

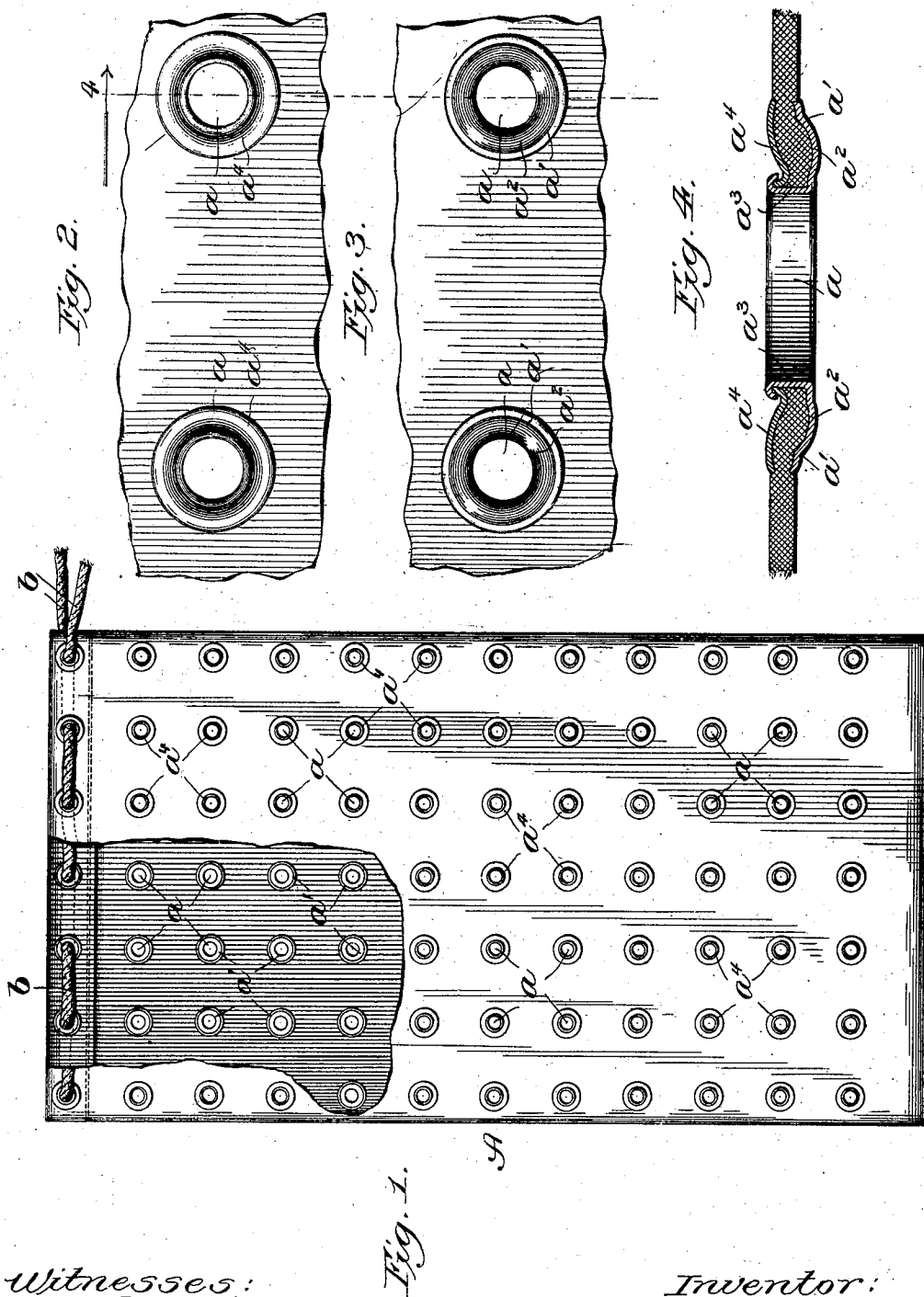
No. 690,854.

Patented Jan. 7, 1902.

G. H. GRANT.
LAUNDRY BAG.

(Application filed Apr. 25, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
Ed. C. Gaylord,
John Enders, Jr.

Inventor:
George H. Grant,
By *James H. Grant & Co.,*
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. GRANT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO H. KOHNSTAMM & CO., OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

LAUNDRY-BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 690,854, dated January 7, 1902.

Application filed April 25, 1901. Serial No. 57,466. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. GRANT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Laundry-Bags, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to laundry-bags employed principally in public laundries for keeping different lots of clothes segregated during their passage through a washing-machine.

Heretofore it has been a common practice, where it was desired to keep one lot of clothes all together and separate from the mass of clothes being washed, to inclose such lot of clothes in a net-like bag, after which the bag would be thrown into the machine among the mass of clothes to be washed and would be passed therewith through the machine. Such a bag, however, would soon have its netting torn at some point, and this would practically destroy the bag. Moreover, when a bag of this kind is employed the articles therein are apt to become compacted, so that there is not a free passage of the washing fluids among them, and thus poor results are obtained from the washing operation.

My primary object is to provide a bag which shall be free from the objections above noted and shall at the same time be of cheap construction.

My invention is illustrated in its preferred construction in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a broken view of the improved bag; Fig. 2, an enlarged fragmentary view looking at the outside; Fig. 3, a similar view looking at the inside, and Fig. 4 a section taken as indicated at line 4 of Fig. 2.

A represents the bag, having a closed lower end, and preferably formed from canvas or heavy duck material. It is provided at comparatively close intervals with perforations a , which are preferably supplied with metallic bindings a' . As illustrated in Fig. 4, a convenient form of binding or eyelet comprises an annular plate a^2 on the inner side of the bag and provided with an outwardly-projecting cylindrical portion a^3 and an an-

nular plate a^4 on the outer side of the bag, said plates being secured together by flanges, as shown. Bindings or eyelets of this form are now well known, and it is only necessary to observe that the outer margins of the annular plates are preferably curved or dished slightly, so as to clench tightly upon the canvas, thereby avoiding any projecting edge which might injure the articles being washed.

The bag is of course flexible throughout, being totally unstayed or without braces.

In use the articles to be washed are placed within the bag and the bag closed, as by means of a cord b , passed through the eyelets at the upper margin. In some instances a bag is temporarily divided into two compartments and receives two separate lots of articles. During the washing operation the bag is mechanically moved through the washing fluids at such a rate as to cause the fluids to pass readily through it and the articles contained therein. By having the perforations with which the bag is provided securely bound definite ingress and egress openings are provided, which cannot become closed. Moreover, the close texture of the material of which the bag is formed contributes to prevent the bag and its contents from becoming compacted, and also the metallic eyelets contribute to the efficiency of the bag in aiding in the cleansing operation by frictionally engaging the articles in the bag.

A bag of the improved construction is not only better adapted to its purpose of enabling the washing operation to be performed to the best advantage, but is economical by reason of the fact that it will withstand the action of the washing fluids and the rough usage to which it is in practice subjected much longer than the bags which have heretofore been used. It will be understood that the eyelets may be varied in size and may be placed at varying distances apart without departing from my invention. Preferably the openings are about one-fourth of an inch in diameter and are about an inch and a half apart.

A convenient size for the bag itself is twenty inches in width and thirty-six inches in length.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A new article of manufacture for the

purpose set forth, comprising a flexible unstayed laundry-bag provided throughout its body with bound perforations permitting free ingress and egress of fluids, substantially as described.

5 2. A new article of manufacture for the purpose set forth, comprising a flexible unstayed laundry-bag provided throughout its

body with metal-bound perforations permitting free ingress and egress of fluid throughout said body, substantially as described. 10

GEORGE H. GRANT.

In presence of—

D. W. LEE,

ALBERT D. BACCI.