No. 638,676. Patented Dec. 5, 1899.

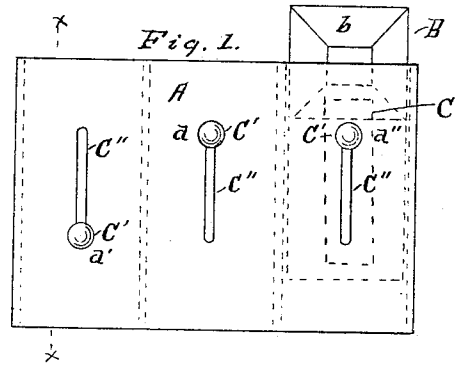
J. W. WINEGARDEN.

SACK HOLDER OR SUPPORTER.

(Application filed Nov. 10, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.



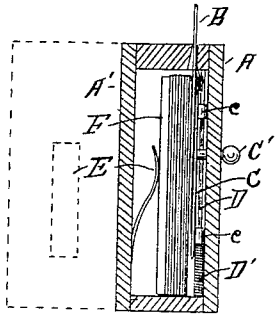


Fig. 2.

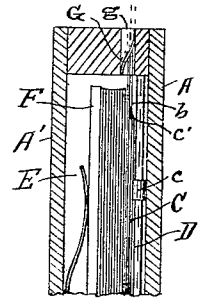


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

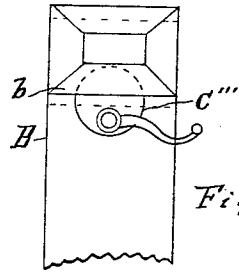


Fig. 5.

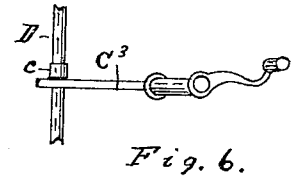


Fig. 6.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. WINEGARDEN, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

SACK HOLDER OR SUPPORTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 638,676, dated December 5, 1899.

Application filed November 10, 1898. Serial No. 696,071. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. WINEGARDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sack Holders or Supporters for Use in Groceries, Candy Stores, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to appliances for holding or supporting sacks for convenient use in groceries, &c.; and its objects are, first, to so store the sacks for convenient use in groceries that flies or dust cannot get access to them and soil them; second, to provide a cabinet from which the sacks may be readily removed for use, and, third, to so arrange the cabinet that but one sack can be removed at once. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the cabinet. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same on the line X X of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a like view of the upper portion of the same, somewhat enlarged, to show the relative positions of the several parts. Fig. 4 is an edge view of a sack, showing the manner of folding for packing, which is taken advantage of in the manipulation of my cabinet; and Figs. 5 and 6 show modified appliances for conducting the sacks out of the cabinet.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the construction of the cabinet I make use of a receiving-box A, having a hinged door A′ at the back that is so arranged that it may be swung open, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2, for the introduction of the sacks. This door is provided with a spring E, that is arranged to press against the back of the bundle of sacks B to hold them against and force them toward the actuating-slide C. I usually place a support, as F, between the spring E and the sacks for the purpose, first, of carrying them toward the transfer-slide in a uniform pack, and, second, to avert the danger of tearing them by having the spring come in direct contact with them.

Paper sacks are folded for shipment so that the bottom forms a downwardly-projecting flap, as shown at *b* in Fig. 4. I take advantage of this feature for forcing the sacks out of the cabinet, as follows: I form a transfer slide, as C, which is provided with sliding bearings *c*, that encircle a standard or standards D, so that the slide may be easily made to reciprocate vertically, and to facilitate this action I place a knob or handle C′ on the slide and pass it out through slots C″ in the front of the cabinet in convenient position to be manipulated as required. In Fig. 1 this knob is shown at *a* in its normal position, at *a′* in position to engage the slide with the flap *b* on the sack, (see also Fig. 3,) and at *a″* as having returned to its normal position and forced the sack out of the slot *g* in the top of the cabinet. The upper end of the transfer-slide is bent slightly toward the sacks, as indicated at *c′* in Fig. 3, so that it cannot but pass under the flap *b* on the sack as soon as it passes below it. This form of slide is forced downward by hand by means of the knob hereinbefore described and is forced upward by means of a properly-applied spring, as indicated at D′ in Fig. 2, which may be made of any convenient form or applied in any convenient manner without departing from the spirit of my invention, the form here shown being simply convenient for illustration.

For the passage of the sacks out of the cabinet I form a slot, as *g*, through the top of the cabinet, and to avert the danger of more than one sack passing out at once I place a spring G in this slot substantially as shown in Fig. 3, so that sacks are, as they pass out through the slot, forced against the side of the slot toward the transfer-slide, and but one can pass out at once, for the reason that the tension of the spring is sufficient to prevent its passage except when acted directly upon by the transfer-slide, as hereinbefore described.

That I do not desire to restrict myself to the particular construction of the slide hereinbefore described is plainly evidenced by the forms shown in Figs. 5 and 6. In Fig. 5 I show an eccentric C‴, having a crank for its manipulation, the action of which will be readily understood from the drawings, and in Fig. 6 I have shown how the same result may be accomplished by the use of a lever,

as C^3, the eccentric in the first instance being shown as acting directly upon the flap of the sack and the lever in the second instance being shown as acting upon the slide *c*, that supports the transfer-slide and traverses the supporting-rod D.

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

In a cabinet for grocers' sacks, a receptacle for the sacks, a slide within said receptacle the upper end of which bends to engage the fold at the bottom of the sack, guideways for supporting said slide, springs for actuating the same, a handle attached to said slide and passed through a slot in the front of the receptacle, a door back of the receptacle, a spring and plate for holding the sacks in contact with the slide, the top of the receptacle slotted for the passage of the sacks from the receptacle, and a spring in said slot for governing the passage of the sacks, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Signed at Grand Rapids, Michigan, November 3, 1898.

JAMES W. WINEGARDEN.

In presence of—
WALTER L. ALLEN,
I. J. CILLEY.