

No. 705,455.

Patented July 22, 1902.

C. R. SIEGEL.
CLOSURE AND FEEDER FOR BAGS.

(Application filed Mar. 19, 1902.)

(No Model.)

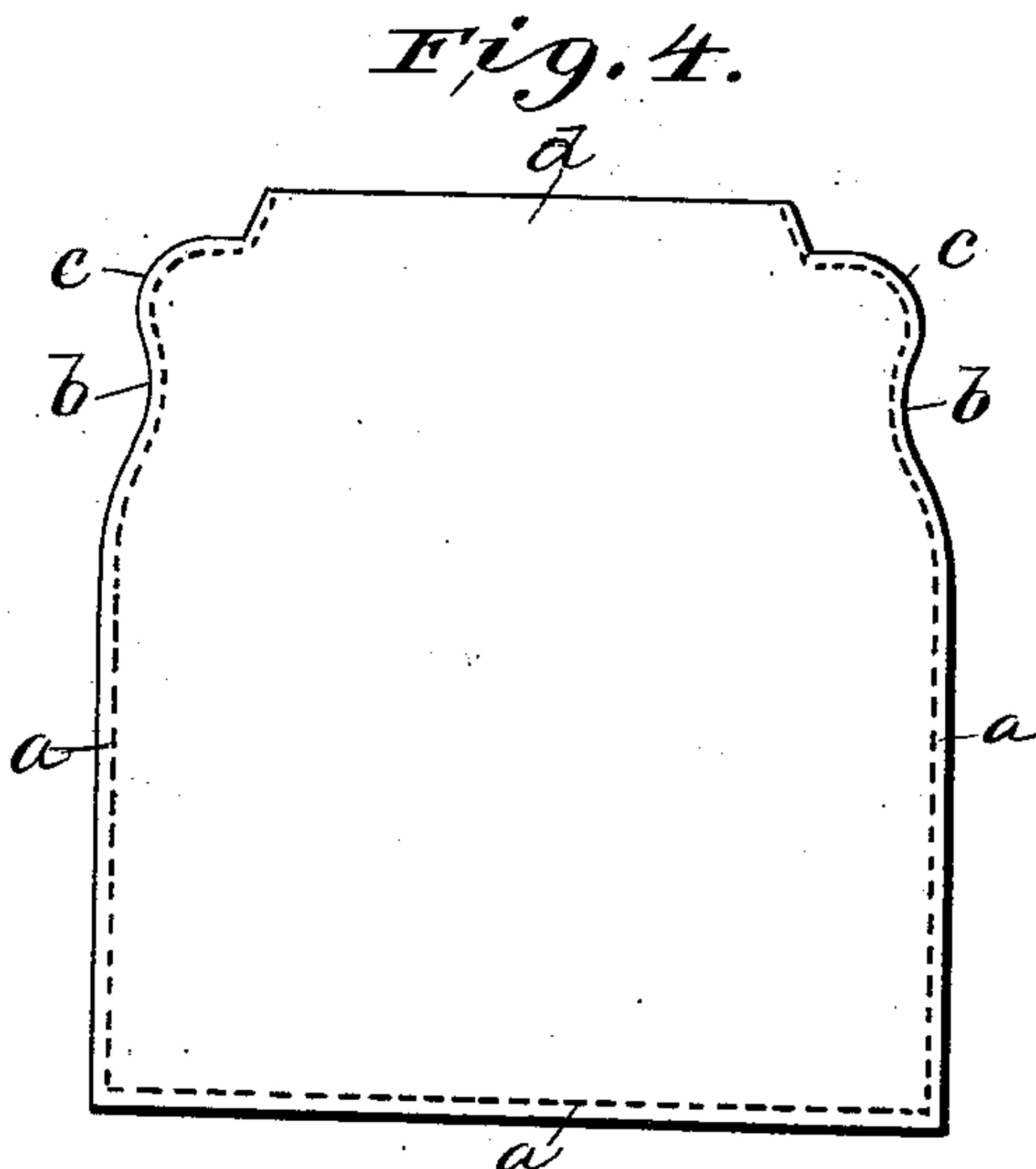
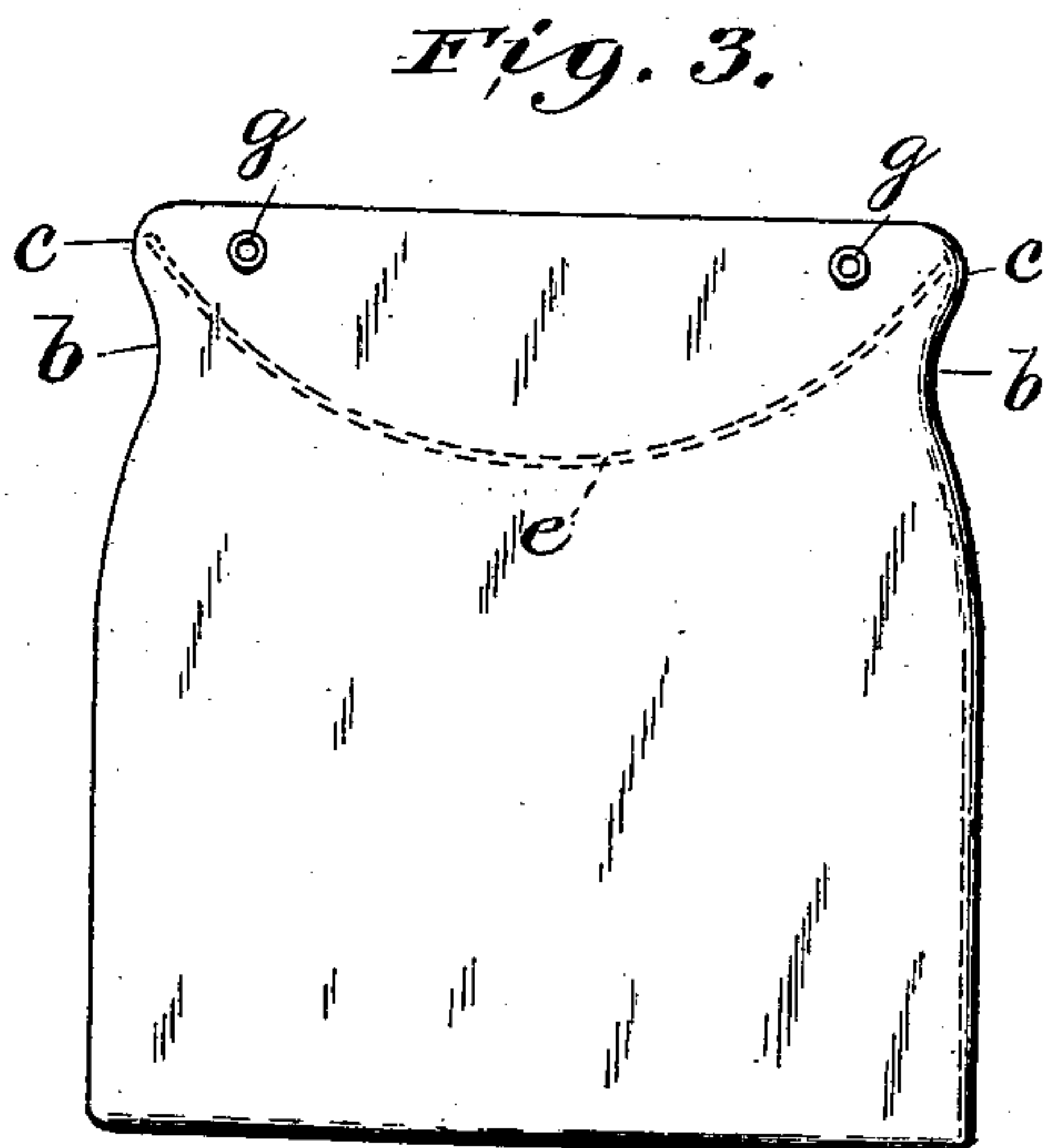
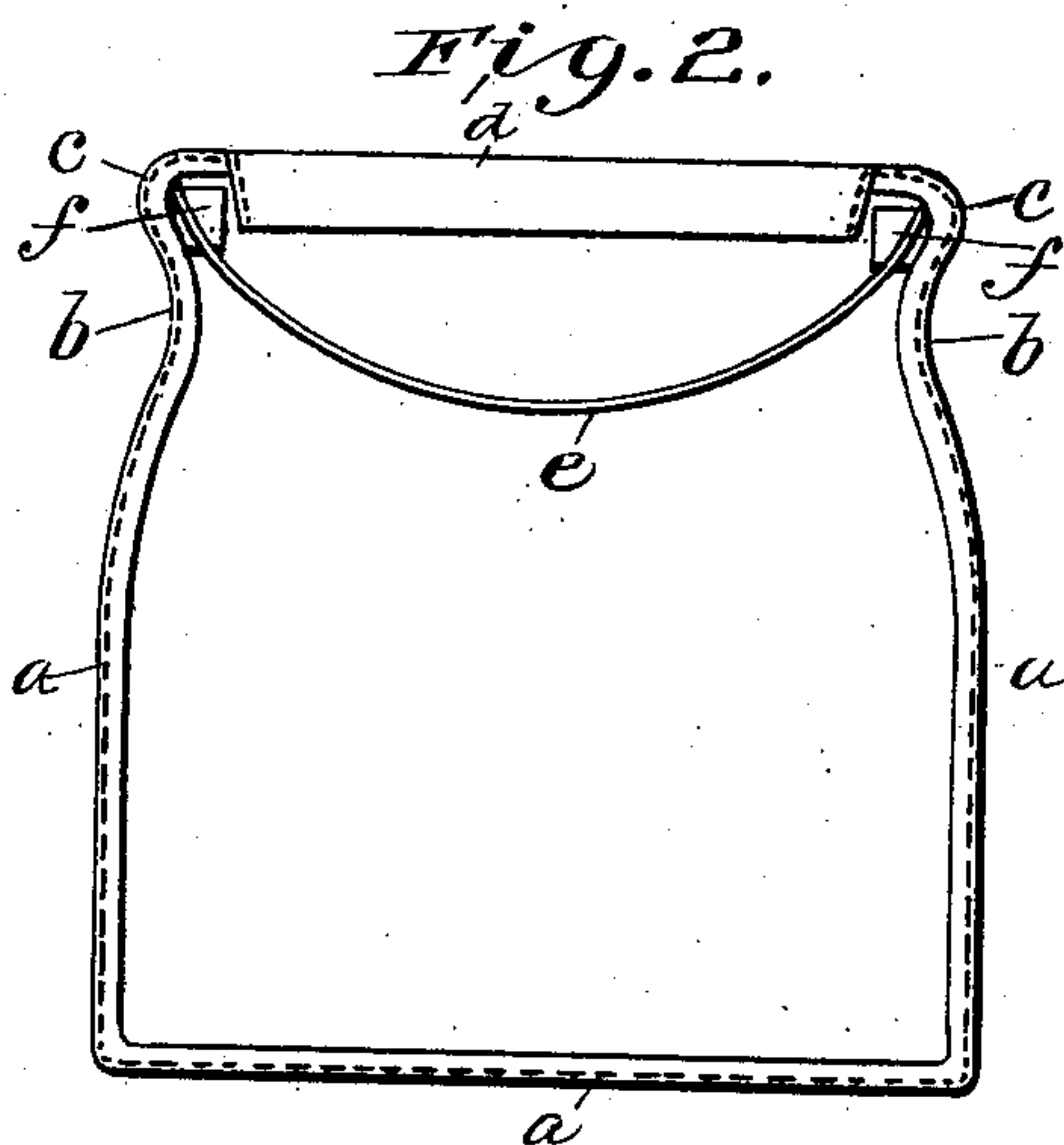
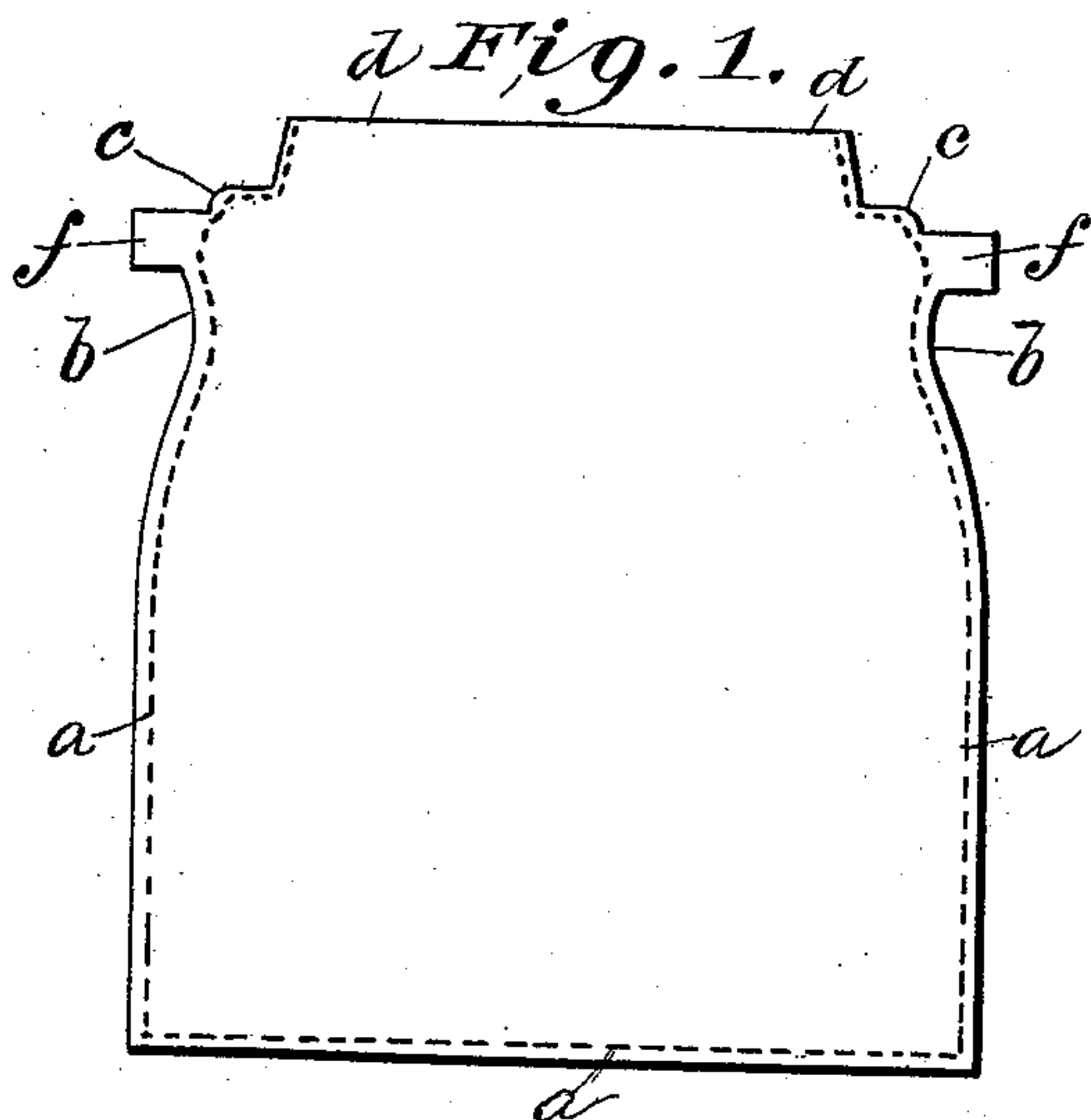


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CLOSURE AND FEEDER FOR BAGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 705,455, dated July 22, 1902.

Application filed March 19, 1902. Serial No. 98,912. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES R. SIEGEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Closures and Feeders for Bags, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to closures and feeders for bags, and is more particularly adapted for use in connection with bags intended to contain tobacco, although it may be applied to bags or pouches used for other purposes.

My present invention consists of improvements upon the closure and feeder set forth in the patent granted to me on April 23, 1901, and it relates particularly to the means for holding the spring constituting the closure and feeder within the mouth of the bag without the employment of staples, rivets, or other means of fastening supplemental to the bag itself passing through or directly engaging the spring, whereby the bag and the closure and feeder may be cheaply constructed and the latter easily and quickly inserted within the bag and securely held in place therein. The invention lies in the formation of the bag itself, whereby pockets are formed in which the ends of the spring closure and feeder are inserted and held from escape in either a vertical or lateral direction and whereby the bag itself is protected against chafing by the spring.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the bag turned inside out, showing the stitching and the form of holding-pockets and showing the lip-flaps turned up. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section down through the mouth of the bag when right side out and in completed condition. Fig. 3 is an exterior plan view of the bag in its completed condition. Fig. 4 is a similar view to Fig. 1 of a modified form of bag, and Fig. 5 a detail of modified means to protect the bag from chafing by the ends of the spring.

Referring to the drawings, Fig. 1 shows the bag after the blank has been sewed into the bag form and before it has been turned and the flaps at the mouth turned down. The

bag is formed of a piece or pieces of leather, muslin, canvas, or other suitable material folded over upon itself longitudinally if one piece is used or having the two parts placed together if more than one is used and sewed along the edges. As shown in Fig. 1, a line of stitching *a* extends along the sides of the bag a short distance from the edges up to the upper ends of the flaps which form the lips of the mouth of the bag. The general form of the bag may be of any desired shape. Near the upper end at the side the bag is cut in to form the indented portion or neck *b*. From this neck the bag again extends out to form the ears *c* on the sides of the bag. These ears *c* when the bag is turned right side out protect the bag, as shown in Fig. 2, and their edges support the spring and form the outer sides and the base portion of the pockets. When in place, the ends of the spring ride over the projecting ears. After the bag has been so turned the flaps *d*, forming the lips of the mouth, are turned down and their inner edges form the inner wall of the pocket. The upper doubled-down edge of the bag forms the top-inclosing part of the pocket. The spring *e*, which is preferably of the form and arranged in the manner shown and described in said patent, constitutes a closure and feeder for the bag, and its ends are adapted to be inserted into the bag over the ears and pressing against the edges of the same, these ears when turned in and when the spring is forced into the bag so as to stretch out the sides forming, together with the edges of the lip-flaps and the doubled-down edge of the upper end of the bag, the pockets heretofore referred to, which receive and inclose the ends of the spring. The spring is put into the bag under pressure and will distend the end of the bag and keep the mouth of the same closed. Owing to the neck *b*, which makes the bag smaller just below the spring than it is at the pockets, it is impossible for the spring to escape downward into the bag when the spring is compressed, and the distension of the bag in the corners at the pockets and the said upper edge prevent the spring from escaping upward. The flaps forming the lips are preferably held together and to the sides of the bag by eyelets *g*, pass-

ing through the sides of the bag, or otherwise secured together a short distance from the ends of bag. A string or other suitable supporting means may be inserted through the eyelets. These may be so located as to take the place of the stitching shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4 for securing the lip-flaps. The lips are left free throughout the remainder of their extent in order that they may serve to prevent the escape of any tobacco or other material contained within the bag when the mouth is held closed by the spring and when the bag is tipped upside down.

In Fig. 1 are shown flaps *f*, secured to the ears *c*, adapted to be folded back, as in Fig. 2, upon the ears and to extend along the ears and along the upper part of the side of the bag in which the sides of the spring bear when the bag is turned right side out in order that they may constitute pads to protect the bag against chafing. The lips *d* are made shorter than the normal width of the bag, so as to fold down evenly. It will be by this construction that the spring closure and feeder will be held securely within the bag without the necessity of rivets, bolts, or clips or any means of fastening other than the pockets described.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modified form of the bag, in which the projecting flaps *f* are dispensed with.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a modification of the means for protecting the bag from chafing by the ends of the spring by means of a soft-metal clip *h* at the end of the spring adapted to embrace the same.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A bag having a spring closure device and holding-pockets formed in the bag which serve to firmly hold the ends of said spring-closure in place without auxiliary securing means, substantially as described.

2. A bag having a closure device for the

mouth thereof, a pocket formed in the bag at each end of the mouth, said bag having a contracted portion below said pockets, substantially as described.

3. A bag having a closure device for the mouth thereof, and having portions, projecting inwardly above and below the closure device and flaps extending along the mouth, the flaps of the bag and said projecting portions forming pockets to receive the ends of the closure device, substantially as described.

4. A bag having a closure-spring for the mouth thereof, and having a contracted neck below the mouth, said bag having means to surround and embrace the ends of said spring above said contracted neck, said means consisting of the turned-in joined edges of the bag and joined flaps extending along the mouth, between which edges and flaps each end of the spring is confined, whereby said spring is held by the formation of said bag independent of other means of fastening, substantially as described.

5. A bag having a closure-spring and having a contracted neck and pockets in which the ends of the spring are held, and means to protect the bag against chafing from the edge of the spring, substantially as described.

6. A bag having a closure-spring and ears forming pockets for the ends of the spring and protecting-flaps extending from said ears along the edge of said spring, substantially as described.

7. A bag having a closure-spring for the mouth thereof and having a contracted neck below the mouth, and means to hold the ends of said spring in said bag above said contracted neck, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES R. SIEGEL.

Witnesses:

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