

No. 808,170.

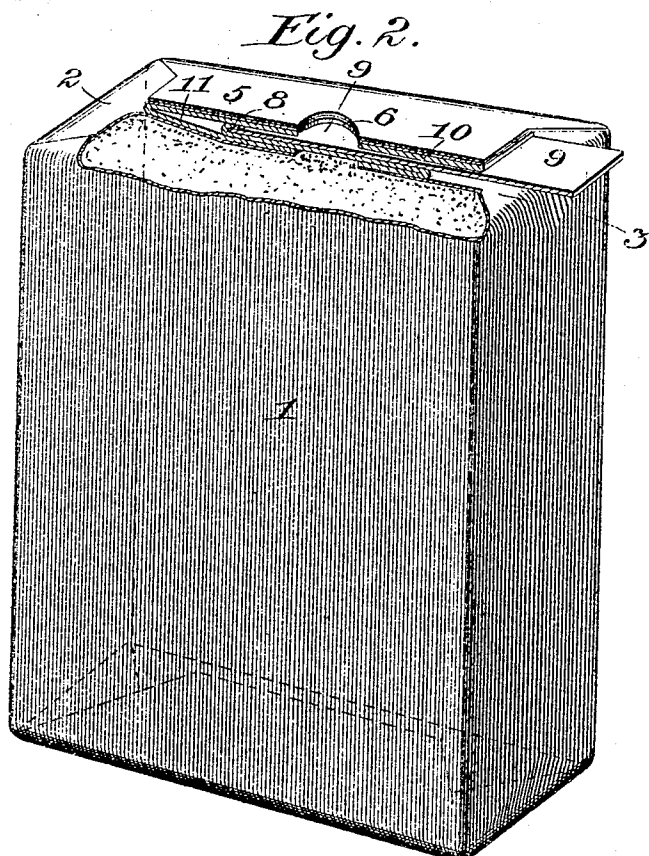
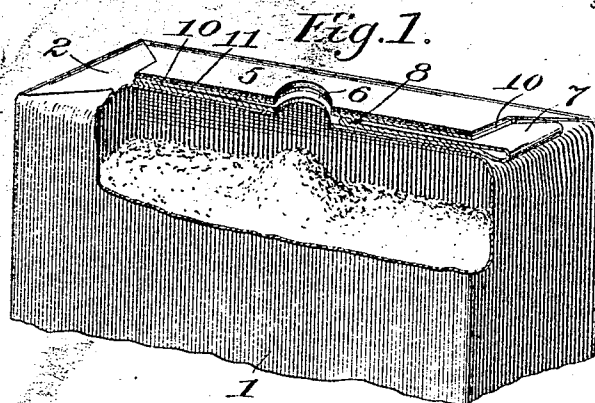
J. ROGERS.

PATENTED DEC. 26, 1905. ✓

BAG.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 20, 1905.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

Geo. E. Clauett
J. B. Hill.

By

Inventor:

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Bymes & Townsend,
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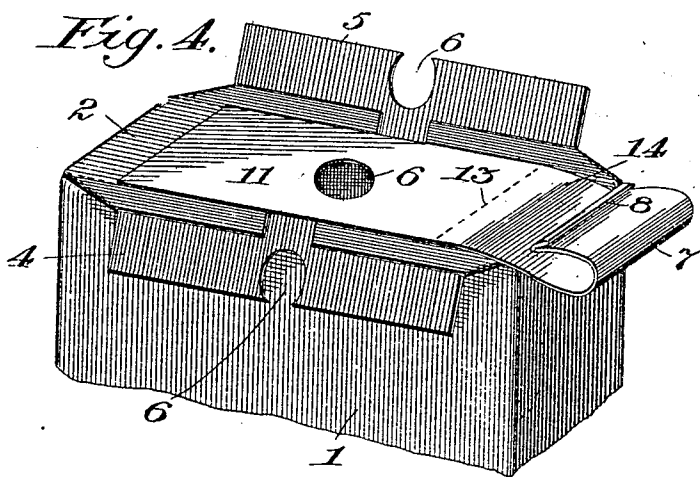
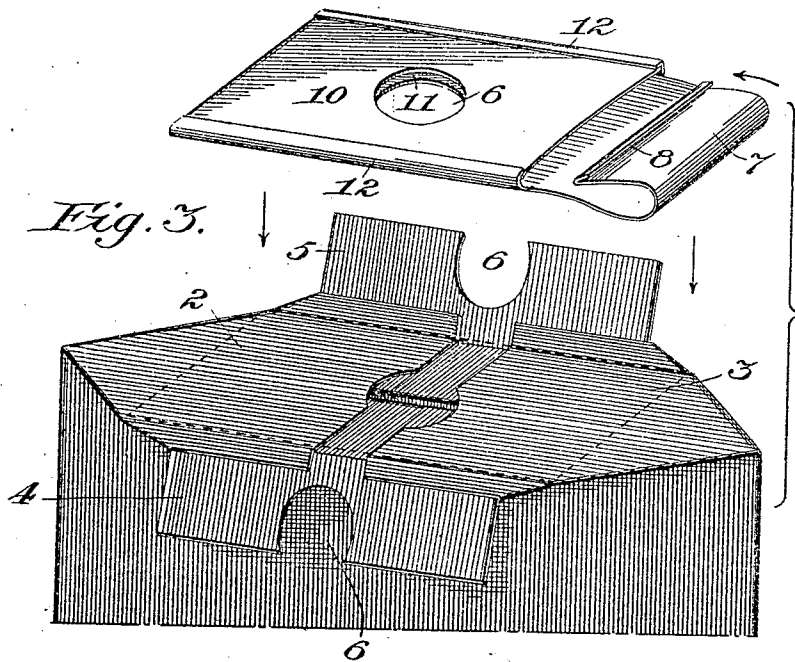
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 5.

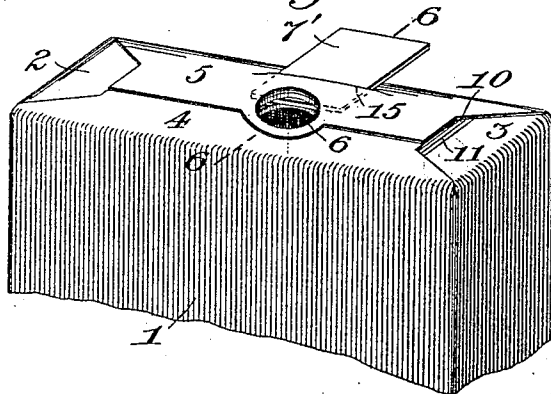


Fig. 6.

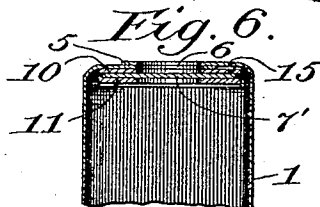


Fig. 7.

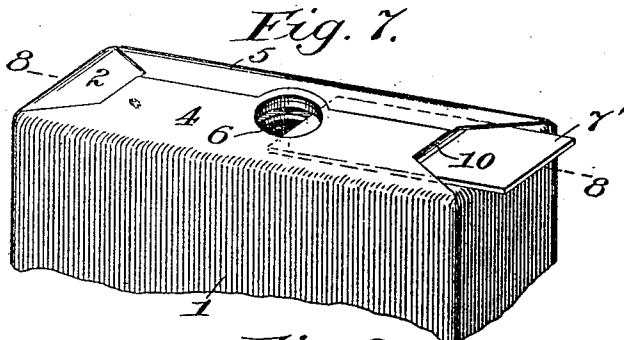
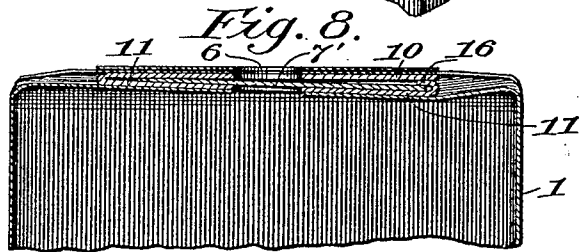


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ROGERS, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BAG.

No. 808,170.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 26, 1905.

Application filed April 20, 1905. Serial No. 256,613.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ROGERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bags, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to bags which are filled through a small opening by means of a tube or funnel.

The improved bag, which is usually of paper, but may be of cloth, has a folded top and bottom, a filling-opening in the top, and a sliding piece to close the opening. In the preferred construction the bag has a diamond-folded top and bottom and the closing-piece slides between reinforcing and guiding members of heavy paper which are interposed between the primary and finishing bag-folds and have openings registering with those in the folds.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the upper part of a paper bag having a circular filling-opening in the top, a portion being broken away to show the arrangement of the reinforcing members and slide. Fig. 2 is a similar perspective view of the filled bag with the slide pushed inward to close the filling-opening. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the partially-folded upper end of the bag and a separate unit comprising the apertured upper and lower reinforcing members and the slide to be inserted and pasted between the primary and finishing folds. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the partially-folded upper end of a modified bag employing a lower reinforcing member only. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the upper end of a modified bag employing a separate transversely-movable slide. Fig. 6 is a transverse vertical section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the upper end of a modified bag employing a separate slide which is inserted between the ends of the reinforcing members, and Fig. 8 is a vertical section on the line 8 8 of Fig. 7.

The paper bag 1 chosen for illustration is closed at both its top and bottom by diamond folds comprising primary folds 2 3 and finishing-folds 4 5. A circular or other filling opening 6 is cut through the folds. This opening is closed by a piece 7 or 7', which preferably slides between apertured reinforcing and guiding members of heavy paper.

The bag shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 has a slide 7, the free end of which is folded over to

form a short lip 8, which serves to engage a thin metal blade 9, by which the slide is pushed inward to its closed position. Apertured upper and lower members 10 11, of heavy paper, are employed in the bag shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, which serve to reinforce the filling-opening and guide the slide. The slide and reinforcing members are preferably integral, being formed from a rectangular strip of heavy paper, the upper member 10 being folded over and secured in place by marginal flanges 12, which extend from the lower member and may be pasted over the edges of the upper one. The unit thus formed is inserted and pasted between the primary folds 2 3 and the finishing-folds 4 5, as indicated in Fig. 3.

The closure shown in Fig. 4 is similar to that of Fig. 3, except that the upper reinforcing member 10 is omitted. The lower member 11 may also be omitted, the slide then extending merely to the position indicated by the dotted line 13 and being pasted to the primary fold 3 along its end 14.

The bag shown in Figs. 5, 6 employs a separate slide 7', of cardboard, the end of which is introduced between the upper and lower reinforcing members 10 11 through slits 15, cut through the upper finishing-fold and reinforcing member. To close the filling-opening of this bag, the card is pushed entirely through the slits and is then slipped backward beneath the member 10, so that its rear edge lies behind the slits 15.

The bag shown in Figs. 7, 8 also employs a separate slide 7', of cardboard, which is inserted laterally between the exposed ends of the upper and lower reinforcing members 10 11. The lower member 11 has a marginal lip 16, and in closing the bag the slide is first pushed inward as far as it will go and is then pushed backward beneath this lip.

These bags can be made from four to six inches shorter than other bags of the same capacity. The heavy paper used for the reinforcing members and slide is considerably less expensive than the bag-paper. The bag can be filled through a comparatively small opening, and the contents can be packed much more closely than when the entire top is open, the filling-tube closely fitting the opening and preventing any escape of material. The bag can be filled through a vertical tube and on any of the ordinary machines by substituting a smaller tube. The filled bag can be quickly and securely closed

and is a package with square ends suitable for shipping. The bag is also convenient for the consumer, since portions of the contents can be removed from time to time and the balance retained and protected by closing the slide.

I claim—

1. A bag, comprising a folded end having a filling-opening, and a slide movable between the end folds and across said opening, as set forth.

2. A bag, comprising a diamond-folded end having a filling-opening, and a slide movable between the primary and finishing folds and across said opening, as set forth.

3. A bag, comprising a folded end, a reinforcing member between the end folds, there being a filling-opening in the end folds and reinforcing member, and a slide movable between the end folds and across said opening, as set forth.

4. A bag, comprising a folded end, upper and lower reinforcing members between the end folds, there being a filling-opening in the end folds and reinforcing members, and a slide movable between said reinforcing members and across said opening, as set forth.

5. A bag, comprising a diamond-folded end, upper and lower reinforcing members between the primary and finishing folds, there being a filling-opening in said folds and reinforcing members, and a slide movable between said reinforcing members and across said opening, as set forth.

6. A bag, comprising a folded end, a reinforcing member between the end folds, there

being a filling-opening in the end folds and reinforcing member, and a slide, integral with the reinforcing member and movable between the end folds and across said opening, as set forth.

7. A bag, comprising a diamond-folded end, upper and lower reinforcing members between the primary and finishing folds, there being a filling-opening in said folds and reinforcing members, and a slide, integral with one of the reinforcing members and movable between said members and across said opening, as set forth.

8. A bag, comprising a folded end, a reinforcing member between the end folds, there being a filling-opening in the end folds and reinforcing member, and a flexible slide, integral with the reinforcing member and movable between the end folds and across said opening, said slide having a marginal lip, as set forth.

9. A bag, comprising a diamond-folded end, upper and lower reinforcing members between the primary and finishing folds, there being a filling-opening in said folds and reinforcing members, and a flexible slide, integral with one of the reinforcing members and movable between said members and across said opening, said slide having a marginal lip, as set forth.

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

JOHN ROGERS.

Witnesses:

FRANK STONE,

KENT M. AUSTIN.