manner, as both ends of the sack are constructed alike. In order to take advantage of the adjustability of the sack and of the changing of the sack, end for end, care must be exercised to make the change before a hole is actually worn in the sack. By observation, it can be seen when the sack begins to wear and before a hole is actually worn through, the sack can be changed. This will require no special skill on the part of the operator. The durability of the sack is prolonged and the necessity of stopping to patch the sacks is avoided, as is frequently done by cotton pickers and much time is lost. The position of the sack can be shifted very quickly without an appreciable loss of time. Sacks prepared as herein set forth have many advantages that are not mentioned above. They will prevent dirt from getting into the sack and they will prevent the loss of cotton through holes in the sack. Another advantage is that the closing device at the lower end of the sack can be removed so that the sack can be held substantially at the middle portion for dumping the cotton out at both ends.

What I claim, is,—

1. A sack for cotton pickers constructed of suitable flexible fabric cylindrical in form when inflated and open at both ends and means for supporting the sack from either end and means for detachably closing either end.

2. A sack for cotton pickers comprising a tubular structure of suitable flexible material and reversible end for end and means for supporting the sack from either end and means for detachably closing either end.

3. A sack for cotton pickers comprising a tubular receptacle of flexible fabric open at both ends and reversible end for end, detachable means for supporting the sack from either end, and detachable means for closing either end.

4. A sack for cotton pickers comprising a tubular receptacle of flexible fabric open at both ends and reversible end for end, adjustable means for supporting the sack from either end, and detachable means for closing either end.

5. A sack for cotton pickers comprising a tubular receptacle of flexible material open at both ends and reversible end for end and adjustable circumferentially, detachable means for supporting the sack from either end, and detachable means for closing either end.

6. A sack for cotton pickers comprising a tubular receptacle of flexible material open at both ends and reversible end for end and adjustable circumferentially, detachable

means for supporting the sack from either end and at points of the circumference, and detachable means for closing either end.

7. A sack for cotton pickers comprising a relatively long receptacle open at both ends and reversible end for end, detachable means for supporting the sack from either end, and detachable means for closing either end.

8. A sack for cotton pickers comprising a relatively long tubular structure open at both ends and reversible end for end, each end having the edge enlarged to form shoulders near the edge, detachable clamping devices for engaging the sack below said shoulders for supporting the sack from either end, and detachable means for engaging said sack above said shoulders for closing either end.

9. A sack for cotton pickers comprising a relatively long tubular structure of flexible material open at both ends and reversible end for end, a portion of the material forming the sack being folded back upon itself and a flexible cord placed in the bight of the fold to form shoulders near the edge of each end, detachable clamping devices for engaging the sack below said shoulders for supporting the sack from either end, and detachable means for engaging the sack above said shoulders for closing either end.

10. A sack for cotton pickers comprising a relatively long tubular structure of flexible material open at both ends and reversible end for end, a portion of the material at each end being folded back upon itself and a flexible cord placed in the bight of the fold to enlarge the edge, a supporting strap, a combined clamp and buckle for each end of the strap, the strap being adjustably and detachably engaged by the buckles and the clamps being detachably and adjustably connected to the sack below the enlarged edge thereof, and detachable means for closing either end of the sack and engaging the sack above the enlarged edge thereof.

11. A bag comprising a body portion, having both of its extremities open, means for closing either of said extremities at will, a supporting strap, and means for attaching the strap to the end of the bag left open.

12. A bag comprising a body portion, having both of its extremities open, means for closing either of said extremities at will, a supporting strap, and means for attaching the strap to the end of the bag left open, said attaching means being adjustable to different points around the open extremity of the bag.

In testimony whereof, I set my hand this 14th day of July, 1915.

BOSQUE M. WHITEKER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents. Washington, D. C."