E. L. KENDALL.

COTTON PICKER'S SACK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 7, 1910.

997,830. Patented July 11, 1911.

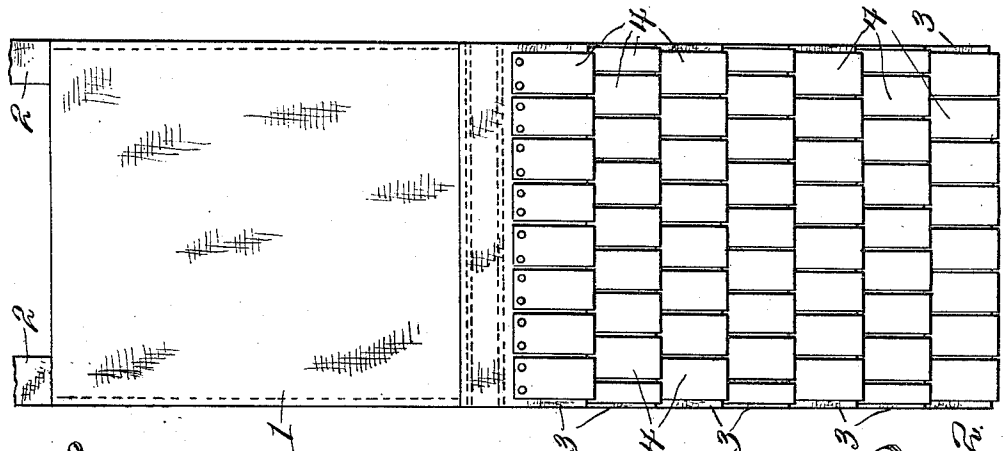

Fig. 2.

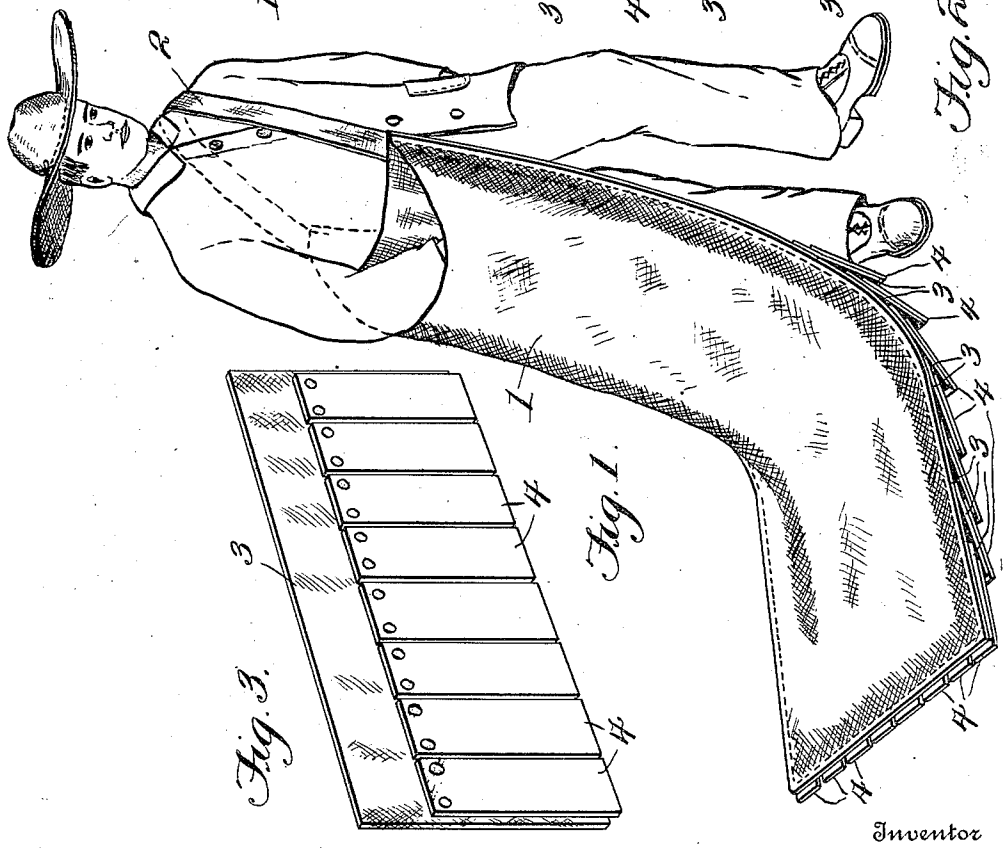

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST L. KENDALL, OF RINGGOLD, TEXAS.

COTTON-PICKER'S SACK.

997,830. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 11, 1911.

Application filed November 7, 1910. Serial No. 591,217.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST L. KENDALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ringgold, in the county of Montague and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cotton-Pickers' Sacks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cotton pickers' sacks and the object of the invention is to provide a light, durable and readily guided sack which may be conveniently repaired and which will have a relatively long life.

Further objects of the invention will appear as the following specific description is read in connection with the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this application, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device showing it in the position in which it is used. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the device raised above the ground. Fig. 3 is a detailed perspective view of one of the reinforcing strips.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, 1 represents the sack proper and 2 the shoulder strap by which the sack is drawn along the ground. The reinforcing strips start approximately one-half way of the length of the bag and each comprises a strip 3 of heavy fabric, such as duck or the like, to which is riveted or otherwise secured the metal plates 4. A plurality of these strips with their plates 4 are placed upon the bag, the plates of the lower strip being overlapped by the adjacent strip in the manner of shingles and the plates of adjoining strips alternating across the bag. The separate strips with their wear plates flex very readily and thus will successively engage the ground as the sack is filled. All of the strips are sewed to the bag at their upper edges and may be ripped off when it is necessary to renew them. In most structures heretofore devised for this purpose integral plates have been used which extend from the bottom of the sack to a point approximately mid-way of its length and which would not flex and when the sack was filled the operator was carrying the weight of more than half the cotton on his shoulder, and when the bag was only partially filled the wear plate was dragging upon the ground at its toe, thus wearing the same out at this point and necessitating frequent renewal thereof. Furthermore, the type of bag described is more readily filled than bags having a portion thereof held horizontally at all times.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is:—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a bag, of a plurality of flexible reinforcing strips carried thereby and having free edges and wear plates carried by the strips and having free edges.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a bag, of a plurality of separated reinforcing strips having free edges overlapping adjacent strips and wear plates carried by the reinforcing strips and overhanging the free edges of said strips.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination with a bag, of a plurality of separate reinforcing strips connected with the bag and having free edges, the free edge of each strip overhanging the attached edge of the adjoining strip, metal wear plates secured to the strips, the wear plates on one strip alternating with those of the opposite strip and overhanging the same.

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

ERNEST L. KENDALL.

Witnesses:
H. C. HARRIS,
E. T. MOODY.