

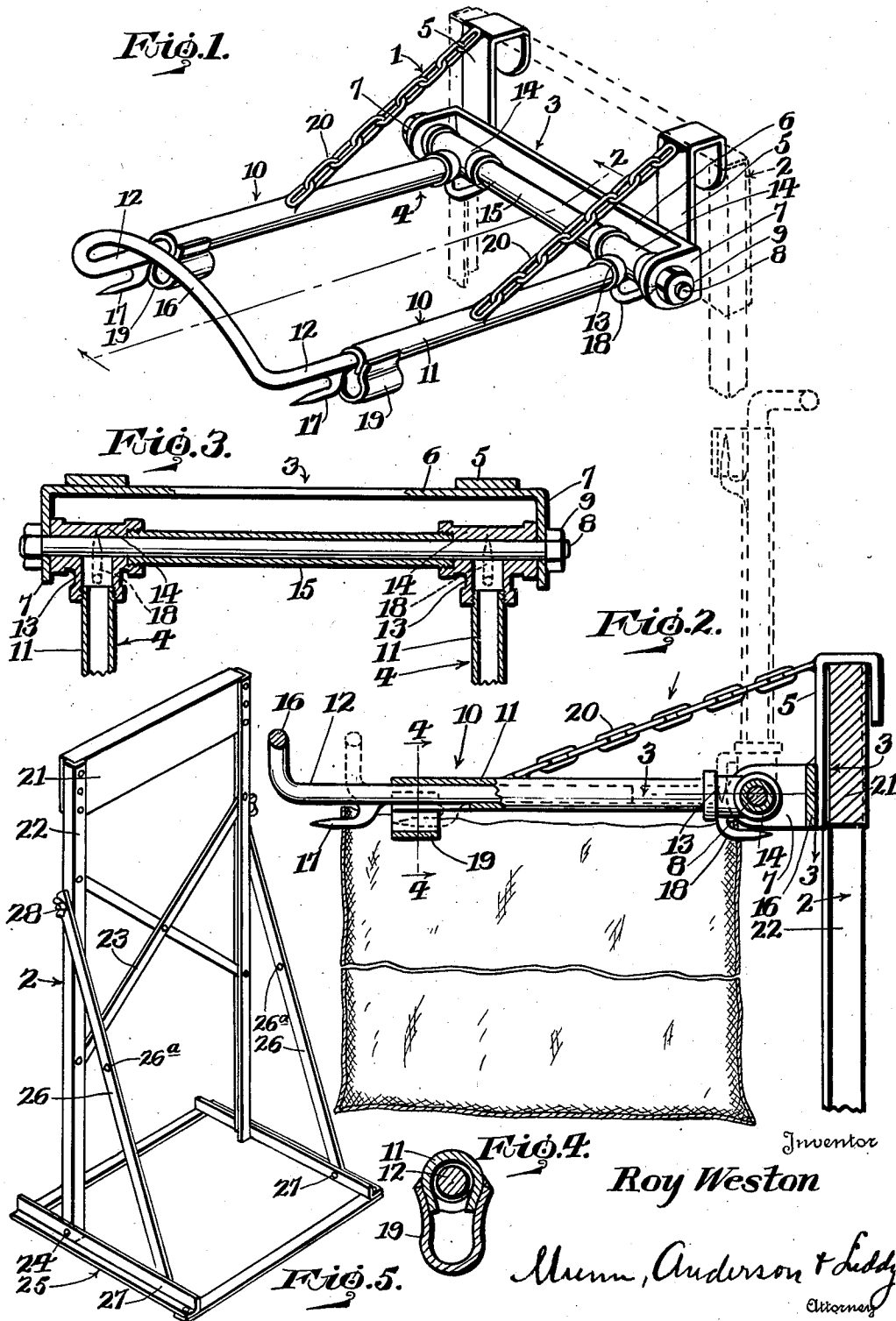
March 18, 1941.

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2,235,182

SACK HOLDER

Filed Aug. 29, 1939



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,235,182

SACK HOLDER

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Application August 29, 1939, Serial No. 292,536

2 Claims. (Cl. 248—97)

This invention relates to improvements in sack holders. Its underlying purpose is to provide a holder which will hold a sack firmly during filling, but which will also release the sack easily and quickly when the filling has been accomplished.

These facilities are augmented by that structural arrangement of the holder which enables the sack to be jigged or shaken to settle the contents while the margin of the sack is still impaled on the prongs. Another consideration to which attention has been paid is the portability of the sack holder. With this premise in mind the objects of the invention are as follows:

First, to provide a sack holder which enables quickly attaching and detaching a sack, respectively when empty and filled, without injury to either the operator's hands or clothing by the supporting prongs which are used therein.

Second, to provide a sack holder which has speed of operation as one of its attributes, the supporting prongs being so disposed that the margin of the sack is easily emplaced thereon preparatory to filling, and the sack is as easily removed when filled.

Third, to provide a sack holder which is attachable to any support strong enough to hold it and the filled sack, said holder not being much larger than the marginal dimension of the ordinary sack for which it is intended and of shallow proportions when closed together, thus making the storage of the device the least of the problem of transportation.

Fourth, to provide a stand adapted to be used in conjunction with the sack holder, providing a convenient support when none other is available, said stand also being foldable for easy transportation.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the sack holder, illustrating its application to a supporting stand.

Figure 2 is a cross section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a horizontal section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Figure 4 is a cross section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the frame which is only partially shown in Fig. 1.

The invention comprises the sack holder, generally designated 1, and the stand, generally designated 2. These two elements are adapted

to be used in combination in many instances when no suitable support is available for the sack holder 1 alone.

But the latter is so constructed, as is readily seen, that it can be attached to a support other than the stand. For that reason the sack holder 1 is of foremost importance, and its combination with the stand 2 of next importance. The sack holder comprises a foundation 3. This is in the nature of a bracket, and it comprises the carrier of a frame 4. The foundation 3 includes a pair of strong hooks 5 which extend up from a bar 6 that constitutes the back of the bracket. Said bar extends beyond the hooks and is there converted into forwardly extending lugs 7 which provide part of a hinge connection.

This particular relationship of the hooks 5, bar 6, and lugs 7 is not necessarily adhered to always because these elements are capable of being correlated in other ways without affecting the principle whatsoever. The foregoing hinge connection is completed by a bolt 8 which goes through the lugs 7. Said bolt is headed so as to retain it in the lugs. One of the heads may comprise a nut 9 that is screwed on in the ordinary way.

The foregoing frame 4 comprises the telescopic sides 10. Each of these consists of a pipe 11 in which a rod 12 is slidable. The pipes 11 and rods 12 are herein known as telescopic frame members, the one being the outer member and the other the inner member. The pipes 11 are screwed into the laterals 13 of T's 14. These, in turn, are screwed onto the ends of a pipe 15 which constitutes the bridge-piece for the back of the frame 4. The corresponding bridge piece for the front of the frame comprises a yoke 16 which joins the rods 12.

Actually the rods 12 and yoke 16 comprise a single metallic piece. It is in the form of a U, and the yoke 16 is curved upwardly, as shown, to provide a convenient push bar. It also provides a pull bar depending on how the inner frame is actuated in reference to a sack.

Said inner frame has a set of prongs 17. These are integral with the rods 12 and they project forwardly therefrom on the undersides. Corresponding but rearwardly directed sets of prongs 18 are affixed to the T's 14 or to equivalent parts of the outer frame. Sleeves 19 depend from the undersides of the frame members 11. They are in line with the prongs 17 so that the latter can be retreated into the sleeves by pushing in on the yoke 16, thus to remove the support of said prongs from that portion of a bag margin im-

paled thereon. This releases the front of the sack.

Chains 20, or equivalent yieldable connections, are attached to the hooks 5 and to the frame members 11, so as to limit the swinging of the frame 4 to a substantially horizontal position. These chains obviously yield when the frame 4 is lifted by swinging it upon its hinges 7, 8, and when that is done the remainder of the sack margin slips off of the prongs 18 so that the sack is deposited on the ground or some flat surface.

The hooks 5 can be mounted on any appropriate support which is strong enough to carry the sack holder and the ultimately loaded sack. Such a support might comprise the side of a bin or something of a similar nature. In many cases, however, a suitable support is not available. For that reason the stand 2 is supplied to complete the combination. It consists of a head board 21 which is strongly attached to and spans the distance between a pair of upright angle bars 22. These are appropriately cross-braced at 23, and they are hingedly affixed at 24 to a base 25 which rests on the ground. The angle bars 22 and base 25 are interconnected by bars 26 which are pivoted to the base at 27 and removably attached to the bars 22 at 28. Bars 26 have openings 26^a to receive stud bolts 28 for holding stand 2 at an angle to the vertical.

The latter attachment consists of bolts and wing nuts. Upon desiring to collapse the supporting stand, the wing nuts 28 are unscrewed from their bolts, whereupon the brace bars 26 are removed from the bolts, and the base and uprights are folded together so as to bring the stand parts as closely together as possible.

The operation of the sack holder is readily understood. Regardless of where said holder is mounted, the frame 4 will be let down to the horizontal position in readiness for the emplacement of a sack. The margin of the sack is first impaled upon the back prongs 18. The operator then pulls forward on the sides of the margin in readiness to impale the front of it upon the prongs 17. These can either be brought to the exposed position shown by pulling forward on the yoke 16, or the latter can be left in a retracted position with the prongs 17 concealed in the sleeves 19.

Then by drawing the front part of the sack margin over the sleeves 19, said margin will be ready for emplacement by the prongs 17 when the yoke 16 is pulled forwardly. The margin of the sack is thus held open and the material can be loaded in with no interference whatsoever from the sack holder. The contents can be shaken from time to time merely by taking hold of the yoke 16 and swinging the frame 4 up and down a few times on its hinge.

Upon desiring to release the sack, yoke 16 is first pushed in. This retreats the prongs 17 within the sleeves 19. The margin of the sack is thus dropped at the front. The yoke 16 is then lifted causing a swinging of the frame 4 upon its hinges, and when the frame is swung sufficiently high (Fig. 2) the back of the sack will slip off of the prongs 18 and then be ready for transportation.

I claim:

1. A sack holder comprising a supporting bracket, a frame consisting of a bridge piece turnably mounted on the bracket, tubular arms secured at one end to the bridge piece and having their open ends directed away therefrom, telescopic members consisting of rods slidable in the open ends of the arms, said arms and rods having prongs on the undersides being commonly downwardly extended then respectively forwardly and backwardly in oppositely directed hook-form to enable suspending a sack beneath the frame, and sleeves depending from the tubular arms at the open ends thereof, being alined with the contiguous hooked prongs for the backing in of the latter upon sliding the rods into the arms, thus causing the sleeves to automatically push the sack off said contiguous prongs.

2. In a sack holder, means for disengaging a portion of a sack, consisting of a hook-shaped prong from which said portion is adapted to be suspended, a rod carrying the prong, a tubular arm into which the rod is slidable, and a sleeve pendent from the arm, into which the prong is adapted to move back first upon said sliding, thereby to obstruct the sack portion and push it off the point of the prong.

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