L. ROSENFELD.

CLOTHES BAG.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 14, 1916.

1,215,868. Patented Feb. 13, 1917.

Fig. 1.

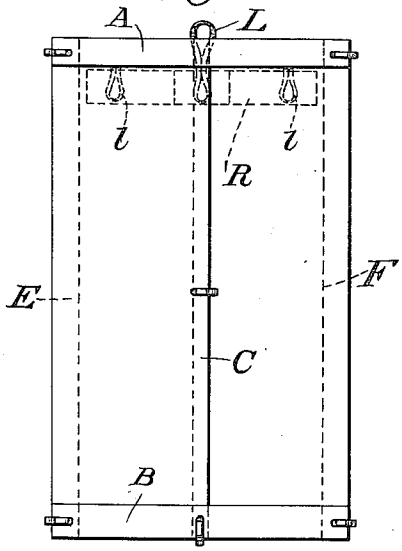


Fig. 3.

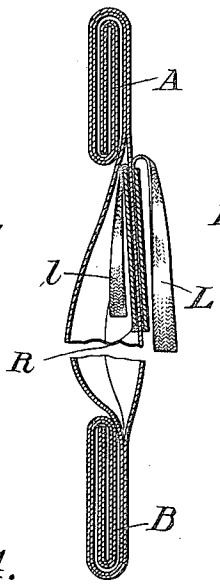


Fig. 2.

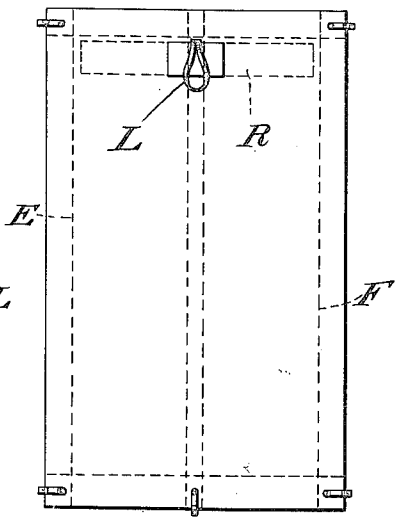


Fig. 4.

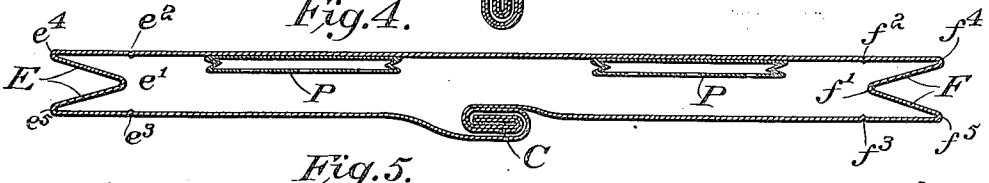


Fig. 5.

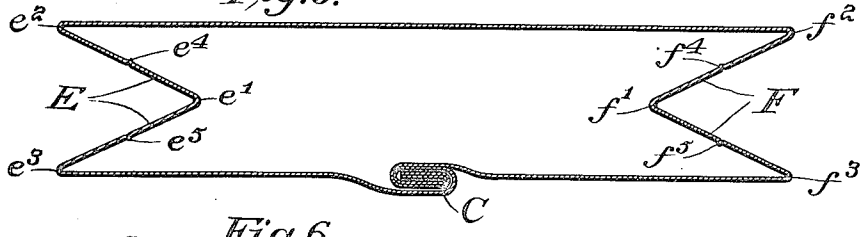


Fig. 6.

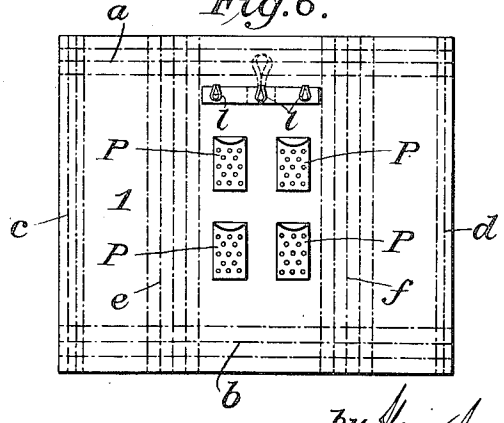
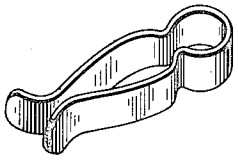


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CLOTHES-BAG.

1,215,868. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 13, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEO ROSENFELD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Bags, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in bags and pertains more particularly to improvements in that type of "moth-proof" bag which is commonly used as a receptacle for the purpose of storing furs, clothing and the like so as to protect them from dust and moths.

The invention consists in the provision of an improved clothes bag of the type above referred to which can be made at a minimum cost of production and which, because of its novel features of construction, will possess many new and useful advantages over similar articles of this general type.

The principal object of the invention consists in forming a clothes bag which is absolutely moth and dust proof and which is formed of but a single sheet of paper or other suitable material, so marked and creased as to lend itself readily to the process of folding, by which it is converted into a receptacle closed about on all sides, top and bottom included.

A further object of the invention consists in providing a clothes bag or moth-proof receptacle which can be readily opened along the line of its greatest length and closed again without in any way damaging the bag.

A still further object of the invention consists in providing a bag possessing the several advantages herein set forth and which, in addition thereto, is adapted to be partially collapsed or expanded in either the direction of its length or width to adjust itself for receiving articles of clothing of varying sizes.

Another object of the invention consists in so forming the bag that, although the use of flaps, gummed or otherwise, is entirely dispensed with, yet the receptacle can be easily opened to gain access thereto either from the top, the bottom, or the side.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts more fully described in the following specification, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of one embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of same.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section broken away at the center.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged transverse section.

Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the bag partially contracted to reduce its width.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a blank from which the bag is made up, with the folding lines scored thereon.

Fig. 7 is a perspective showing one form of clip used.

Referring to the drawings, the bag comprises a single sheet of material 1, which, as shown in Fig. 6, is of rectangular form and is provided with parallel rows of scored lines, along which the various folds are made. The scorings *a* and *b*, along the top and bottom of the blank sheet 1, are for the purpose of making the folds which constitute the top and bottom closures of the bag respectively. The scorings *c* and *d*, down the vertical edges of the blank 1, are for the purpose of effecting by folds the front or side closure seen in Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5.

To form the blank into a useful bag structure, it is first folded or creased along the lines of scoring *e* and *f*. There are in each of the series, *e*, *f*, five parallel lines extending from the top to the bottom of the blank and, if it is desired to fold the blank into a bag of rather narrow dimension, the blank is folded along three of these lines to form the corners f', f^2, f^3 and e', e^2, e^3, shown in Fig. 5. The free edges *c* and *d* are then placed together to form the closing seam C, which is securely held by the application thereto of metal spring clips, such as shown for example in Fig. 7. The top and bottom are then similarly closed by folding the adjacent edge portions of the bag horizontally along the scored lines *a* and *b*, to form three folds therein and produce the closure seams A and B respectively, to which a suitable number of metallic spring clips may be applied.

If it is desired to use the bag for a wider article, it is only necessary, in forming side pleats or seams E, F, to fold the corners along the lines f^4, f^5 and e^4, e^5 instead of f', f^2, f^3 and e', e^2, e^3, as previously described. The scored lines e^2 e^3 and f^2, f^3, will, in this

instance, not be used as guides for folding and the material will remain in substantially the same planes as the back and front of the bag where these lines occur. This use of the bag is illustrated by the transverse section shown in Fig. 4.

The back may be provided with a plurality of perforated pockets P made of the same material, or of any suitable material and pasted within the bag at any convenient place. These pockets may serve as containers for small separate articles of clothing or they may be used for moth-balls.

In order to support the bag from a hook or rod, a loop L is secured to the back of the bag in any suitable manner. Similar loops *l* of a smaller size are secured within the bag near the upper portion of the back, being pasted thereto and firmly fastened to the bag by means of a strip of gummed pasteboard R or the like.

By having the bag made of a single sheet of material and provided with scored lines, along which it is adapted to be folded and creased, as hereinbefore set forth, the use of gummed flaps and otherwise insecure separate fastening means is entirely precluded and a structure is provided which, when properly closed, is absolutely dust and moth proof.

With the supporting means located within the bag it is not necessary that any preparations be formed in the main bag body, through which coat hangers or the like are adapted to extend, as is frequently the case in use of bags of this general type. Although the forms illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 show two additional folds or creases for expanding and diminishing the side seams, it is to be understood that the invention is in no way limited to this exact number, it being possible to provide additional scorings for any desired number of folds, either at the sides or at the top and bottom of the bag. In this manner a single structure is provided which is adapted to be retracted or extended to vary its dimensions according to the shape of the article used while the capacity remains practically constant.

A further advantage which accrues from the particular manner of closing the front, top and bottom of the bag is the ready accessibility which one obtains to the articles within the bag. This is a particularly desirable feature, for frequently in bags of this type a small article may drop to the bottom of the bag, making it very difficult to withdraw it without emptying the bag of its entire contents and possibly turning the same upside down.

The invention does not contemplate the use of any particular form or design of spring clip, the one illustrated in Fig. 7 being shown merely as a representative of an article which will adequately serve the purpose.

Having thus described my invention what I claim is:—

A dust and moth proof clothes bag comprising a single rectangular blank of flexible material provided with a plurality of rows of scored lines along which the blank is adapted to be folded to form a completely closed bag having bellows folds at each side, and further provided with a front fold adapted to form an opening the entire length of the bag, top and bottom folds forming openings and capable of varying the length of the bag and removable spring fasteners for maintaining independent closures along the several folds.

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

LEO ROSENFELD.

Witnesses:
LILLIAN SCHERMER,
EUGENE ZIEGLER.