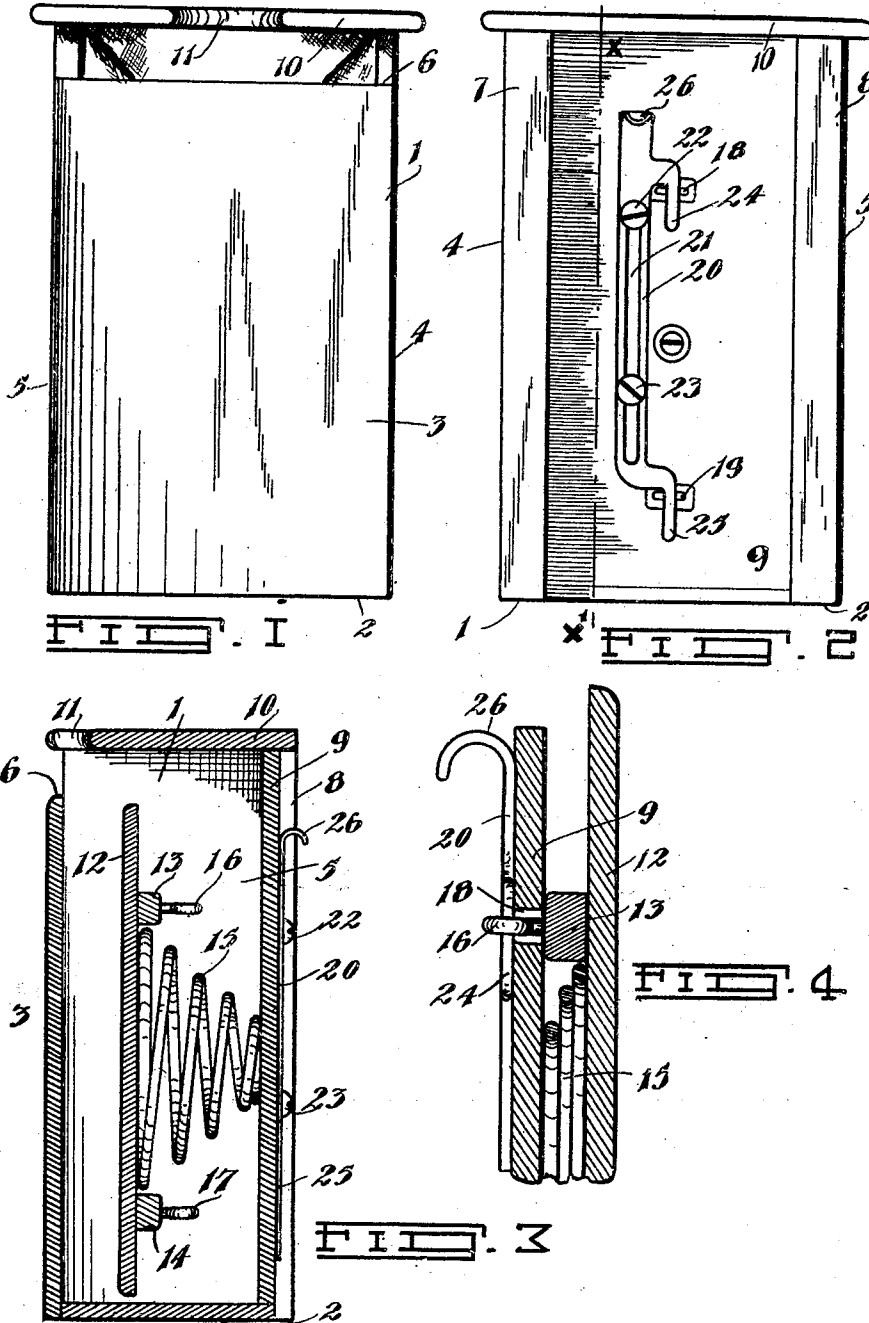


J. OLIVER.
BAG CASE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 13, 1908.

920,632.

Patented May 4, 1909.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN OLIVER, OF WESTBOURNE, MANITOBA, CANADA.

BAG-CASE.

No. 920,632.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 4, 1909.

Application filed April 13, 1908. Serial No. 426,898.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I JOHN OLIVER, of the village of Westbourne, in the Province of Manitoba, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bag-Cases, of which the following is the specification.

My invention relates to improvements in bag cases, especially paper bags, and the object of the invention is to provide a case into which a considerable number of bags can be inserted, and from which they can be readily withdrawn, any number at a time.

It consists essentially in a rectangular box having an open top and face; a removable top and back, the back carrying a second false spring back, and means for locking the backs together, the parts being arranged and constructed as hereinafter more particularly described.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my bag case as it appears complete. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation as in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view through the case, the section being taken in the plane X X', Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detailed vertical sectional view through a portion of the false and the removable back, showing the manner in which the one is locked to the other.

In the drawings like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

1 is a rectangular casing having a bottom 2; a front face 3, and side members 4 and 5. The front face 3 is somewhat shorter than the side pieces as is shown at 6, the purpose of which will shortly appear.

7 and 8 are strips secured to the bottom and side pieces of the casing, and extending up the rear to form a rear abutment for the removable back.

9 is the removable back which is of a width that will pass conveniently between the side pieces 4 and 5 and rest against the strips 7 and 8, when in position.

10 is the top which is fastened securely to the back 9 and when the back is in position it rests over the top of the casing, as shown in the drawings. The top has a portion 11 notched or cut away centrally and at the front which is to allow for the insertion of the finger when removing a bag.

12 is the false back which is reinforced by two cross braces 13 and 14 secured to it at the rear side.

15 is a spring fastened securely to the rear of the false back at one side and to the removable back 19 at the other; such spring wholly supporting the false back as shown.

16 and 17 are eyes fastened centrally to the braces 13 and 14 respectively.

Directly opposite the eyes are provided in the back 9 two openings 18 and 19 through which the eyes are designed to pass when the false back is forced over toward the removable back.

20 is a sliding plate having a longitudinal slot 21 therein, and it is secured to the back 9 by a set of bolts 22, 23, which pass into and through the slot. The bolts are spaced apart a distance which will always keep the plate vertically alined and free to slide up or down.

24 and 25 are two arms extending from the plate and forming a locking bar as now explained. When the plate 20 is pulled or forced upwardly to the limiting position of the slot, the ends of the arms 24 and 25 respectively are just above the edge of the openings 18 and 19. By forcing the false back toward the removable back the eyes 16 and 17, as already stated, are passed into and through the openings 18 and 19. In this position if the plate 20 be slid downwardly the arms 18 and 19 will pass through each of the eyes, thereby holding or locking the false back to the other. The upper end of the plate is hooked at 26 in order to facilitate in sliding it.

When it is required to use my bag case the false back is locked as described to the removable bottom and the two portions partially removed. A number of bags, say forty or fifty, is then placed on the false back with the closed end or bottom of the bags at the top. The bags and the back are then forced down into the casing and the plate 20 is drawn upwardly, releasing the false back. This presses the bags tightly against the inside of the face 3, and the bags are in this way held tightly in position. When it is required to refill, the case can be turned over if it be convenient to do so and the removable back forced in till the false back can be locked, when the bags can be again inserted as before described.

It will be understood that the bag case can be made of any size suitable to receive a bag. I consider that one in business would

equip himself with several of different sizes, in which the ordinary sizes of bags would be kept.

What I claim as my invention is:

- 5 1. In a bag case, the combination with a casing having an open top and back and with a set of strips secured longitudinally to the sides at the rear and having the front piece somewhat shorter than the side pieces, 10 of a removable back adapted to pass within the casing and to rest normally against the strips; a top piece secured to the back and closing over the casing; a false back secured to the removable back by a spring and means 15 for locking the backs together, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a bag case, the combination with the removable back and the false back of a spring interconnecting the backs, a set of eyes extending from the false back and 20 adapted to pass into and through openings in the removable back, and a sliding plate carried on the rear of the removable back having arms adapted to pass into the eyes when they are passed through the openings, 25 as and for the purpose specified.

Signed at Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 31st day of March, 1908.

JOHN OLIVER.

Witnesses:

JAS. M. TAPLEY,
GERALD S. ROXBURGH.