

H. REDDEN.
BAG-FASTENER..

No. 188,673.

Patented March 20, 1877.

Fig. 1.

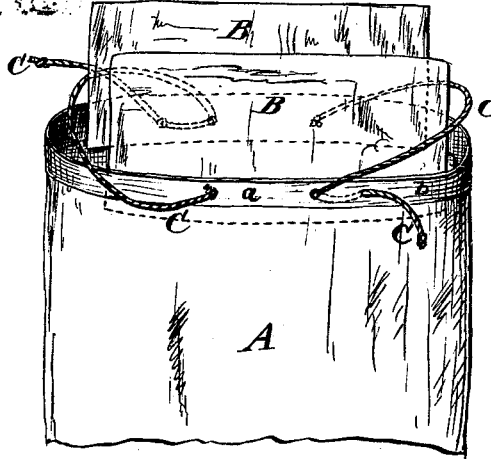


Fig. 2.

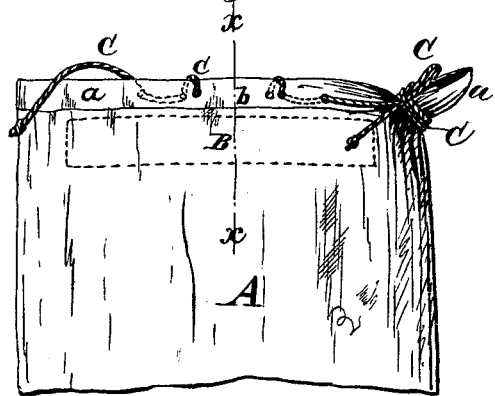
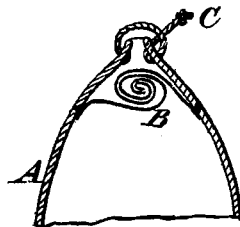


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY REDDEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO ANDREW M. UNDERHILL, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN BAG-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 188,673, dated March 20, 1877; application filed November 25, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY REDDEN, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bags, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a top perspective view of the upper part of a bag, to which my improvement has been applied, the bag being shown with its mouth open. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, the bag being shown with its mouth closed, one of its strings tied, and the other untied. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the same, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to improve the construction of the bag for which Letters Patent No. 177,749, were granted May 23, 1876, in such a way that its contents may be discharged readily and quickly, and which, when tied, will prevent any leakage of its contents.

The invention will first be described in connection with the drawing, and then pointed out in the claim.

A is the body of the bag, in the mouth of which, at a little distance from the edges of its opposite sides and beneath the hem *a b*, are permanently sewed the inner edges of two flaps, B, which are entirely separate from each other.

When the bag has been filled, the outer edges of the two flaps B are brought together, and the said flaps are rolled together within the mouth of the bag, as shown in Fig. 3, or the said flaps may be pressed loosely into the mouth of the bag, if desired. The mouth of the bag is then drawn together over the flaps

B by the cords or strings C. The ends of the cords C are secured to the edges of the mouth of the bag A upon the opposite sides of, and at a little distance from, its center. The strings C are then passed over the mouth of the bag in through its other side, along the edge, and out at a little distance from the ends of said edges.

The strings C should have knots formed upon their outer ends to prevent them from being drawn in. After the strings C have been drawn tight over the flaps B, their ends are passed around the corners of the bag and tied, so as to secure them, and at the same time form lugs *a'* for convenience in handling the bags.

With this construction, by loosening the strings C, the bag may be emptied with as much facility as if there were no flaps attached to its mouth, the said flaps offering no obstruction to the outflow of the contents of the bags.

I am aware that it is not new to use on one side of a bag an inturned flap secured by a double hook; but

What I claim is—

A grain-bag provided with apertured hem *a b*, folding aprons B, and running cords C, the apron being fastened on the inside near inner edge of hem, while the cord runs parallel to hem, as shown and described, to allow the bag to be fastened quickly without sewing, and opened without cutting.

HENRY REDDEN.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. GRAHAM,
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