

No. 744,391.

PATENTED NOV. 17, 1903.

J. C. O'SHEA.
FLEXIBLE RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

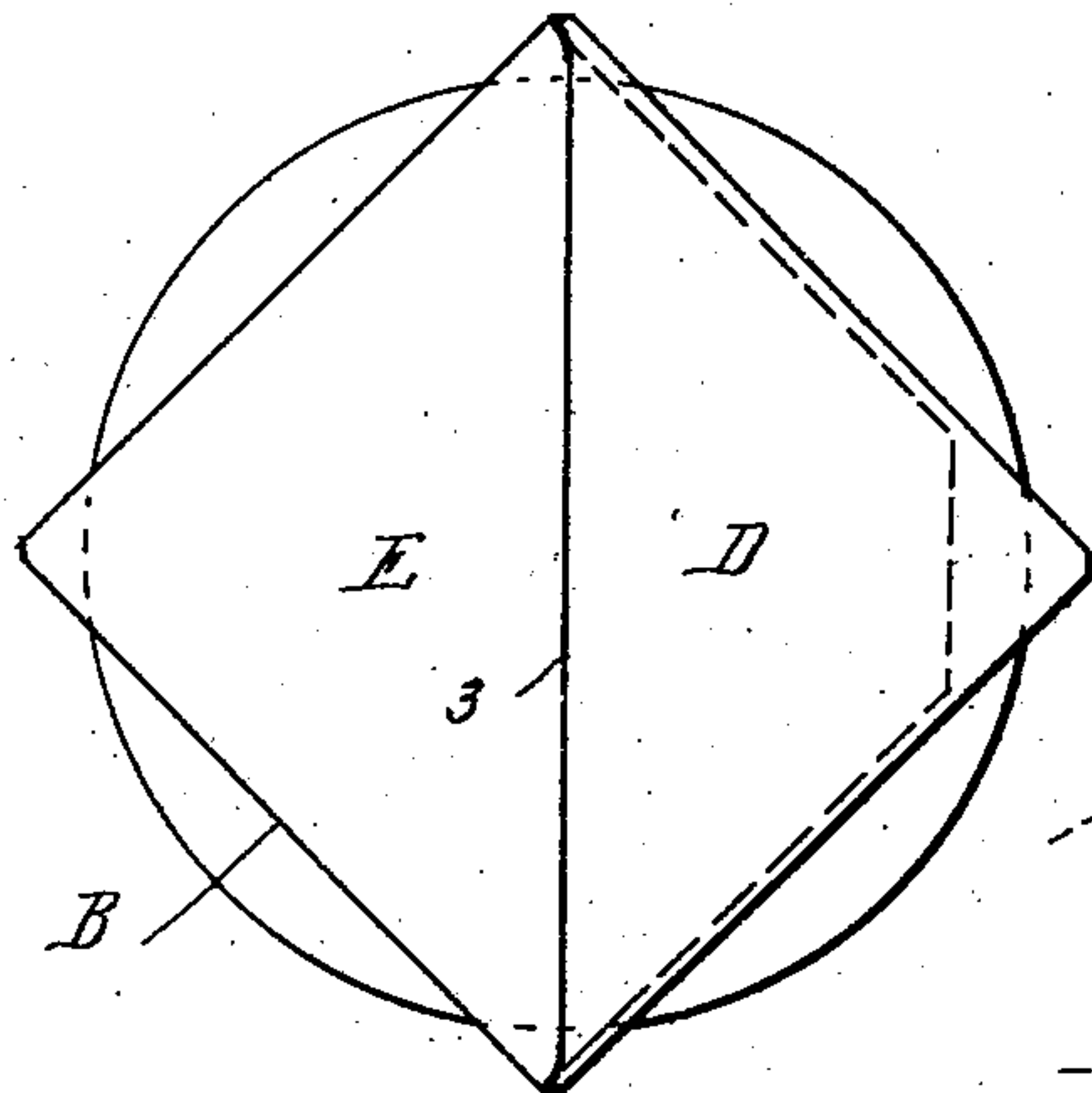


FIG. 2.

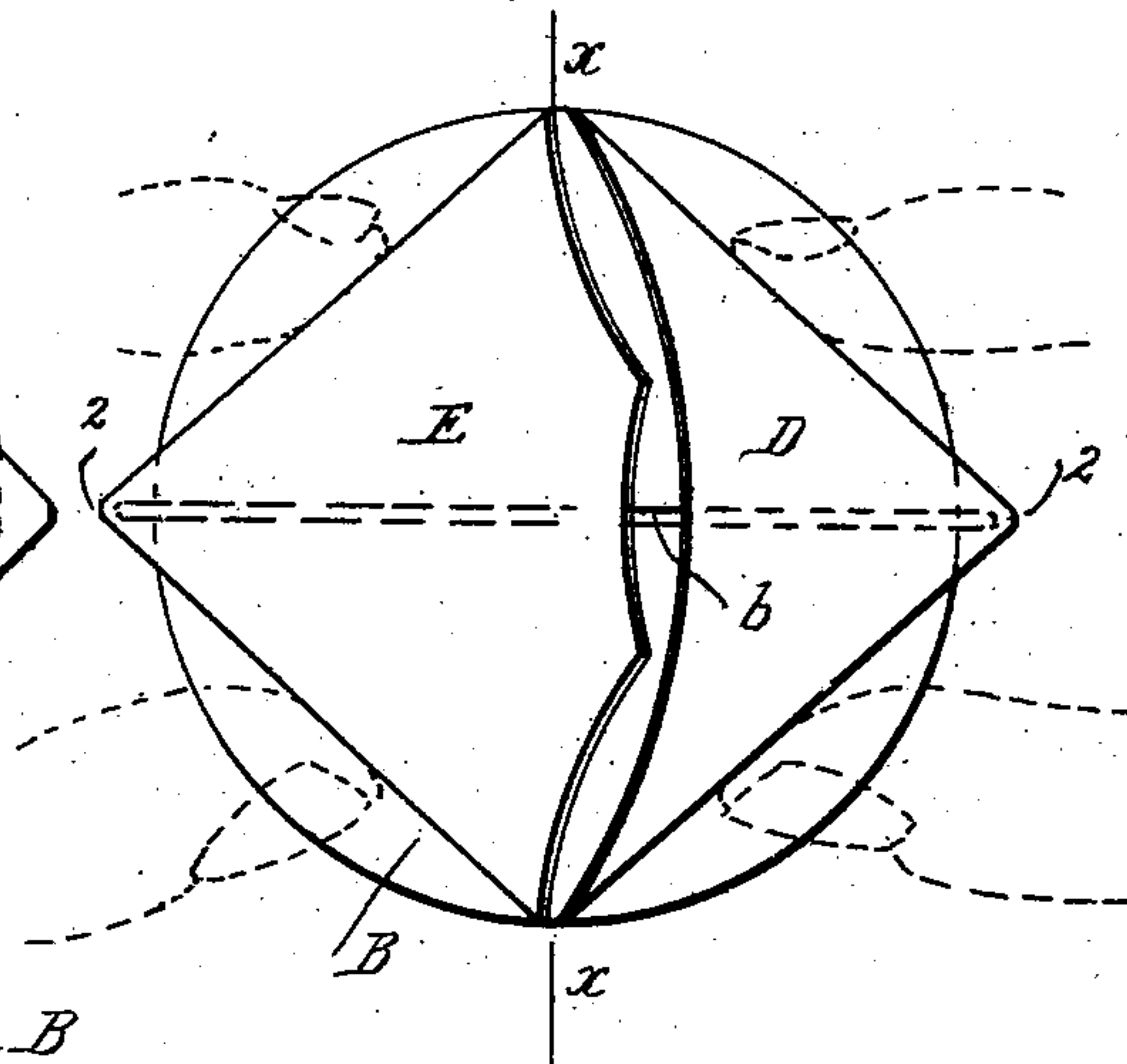


FIG. 3.

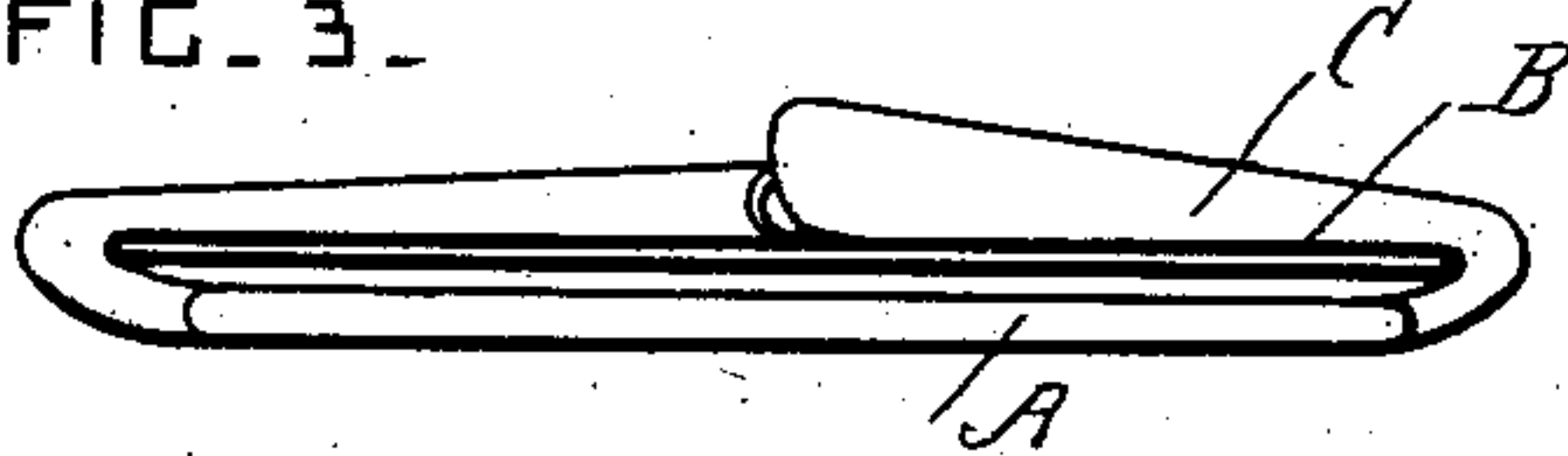


FIG. 5.

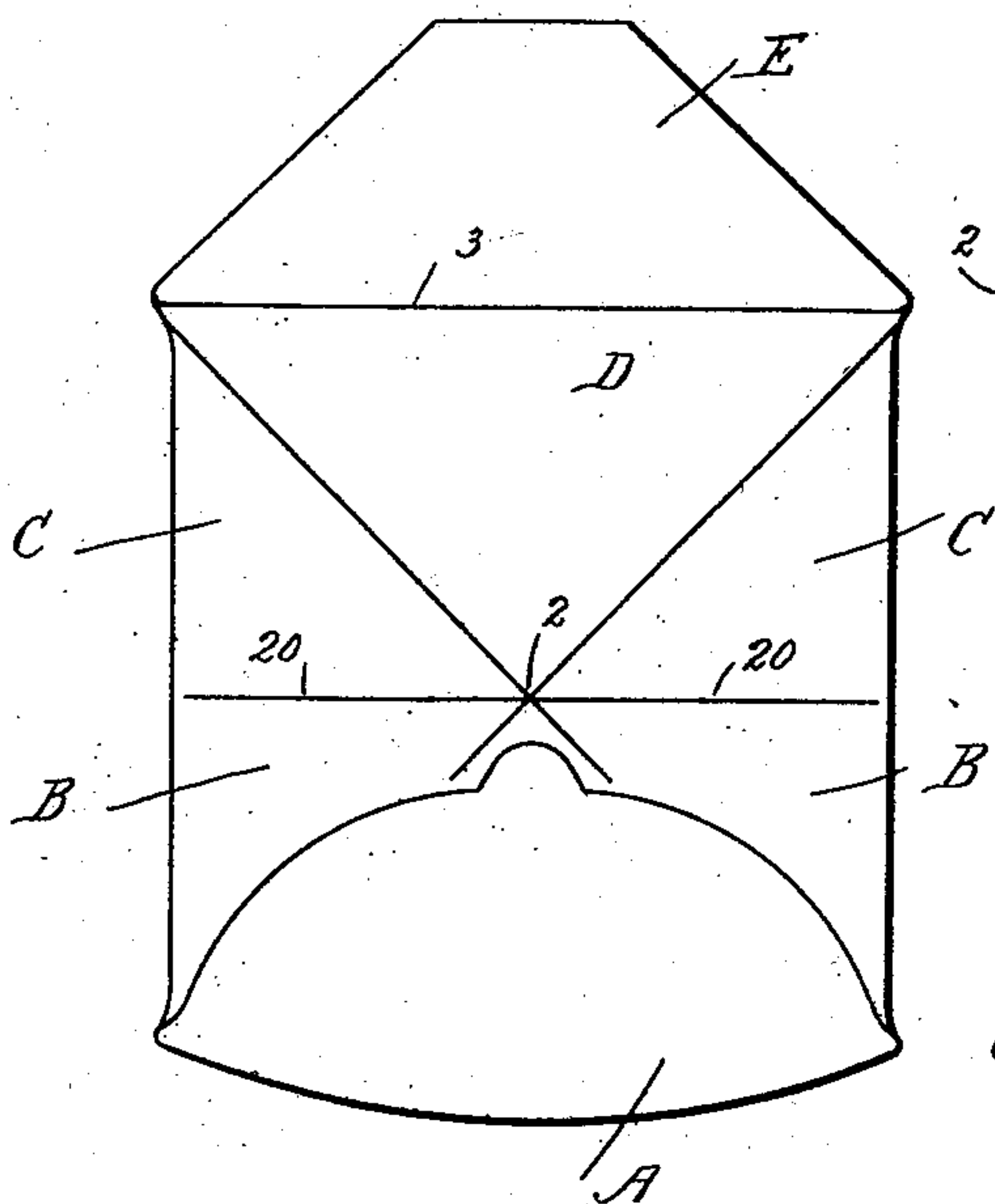


FIG. 4.

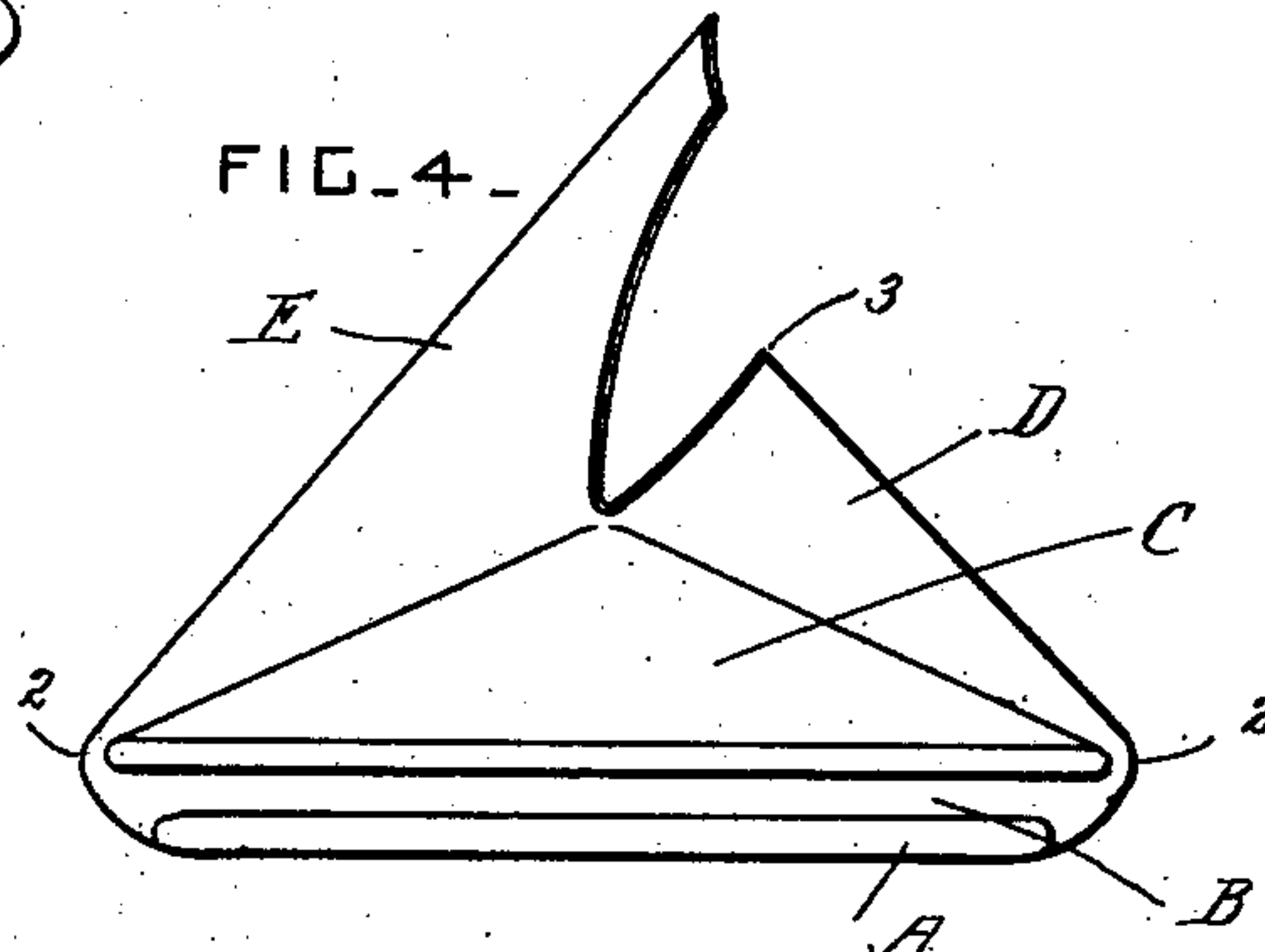
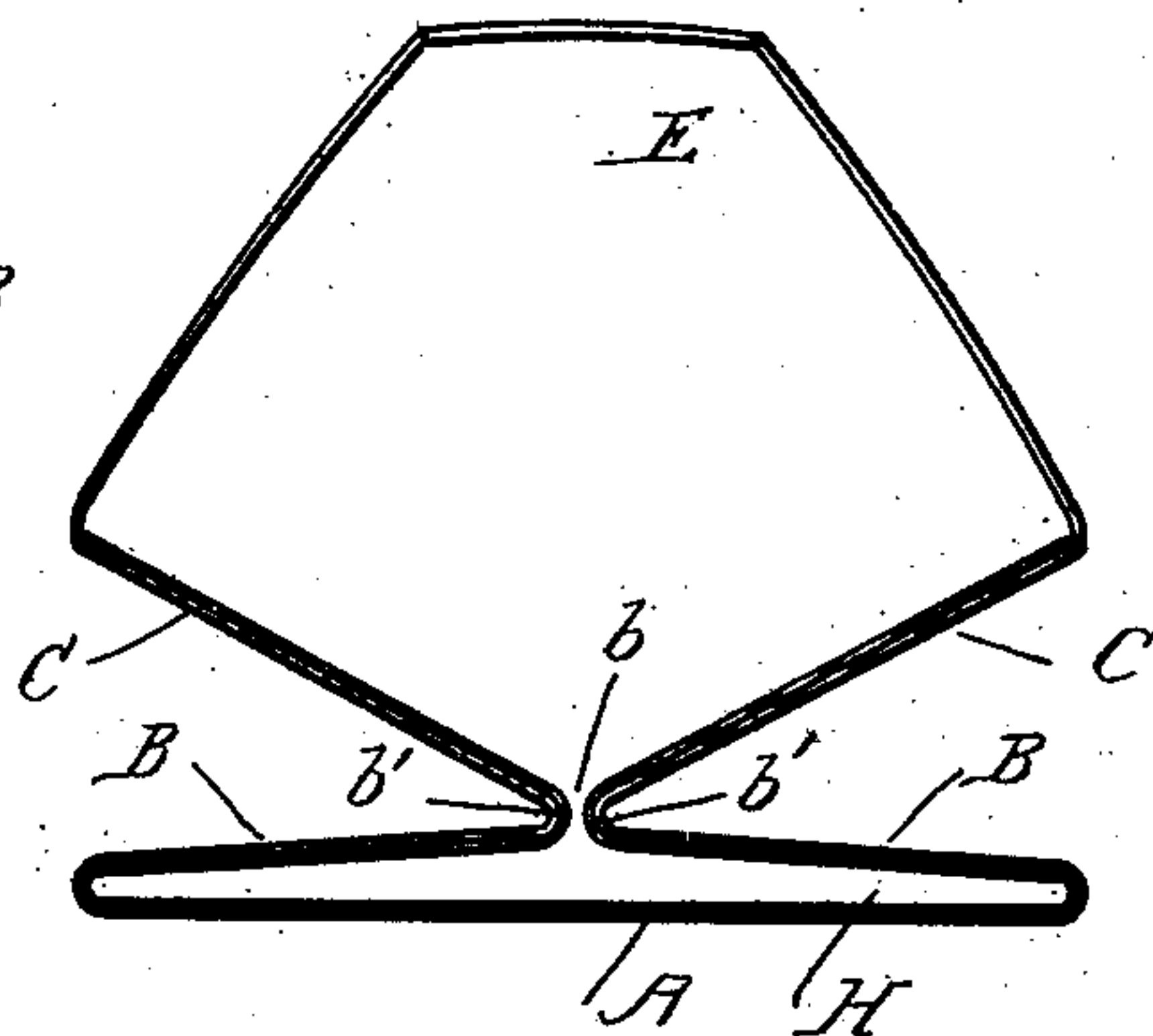


FIG. 6.



WITNESSES

James T. Haney
Walter Allen

INVENTOR

John C. O'Shea.
by Herbert W. Jenner.
Attorney

J. C. O'SHEA.
FLEXIBLE RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 7—

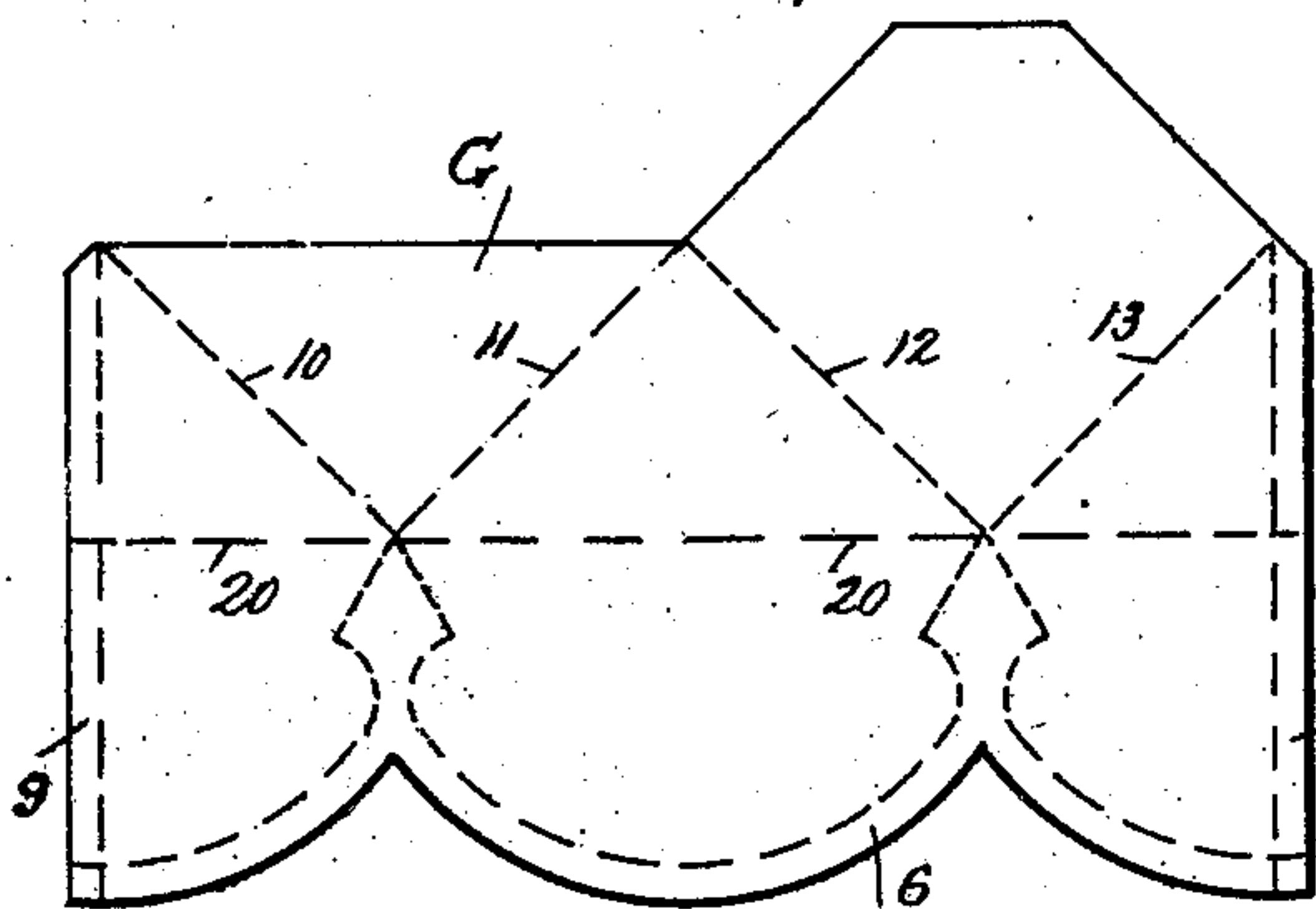


FIG. 9—

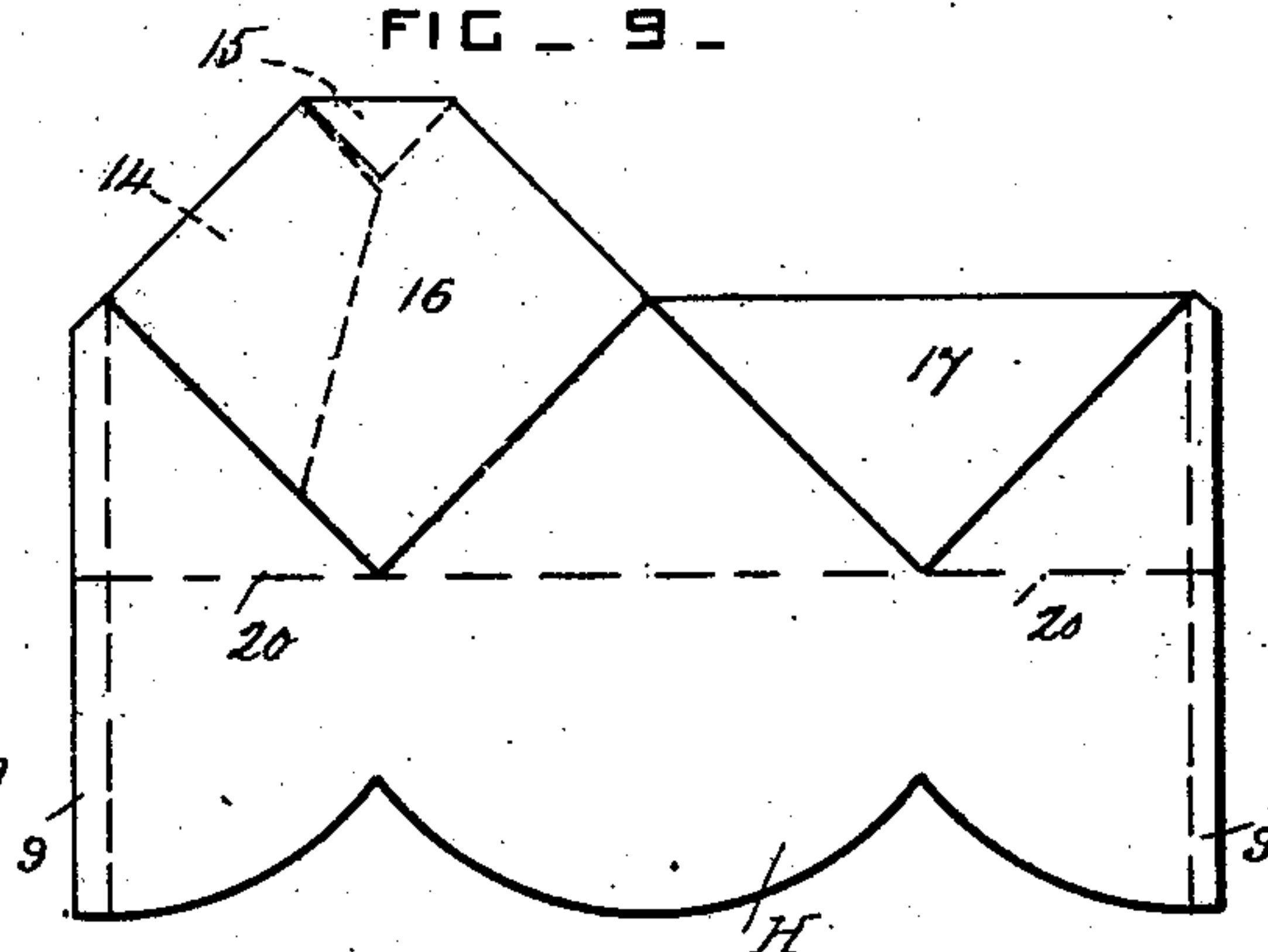


FIG. 8—

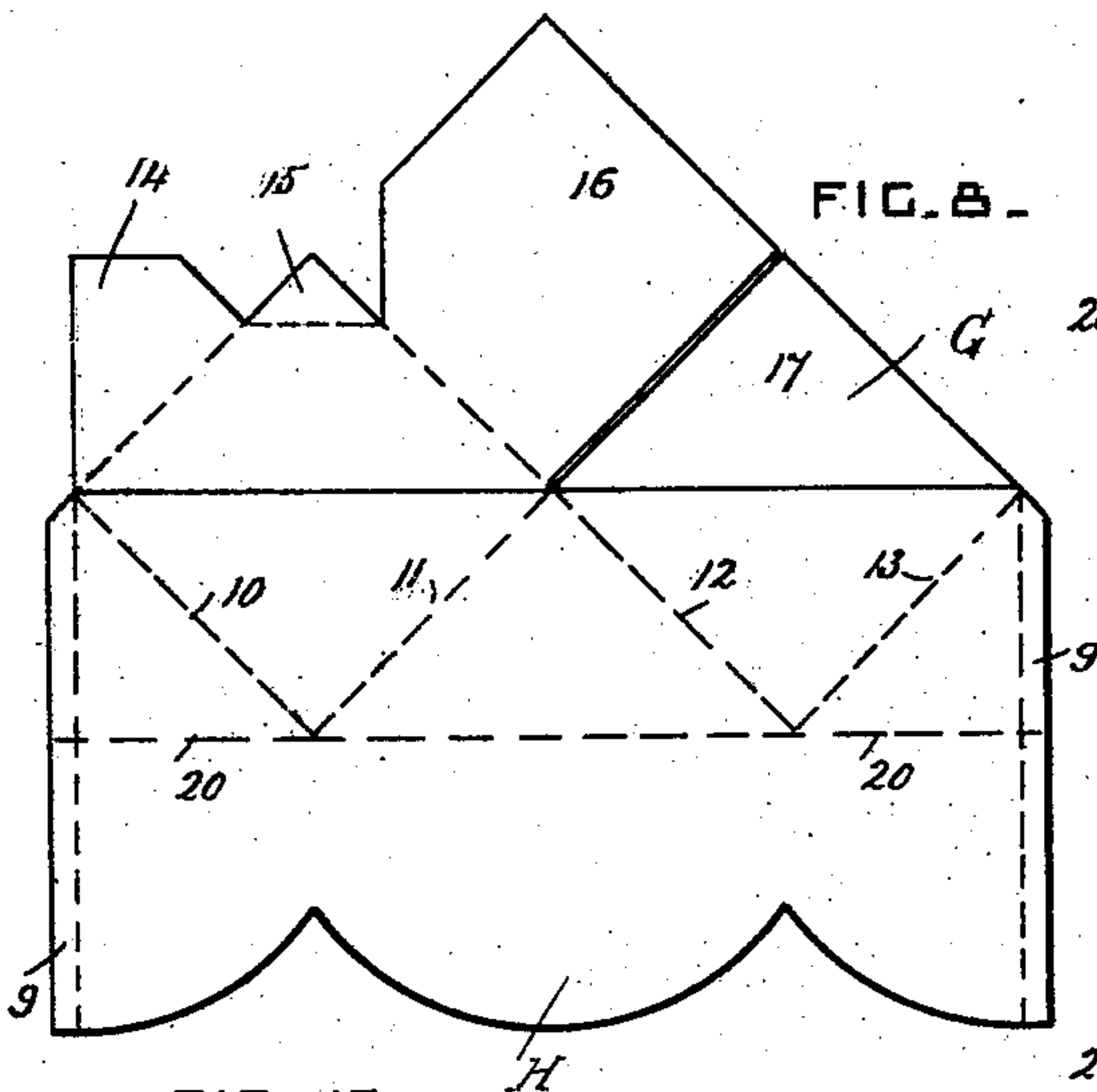


FIG. 12—

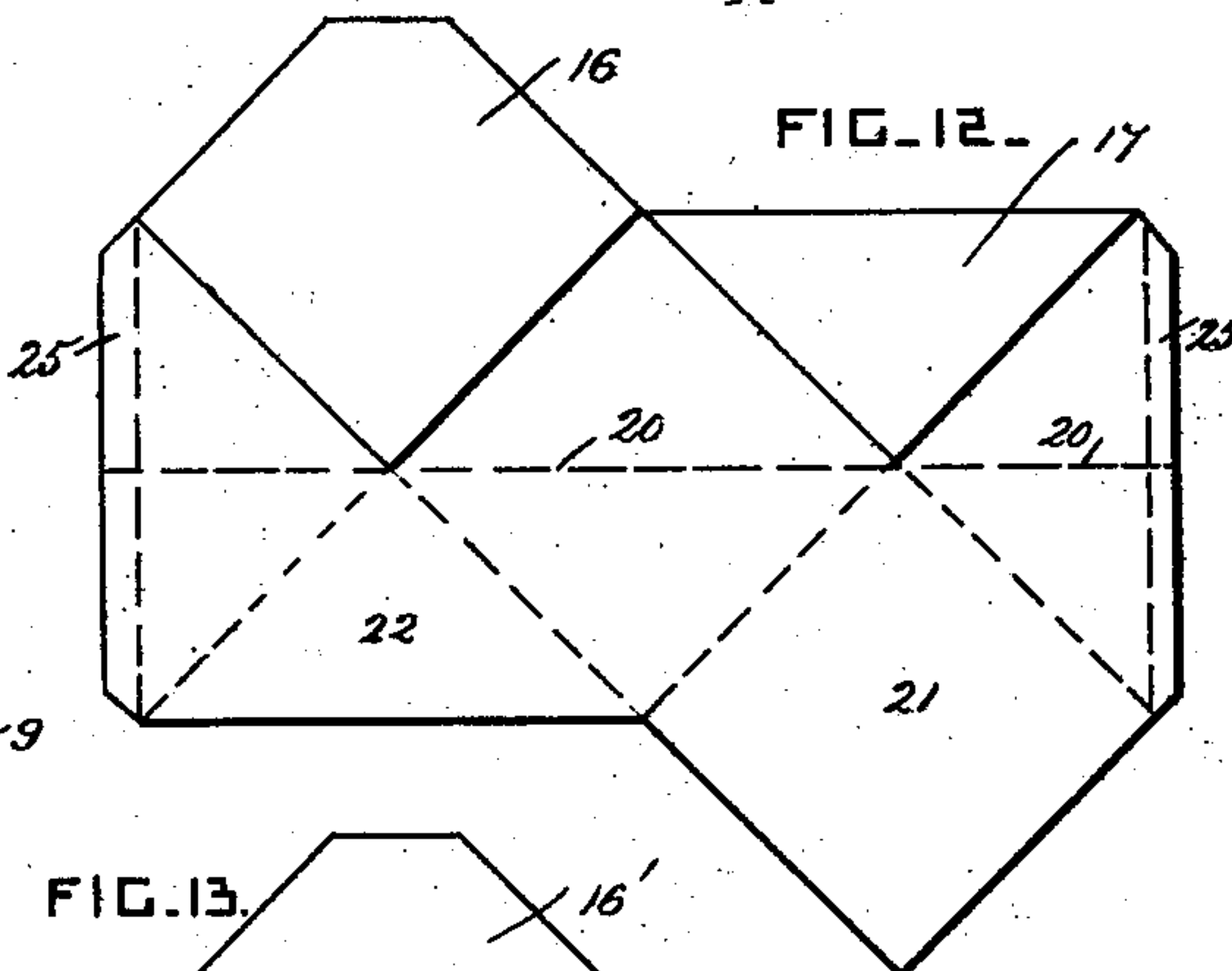


FIG. 10—

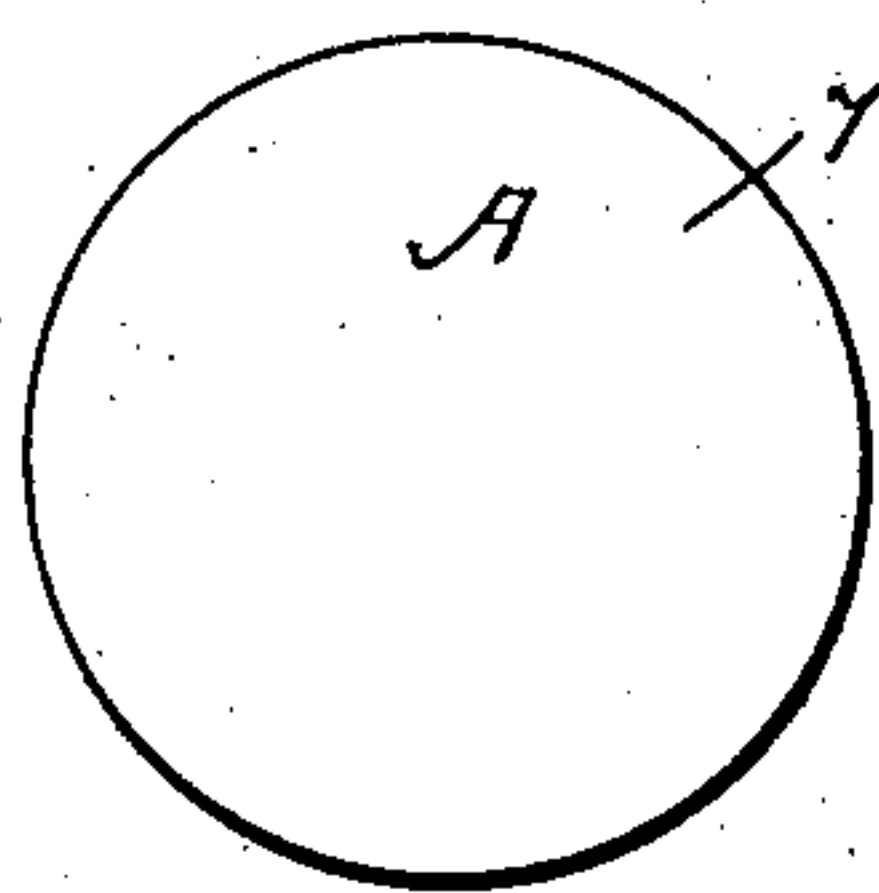


FIG. 11—

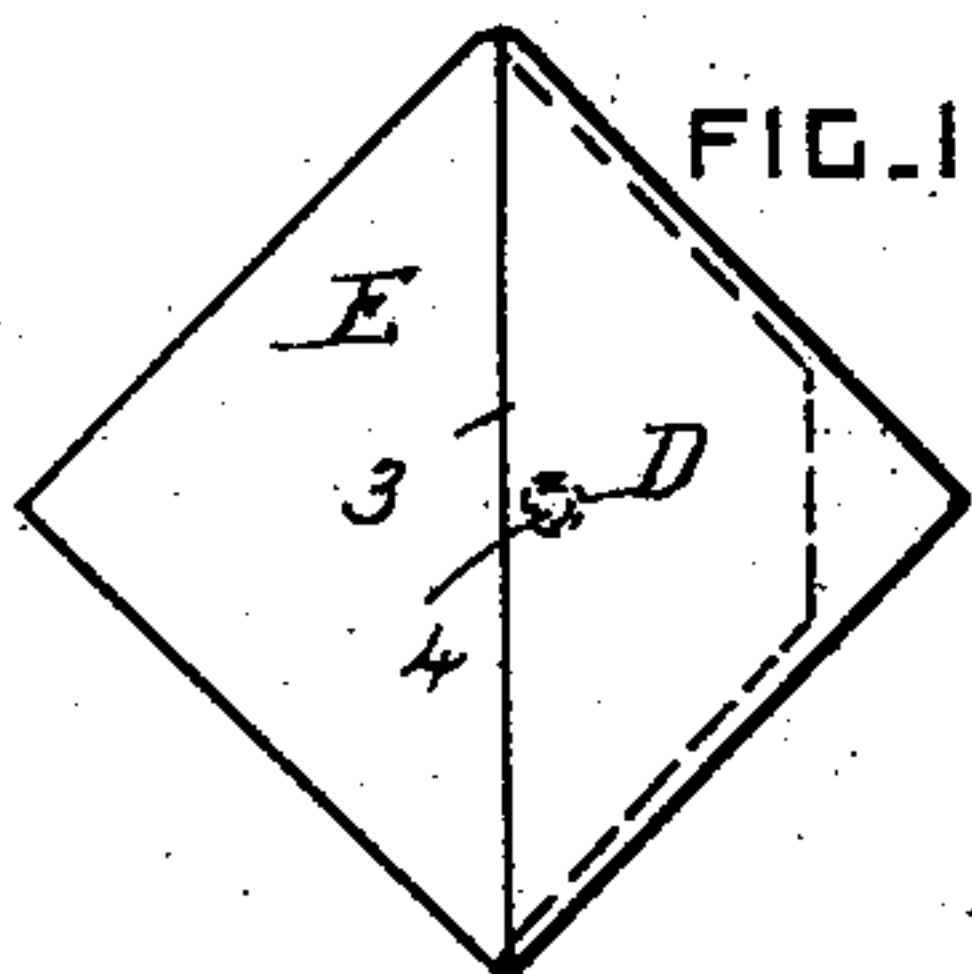


FIG. 13—

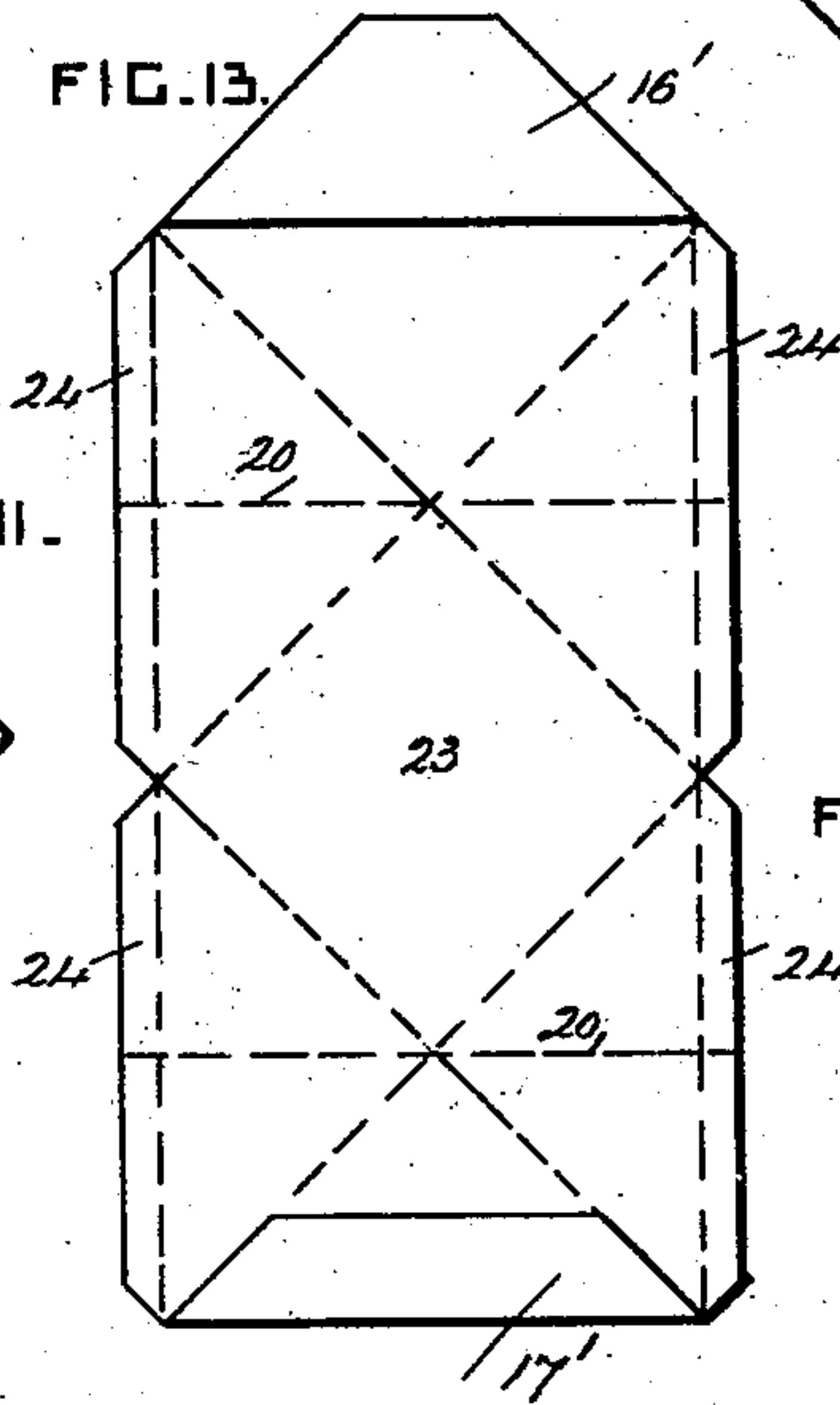


FIG. 15—

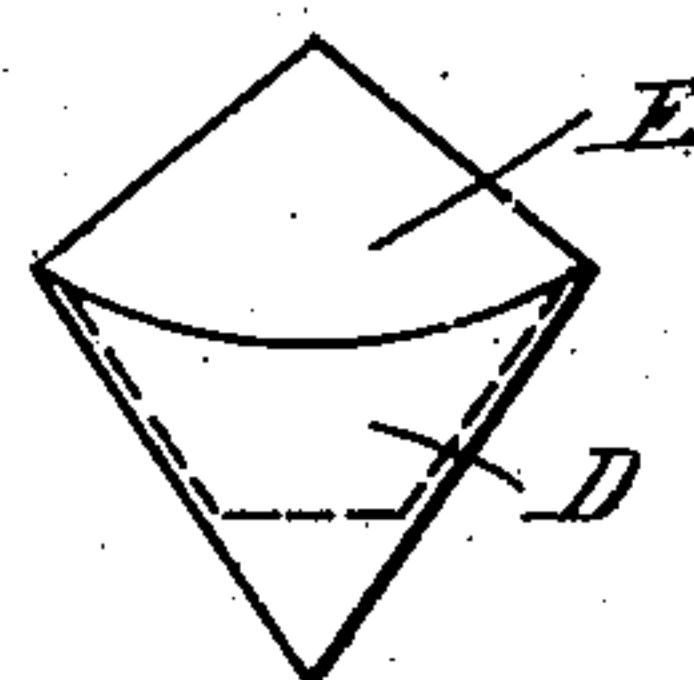


FIG. 14—

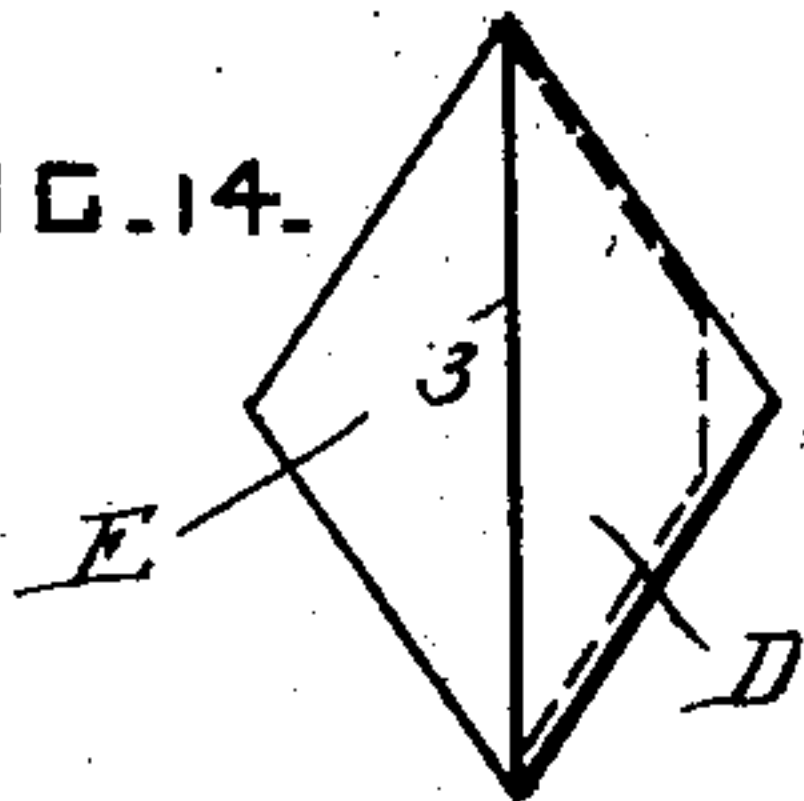


FIG. 15—

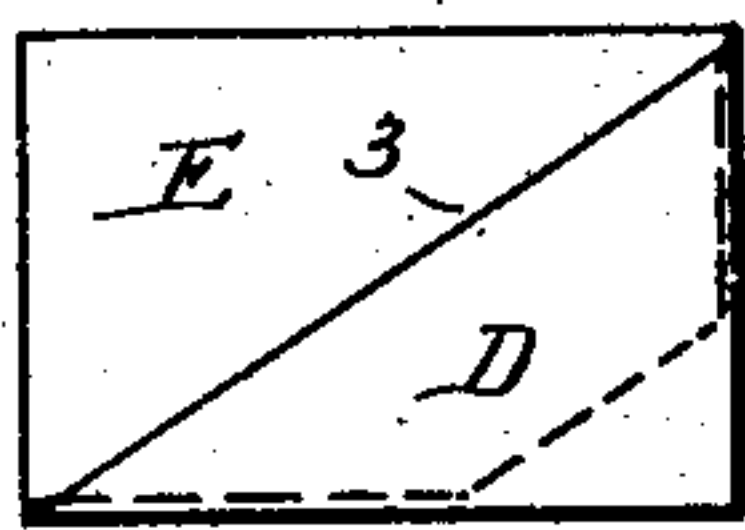


FIG. 17—

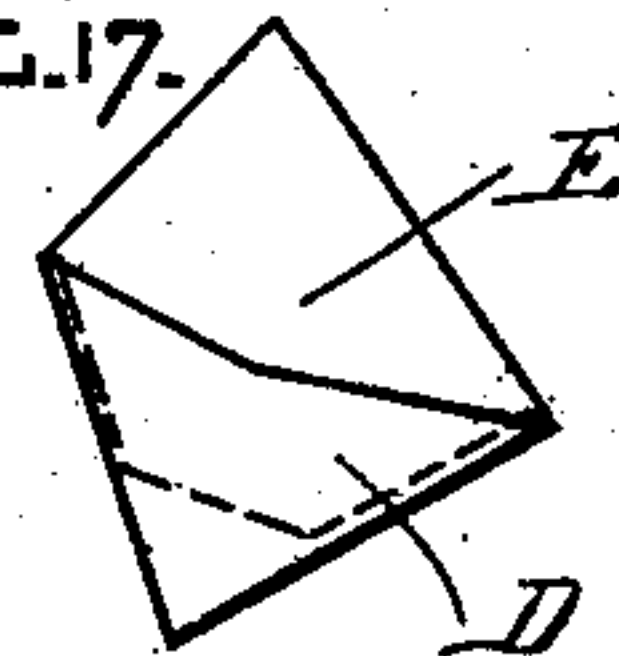
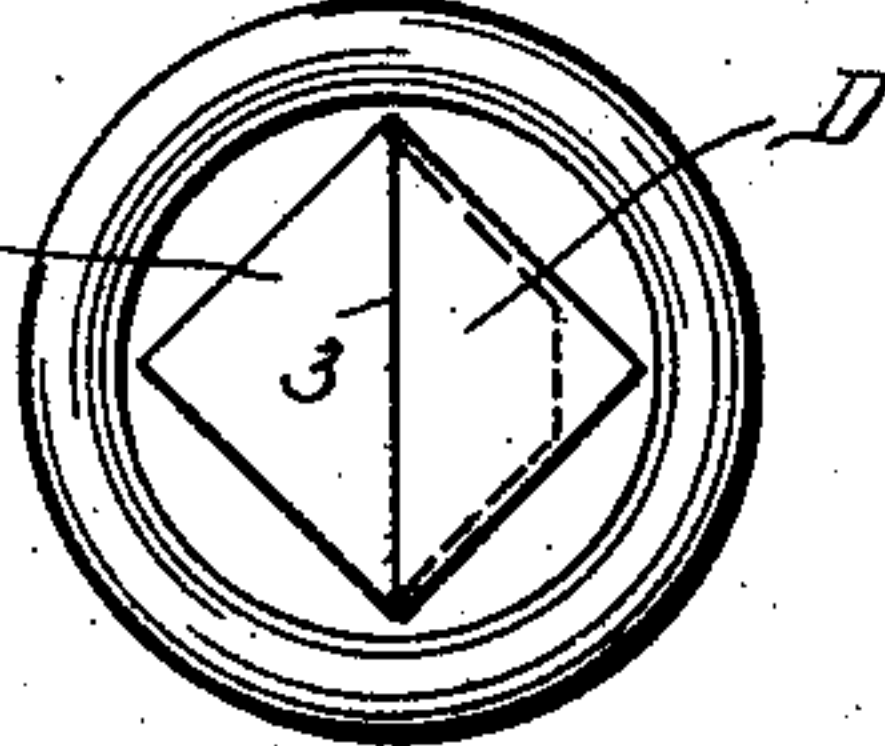


FIG. 18—



WITNESSES

James T. Harvey
Walter Allen

INVENTOR

John C. O'Shea
by Herbert W. Jenner.
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. O'SHEA, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FLEXIBLE RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 744,391, dated November 17, 1903.

Application filed April 21, 1903. Serial No. 153,683. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. O'SHEA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flexible Receptacles; and I do hereby 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to flexible receptacles for coin, tobacco, or other articles; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a closed receptacle. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the receptacle partly open. Fig. 3 is a side view of the closed receptacle. Fig. 4 is a side view of the partially-open receptacle. Fig. 5 is a front view of the receptacle when fully open. Fig. 6 is a cross-section taken on the line *x x* in Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is a view of the outside of the blank from which the main part of the receptacle shown in Figs. 1 to 6 is formed. Fig. 8 is an inside view of the said blank, showing the lining in position, but with the flaps of the outer blank raised. Fig. 9 is a similar view with the flaps down. Fig. 10 is a detail view of the bottom piece of the said receptacle. Fig. 11 is a plan view of a modified form of the receptacle with a square lower part. Figs. 12 and 13 are detail views of two blanks either of which may be used to form the receptacle shown in Fig. 11. Figs. 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 are plan views showing modifications of the receptacle.

All these receptacles are made out of flexible material, such as leather or india-rubber. When made of leather or other similar material, they are formed of blanks, as hereinafter fully described, cut to certain forms and secured together by adhesive material.

When made of india-rubber or any similar composition, these receptacles are formed in suitable molds and are seamless.

Each receptacle has a bottom plate A and two upper plates B, which join onto the edges of the bottom plate and which are separated by a narrow mouth or slit *b*, extending over the middle of the bottom plate when the receptacle is closed. These plates A and B form

the receiving-chamber of the receptacle in which the coins or tobacco are placed.

The upper part or closing device of the receptacle consists of two triangular lower plates or folds C, which join onto the adjacent edges *b'* of the plates B and which extend over them, and two upper plates or folds D and E, of which the plate E overlaps or underlaps the plate D and forms a closing flap. The plate D joins onto the two adjacent sides of two of the plates B, and the plate E joins onto the other two adjacent sides of the plates B, so that the mouth opening or space between the plates D and E is arranged crosswise over the slit or mouth *b*.

The receptacle is opened by first pinching the four sides of the closing device between the thumbs and fingers of both hands, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to disengage the plates D and E, and then pinching the closing device between the thumb and fingers of one hand on the points 2 2, so as to spring apart the edges *b'* and transform the receptacle into an open sack, as shown in Fig. 5.

When the receptacle is closed, the closing flap of the plate E is slipped under the plate D, so that the receptacle is held closed, as shown in Fig. 1. The top part or closing device is preferably square; but it may be of other angular form, and the bottom part or receiving-chamber is preferably round, as shown in Figs. 1 to 6. The receptacles may, however, be of any other shape desired, such as square, as shown in Fig. 11, diamond-shaped, as shown in Fig. 14, oblong, as shown in Fig. 15, or of irregular shape, as shown in Figs. 16 and 17. The closing device may be of any of these shapes, and the bottom part connected to it may be of the same shape or of any other shape, such as round. The shapes of the plates D and E may also be varied so that they engage with each other to a greater or less extent, as found most advantageous. The plate D may have a straight free edge 3, or its said edge may be curved or angle-shaped, as shown in Figs. 16 and 17. Any one or all of these various closing devices may also be provided with a spring clasp or fastener 4, as indicated in Fig. 11, of any approved kind, such as those used to fasten gloves.

When these receptacles are made of leather or other similar material, the blanks are first

cut or stamped from the sheet material. Figs. 7, 8, 9, and 10 show the blanks for making the device shown in Figs. 1 to 6. The outer blank is preferably provided with a lining of leather or other similar flexible material; but all the receptacles may be made with or without linings, as found convenient and according to the quality of the material used.

G is the outer blank, and H is the lining for it. The lower parts of the blank G are cut to rounded outlines and have narrow flaps 6 extending around them.

The bottom A of the receptacle is formed of a circular plate 7, as shown in Fig. 10, which may be reinforced with a lining H, as shown in Fig. 6.

In the course of manufacturing the receptacle the lower part of the blank is molded over a block and the flaps 6 are softened with hot water. The bottom is then secured to the flaps 6 by means of adhesive material, or in any other way, the flaps being molded into shape while soft and plastic. The end portions of the blank have narrow flaps 9, which overlap each other when the blank is folded to form the receptacle, and these flaps 9 are used to secure its end portions together. The upper part of the blank is folded or creased upon the dotted lines 10, 11, 12, and 13, which extend across it in zigzag form like a letter W.

The outer blank G preferably has flaps 14, 15, 16, and 17 at its upper part. The two small flaps 14 and 15 are bent over and secured to the blank G, and the two large flaps 16 and 17 are bent over the lining and are secured to the lining. These flaps reinforce the blank and prevent the receptacle from having raw exposed edges. The horizontal dotted lines 20 show where the blank is folded or creased at the junction of the lower part or receiving-chamber of the receptacle with the upper part or closing device.

When the lower part of the receptacle is made square, blanks of the forms shown in Figs. 12 and 13 may be used. Either of these blanks may be used, and modified forms of either of these two blanks may be used to form the modified forms of receptacles shown in Figs. 14, 15, 16, and 17.

When the bottom of the receptacle is angular, it may be formed integral with the other parts.

In the blank shown in Fig. 12 the square 21 and the triangle 22 form the bottom of the receptacle, these parts being overlapped and secured together when the blank is folded upon the zigzag dotted lines.

In the blank shown in Fig. 13 the square 23 forms the bottom of the receptacle, and in this form of blank the small end folds 24 come together at each side of the receptacle, so that the receptacle has a seam at each side. The receptacle formed from the blank shown in Fig. 12 has a seam on one side only, where the small end folds 25 of the blank come together. The outer blank shown in Fig. 12 has flaps 16 and 17, which inclose portions of

the edges of the lining when it has a lining, and the outer blank shown in Fig. 13 has similar flaps 16' and 17'.

The receiving-chamber can be made larger in diameter than is sufficient to inclose the closing device, as shown in Fig. 18, or it may be a little smaller, as shown in Fig. 1. When made larger for use as a tobacco-pouch, its upper and lower plates can be cup-shaped, so as to make it hold more, and the closing device may be made to sink into the top part of the receptacle, as is usual in india-rubber tobacco-pouches.

What I claim is—

1. A closing device for a receptacle, formed of a sheet of flexible material provided with folds which are arranged in a horizontal row and which extend diagonally across it, and having a single closing-flap which projects at its top portion.

2. A closing device for a receptacle, formed of a sheet of flexible material provided with four folds which are arranged in a horizontal row and which extend diagonally across it, and having a single closing-flap which projects at one side of its top portion over two of the said folds.

3. A closing device for a receptacle, formed of an outer sheet, and an inner lining-sheet, each of the said sheets being formed of flexible material and provided with folds which extend diagonally across it, and the said outer sheet being provided with one or more flaps which inclose portions of the edges of the lining-sheet and a single closing-flap which projects at its top portion.

4. A closing device for a receptacle, formed of an outer sheet, and an inner lining-sheet, each of the said sheets being formed of flexible material and provided with four folds which extend diagonally across it in zigzag form, and the said outer sheet being provided with a single closing-flap at its top portion and two flaps which inclose portions of the edges of the lining-sheet, said two flaps being arranged between the end folds and the middle folds respectively at the upper part of the sheet.

5. A receptacle formed of flexible material, and comprising a receiving-chamber having a mouth which extends across its middle portion, and a closing device formed of upper and lower plates which joins onto the said mouth and which has its own mouth arranged crosswise over the said mouth of the receiving-chamber.

6. A receptacle formed of flexible material, and comprising a receiving-chamber having a mouth which extends across its middle portion, and a closing device formed of upper and lower plates which joins onto the said mouth and which has its own mouth arranged crosswise over the said mouth of the said receiving-chamber and provided with a closing-flap which projects from one of its said upper plates and engages with its other upper plate.

7. A receptacle formed of a sheet of flexi-

ble material, having folds or creases arranged horizontally and in line with each other at its middle part and forming the mouth of its receiving-chamber, and having four folds which
5 extend diagonally across its upper portion or closing device, and a single closing-flap at its top.

8. A receptacle formed of a sheet of flexible material having folds or creases arranged
10 horizontally and in line with each other at its middle part and forming the mouth of its receiving-chamber, and having rounded portions and narrow fastening-flaps at its bot-

tom, said sheet having also four folds which extend diagonally across its upper portion or
15 closing device, and a single closing-flap at its top; and a second sheet which forms the bottom of the said receiving-chamber and which has its edges secured to the said fastening-flaps.

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

JOHN C. O'SHEA.

Witnesses:

HERBERT W. T. JENNER,
M. I. WELLER.