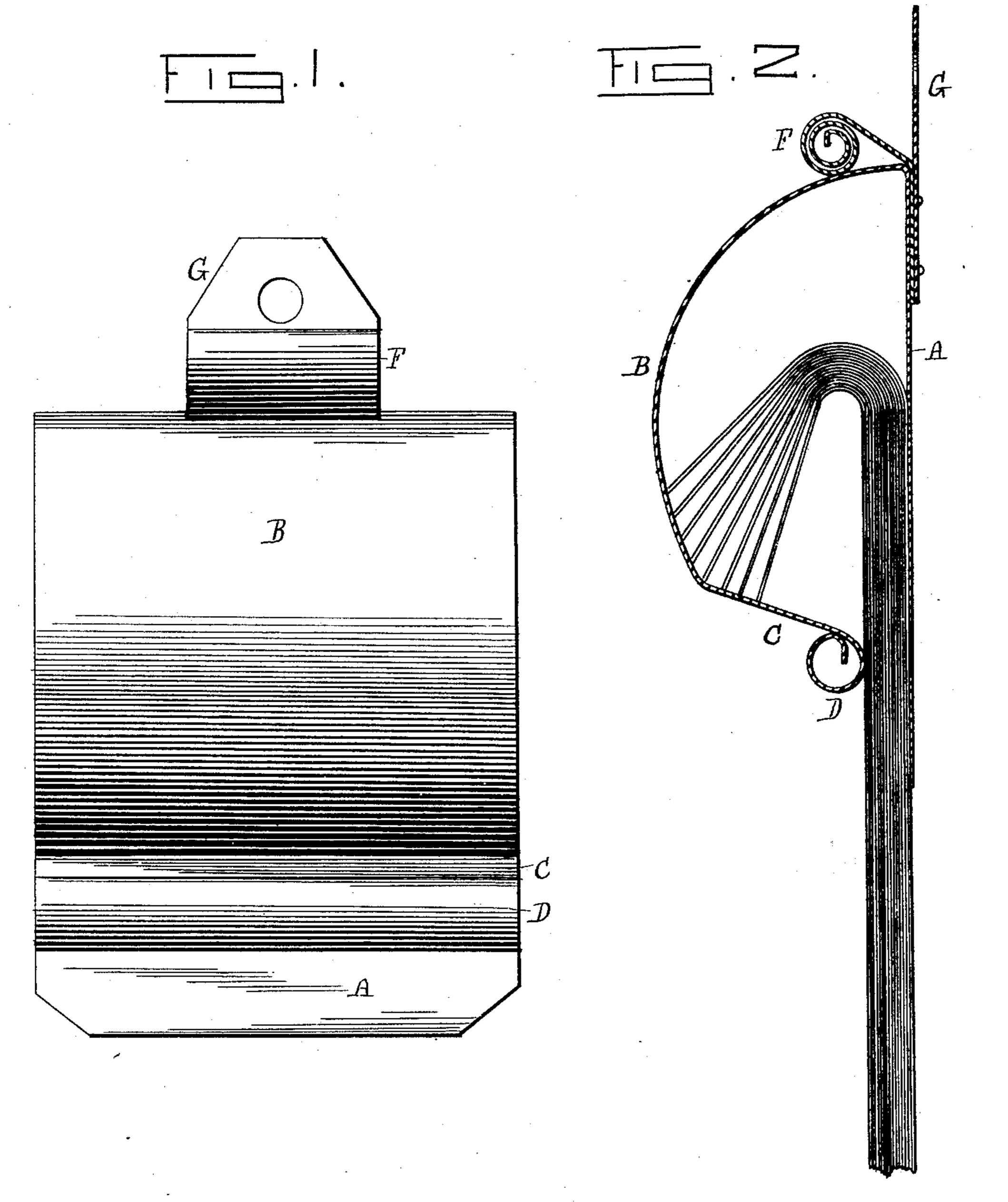
(No Model.)

D. M. KARNS.

PAPER BAG HOLDER.

No. 338,274.

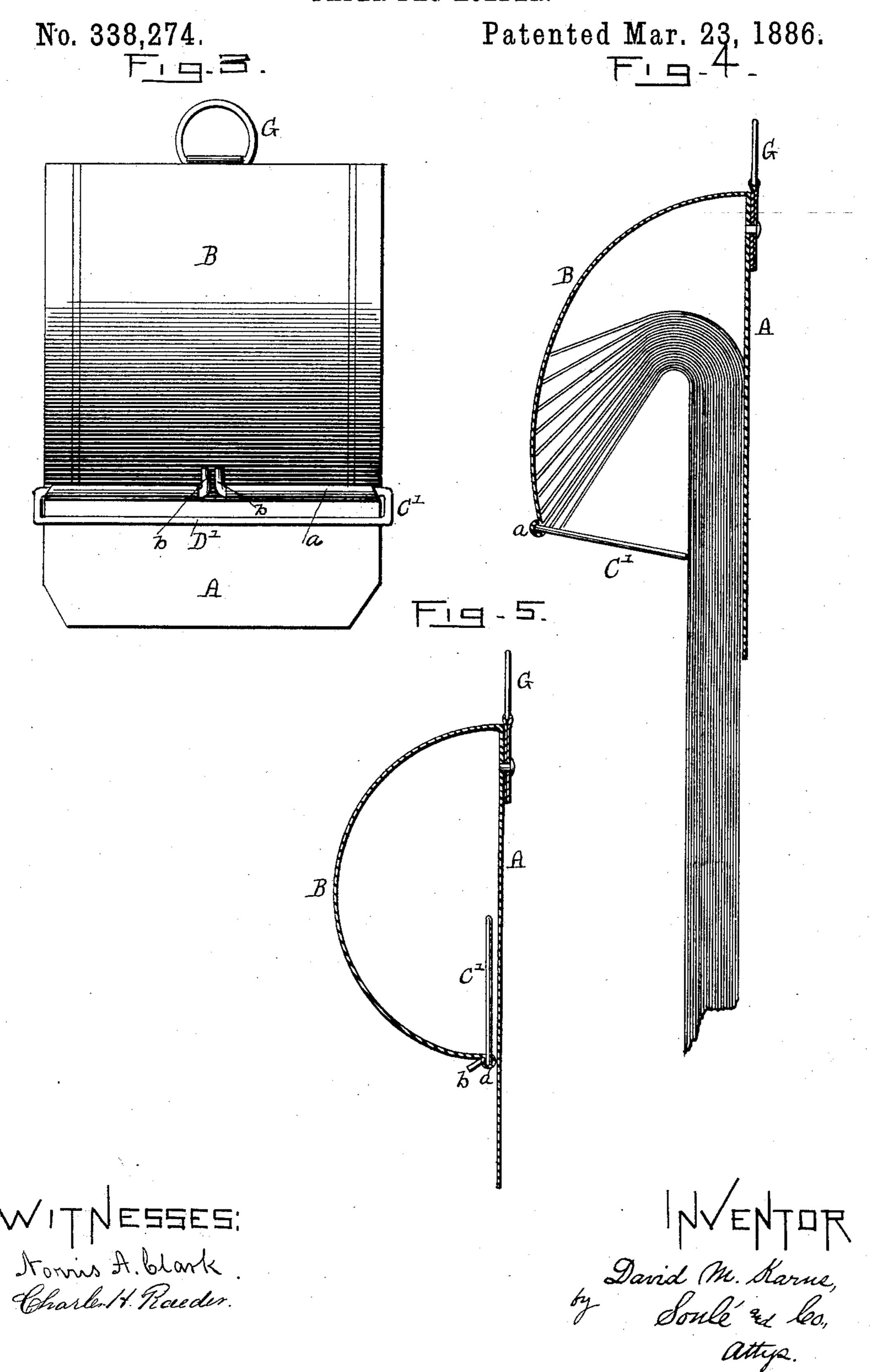
Patented Mar. 23, 1886.



WITNESSES: Skornes & blank Charles. H. Raedes. David M. Karus,
by Soule 24 Bo.
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D. M. KARNS.

PAPER BAG HOLDER.



United States Patent Office

DAVID M. KARNS, OF BLUFFTON, INDIANA.

PAPER-BAG HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 338,274, dated March 23, 1886.

Application filed June 29, 1885. Serial No. 170,167. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID M. KARNS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bluffton, in the county of Wells and State of Indi-5 ana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Bag Holders; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-10 pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of 15 my improved bag-holder. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 is a front view of a modified bag-holder. Fig. 4 is a central vertical section thereof, and Fig. 5 is a similar section of the modified holder when not in use.

The main body of the holder is composed of a single piece of sheet metal, which is bent to form a flat back plate, A, and an outwardlycurving front plate, B. The lower portion, C, of the front plate is bent inward abruptly 25 from the main portion of the front plate, almost at right angles to the back plate, and it nearly comes in contact with the back plate, where it is curved over to form a roll, D. The bags E are inserted between the back plate and the 30 roll D, and their upper portions are bent over, so that the edges of the bags rest against the inner surface of the front plate, B, and its lower portion, C. The spring of the bent sheet metal is usually sufficient to retain the 35 bags in position; but to increase the tension a coiled sheet-metal spring, F, riveted to the back plate, is employed. A loop, G, riveted to the back plate, is provided, by which the holder may be suspended. When the bags 40 are placed within the holder in the manner described, they are withdrawn by removing in each case the front bag-that is, the one which is directly in contact with roll D of the pressure-plate C.

The chief difficulty with the majority of paper-bag holders is, that on attempting to withdraw one bag all of the bags in the holder are likely to be withdrawn at the same time. This objection is overcome by this bag-holder. 50 The friction which retains the front bag (the

tension given by the spring being, of course, the same on all the bags, and hence capable of

being eliminated from this discussion) is due only to the contact of the roll D of the pressure-plate, which presents but little frictional 55 resistance, whereas the friction on the rear bag is due to the contact of the entire surface of the back plate. This latter friction greatly. exceeds that due to the roll D, and retains all the bags in the holder, except the one which 50 is being withdrawn. It will be observed in this connection that the bending over of the tops of the bags in placing them in the holder is important, since it insures the contact of the bags with the back plate throughout the 65 extent of the latter.

In the modified holder shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5 the parts A and B are the same; but a wire frame, C', replaces the pressure-plate C of the holder shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the lower 70 bend, D', of the wire frame accomplishing the functions of the roll D. This wire pressureframe C' is composed of a single piece of wire bent into rectangular shape. The upper portion of this rectangle is inclosed in a bent por- 75 tion, a, of the curved plate B, in which portion the frame C' turns freely. The bent portion a is cut away at the center, and through this cut-away part the two ends b b of the wire C'extend, which ends are bent at right angles 80 to the plane of the pressure-frame. When this holder is not in use, the frame C' is turned inward, as shown in Fig. 5, and when in use it is turned outward and downward, so that its lower bend rests on the bags, the frame in 85 that case being at approximately right angles to the back plate, A. The bent ends b b limit the outer movement of the pressure-frame by coming in contact with plate B. By this pivotal movement of the pressure-frame the ten- 90 sion of spring given by the sheet metal is rendered capable of regulation. In case the tension becomes weakened, the frame C' may be bent inward out of the way, and the front plate, B, may then be bent inward toward the 95 back plate, to increase the tension. Owing to this convenient manner of giving tension to the plate B, the coiled spring F (shown in Figs. 1 and 2) may here be omitted. The bags are inserted in this holder in the same manner 100 as in the one first described, and the principle of operation is alike in both.

I claim as my invention— 1. A bag-holder composed of a sheet-metal back plate, a forwardly-arched sheet-metal spring front plate integral with said back plate and of the same width therewith, and a pressure plate or frame attached to the free edge of said front plate and of the same width therewith, which pressure-plate stands at approximately a right angle to said back plate and presses the bags against the same, substantially as set forth.

2. A sheet-metal back plate and a forwardly-arched sheet-metal spring front plate integral with said back plate and of the same width therewith, in combination with a pressure

plate or frame pivoted at one side to the free edge of said front plate and of the same width 15 therewith, which pressure-plate stands normally at approximately right angles to said back plate, and presses the bags against the same, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 20

presence of two witnesses.

DAVID M. KARNS.

Witnesses:

ASBURY DUGLAY, WIN. S. SILVER.