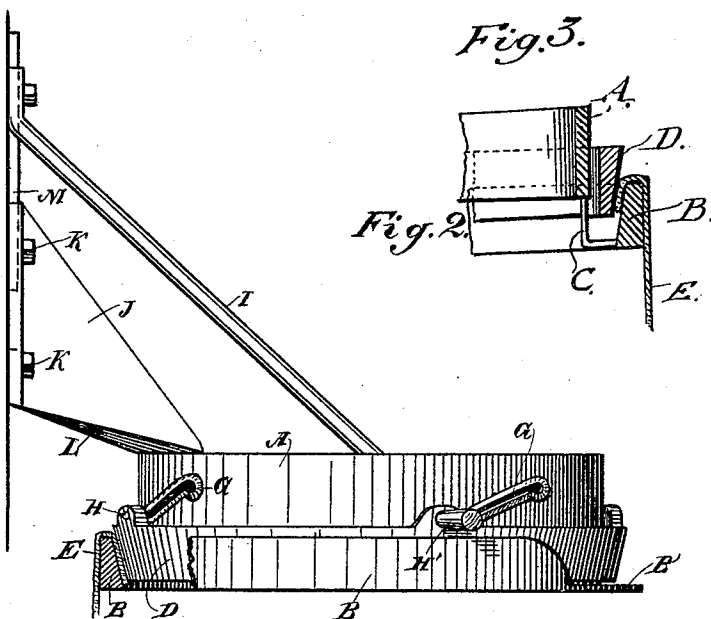
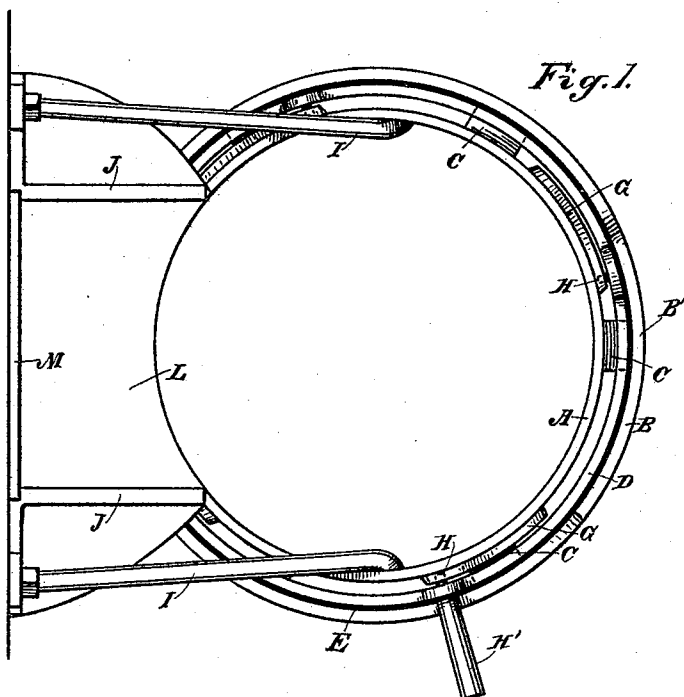


(No Model.)

W. F. JEANS.
SACK HOLDER.

No. 463,354.

Patented Nov. 17, 1891.



Witnesses,
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H. F. Aschbeck

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. JEANS, OF WOODLAND, CALIFORNIA.

SACK-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 463,354, dated November 17, 1891.

Application filed April 13, 1891. Serial No. 388,774. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. JEANS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Woodland, Yolo county, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Sack-Holders; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a novel device for holding sacks so that they may be filled with grain or other material; and it consists, essentially, of a means for clamping the mouth of the sack upon a holder, by which it is held open and kept in place until full and then released from the holder.

Referring to the accompanying drawings for a more complete explanation of my invention, Figure 1 is a plan view of my device. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail showing in section one side of the rings A, B, and D.

A is a short vertical cylindrical ring, and B is a second ring of larger diameter and less depth. This second ring is connected with the bottom of the interior one by arms C, so that it stands concentrically with this interior ring.

D is another ring of slightly smaller diameter than the ring B, and adapted to be raised so as to stand above the upper edge of the ring B or to be depressed so as to fit inside of it, and the upper edge of the sack E is clamped between these two rings when the movable one is forced down within the outer one, the edge of the sack turning over inwardly between the rings, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

In order to accommodate various thicknesses of sack or seam or other irregularities, I make the interior of the outer ring B of larger diameter at the top than at the bottom, and the movable ring D is also correspondingly tapered, so that the space between the bottom of the movable ring and the top of the outer ring will be considerable; but as the movable ring is forced toward the bottom the sides approach each other more closely, and thus goods of different thicknesses may be clamped at some point between the top and the bottom of the outer ring. Around the periphery of the ring A the grooved channels G are formed, and through the sides of the movable ring D the pins H pass, so that their in-

ner ends engage with these inclined channels upon the ring A. It will be manifest from this construction that when the ring D is turned in one direction these pins will move up the inclined channels, and thus raise the ring above the top of the ring B. This being done, a sack is drawn around the outside of the ring B, and whatever surplus material there may be at the front side of the sack is taken in one hand, while the other hand grasps a handle H', projecting from one side of the movable ring D, and by turning this handle and the ring so that the pins H travel down the inclined grooves G the ring D will be depressed. As it passes down, it engages the top of the sack, which is drawn inwardly around the top of the ring B by the manner of holding it in front and folds this top edge down between the two rings, thus clamping it firmly in place.

The front of the ring B is cut away, as shown at B', so as to accommodate any loose or surplus material which has been gathered together at that point when the sack is drawn around the ring.

I are brace-rods extending upward to the side of the machine or apparatus to which the sack-holder is to be attached.

J are guide-plates, likewise extending up the sides and having lugs with bolt-holes, as shown at K, by which they may be firmly attached.

L is a chute between the lower ends of the guides J, and this chute extends into and delivers into the interior of the ring A.

M is a sliding gate traveling between the guides J and adapted to close the chute temporarily whenever a sack is to be removed.

By this construction of the holder the entire circumference of the top of the bag is gripped by the clamp, and the bag is thus held up clear from the floor beneath, no undue strain is brought upon any one part of the bag, and it is allowed to stretch so that the corners and all parts will be well filled.

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

1. A sack-holder consisting of an exterior ring, an interior ring from which said ring is supported, a movable intermediate ring fitting within the first-named exterior ring, inclined guides fixed around the interior ring, and pins

or lugs projecting from the movable intermediate ring entering said guides, so that by turning in one direction the intermediate ring will be raised above the exterior ring to allow
5 a sack to be placed thereon and by turning in the other direction it will be moved downward to clamp the edge of the top of the sack between itself and the exterior ring, substantially as herein described.

10 2. In a sack-holding device, an interior ring fixed to the side of the delivery apparatus, a chute opening into said interior ring with a controlling-gate, an exterior ring supported concentrically from the bottom of the interior
15 one and at a distance outside of it, an intermediate ring fitting within the exterior one, inclined guides or channels around the inte-

rior ring, and pins or lugs projecting from the intermediate one into said guides or channels, and a means for turning the intermediate ring 20 so that the travel of the pins in the guides in one direction will raise the intermediate ring from the outer one to allow the edge of the sack to be introduced and turning in the other direction will depress the intermediate ring 25 so as to clamp the sack between the two, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

WILLIAM F. JEANS.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,
H. F. ASCHECK.