Oct. 31, 1950 F. URBAN 2,528,192 CLOSURE MEANS FOR CLOTH RECEPTACLES Filed May 22, 1947 Stig. 1 Stig. 2

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NS FOR CLOTH RECEPT

Frank Urban, Buffalo, N. Y.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 150-7)

This invention relates to improvements in closure means for cloth receptacles, and especially those of such size and shape that they are ideal for use as lunch bags.

The principal object of the invention is to pro-5 vide a cloth receptacle for use as a lunch bag which will have attached thereto means for closing the receptacle, said means being in the form of a wire clamp that is affixed to the receptacle, so that said closing means is always attached to the 10 receptacle in a convenient place for use.

Another object of the invention is to provide a closing means for the receptacle that allows the receptacle to be closed at any position on the contents of the receptacle whether the receptacle 15 be filled or only partly filled. The closing means for the receptacle also forms a convenient means for retaining the cloth receptacle in a wrapped condition when not in use.

ber being made from two thicknesses of the material forming the sides of the bag. Preferably the two thicknesses of material forming the reinforced bottom member I are held together by two eyelets 2, one being shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3. The eyelets form convenient and efficient means for giving ventilation to the interior of the bag and the contents thereof. The single piece of cloth forming the body of the bag, besides being attached to the bottom I by stitching on the bottom side thereof, is stitched together as at 3. Attached to the top or opened end of the bag is a flap 4, formed of the same material as the body of the bag. Attached to the opposite wall of the bag at the top thereof, is a metal closure member B. As shown in Fig. 5 the closure member B is made of a single piece of relatively stiff wire bent to form two parallel bars 5 and 6, from which merge curved end portions 7 and 8 forming arms. The two ends of the single piece of wire are inserted into a metal thimble or ferrell 9. One end of the wire is tightly embraced or caught by the thimble 9 while the other end of the wire can be removed from the thimble by flexing the wire. The above arrangement forms a convenient means for inserting the closure member B into the casing 10 which is formed in the upper wall of the material forming the bag, by turning the material of the bag body back on itself and forming a row of stitching 11. A single reinforcing and finishing tape 12 faces and binds the end of the bag from adjacent the curved end or arm portions 7 and 8. This reinforcing tape extends over and beyond the flap portion 4, where the same is attached to the wall of the bag, and is attached to the body of the bag by a row of stitching 13. Likewise the flap 4 is bound in the same manner, i. e., by a finishing tape 14, held to the flap 4, by a row of stitching 15.

The receptacle forms an ideal lunch bag which 20 can be used over and over and which can be rolled in and retained in a compact manner when not containing food, i. e., when being carried home after use.

The invention consists in certain peculiarities 25 of the construction, novel arrangement, operation and combination of the several parts thereof, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, which serve to $_{30}$ illustrate the invention,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view, showing the receptacle of my invention in a rolled form, and held in said position by the closing member for the receptacle.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view, showing only the upper portion of a receptacle, with its closing means.

Fig. 3 is a view, showing the receptacle of my invention in a full open position, with the end $_{40}$ flap turned back, in the position it would occupy when an article is placed in or removed from the receptacle.

The bag is finished with a pre-formed crease 16 in each side wall and along the front and back walls adjacent the reinforced bottom portion of the bag, as shown at 17, so that the material of the bag will collapse along given lines and fold in a compact mass. With the bag open, in the position shown in Fig. 3, and it is desired to close the bag on the contents thereof or to fold the bag in a small compact position, i. e., in the shape shown in Fig. 1, it is only necessary to place the flap 4 over the end of the bag, and under the curved arms 7 and 8 of the member B. From this position the bag can be folded to the position shown in Fig. 1 by folding the material of the body

Fig. 4 is a section of the upper portion of a bag showing the manner in which the closure member $_{45}$ engages the folded walls of the receptacle, to close the end of the receptacle.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the metal member which forms the closure member of the receptacle.

The receptacle A is of rectangular shape and 50 formed of a heavy close woven fabric preferably a high grade canvas. The body of the receptacle A is formed by taking a single piece of cloth of the proper shape and sewing it to a reinforced bottom member 1, said reinforced bottom mem- 55

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portion down on the reinforced bottom of the bag and hooking the arms 7 and 8 of the closure member B, down under the bottom 1 of the bag. To close the bag on the contents within the bag, as distinguished from folding the bag for reuse 5 as shown in Fig. 1, it is only necessary with the flap 4 in the position in Fig. 2 to roll the end of the bag over and on the wire closure member B and then hook the arms 7 and 8 over and behind the body of the bag so that the arms occupy the 10 position shown in Fig. 4.

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From the above it will be seen that this invention contemplates a cloth bag, having a metal closure member attached thereto, which closure member permits the bag to be closed on the con- 15 tents of the bag, in any number of positions or holds the bag in a total collapsed folded position. Further, it is to be noted that the wire closure member B, forms a convenient means for a person to hold and retain the bag when the bag is 20 in an open position, as in Fig. 3.

ing two spaced parallel bars of wire substantially the length of the width of the bag to be closed by said member, said parallel bars each terminating in curved looped portions, the bar of said closure member furtherest removed from the looped portions passing through a hem formed at the top of one bag wall.

FRANK URBAN.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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What I claim is:

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A bag closure member comprising a single piece of wire bent into permanent form compris-

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