

(No Model.)

G. LEDER.
BAG FASTENER.

No. 392,958.

Patented Nov. 13, 1888.

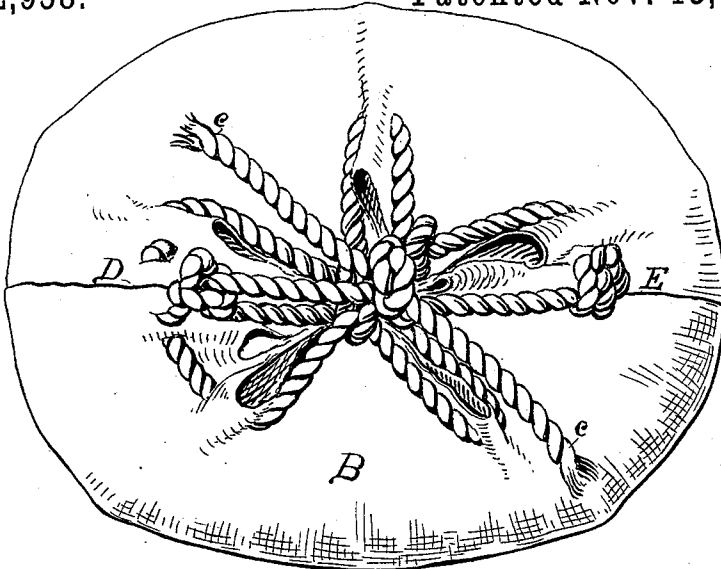


Fig. 3.

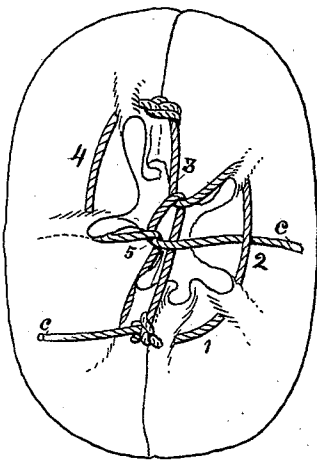


Fig. 2.

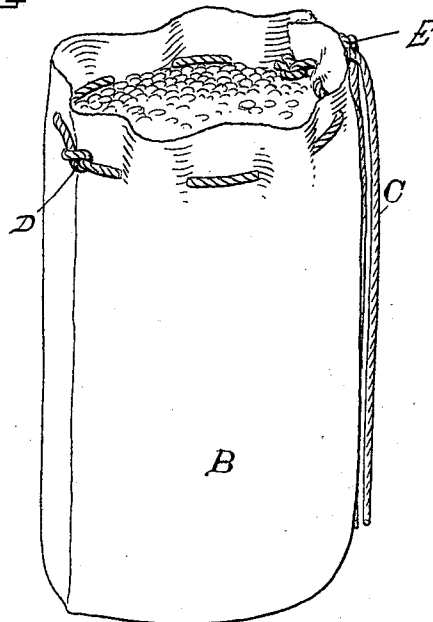


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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By His Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE LEDER, OF DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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BAG-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 392,958, dated November 13, 1888.

Application filed May 26, 1888. Serial No. 275,249. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE LEDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Demopolis, in the county of Marengo and State of Alabama, have invented a new and useful Bag-Fastener; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same; reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a bag-fastener that shall be adapted to the peculiar requirements in handling upland-cotton seed. Bags or sacks for this purpose are in nearly constant use during the cotton-seed-oil-making season, being sent repeatedly to the gin-houses throughout the entire district of the oil-mill to be filled with seed. It has been the practice heretofore to fasten the mouths of these sacks by sewing with twine, and it is found that in cutting this twine the threads of the fabric are often cut and that the cutting causes them to fray; and it is also found that the thread in the side seams of the sack is especially liable to be cut, causing the side seams to rip and very materially lessen the holding capacity of the sack. Any ripping or fraying renders it necessary that the top of the sack should be turned in to get to the strong part of the fabric. Cotton-seed sacks used by oil-manufacturers usually hold one hundred pounds of seed, and the freight is calculated thereon and the seed sometimes paid for on the basis of one hundred pounds to the sack. The split and frayed sacks are therefore not reliable, more especially as the excuse to turn in the top furnishes opportunity to turn in more than necessary, as is sometimes done.

The object of this invention being to obviate these difficulties, it consists of a cord or rope run into the top of the sack and tied at the seams, the parts of the cord that are on the outside of the sack being afterward taken up on the free ends of the cord and tied, as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bag or sack filled with

cotton-seed, showing the cord run into the top and the knots by which the side seams are secured. The free ends of the cord are also shown. Fig. 2 is a top view of the mouth of the bag, showing two of the loops, made by "running in" the cord, taken up on one of the free ends of the cord and the cord in position to take up the third loop. Fig. 3 is also a top view of the mouth of the bag, showing the remainder of the loops taken up in the manner shown in Fig. 2, and the two ends of the cord tied together, by which the mouth of the bag is secured against the escape of seeds having short fiber adhering to them, which all upland-cotton seeds do have.

In these several figures, like reference-marks indicating corresponding parts in the several views, B is a bag, and C is a cord that is drawn into it near the top, being tied at each side of the bag at the points at which the side seams occur, for the double purpose of preventing the ripping of those seams and to prevent the mouth of the bag being drawn together by the cord, except as hereinafter described. This cord may be drawn in in a way that will leave any number of lengths of cord on the outside, and of any proportionate length as compared with those on the inside; but I prefer, in bags holding about one hundred pounds of cotton-seed, to have three or four exposed lengths on each side, as shown in Fig. 1, to be at such a distance from the top as will cause the mouth of the bag when drawn up, as hereinafter described, to be sufficiently close to prevent the escape of cotton-seed. The cord is tied at the seams D and E, which prevents the ripping of those seams and keeps an even length of cord on each side of the bag.

In case the mouth of the bag has no selvage or hem, the edge may be turned down and the cord be run through the double thickness.

The bag being filled with seed, the opening is closed as follows: The loops 3 and 5 are taken up on one free end, *c*, of the cord, as shown in Fig. 2, and in like manner the exposed parts of the loops 1, 2, and 4 are taken up and form similar loops, and the two free ends *c* are tied, as shown in Fig. 3. It is immaterial that the loops be taken up in the order named, or in any other order, so long as

they are all taken up on one or both of the free ends. It is also immaterial that any fixed number of loops be formed so long as the cord is run into the bag at such a distance from the edge of top as to cause the mouth to be closed sufficiently close to prevent the escape of the seed.

By reason of fastening bags in the manner above described they will contain more seed than when filled in the way heretofore used, and as the cord cannot be drawn up more than to bring the loops to the center they will show any deficiency in the quantity of the contents.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. As a bag-fastener, a cord run into the bag near its top, the parts of the cord on the outside of the bag being taken on the free ends of the cord in the form of loops, and secured by tying, substantially as described.

2. A bag-fastener consisting of a cord run into the bag near its top and tied around the side seams, the exposed lengths of cord being taken up in the form of loops and tied, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE LEDER.

Witnesses:

G. G. SHARPE,

A. Y. SHARPE.