Feb. 4, 1941. K. M. KEMP 2,230,689

WARMING BAG

Filed April 18, 1939

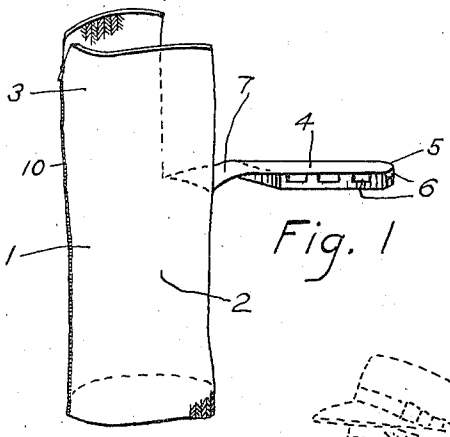



Fig. 1

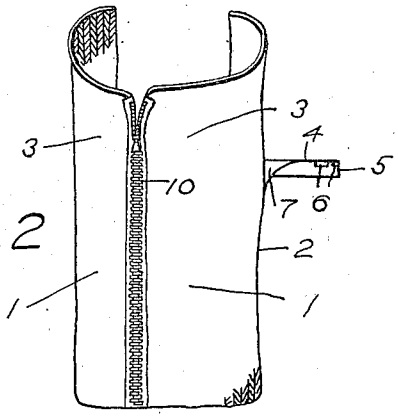



Fig. 2

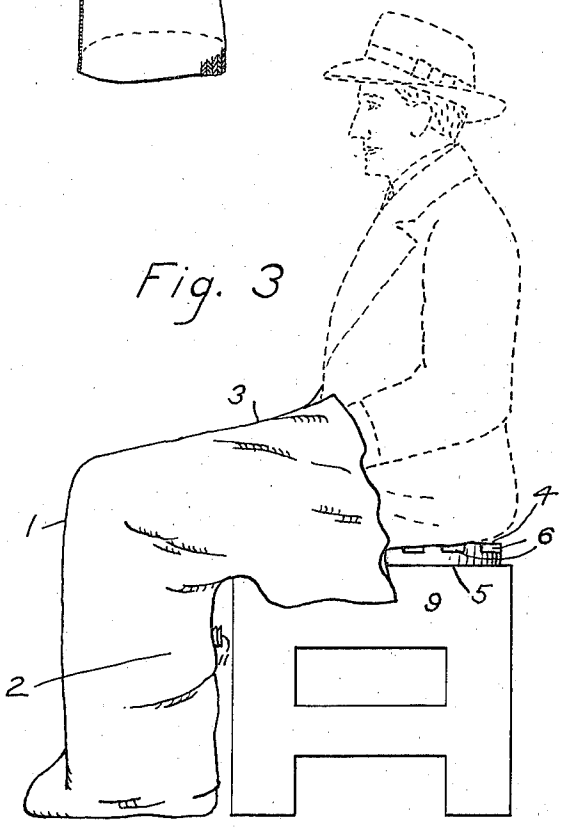



Fig. 3

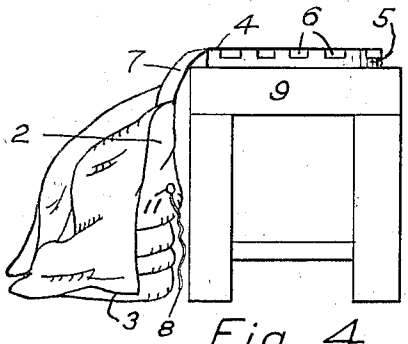



Fig. 4

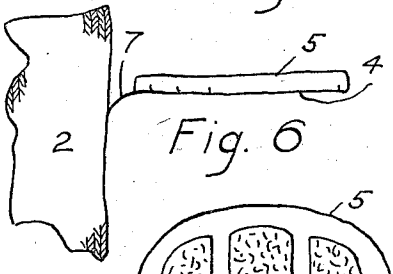



Fig. 6

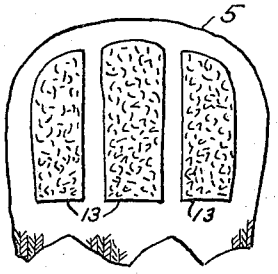



Fig. 7

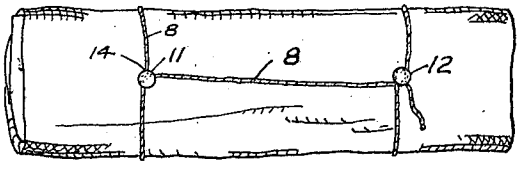



Fig. 5

INVENTOR:

Klaus M. Kemp

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## WARMING BAG

Klaus M. Kemp, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Application April 18, 1939, Serial No. 268,596

3 Claims. (Cl. 2—69)

This invention relates to robes, or warming bags, adapted to receive the lower portions of the bodies of wearers for protection against cold.

One object of my invention is to provide such a bag with an attached lap robe without having to dispense with an opening or placket down the front of the bag. For convenience, such an opening should extend up through the robe. The opening in the bag proper may of course be closed with a Zipper or similar device. This being the case, a second object of my invention is to provide such a bag with a zipper or its equivalent that extends all the way up through the lap robe portion in order to prevent it from dividing into two portions that would fall off the wearer's lap on either side. Another object of my invention is to include a cushion that will not depend upon the weight of the wearer to hold it in place, and that will, in fact, remain in place while the wearer is standing in spite of slight movements of the wearer's body. Another object is to make it possible for such a bag to be rolled into a compact bundle, and to provide means for holding or tying the bundle together. Still other objects will appear as the specification proceeds.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is substantially a side perspective view with the fabric extended to show the construction more clearly.

Fig. 2 is a three-quarter front perspective view.

Fig. 3 illustrates the method of using my invention.

Fig. 4 shows how the cushion remains in place on the seat or bench in spite of the downward pull of the weight of the bag.

Fig. 5 pictures the entire combination rolled and tied in a compact bundle.

Figs. 6 and 7 show a modification of the cushion arrangement in which the under side of the cushion is covered with fabric and the required frictional properties supplied by pieces of frictional material attached on the outside of the fabric, Fig. 6 being a fragmentary side view and Fig. 7 a bottom view of the seat, showing the attached frictional material.

In the preferred form of my invention, the front and side portions, 1 and 2 respectively, extend upward above the top of the bag or sack proper to form a robe or apron 3 for the wearer, and the back part of the bag is separated from the apron or robe to form a top surface covering 4 for the cushion 5 as well as a means 7 for connecting the cushion to the sack. As the cushion is usually rounded at the back, as shown in Figs. 1 and 7, it is difficult to extend the top covering over the edges and to attach it smoothly to the sides of the cushion. This difficulty may be overcome, however, by slitting the material, or by cutting small portions of the fabric away so that only narrow strips 6 of the material extend over the edges.

As this warming bag rolls into a compact bundle, as shown in Fig. 5, it may easily be carried to foot-ball games and other outdoor events that often taken place in chilly weather. After the tying cord 8 has been released and the bag unrolled, it is immediately ready for use. The cushion 5 may then be placed on the seat 9, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. In this preferred form, the cushion is formed of sponge rubber, as indicated, and the bottom surface of the rubber is left uncovered so that it will adhere to the bench or seat 9 upon which it is placed without being dislodged by the weight of the bag. The portion 7 that connects the cushion to the bag has sufficient width between these members to be used as a means of accommodating the bag to benches and seats of different heights. It is usually desirable to have the sides 2 of the bag come as close to the top of the seat as possible, and this condition can readily be obtained by moving the cushion forward on high seats or backward on low seats.

If the wearer is using an overcoat, as is generally the case in weather that requires the use of a warming bag, the Zipper 10 may be opened, permitting the user to have free access to the cushion without having to step into the bag or to draw the bag up around him. It is merely necessary for him to close the sides around his legs and pull up the Zipper. If the bag is being used without an overcoat, there is usually sufficient looseness to make it fairly easy to step into the bag without undoing the Zipper, providing the apron part is folded down in front.

As the rubber cushion attached to my warming bag produces considerable friction between itself and the seat, the cushion will remain in place in spite of slight bodily movements of the wearer, should he rise to his feet during the excitement of the sport that he is witnessing.

Frictional properties may be given to the under side of a cushion that is not made of rubber by attaching one or more pieces of rubber, leather or similar material to the under surface, as illustrated in Fig. 7. Fig. 6 shows a cushion that is attached to the extension 4 of the material that forms the back of the bag; in fact, this material may form part of the cushion itself. In this modification, the frictional qualities required to make the cushion adhere to the seat may be supplied

in the manner just described, and as illustrated in Fig. 7. The frictional properties of many materials adaptable to the purposes mentioned may be greatly increased by the use of a suitable dressing, many types of which are used to prevent belts from slipping in power transmission.

When the wearer has finished using the bag, the flexible cushion and apron may be folded inside of the bag proper and the entire combination rolled into a compact bundle, as shown in Fig. 5. This figure also illustrates my preferred means for holding the bundle together, which consists of a cord and two special buttons that are a standard article of commerce and that have a peripheral groove adapted to grip the cord tightly where the cord is caused to cross itself within the groove. In Fig. 5, cord 8 and button 11 are both attached to the fabric at 14. Cord 8 then passes over the bundle, and into the groove of button 11, then longitudinally across the bundle and into the groove of button 12, from the under side, and thence over and around the bundle and again into the groove of button 12, this time in a clockwise direction. The cord crosses itself twice in the groove of button 12, causing it to be held firmly in place. The compact bundle thus formed may conveniently be carried under the arm, or the portion of the cord that extends between the two buttons may be used as a handle.

It will be evident that various modifications may be made from the embodiments herein described without departing from the general spirit of my invention, and it is obviously possible to use many different designs, materials and constructions within the scope of the appended claims.

My claims are:

1. A combination comprising a flexible open-topped bag having a longitudinal opening; means for closing said opening; a flexible cushion; and a section of flexible material interposed between and connected to said cushion and said bag; said cushion formed of resilient material that will adhere to a substantially horizontal surface with sufficient tenacity to overcome the weight of said bag; said cushion and bag so constructed that the entire combination may be rolled into a compact bundle.

2. A robe comprising an open-topped bag having an opening therein extending from the top downwardly, and a cushion attached along its front edge to said bag by means of a flexible strip, said strip being secured to the bag below the top of the bag, the under surface of said cushion having high frictional properties.

3. A robe comprising an open-topped bag having a longitudinal opening therein and slits extending downwardly from the top of said bag forming a flap, means for closing said opening, and a cushion attached to said flap, the under surface of said cushion having high frictional properties.

KLAUS M. KEMP.