No. 689,798. Patented Dec. 24, 1901.

C. F. FRANCISCO.

PAPER BAG HOLDER.

(Application filed Jan. 24, 1901.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

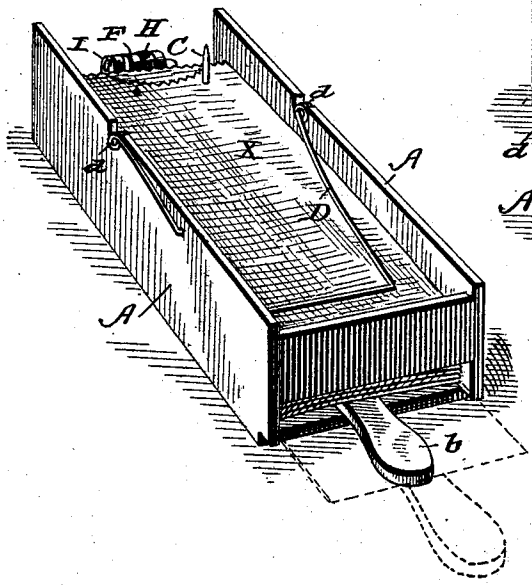


Fig. 2.

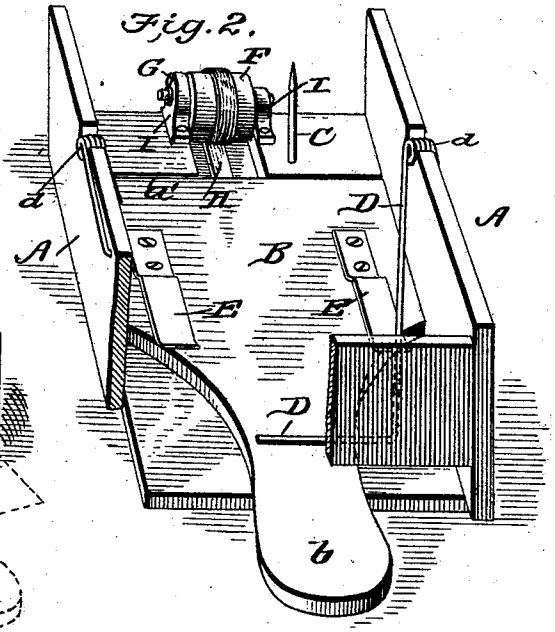


Fig. 3.

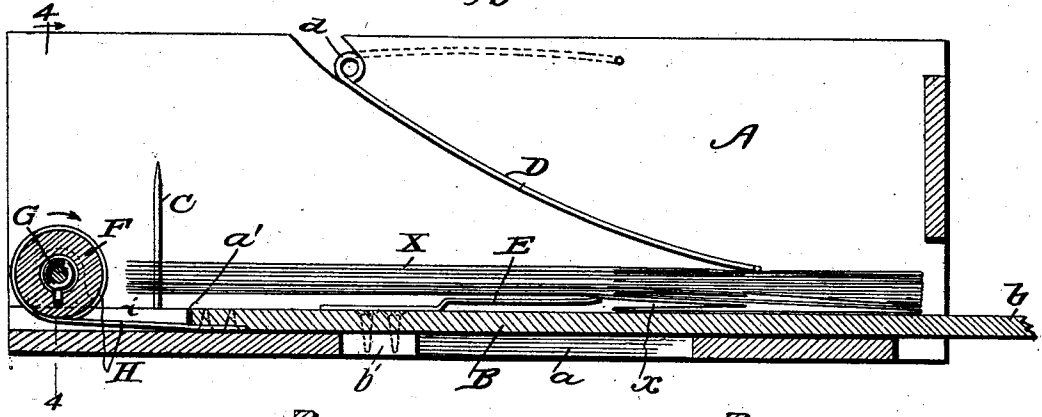
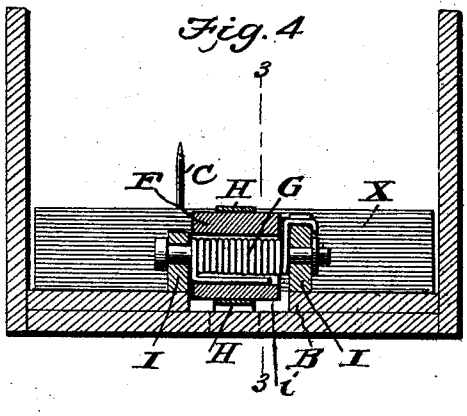


Fig. 4



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Fig. 5.

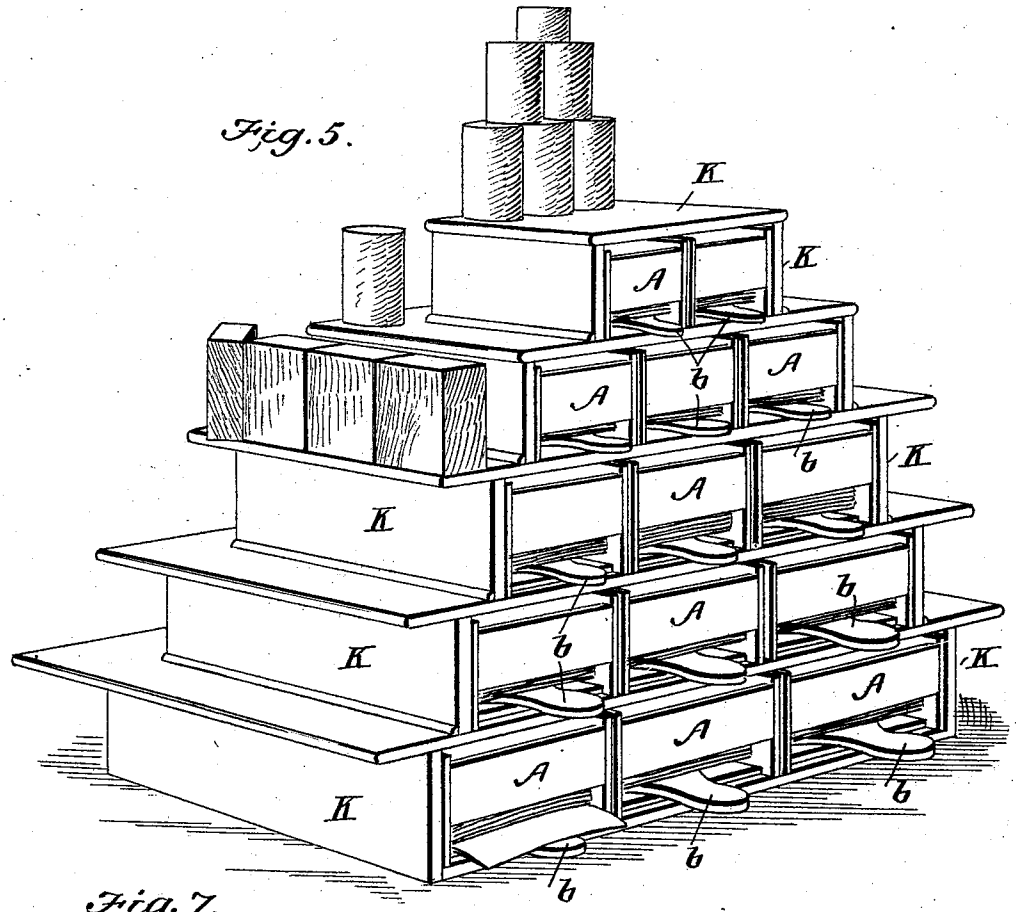


Fig. 7.

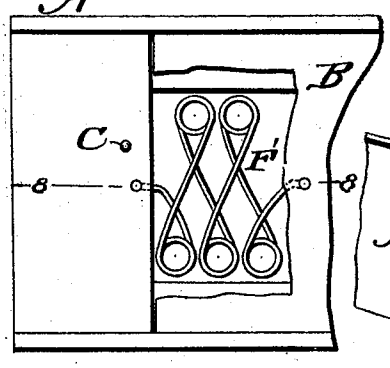


Fig. 6.

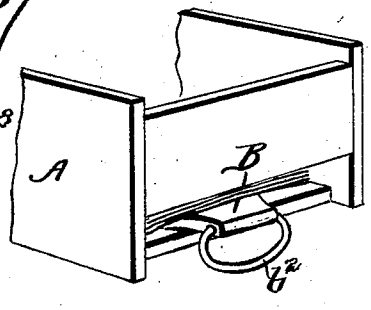
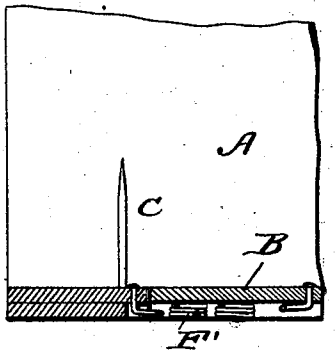


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES FRANCIS FRANCISCO, OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO MARY E. FRANCISCO, OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, AND EDGAR L. MAYDOLE, OF RAMONA, CALIFORNIA.

PAPER-BAG HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,798, dated December 24, 1901.

Application filed January 24, 1901. Serial No. 44,506. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES FRANCIS FRANCISCO, residing at San Diego, in the county of San Diego and State of California, have invented an Improved Paper-Bag Holder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement in that class of devices which are adapted for holding paper bags and like articles for use in grocery, confectionery, and other stores and which are so constructed and arranged as to permit a single bag to be removed from the pack or bundle without disturbing the others.

My invention is embodied in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed, the same being illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bag holder or receptacle partly filled with bags. Fig. 2 is a perspective view, part being broken away, without the bags. Fig. 3 is an enlarged central vertical longitudinal section of the bag-holder with bags in due position therein. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a casing containing a series of my bag-receptacles. Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing a modification of the bag-extractor. Fig. 7 is a bottom view of the bag-receptacle, showing a modified arrangement of a retracting-spring. Fig. 8 is a section on line 8 8 of Fig. 7.

A indicates a drawer-like receptacle or pigeonhole, in which paper bags X are held detachably, and B is a bag-extractor, consisting of a plate arranged and adapted to slide on the bottom of said receptacle, the same being provided with a reduced portion *b*, which projects from the front end of the receptacle and serves as a handle for drawing out the extractor, and thereby removing the under bag from the pack or bundle.

I will first describe my improved bag-receptacle proper.

The bags X are laid upon the slide B with their folded bottoms adjacent to its handle *b* and are secured detachably in such position by means of a spike or pointed pin C, which is fixed in and projects vertically from the bottom of the receptacle A near its inner end. The said spike pierces the bags at a point near their open ends. The bags X are held pressed down by a wire spring D, whose coiled ends *d* are suitably secured in notches in the sides of the receptacle A. The slide B is provided with spring-fingers E for engagement with the bottom fold *x* of the bag which lies next to it. As shown in Fig. 2, these fingers are fixed on the slide B, and their free ends, which are slightly raised, project in the direction of the handle *b*. It is apparent that when the slide B is drawn out, as shown by dotted lines, Fig. 1, its fingers E will pass between the body and bottom fold *x* of the under bag, and thus pull such bag off the pin C, which will tear out of its mouth or open end, the other bags being left undisturbed in position. The bag is thus drawn out of the receptacle A far enough to enable it to be seized manually and completely removed.

It will be noted that the free ends of the spring bag-ejectors E are raised and project toward the handle *b* of slide B and that the spring D is so constructed and arranged that its free end lies between the springs E and the opening at the front of receptacle A and that it alone comes in contact with the bags X, resting on the slide B. The result is that the free upturned ends of the springs E serve as fulcra, and the bags are so held or pressed upward at a point in advance of their bottom folds *x* as to open the latter, as shown in Fig. 3, to insure due engagement of the springs E therewith when the slide B is drawn out.

The slide B may be pushed back manually into its normal or original position; but it is automatically retracted by the spring drum or pulley F and a strap H. The drum is journaled in lugs I and lies partly in a groove *i*, formed in the bottom of the bag-receptacle A. A torsion wire spring G is coiled within it. The strap H connects the drum F and slide B and extends in the aforesaid groove. It is obvious that since the spring G tends to ro-

tate the pulley F in direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 3 the slide B will be automatically retracted when released after having been drawn out. The inner end of extractor B abuts the shoulders a', which prevents it sliding too far. A block b', sliding in a slot a in the bottom of the receptacle A, serves as a stop preventing movement in the other direction.

In practice I arrange a series of pigeonholes or receptacles A in a series of horizontal rows in a suitable case or box that may be placed on the counter or a shelf wherever convenience or use requires; but the receptacle may of course be used alone and suspended vertically, if desired.

In Fig. 6 I show a modification, the handle portion of the extractor B being cut off and a hinged ring b^2 substituted. The same folds and is pendent when not in use, so that it does not project beyond the end of the receptacle A, but over the bottom of the latter, which is cut away, as shown. With this form of extractor the receptacle A is particularly adapted for use in situations where space is limited—for example, in case the receptacle is secured beneath a counter or shelf with its delivery end toward the aisle.

In Figs. 7 and 8 I show a wire spring F', having a series of bends, the same being arranged flatwise in a recess in the bottom of the receptacle A and its bent-up ends projecting through and clasping upon the extractor B and body of the receptacle A, respectively.

In Fig. 5 I show bag-receptacles A arranged in a pyramidal casing K, which is constructed with a series of horizontal suspended rows of pockets, each adapted for reception of a drawer A. The delivery ends of the several drawers are flush with the open ends of the casing-pockets. This casing K is adapted to be set on a counter or shelf in any convenient place and subserves another practical use in that the several steps or lateral projections of the same support packages of goods, as illustrated in the drawings. The casing thus serves as an effective display-stand.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the bag-receptacle having a pin fixed at its inner end, of the bag-supporting slide B, having a reduced projecting handle and arranged at the bottom of said receptacle, the bag-ejecting plate-springs E, fixed on the slide, their free ends being raised and projecting toward the handle of the slide, the spring D bearing at its free end at a point in advance of the springs E, the spring retracting device arranged at the rear end of the bag-receptacle, and a strap connected therewith and also with the slide, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination with the bag-receptacle having a pin at its inner end, of the bag-supporting slide B having a reduced projecting handle and arranged at the bottom of the receptacle, the bag-ejecting plate-springs E, fixed on the slide, their free ends being raised and projecting toward the handle of the slide, the spring D bearing at its free end at a point in advance of the springs E, the rotatable spring drum or pulley F supported in lugs at the rear end of the bag-receptacle, and a strap wound thereon and attached to the slide, and lying in the groove in the bag-receptacle, as shown and described.

CHARLES FRANCIS FRANCISCO.

Witnesses:
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MAUDE FRANCISCO.