Sept. 3, 1929. P. JOFFE 1,726,740

CONTAINER

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Fig. 1.

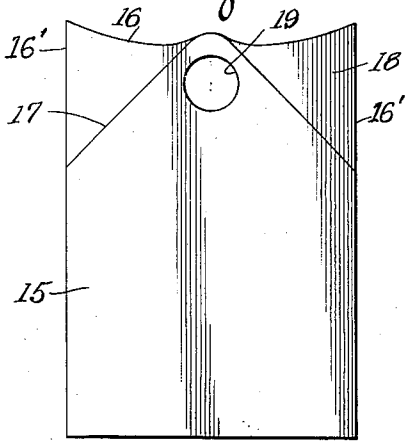


Fig. 2.

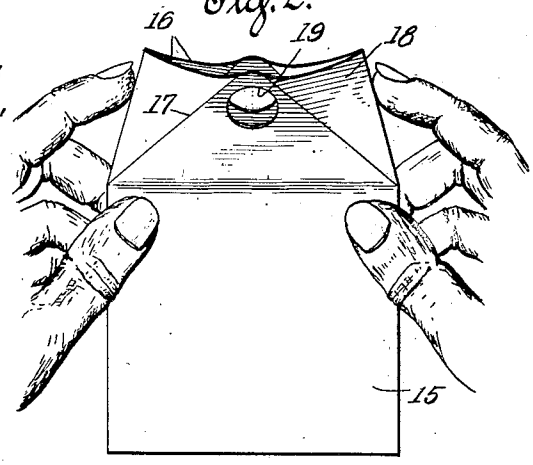


Fig. 3.

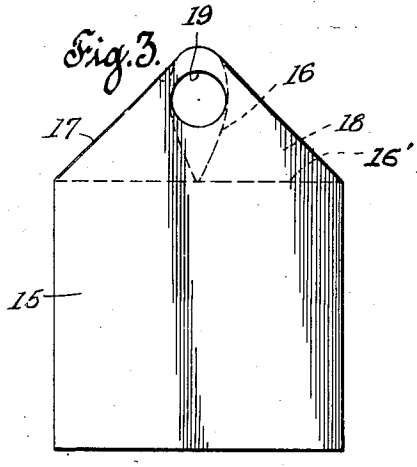


Fig. 4.

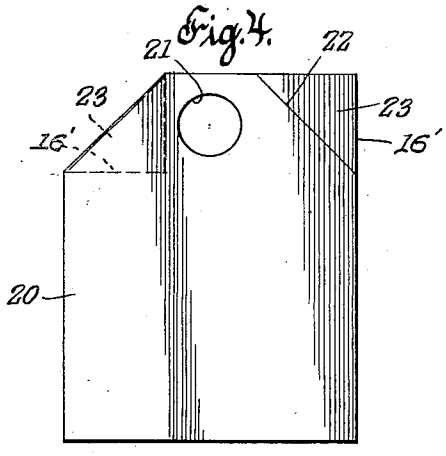


Fig. 5.

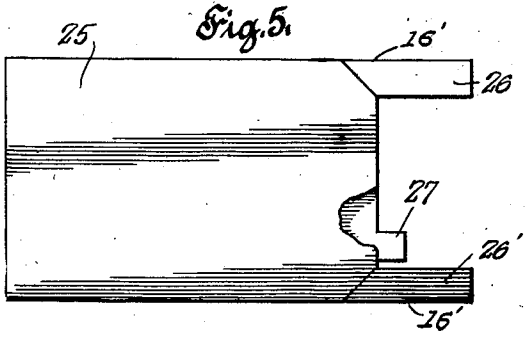
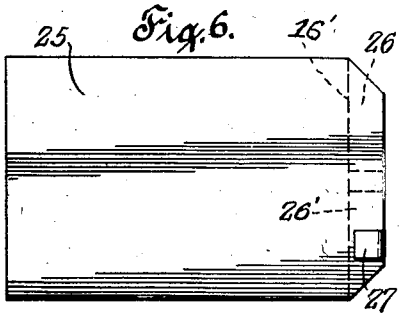


Fig. 6.



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Fig. 7.

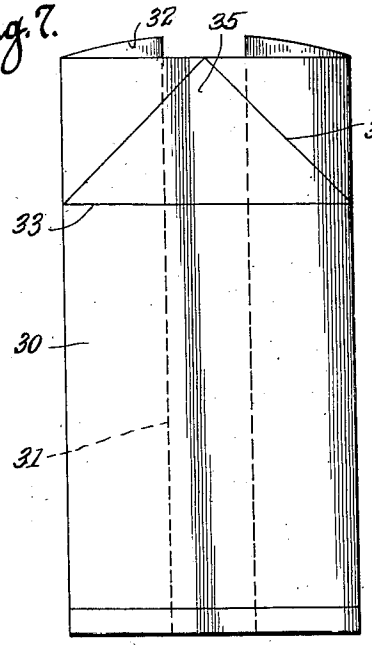


Fig. 8.

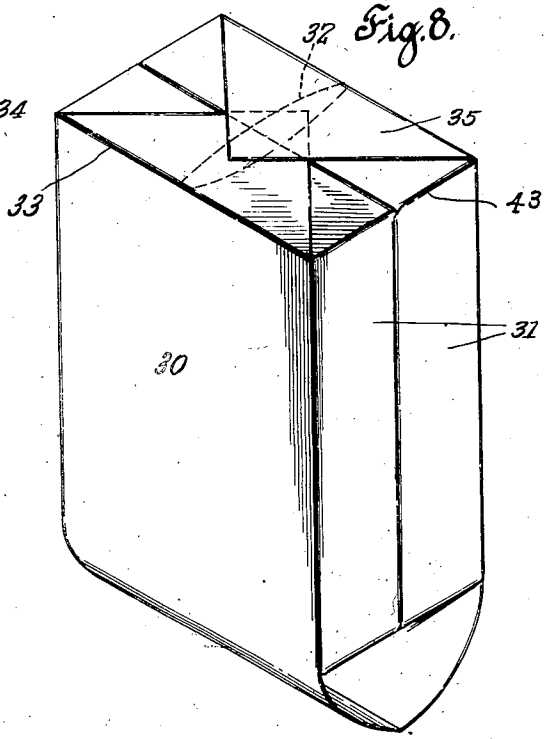


Fig. 9.

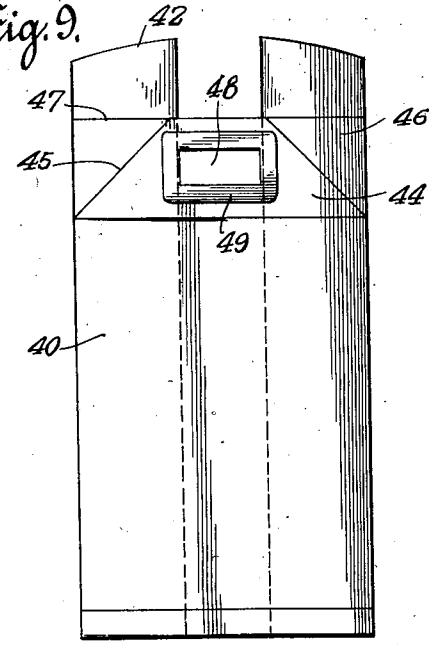
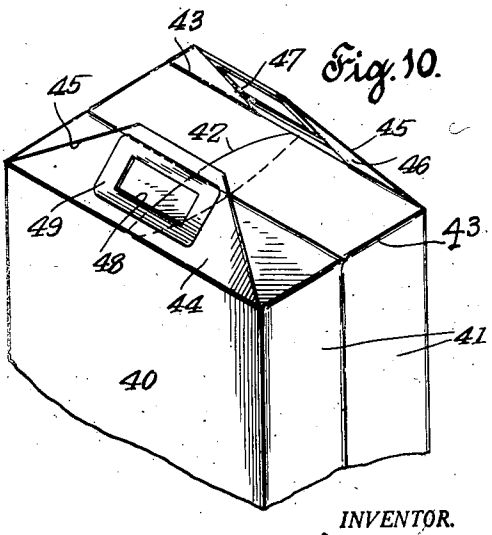


Fig. 10.



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Patented Sept. 3, 1929. 1,726,740

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP JOFFE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CONTAINER.

Application filed August 24, 1927. Serial No. 215,158.

This invention relates to containers with particular reference to means for easy, instantaneous, neat and secure closing.

A further object is to provide means whereby the bag is rendered easy to carry, having grips readily engageable by the user's hands, and locking means for said grips.

A further aim is in the provision of a container which may be used in transmission through the mail having means to permit inspection by post authorities without damaging the container.

These several objects are attained by the novel design and construction of unitary elements hereinafter described and illustrated in the associated drawings, constituting an important part of this disclosure, and in which:

Fig. 1, is a plan view of a container made in accordance with this invention, shown in an open position.

Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the same, showing the manner of manipulation.

Fig. 3, is a plan view of the same in a closed position.

Fig. 4, is a similar view of a modified form of container.

Fig. 5, is a like view of a further modification broken away to show its construction.

Fig. 6, is a similar view of the same shown in a closed position.

Fig. 7, is a similar view of a still further modification.

Fig. 8, is a perspective view of the bag shown in Fig. 7, in a closed position.

Fig. 9, is a plan view of another modified form of this invention.

Fig. 10, is a fragmentary perspective view of the container shown in Fig. 9, as in a closed position.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the numeral 15 generally designates two walls of the bag having their upper edges 16 arcuately cut on both sides of the center of the bag, there being scores or weakening lines 17 extending from the center, diagonally to the vertical side edges of the bag to form flaps 18. By applying pressure to the edges 16′ the flaps 18 fold inwardly along the score lines 17 until they snap into place in the nature of an over-center spring and the edges 16′. will meet at their lowermost point to form a completely closed container which may be carried by the insertion of a finger through an opening 19 below the apex of the side edges.

In Fig. 4, the numeral 20 designates the sides, provided with openings 21 near their top edges, the walls being scored or weakened at 22 to form the flaps 23. This permits of the use of a container having originally a straight upper edge.

In practice, if the user takes the bag as shown in Fig. 1, inserts the merchandise, and then exerts a slight pressure of the fingers on each side of the bag along edges 16′ (Fig. 2), this pressure causes the flaps to fold inwardly and at the same time distends the two extensions which exert a back pressure. Once the points of greatest possible distension has been passed, the spring or tension in the extensions causes the flaps to snap into place as shown in Fig. 3. The bag is now effectually and neatly closed and the purchaser grips the openings in the extending portion which provide a convenient carrying and locking means. If however, the user receives the bag as shown in Fig. 3, he has merely to open the flaps, insert the merchandise and proceed as above described.

The container shown in Figs. 5 and 6 may be readily used for mailing purposes and has walls 25, provided at the corner of one of the shorter sides thereof with extending integral flaps 26 and 26′ the combined length of which may exceed the width of the walls 25 so that when they are folded, they overlap, as shown in Fig. 6, still however permitting inspection by postal authorities.

When manipulated the flaps 26 and 26′ are folded inwardly in the same manner as previously described with relation to Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, the last mentioned flap being secured by a projection 27 integrally formed with one of the walls 25, and is adapted to be folded over the flap and which may be held in place by the application of a postage stamp or other fastening means thereover.

In Figs. 7 and 8, the numeral 30 designates the rectangular front and rear walls of the bag, intermediate which, are secured gussets 31 upwardly curved at their top edges 32 to extend above the walls. The members 30 are obliquely scored or weakened at 34, from their longitudinal edges to the center of their upper edges, to form triangular flaps 35.

Thus, when the bag is filled so that the gussets are extended as shown in Fig. 8, the

upper ends of the gussets are folded inwardly along the lines 34 so that the arcuate edges 32 will overlap, after which the flaps 35 are similarly folded inwardly forming a substantially impervious flat topped container.

In Figs. 9 and 10 the rectangular front and rear walls of the bag are designated by the numeral 40 intermediate which are secured gussets 41 extending above the side members and having their upper edges arcuately cut.

The faces 40 have their outer corners scored obliquely at 45 to form flaps 46; the flaps 44, being provided with openings 48 surrounded by reinforcing frames 49.

In the case of the gusseted bag Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10 the method of manipulation is substantially the same as that described for Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, the pressure of the fingers in this case however, being applied to the gussets, with the same results.

Thus the upper end of the gussets are first folded inwardly along a score line 43 and this movement causes the flaps 46 to fold inwardly adjacent the flap 44 which are also directed inwardly to form a ready grip for the container.

While the foregoing is descriptive of the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is not desired that the same be interpreted as limitative, since changes in size, proportion, material etc., may be made without the exercise of invention or departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A container comprising a front wall, a rear wall attached thereto at its side edges and bottom, and diagonal scores in each said wall extending from the side edges to the open top defining integral flaps at the upper corners of the container, adapted upon the application of pressure on their side edges to fold inwardly, said flaps being of such extent as to form a closure obstructing substantially the entire open top of the container, and an extending portion of said walls having openings for carrying means.

2. A container comprising front and rear walls attached at their side edges and bottom, the upper edges of said walls being cut to define relatively narrow extensions, and opposed weakening lines in each wall extending obliquely from the points of intersection of the extensions with the open edge of the container, to the side edges thereof, whereby said extensions are adapted to fold inwardly to effect a closure of the container.

Signed in the city, county and State of New York, this 22nd day of August, 1927.

PHILIP JOFFE.