Sept. 11, 1923.

1,467.323

J. E. JEWELL

SACKING DEVICE

Filed March 7, 1921

Fig. 1

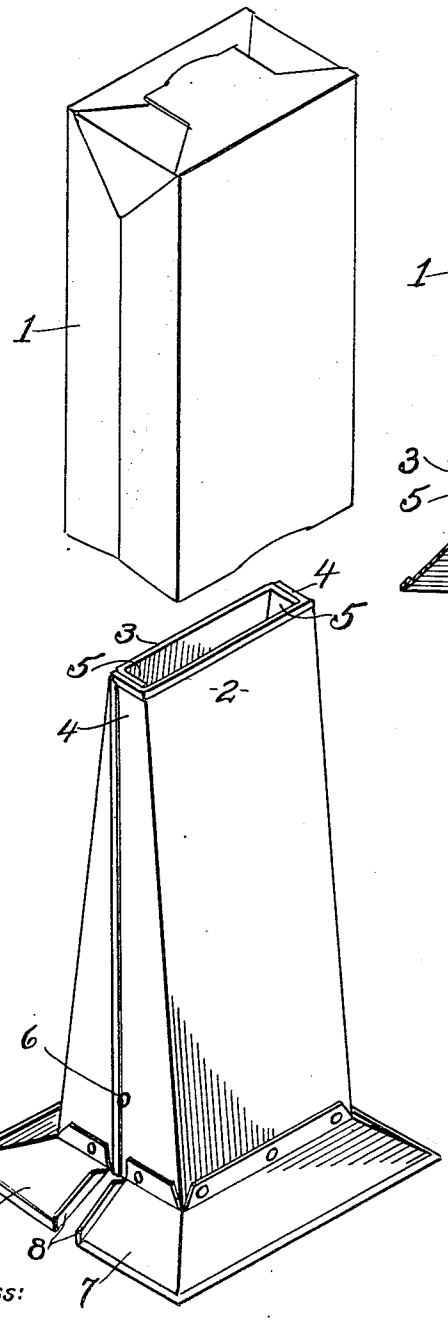


Fig. 2

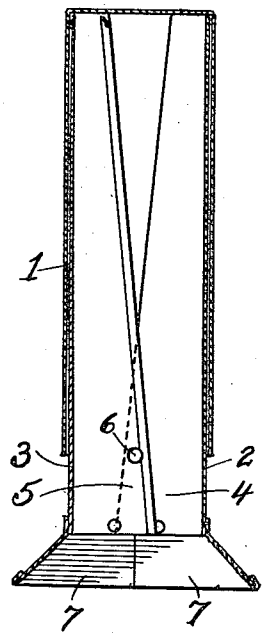


Fig. 3

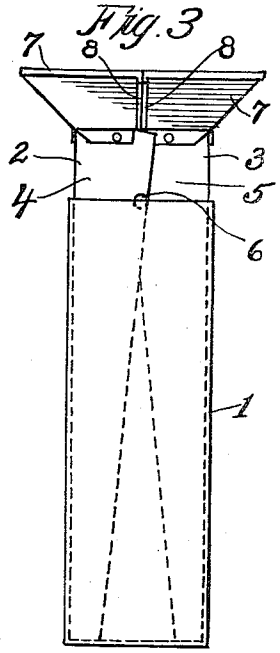
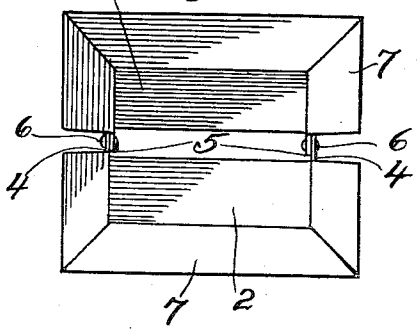


Fig. 4



Witness:

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Patented Sept. 11, 1923. 1,467,323

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. JEWELL, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

SACKING DEVICE.

Application filed March 7, 1921. Serial No. 450,481.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES E. JEWELL, citizen of the United States, and resident of Kansas City, county of Jackson, State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sacking Devices, of which the following is a complete specification.

This invention relates to sacking measuring devices for use in filling sacks or bags of predetermined size. One of the objects of the invention is to produce a device of this character which is especially adapted for use with sacks made of paper, and by which such sacks may be easily filled with any sort of commodity without danger of rupturing the bag or sack. Another object is to produce a sacker of this character which is strong, durable, efficient and inexpensive.

With these objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel and useful features of construction and organization of parts as hereinafter described and claimed; and in order that it may be fully understood, reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the sacker and a bag in the relative positions they occupy preliminary to their cooperative engagement.

Figure 2 is a central vertical section taken through the sacker and the bag after the latter has been fitted on the former and with the sacker holding the bag in fully opened position.

Figure 3 is a central vertical section of the sacker and bag in position for the filling of the latter.

Figure 4 is a top plan view of the sacker in open position.

In the said drawing, where like reference characters identify corresponding parts in all of the figures, 1 is a sack or bag of ordinary construction, in this instance of paper, and so constructed that when opened it forms a rectangular receptacle.

The sacker of the invention consists of two similar members 2 and 3, provided with side walls 4 and 5 respectively, the side walls 4 being adapted to overlap at one end, the side walls 5, when the device is in closed position as shown in Figure 1, and to overlap at their other ends when in open position as shown in Figure 2. By reference to the drawing it will be noted that the width of the side walls gradually increases from one end to the other. At a suitable point in the length of the side walls, pivot pins 6 are secured, in such a manner that when the members are forced together at one end they shall spread apart at the other, as will be hereinafter explained. It will also be apparent that each of the members 2 and 3 in conjunction with their respective side walls, are of channel form.

At one end of the two members of the device, that is at the end where the walls are the widest, flanges 7 are formed, provided at their inner edges with lips 8 where the flanges of the two members are adapted to abut, and prevent closing movement of such end beyond such point. It will be noted that when the lips 8 are in abutting position, the members 2 and 3 will stand in parallel relation and will not be inclined as shown in Figure 1. The flanges 7 act as a flaring mouth or hopper to facilitate the filling of the sack or bag.

In operation, the sacker is placed in the position shown in Figure 1, and a sack or bag is opened and drawn down over the sacker until its bottom comes in contact with the overlapped or upwardly presented ends of the sacker, it being understood that the sacker will be made of such length that the sacks or bags with which it is to be used will extend only to the hinge point of the former, as otherwise the greater breadth at the flanged end of the sacker when closed, would rupture the sack at its mouth. After this operation has been completed the operator will press inwardly on the flanges 7 of the two members of the device and cause them to move inwardly, until lips 8 come into abutting relation, such operation opening the members at their opposite ends and causing them to assume substantially parallel relationship and thus form a rectangular opening of substantially the same dimensions as the sack.

The sacker and bag are now reversed and placed in the position shown in Figure 3. The material with which the bag is to be filled is now poured into the hopper formed by the flanges 7 and forced down between the members 2 and 3, without any danger of breaking or rupturing the sack, as the bottom thereof will rest on the counter, show-case, or floor, and members 2 and 3 will protect the sides from strain due to the fact that the lower ends of said members

will also find an unyielding support on the counter, show-case or floor, and to the fact that lips 8 will abut and limit the opening movement of the members.

After a sufficient quantity of material has been placed in the sack between members 2 and 3, the operator will grasp the flanges 7 of the sacker and pull upwardly, pressing the two members of the sacker together in order to keep their opposite ends in open position and not disturb the contents of the sack. The sack will not adhere to the sacker due to the fact that the material placed therein will rest on the bottom of the sack, and its weight will overcome any friction which may be developed between the bag and sacker. It will be evident that the contents will be left deposited in the sack and that all of the operations described may be performed without danger to the sack or bag.

The device of the invention has been found of special advantage in sacking green vegetables, such as lettuce and greens, where it is difficult for one person to hold the sack open and at the same time, fill it with bulky material of this character. It is found, however, that with the sacker of the invention all sorts of products such as potatoes may be more rapidly and easily sacked, without handling, and that there is a great saving in the number of sacks used as there is no breakage or rupturing of the sacks during the filling operation. Potatoes and the like, of course, will fall to the bottom of the sack as distinguished from greens and the like upon which pressure may be required to effect the complete filling of the bag or sack.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a device of the character described, which possesses all of the features of advantage set forth as desirable, and while I have described and claimed the preferred embodiment of the same, I reserve the right to make all changes properly falling within the spirit and scope of the appended claim.

I claim:—

A sacker comprising two members of channel form, said channels increasing in depth from one end to the other and the sides of the channel of one member being adapted to overlap the sides of the channel of the other member, the sides of the channels bearing a pivotal relation to each other; corresponding ends of the channel members being enlarged to conjointly constitute a hopper, and lips on the side edges of such corresponding ends to limit the opening movements of the opposite ends of the channel members.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

JAMES E. JEWELL.