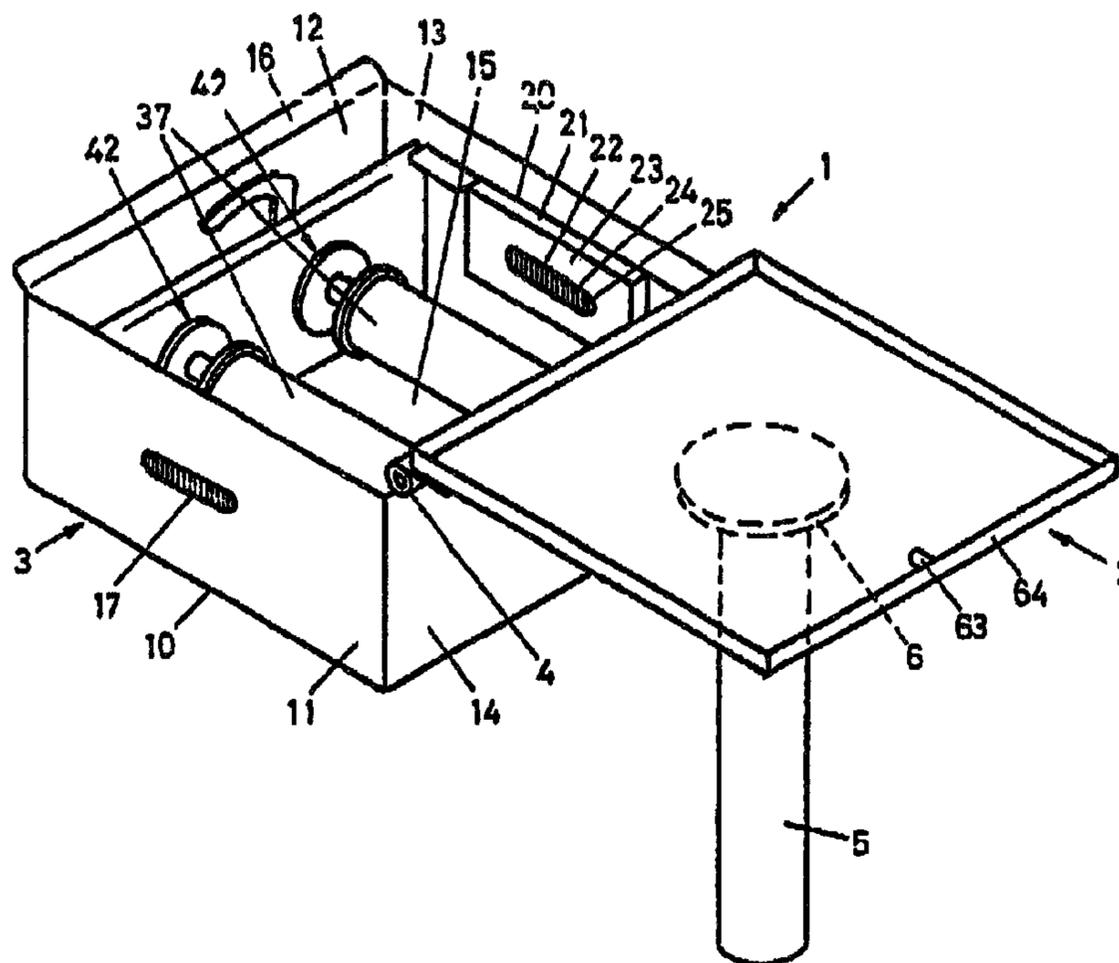




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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The dispensing device comprises a housing (1) which consists of two parts. This housing contains a base plate (2) and an upper part (3), the upper part (3) being designed as a lid whose opening can be placed onto the base plate. On the underside of the base plate (2), a column (5) is attached. The upper part (3) is articulately mounted on the base plate (2) with the aid of a hinge (4). The supply of bags forms rolls (37) and such a supply of bags is located in the upper part (3). That wall (11 or 13, respectively) of the upper part (3) closest to the roll (37) in question is provided with a slot (20) through which the bags can leave the housing. A device (40) for the support of the rolls (37) is provided which is arranged in the upper part (3). This support device (40) comprises at least one pair of holders (42) for a supply roll (37). This dispensing device may also be set up outdoors.

**Abstract**

The dispensing device comprises a housing (1) which consists of two parts. This housing contains a base plate (2) and an upper part (3), the upper part (3) being designed as a lid whose opening can be placed onto the base plate. On the underside of the base plate (2), a column (5) is attached. The upper part (3) is articulatedly mounted on the base plate (2) with the aid of a hinge (4). The supply of bags forms rolls (37) and such a supply of bags is located in the upper part (3). That wall (11 or 13, respectively) of the upper part (3) closest to the roll (37) in question is provided with a slot (20) through which the bags can leave the housing. A device (40) for the support of the rolls (37) is provided which is arranged in the upper part (3). This support device (40) comprises at least one pair of holders (42) for a supply roll (37).

This dispensing device may also be set up outdoors.

Dispensing device for bags

The present invention relates to a bag dispenser having a housing (1) in which there is a supply (37) of bags (30), these bags (30) forming a web which is rolled up to form a roll (37), having a device (40) for receiving and mounting the roll (37), and having at least one first elongate aperture (17) which is made in one of the walls (11) of the housing (1) and through which the bags can leave the housing, and having a brake which is assigned to the elongate aperture (17).

A dispensing device of this generic type is disclosed, for example, in CH-C 474 232. This dispensing device has a rear wall, and carrying elements for fastening a reserve container for rolled-up plastic sacks project from the lateral edges of this rear wall. In the reserve container there is a trough-shaped bottom, on which the roll of plastic bags lies. The plastic bags may be pulled out through a slit-shaped aperture in the reserve container and may be separated off from the rest of the supply of plastic bags at a serrated tear-off edge of the container.

This previously known dispensing device has several disadvantages. The pull-out of the bags from the supply is unretarded, so that more than one bag may be pulled out of the container if the bag web is not pulled carefully enough. After more bags have been pulled out of the container than are needed, it is virtually impossible in the case of this device to roll the roll back to accommodate the excess bags in the container again.

A further disadvantage of this previously known device consists in the fact that it cannot be set up outdoors. One of the reasons preventing this is the aforementioned open gap on the supply container. This gap cannot be sealed against the penetration, for example, of rainwater. The bags are made of plastic. It is known that plastic adheres relatively firmly to smooth and wet surfaces, such as, for example, to the surface of a piece of metal.

Rainwater, for example, in the aforementioned housing or in the trough with the bag roll would cause the outside of the bag located directly in the circumferential region of the roll to remain strongly adhered to the wet surface of the trough. The supply roll would exert an irregular resistance during pull-out of the bags, so that a plurality of bags might be unintentionally pulled out of the container, with the above-described disadvantageous consequences.

The object of the present invention is to eliminate this and also further disadvantages of the prior art.

According to the invention, the bearing device has at least one pair of mounts for the supply which contains the bags. One of these mounts is fixed, and the other is resiliently axially displaceable relative to a tubular core of said roll to facilitate the inserting of new rolls into the device.

Embodiments of the present invention are explained in greater detail below with the aid of the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of the present device after the upper part thereof has been folded away laterally, Fig. 2 shows a side view of the device according to Fig. 1 when it is in the ready-to-use state, Fig. 3 shows a top view of the interior of the upper part of the device according to Fig. 1 when the upper part thereof is in the aforementioned folded-away position, Fig. 4 shows a vertical section IV-IV of the upper part of the device according to Fig. 4 when it is in the ready-to-use state, Fig. 5 shows a section V-V of the device according to Fig. 1 or 4, respectively, this section being taken perpendicularly to the longitudinal axis of supply rolls with bags,

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Fig. 6 shows a vertical section VI-VI through the present device, which is rotated through 180 degrees with respect to the section V-V according to Fig. 5,  
Fig. 7 shows bags which have been pulled out of the device from one of the supply rolls,  
Fig. 8 shows a top view of an end disc, on which one of the supply rolls bears at one end,  
Fig. 9 shows a side view of a bolt on which the end disc according to Fig. 8 can be seated,  
Fig. 10 shows a front view of the bolt according to Fig. 9,  
Fig. 11 shows a perspective view of a further embodiment of the present device, and  
Fig. 12 shows a side view of the device according to Fig. 11 after the upper part of this device has been folded away laterally.

Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings shows a perspective view of the present device and Fig. 2 shows a side view of this device. The present dispensing device has a housing 1. This housing 1 consists essentially of two parts and comprises an essentially horizontally lying base plate 2 and an upper part 3. The upper part 3 is assigned to the base plate 2 and is articulately mounted on the base plate 2 with the aid of a hinge 4.

On the underside of the base plate or bottom part 2, a plinth 5 is attached. In the case illustrated, the plinth 5 is designed as a column whose upper end is attached to the base plate 2 with the aid of a head plate 6. The lower end of the column 5 is designed corresponding to the particular situation. This end part of the column 5 may be smooth if the column 5 is to be sunk into the earth or the like. This end part of the column 5, however, may also be provided with a sole plate (not illustrated), if the column 5 is to be screwed, for example, to the substrate.

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The housing upper part 3 comprises a container 10 which is open at one side and thus has an opening in this region. This container 10 has four side walls 11, 12, 13 and 14 and a bottom 15. The hinge 4 is connected at one side to the free edge of one of the side walls 14. The other side of the hinge 4 is connected to one of the edges of the base plate 2. The free edge of the opposite container side 12 is provided with a material strip 16 which projects obliquely from the container body or container jacket and is intended to facilitate the opening of the housing 1.

The side walls 11 to 14 and the bottom 15 together form one piece and such a container jacket is made of an impact-resistant material, for example aluminium, plastic or the like. In the ready-to-use state, the container lies with its opening on the base plate 2, so that the container jacket covers the contents of the housing 1 in the manner of a lid. The interior of the housing 1 is protected by a container jacket of such a design against the penetration of water, dirt, etc.

In at least one of the container walls 11 to 14, there is formed an elongate aperture 17 to which a dispensing slot 20, also referred to as "a dispensing nozzle" or just "a nozzle" is assigned. The aforementioned assignment is carried out such that the slot 20 covers the aperture 17 from the outside or from the inside. The slot 20, assigned to the aperture 17 as described, prevents to a large extent rainwater, dirt and other objects from passing into the interior of the housing 1.

The slot 20 is designed as an independent unit which can be attached to the wall 11 to 14 of the container 10. The slot 20 has a hollow, dish-shaped lid 21 in the bottom of which an elongate aperture 22 running virtually in a straight line is produced. The edges of this elongate aperture 22 extend virtually parallel to

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one another, specifically at a distance from one another which is considerably larger than the thickness of an empty bag to be dispensed. This distance is slightly larger than the thickness of a finger. This permits easy  
5 passage of the first bag through this aperture 22, after, for example, a new roll with bags has been inserted into the container 10.

The lid aperture 22 of the slot 20 has assigned to it a braking member 23, such that this member 23 bears  
10 against the inside of the cover 21. The braking member 23 comprises two sections or lips 24 and 25 which interact during the dispensing of the bags. Each of these lips 24 and 25, respectively, has elongate elements which extend  
15 to the longitudinal direction of the aperture 22, and are held in a mounting at one end. The other ends of such elements are freely movable.

The lips 24 and 25 may be designed similarly to a brush, bristles representing the effective elements of  
20 the lips 24 and 25. At one of their ends, the bristles are held in the mountings. The other ends of the bristles project from the mountings and act on the particular bags located between said bristles. The effective elements of the lips 24 and 25, however, may also be designed as  
25 strips of a compliant material, such as, for example, rubber or a plastic. The dimensions or/and the number of the braking elements in the respective lip 24 and 25 are chosen depending on the stiffness of the braking elements and depending on the magnitude of the force necessary to  
30 tear off the foremost bag. It goes without saying that the lips 24 and 25 of a braking member 23 may be differently designed.

The lips 24 and 25 of the braking member 23 are arranged such that the mountings lie on the outside and

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the free ends of the braking elements lie in the centre of the braking member 23. The distance between the lips 24 and 25 is designed such that the free ends of the braking elements stand at a small distance from one another or that they even lie one on top of the other. The lips 24 and 25, however, may also be arranged such that the free end part of the braking elements of one lip 24 or 25, respectively, reach as far as the region of the free end parts of the braking elements of the opposite lip 25 or 24, respectively.

In the interior of the container 1, there is located a supply of bags to be dispensed. The bag (Fig. 7) in question has the form of a T-shirt and it has a sack-shaped basic body 31. In the region of the opening of the bag basic body 31, loops 32 and 33 are connected to the basic body 31 and may serve for carrying the filled bag 30.

The bags 30 are connected one behind the other and form a web. In this web, the front edge 34, in each case, of the loops 32 and 33 is connected to the bottom edge 35 of the bag basic body 31. At the transition between the loops 32 and 33, respectively, and the bottom 35 of the adjacent bags 30, a perforation 36 is formed, which extends virtually along the sack bottom edge 35. This perforation 36 represents a predetermined tear point, to achieve a neat separation of the bags 30 from one another in the present device. On the other hand, the force necessary for tearing off the particular foremost bag from the subsequent bag for a given braking force of the braking member 23 may be controlled by an appropriate design of the perforation.

The bag web is rolled up to form a roll 37 (Fig. 3), which is wound on a tubular core 38 (Fig. 5) of cardboard or the like. In the present case, two rolls 37

are located in the container 10. Each of these rolls 37 is assigned to one of the side walls 11 and 13, respectively, (Fig. 3) of the container 10. The elongate aperture 17 is formed in each of these side walls 11 and 13, respectively, and these apertures 17 have assigned to them in each case a dispensing slot 20 in the manner described above. The gap which is available for the passage of the bags 30 between the lips 24 and 25 of the dispensing slot 20 runs in a straight line and the length of this gap is shorter than the width of the bags 30 located in the supply pack 37.

So that it is ensured that the resistance of the roll 37 during rotation thereof is independent of the weather, for example, the roll 37 must be supported so as to be rotatable in the housing 1. In addition, this support has to be designed such that the rolls 37 can be exchanged as easily and simply as possible. Devices 40 for the support of the rolls 37 in question are provided, which devices 40 are arranged in the container 10 and move, together with the device upper part 3, with respect to the base plate 2 of the device or can be pivoted about the hinge 4. This pivoting of the upper part 3 allows access to the interior of the upper part 3 through the opening thereof, which in the ready-to-use state of the device is disposed at the bottom and lies on the base plate 2. In the folded-away state, the interior of the upper part or of the container 10 is even accessible from above, so that the exchange of rolls 37 can be carried out without any problems at all.

The support devices 40 are arranged in the interior of a frame 26 (Fig. 3) which has two approximately U-shaped sections 27 and 28. The webs 39 of the U-shaped frame sections 27 and 28 are at a distance from one another and extend virtually parallel to one another. They are sufficiently long that the legs 29 of the frame

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sections or frame halves 27 and 28 bear against the inside of the side walls 11 and 13 of the container 10. The legs 29 of the U-shaped frame sections 27 and 28 are shorter than half the length of those container sides 11 and 13, respectively, which bear the dispensing slot 20 in question. The length of the legs 29, however, is chosen such that the end parts of these legs 29 overlap the edge parts of the dispensing slots 20. This makes it possible to attach the mutually overlapping sections of the slot 20 in question and of the frame leg 29 in question to the container body 10 with the aid of a screw 19 or rivet.

The web 39 of the frame part 28 located closer to the rear side 14 of the container 10 bears virtually tightly against the inside of this container rear wall 14. The distance between the webs 39 of the frame halves 27 and 28 is determined especially or essentially by the length of the supply roll 37, which extends or is intended to extend between these webs 39. The length of the side walls 11 and 13 of the container 10, to which the slots 20 are fastened, is considerably larger than the length of the bag rolls 37, so that a hollow space 45 is present between the web 39 of the frame half 27 located closer to the front wall 12 of the container 10 and said front wall 12.

For the support of a roll 37, the support device 40 has two support points or mounts 41 and 42. One of these support points 41 is fixed, whereas the other support point 42 is resiliently axially displaceable relative to the roll core, so that a new supply roll 37 can be inserted into the support device 40, or the roll core 38 may be removed from this support device 40.

The fixed support point 41 has a disc 44 against which the supply roll 37 can bear at its end face or at one end, and whose diameter is slightly larger than the

outer diameter of a supply roll 37 which has not yet been opened. This end disc 44 is illustrated in Fig. 8 in top view. The outer edge of the basic body 48 of this disc 44 has a circular contour. In the centre of the disc basic  
5 body 48, an aperture 46 with a contour which is also circular is formed.

The centre aperture 46 in the disc basic body 48 is surrounded by an annular bead 43 which projects from the basic body 48 and which may be integrally moulded on  
10 this basic body 48. The outer circumferential surface of this circular bead 43 has a diameter which is slightly smaller than the inner diameter of the aperture in the roll core 38. This is so that one of the end parts of the roll core 38 can be plugged onto this bead 43. In the  
15 wall of the disc aperture 46, a groove 47 is formed, whose longitudinal axis extends parallel to the axis of the centre aperture 46 in the disc 44.

In the plate-shaped basic body 48 of the disc 44, pairs of continuous bores 71 and 72 and 73 and 74 are  
20 formed, whose axes also extend parallel to the axis of the centre aperture 46 in the disc basic body 48. These bores 71 to 74 are located at equal distances from the centre of the disc body 48. The bores of the pair in question lie diametrically opposite one another. Lines L1  
25 and L2, which connect the bores 71 and 72 and 73 and 74 of the pair in question, are perpendicular to one another. The starting part of the bore in question is provided with a countersink hole 75, in which the head of a fastening screw can be located. In the case of one pair  
30 of the bores 71 and 72, the countersink holes 75 are located on one side of the disc body 48, whereas in the case of the other pair of the bores 73 and 74, the countersink holes 75 are located on the opposite side of the disc body 48. This design of the disc makes it  
35 possible to use the same discs 44 for the two support

points 41 and 42.

The end disc 44 of the fixed support point 41 is fastened on the inside of the rear frame half 28 with the aid of a pair of screws (not illustrated), in such a manner that the bead 43 on this disc 44 faces away from the afore-mentioned frame half 28. In this case, the screws pass through one of the pairs of the diametrically opposite bores 71 and 72 or 73 and 74 in the disc basic body 48, the heads of these screws being countersunk in the countersink holes 75 of the outside of this disc 44. As a consequence, that edge of the supply roll 37 bearing against this outside of the disc 44 can slide unhindered on this disc side if a further bag is pulled off from the supply roll 37. In the process, the bead 43 on the disc basic body 48 centres this end of the supply roll 37 with respect to the end disc 44.

The compliant support point 42 of the support device 40 has two discs 44 of the above-described design and an essentially cylindrical bolt 50 (Fig. 3). This bolt 50 is shown in a side view in Fig. 9 and in a front view in Fig. 10. It has a cylindrical basic body or centre part 53. This bolt basic body 53 is hollow and the outer diameter of this basic body 53 is slightly smaller than the diameter of the centre aperture 46 in the disc 44, so that the bolt body 53 can be pushed through the centre aperture 46 in the disc 44 in question with a small amount of play. On the outside of the bolt basic body 53, a ridge 58 is formed which projects from the outside of the bolt body 53 or is elevated above this and extends in the axial direction of the bolt body 53. This ridge 58 comes to lie in the groove 47 in the centre aperture 46 when the bolt body 53 passes through the disc 44. The discs 44 are thus prevented from rotating on the bolt 50.

At one end of the cylindrical bolt body 53, a collar 51 is located. This collar 51 may be integrally moulded on this bolt end and by this means be integral with the rest of the bolt 50.

5 One of the discs 44 of this compliant support  
point 42 is attached to the frame half 27 disposed closer  
to the front side 12 of the container 10. This attach-  
ment, in the same way as in the case of the disc 44 of  
10 the fixed support point 41, is carried out with the aid  
of two screws (not illustrated), which pass through two  
of the bores 71 and 72 or 73 and 74 disposed diametri-  
cally opposite one another, the heads of these screws  
being countersunk in the relevant countersink holes 75.  
This disc 44 is mounted on the inside of the frame half  
15 27. In this frame half 27, an aperture is formed whose  
diameter is slightly larger than the outer diameter of  
the bead 43 on one of the discs 44. The disc 44 mounted  
on this frame half 27 is oriented such that its bead 43  
is located in the aperture of this frame half 27. The  
20 bolt 50 is inserted into this disc 44 such that its  
collar 51 bears against the outside of the frame half 27,  
that is to say in the hollow space 45 of the container  
10, and that it can also move in this space 45. Since the  
ridge 58 is located in the recess or in the groove 47 of  
25 the disc 44 in question, although the bolt 50 can move in  
its longitudinal direction in the aperture 46 of the disc  
44, it cannot rotate in this aperture 46.

At the opposite end of the bolt 50, which is  
located in the roll space 56, the second of the  
30 aforementioned discs 44 of this compliant support point  
42 is arranged. This disc 44 is oriented such that the  
bead 43 on this end disc 44 faces the interior of the  
roll space 56 or of the frame. The end face of the bead  
43 expediently lies in the same plane as the end face of  
35 this end part of the bolt basic body 53. In this end part

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of the bolt 50, specifically at the point at which the bead 43 of the disc 44 is located, there is formed a bore 57 (Fig. 9). A corresponding transverse bore is formed in the bead 43. The transverse bores in the bead 43 and in the bolt body 53 are brought into alignment and a heavy-type dowel pin is pushed through these apertures. By this means, this inner disc 44 is attached to the bolt body 53 and secured against displacement along the bolt body 53. The disc 44 is secured against rotation with respect to the bolt body 53 with the aid of the ridge 58 on the bolt body 53, whose corresponding section is located in the groove 47 of the bead aperture 46.

That section of the bolt body 53 which extends between the two discs 44 of this compliant support point 42 is surrounded by a helical spring 54. This helical spring 54 is supported at one end on the inside of the end disc 44 attached to the front frame half 27. The other end of the compression spring 54 is supported on the inside of the other end disc 44, which is located on the inner end of the bolt 50. The diameter of the helical spring 54 may in some circumstances be noticeably larger than the outer diameter of the bolt body 53. For centring the position of such a spring 54 with respect to the bolt body 53, the disc 44 in question may be provided with a second bead (not illustrated). This bead is designed so as to be virtually identical to the first bead 43 described above. However, this second bead is arranged on that side of the disc basic body 48 opposite the first bead 43. In Fig. 8, the second bead is located behind the first bead 43 which is visible in Fig. 8. The outer diameter of the second bead corresponds to the inner diameter of the helical spring 54, so that this bead may be located in one of the end parts of the helical spring 54 and by this means may hold this spring 54 at a pre-determined distance from the bolt body 53.

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If a bag roll 37 is to be inserted into the container, first of all one end of this roll 37 is placed onto the bead 43 on the inner roll disc 44. Then the supply roll 37 is pressed onto this roll disc 44, approximately in the axial direction of the bolt 50, so that the bolt 50 which is connected to this disc 44 via the heavy-type dowel pin is displaced outwards, that is to say into the interspace 45. Then the other end of the roll 37 may be lowered to such an extent that this roll end can be pushed onto the bead 43 of the end disc 44 of the fixed support point 41. After this, the first bag 30 may be introduced from this supply roll 37 into the slit in the slot 20, and by this means this roll 37 is ready for use.

The present device is equipped with support devices 40 for two supply rolls 37 and with two dispensing slots 20. In the case illustrated, the supply rolls 37 are arranged parallel to one another and the slots 20 are assigned to the mutually opposite side walls 11 and 13 of the container.

The rear wall 12 of the container 10 is provided with a lock 60. This lock 60 comprises a cylinder 61 of a known design which passes through the rear wall 12. At that end of this cylinder 61 which is located in the interspace 45, there is attached a hook 62 which can engage behind a pin 63 which is attached to the base plate 2 of the housing 1. The edge 64 (Fig. 1) of the base plate 1 is bent upwards and the pin 63 is attached to the inside of this edge part of the base plate 2. With the aid of a special key, for example a key with an aperture of triangular cross-section, the hook 62 of the lock 60 may be pivoted and by this means may be brought into or out of engagement with the pin 63.

Figs. 11 and 12 show a further possible

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embodiment of the present device, Fig. 11 showing a perspective view of this device. Fig. 12 shows a side view of the present device after the upper part of this device has been folded away laterally.

5                   This embodiment of the present device also  
comprises two parts and has an upper part 103 and a lower  
part 110 (also referred to as "bottom part"). The upper  
part 103 of this device is extremely similar to the upper  
part 3 of the device according to Fig. 1. One difference  
10                   with respect to the upper part 3 according to Fig. 1 is an  
aperture 121 which is formed in one of the side walls and  
advantageously in the front wall 14 of the upper part 103.  
This aperture 121 is located approximately in the centre of  
the width of the container wall 14 and thus is disposed  
between the supply rolls 37 described above. This aperture  
121 thus opens into the roll space 56 in the upper part  
15                   103.

                  The lower part 110 of this device is designed as  
a hollow body which is open at one side. In the case  
illustrated, the lower part 110 is virtually cuboidal,  
20                   although it may also be cubic or the like. The most  
important condition for the shape of the lower part is  
that it has an aperture or opening 116 which can be  
covered by the upper part 103 and by means of which the  
hollow space 56 in the upper part 103 and the hollow  
25                   space in the lower part 110 are connected to one another.

                  The lower part 110 (Fig. 11) has side walls 111,  
112, 113 and 114 and a bottom 115. To the outside of the  
bottom 115, the plinth 5 described above is connected and  
projects virtually at right angles from this bottom 115.  
30                   Instead of the plinth designed as a supporting leg or as  
a column, a bracket (not illustrated) may be connected to  
the bottom 115, so that such a device may also be  
attached or fastened to a wall. In its upper region, the  
lower part 110 has an opening 116 which lies virtually in

a horizontal plane and can be covered by the upper part 103. The edge part of the upper part 103 is assigned to the edge part of the lower part 110 such that the opening in the container 10 of the housing upper part 103 is seated on the opening 116 of the housing lower part 110. For this purpose, the horizontal sections taken through the upper part 103 and the lower part 110 have virtually the same shape and virtually the same dimensions. The edge of a sack, for example a refuse sack (not illustrated), the remainder of which is located in the interior of the lower part 110, may be clamped between the edges of the upper part 103 and of the lower part 110. Articles which are to be deposited in such a device are dropped into the interior 56 of the housing upper part 103 through the aperture 121 in the housing upper part 103. Such articles then pass in free fall through the opening 116 of the lower part 110 into said lower part, and thus also into the sack. When the lid 103 is opened, the lower part aperture 116 is exposed, so that the lower part 110 can be emptied.

The upper part 103 is connected to the lower part 110 so as to be pivotable, with the aid of the above-described hinge 4, so that the upper part can be folded away laterally from the lower part, as is illustrated in a side view in Fig. 12. In this position of the upper part 103, the support points for the bag rolls are located on the upper side of the housing upper part 3 or 103, respectively. In the upper part 103, there is no cover for the supply rolls 37 with respect to the remainder of the interior 56 of the upper part 103. As a consequence, the interior space of this upper part 103 is readily accessible for exchanging the bag rolls 37, cleaning the interior of the upper part or the like. The fact that the bag rolls 37 and the support points thereof are exposed in the interior space of the device makes possible problem-free access to said bag rolls 37 and the

support points, if this is necessary. In the present device, both hands are free for exchanging the rolls 37.

5 The presence of the aforementioned loops 32 and 33 on the bags also provides the significant advantage that the loops 32 and 33 can be knotted, so that the opening in the bag basic body can be closed by this means.

## CLAIMS

1           1. Bag dispenser having a housing (1) in which there is a supply (37) of  
2 bags (30), these bags (30) forming a web which is rolled up to form a roll (37),  
3 having a bearing device (40) for receiving and mounting the roll (37), and  
4 having at least one first elongate aperture (17) which is made in one of the  
5 walls (11) of the housing (1) and through which the bags can leave the  
6 housing, and having a brake which is assigned to the elongate aperture (17),  
7 characterized in that the bearing device (40) has at least one pair of mounts  
8 (41,42) for the supply (37) which contains the bags (30), and in that one of  
9 these mounts (41) is fixed, and in that the other of these mounts (42) is  
10 resiliently axially displaceable relative to a tubular core (38) of said roll (37):  
11 but being non-rotatable relative to the housing; the mounts including each a roll  
12 engaging flat disc-shaped member having a diameter larger than the diameter  
13 of an associated full roll of bags

1           2.       Dispenser according to claim 1, characterized in that the mounts  
2 (41 and 42) contain at least one disc (44), in that this disc (44) has a circular  
3 outer contour, in that a central opening (46) is made in the centre of a basic  
4 body (48) of the disc, in that said central opening (46) is enclosed by at least  
5 one bead (43) which is located on one of the sides of the of the basic body  
6 (48) of the disc, and in that the external diameter of said bead (43) is selected  
7 such that one of the end parts of the tubular core (38) can be fitted onto said  
8 bead (43).

1           3.       Dispenser according to claim 2, characterized in that the disc (44)  
2 of the fixed or rigid mount (41) is fastened on the inside of the housing (1)  
3 such that the bead (43) on this disc (44) is directed away from the inside wall  
4 of the housing (1) on which the disc (44) is fastened.

1           4.       Dispenser according to claim 2, characterized in that the compliant  
2 mount (42) has two discs (44) and an essentially cylindrical bolt (50), in that  
3 the diameter of the central opening (46) in the disc (44) is selected such that  
4 a basic body (53) of the bolt (50) can be fitted through said central opening  
5 (46), in that said discs are oriented such that the beads (43) on these discs are

6 directed away from one another, in that there are means which retain the discs  
7 (44) on the bolt (50), said means being designed such that the distance  
8 between said discs (44) can become smaller, and in that the basic body (53)  
9 of the bolt is enclosed by a compression spring (54) which extends between  
10 the discs (44).

1 5. Dispenser according to claim 4, characterized in that the basic  
2 body (53) of the bolt (50) is of cylindrical design, in that said basic body (53)  
3 of the bolt (50) is provided with a ridge (58) which projects from the outside  
4 of the basic body (53) of the bolt, extends in the axial direction of said basic  
5 body (53) of the bolt and is located in a groove (47) which is made in the wall  
6 of the central opening (46) in respective disc (44), in that the retaining means  
7 comprising a collar is disposed to one end of the end parts of the basic body  
8 (53) of the bolt, and in that said retaining means also comprise a spring cotter  
9 which can pass through the other end part of the basic body (53) of the bolt.

1 6. Dispenser according to claim 2, characterized in that the basic  
2 body (46) of the disc is provided with pairs of bores (71, 72; 73, 74), which  
3 can be used for fastening the disc (44).

1 7. Dispenser according to claim 1, characterized in that a frame (26)  
2 is arranged in the interior of the housing (1), in that said frame (26) has two  
3 U-shaped sections (27, 28), that the U-shaped sections (27, 28) are arranged  
4 such that the crosspieces of these U-shaped sections (27, 28) run parallel to  
5 one another, in that the distance between the cross-pieces (39) of the U-  
6 shaped sections (27, 28) corresponds to the length of the core (38) of the  
7 supply roll (37), in that one of the mounts (41) for the supply roll (37) is  
8 fastened on the inside of the cross-piece (39) of one of the U-shaped sections  
9 (28), and the other mount (42) is fastened on the inside of the crosspiece (39)  
10 of the other U-shaped sections (27).

1 8. Dispenser according to claim 1, characterized in that it has a two-  
2 part housing (1), in that this housing comprises a top part (3; 103) and a  
3 bottom part (2; 110), in that the top part (3; 103) is designed as a lid which  
4 is located on the bottom part (2; 110), in that the supply (37) of bags is

5 located in the top part (3; 103), in that the first elongate aperture (17) is made  
6 in one of the side walls of the top part (3; 103), and in that the top part  
7 (3;103) can be articulated on the bottom part (2; 110).

9. The dispenser of claim 8, wherein the top part (3; 103) is articulated  
on the bottom part (2; 110) by means of a hinge (4).

1 10. Dispenser according to claim 8 or 9, characterized in that the top part  
2 (3; 103) of the housing has a container (10) which is open on one side, in that  
3 the container (10) has side walls (11, 12, 13 and 14) and a base (15), these  
4 forming the lid, in that the mouth or opening of such a container (10) can be  
5 closed off by the bottom part (2; 110), and in that the elongate aperture (17),  
6 to which a dispensing nozzle (20) for the bags (30) is assigned, is made in at  
7 least one of the container walls (11 to 15).

1 11. Dispenser according to claim 8 or 9, characterized in that the  
2 bottom part (110) is designed as a hollow body which is open on one side, in  
3 that the mouth (116), located at the top, of the bottom part (110) is covered  
4 by the top housing part (103), and in that an opening (121) is made in one of  
5 the side walls (14) and in the base (15) of the top housing part (3; 103).

1 12. Dispenser according to claim 1, characterized in that the braking  
2 device comprises a nozzle (20), in that this nozzle (20) has a shallow and shell-  
3 like basic body (21), in that the base of this basic body (21) is directed  
4 towards the interior of the container (10), in that the base of the basic body  
5 is provided with an elongate opening (22), which is assigned to the elongate  
6 aperture (17) in the container wall, in that the dimensions of the elongate  
7 opening (22) in the base of the basic body correspond, or are even equal, to  
8 the dimensions of the elongate aperture (17) in the container wall, in that the  
9 elongate aperture and the elongate opening (17; 22) are assigned a braking  
10 member (23), to be precise such that said member is located between the  
11 container wall (11) and the basic body (21) of the nozzle (20), and in that said  
12 braking member (23) has bristles as the braking element.

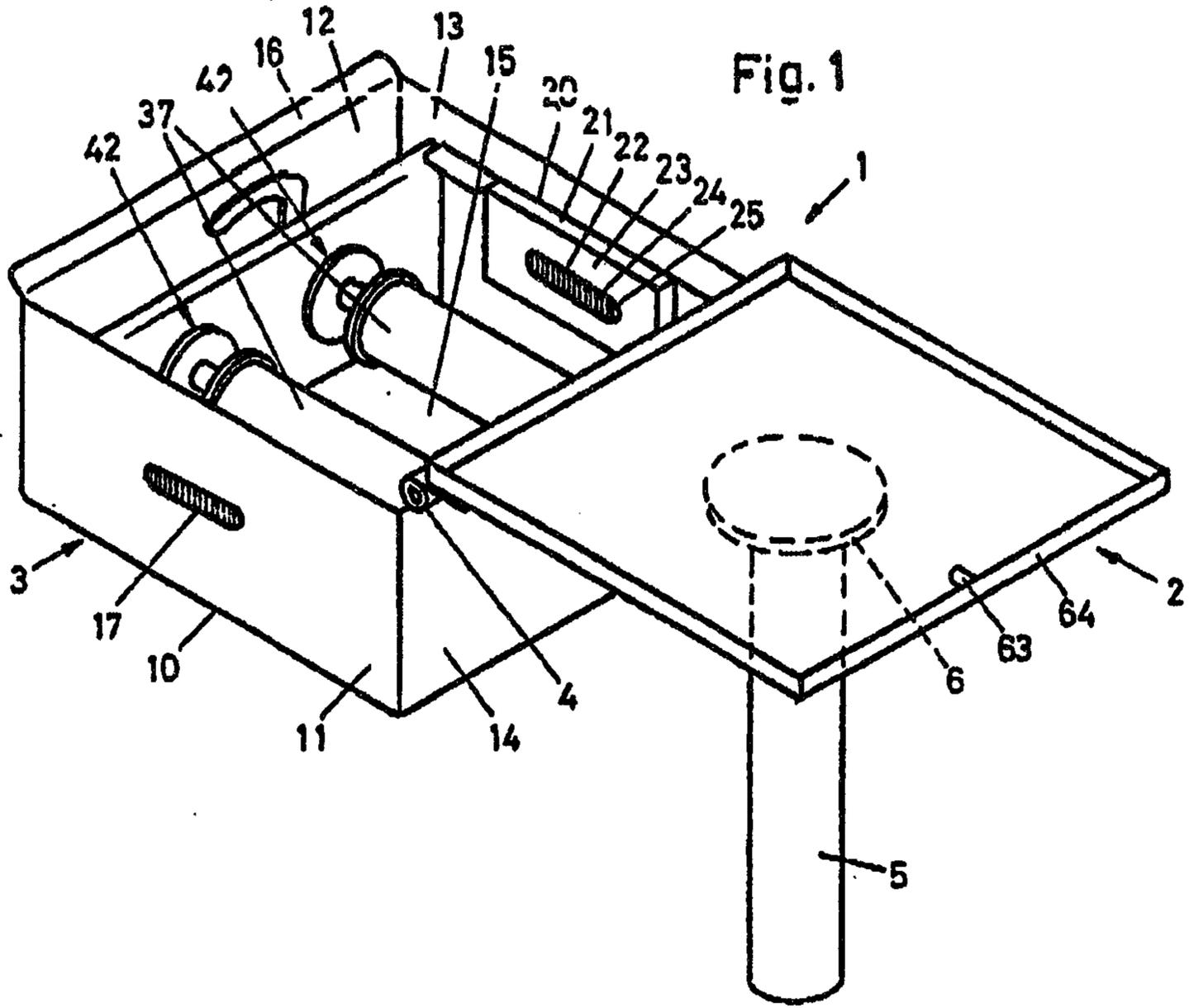
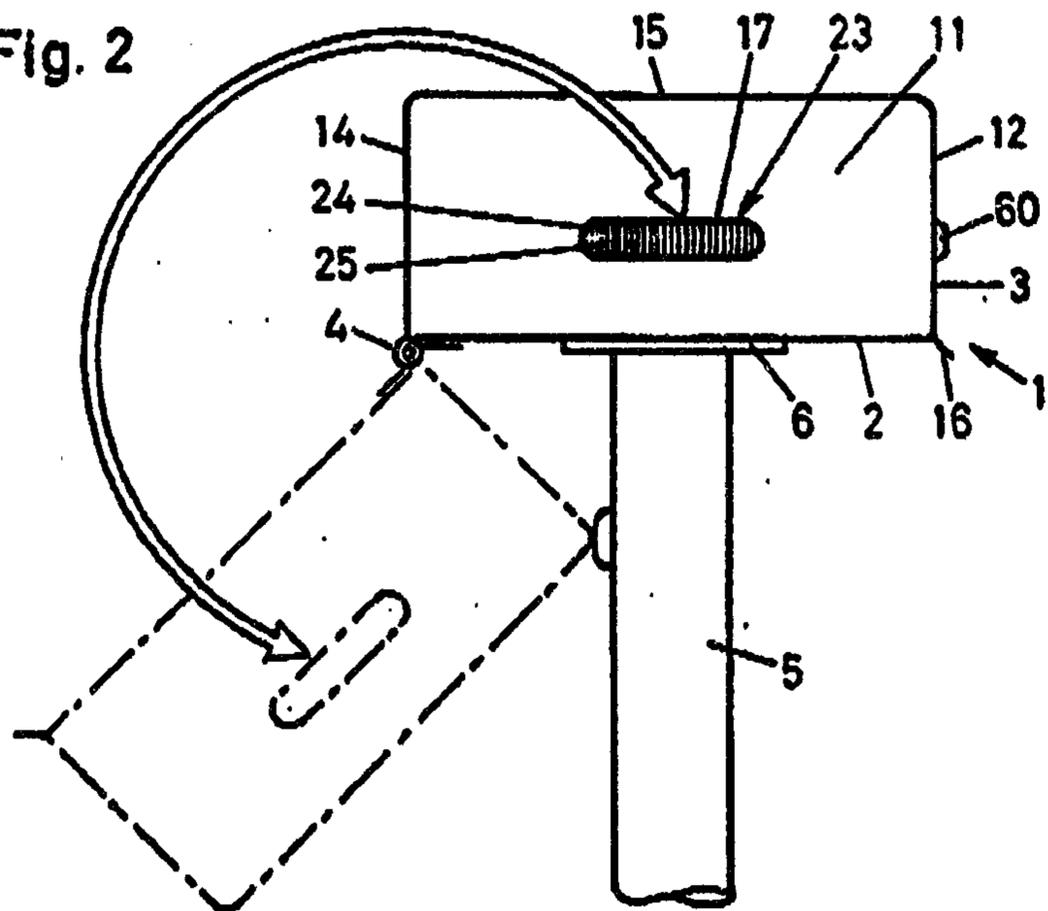
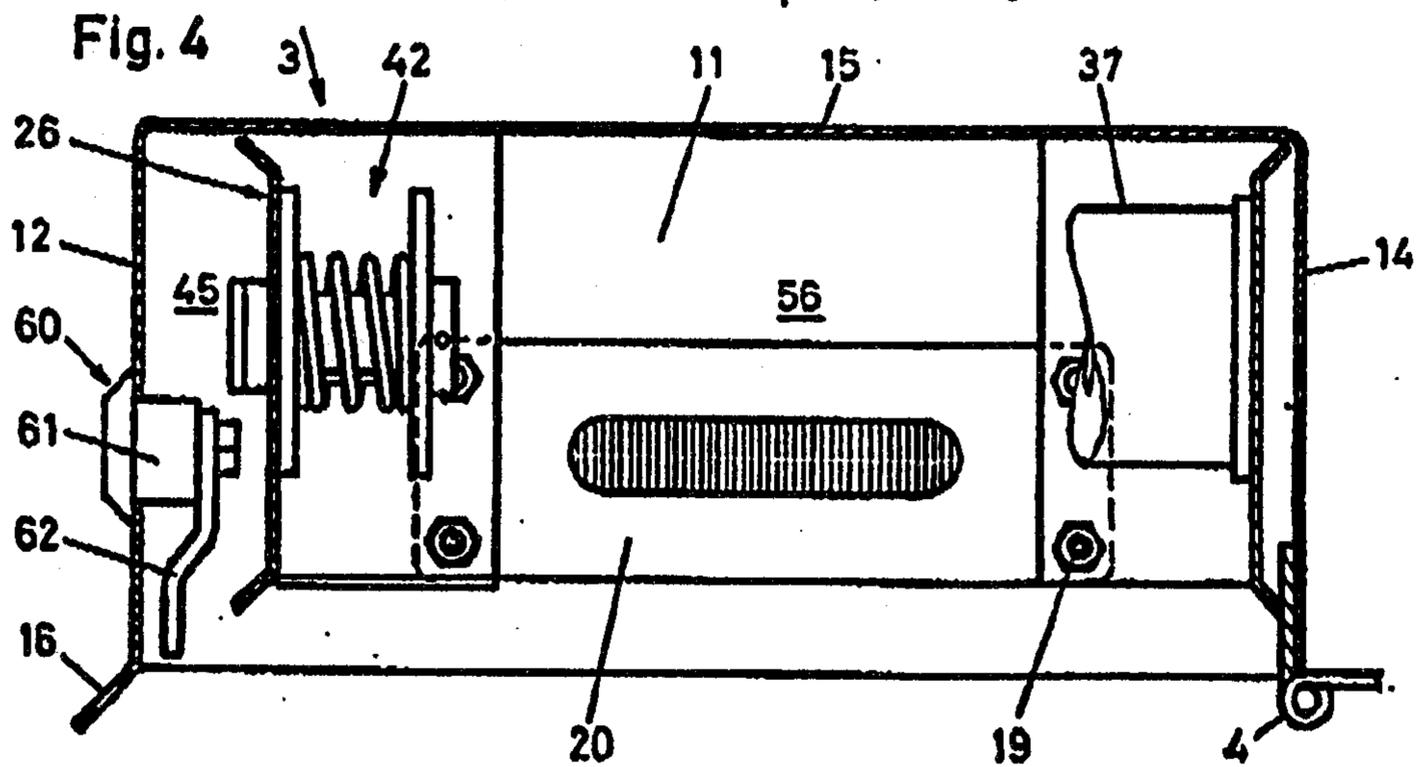
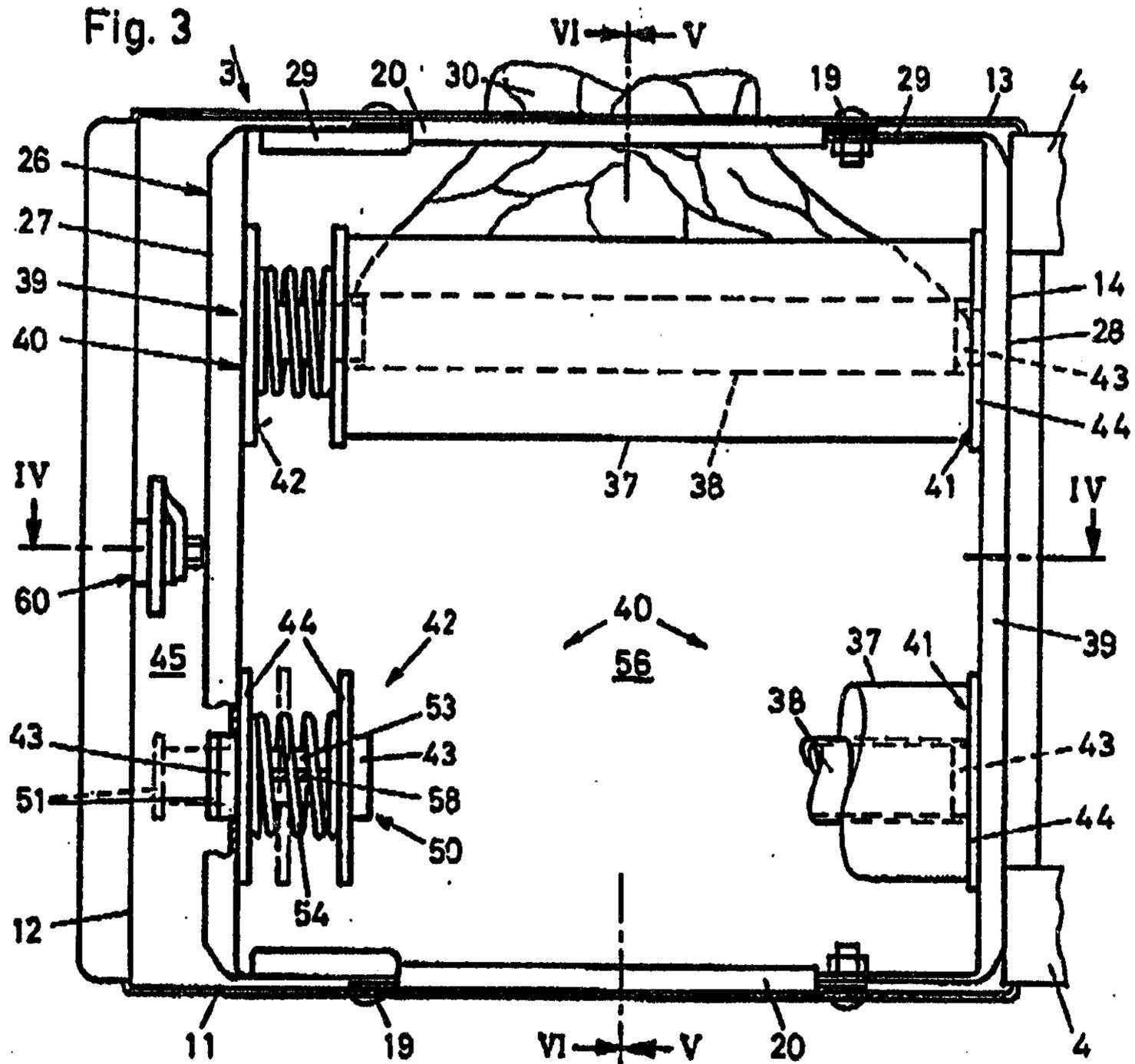
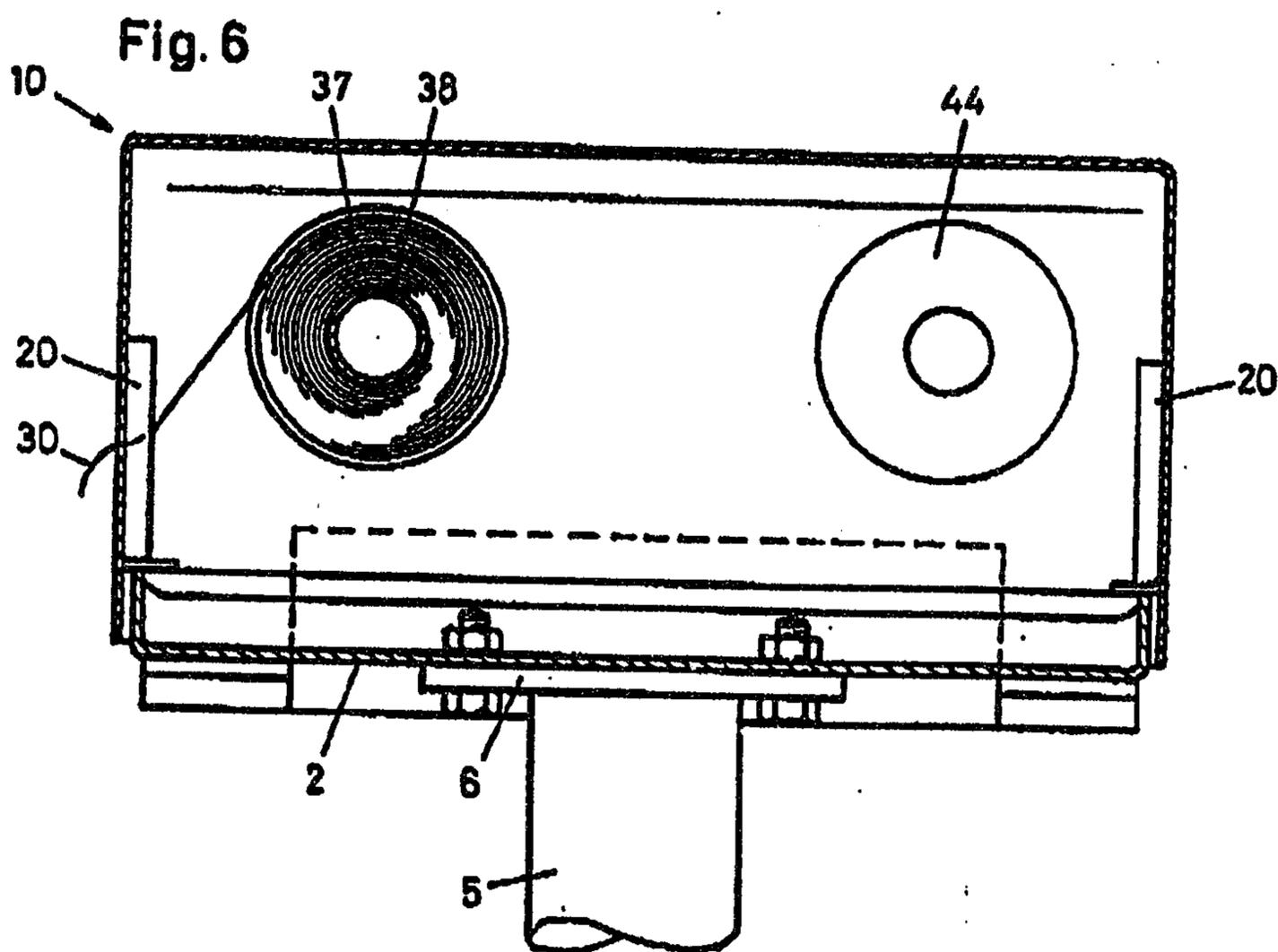
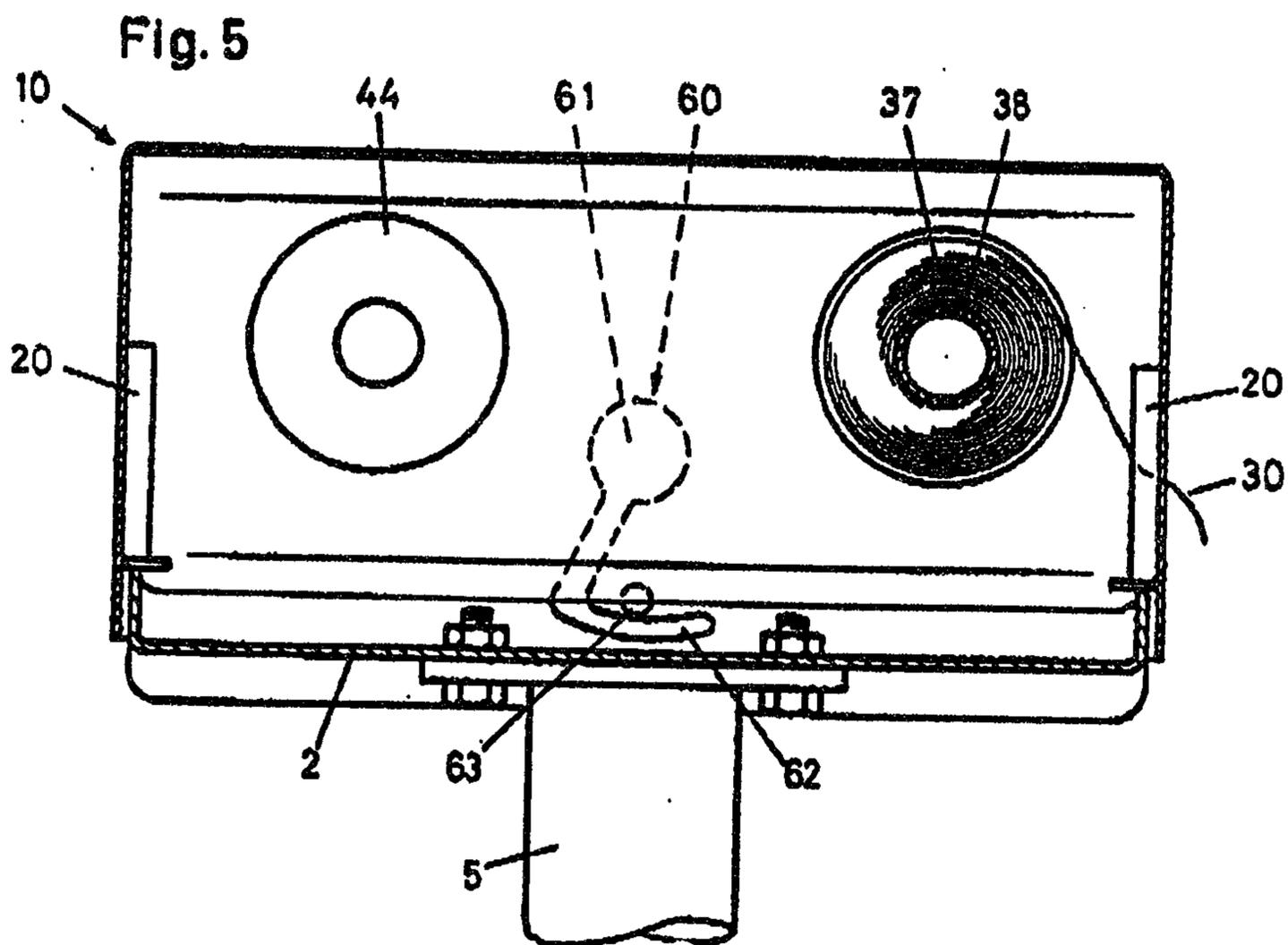


Fig. 2







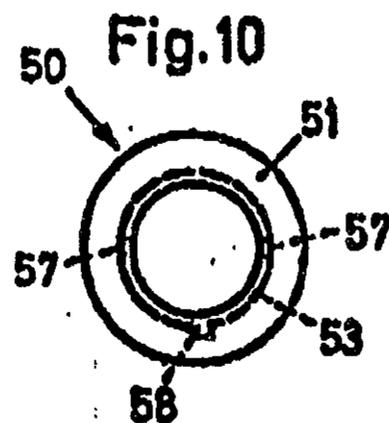
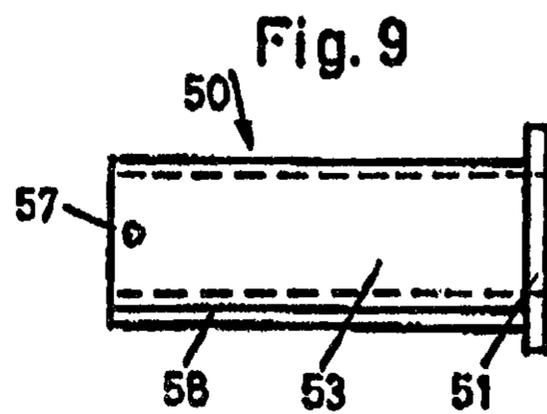
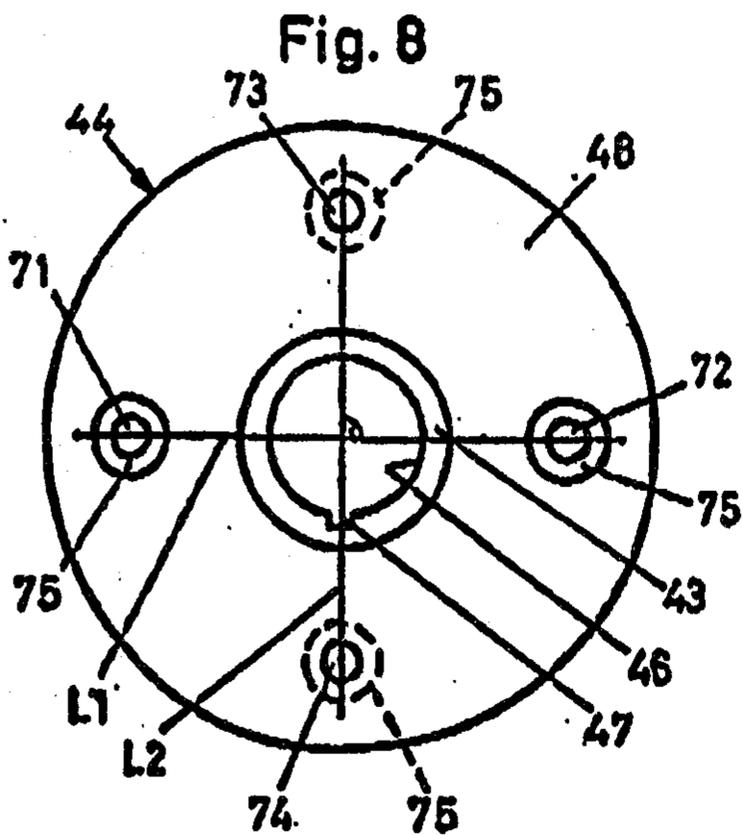
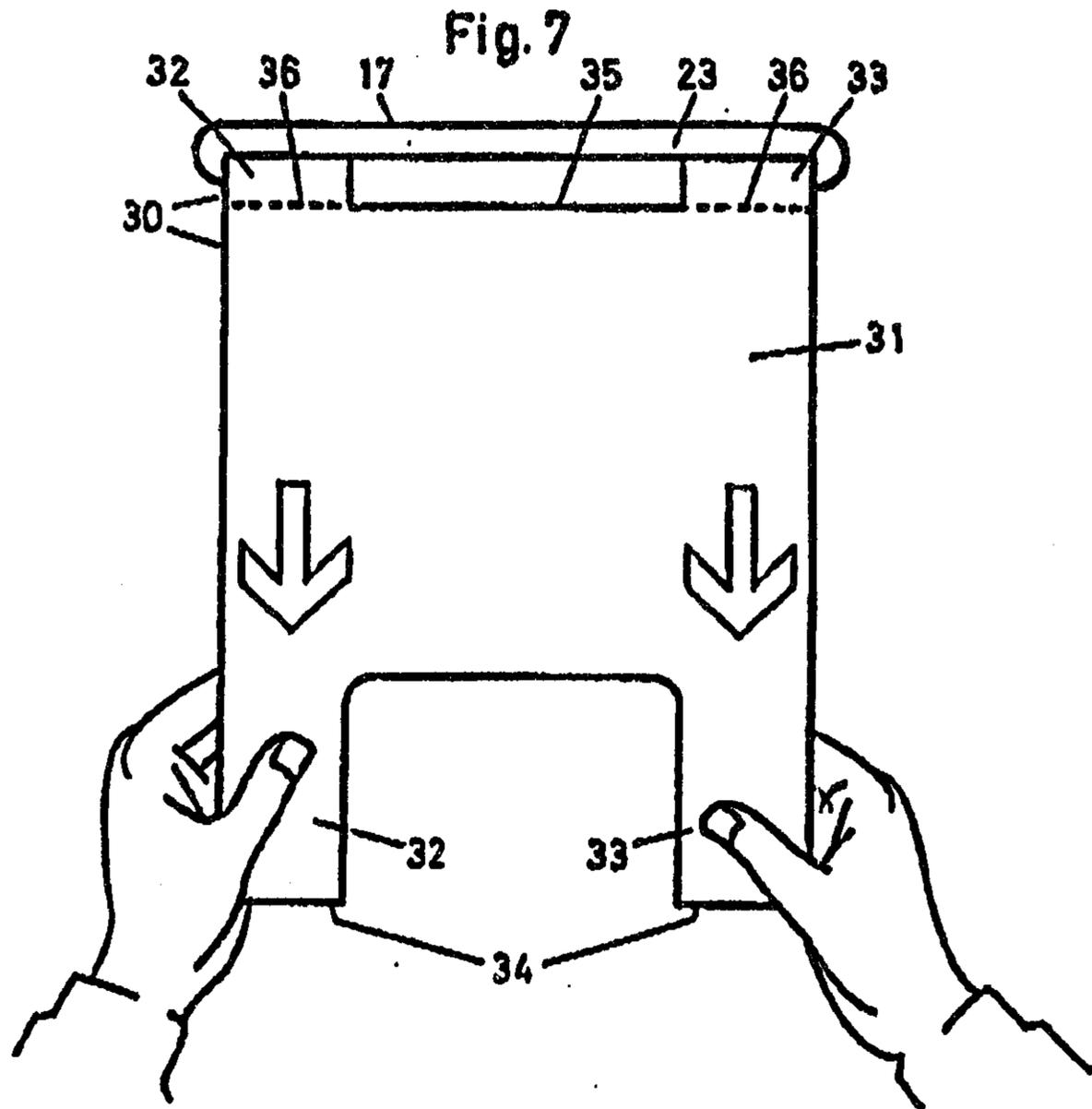


Fig. 11

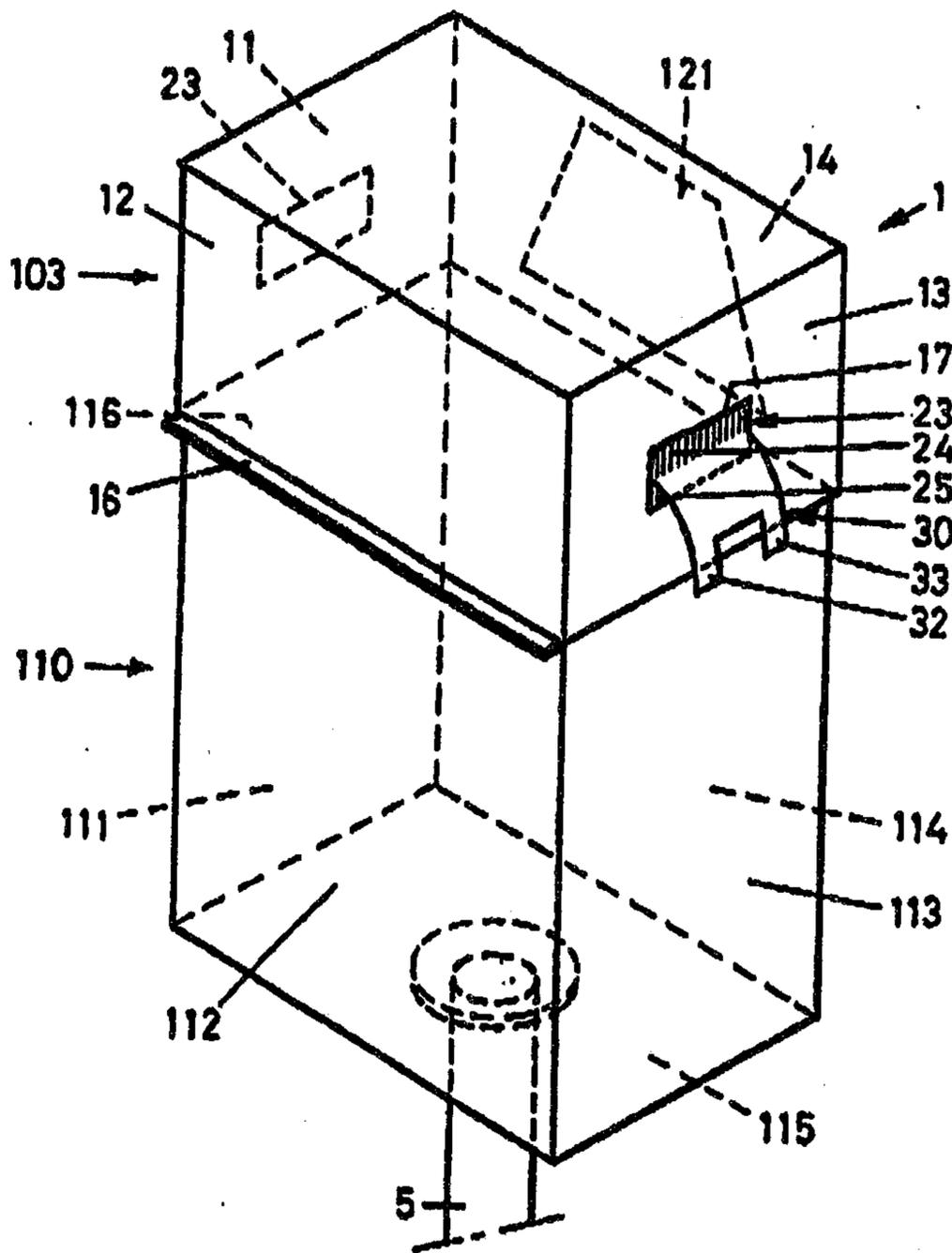


Fig. 12

