B. HIRSCH.

POUCH.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 15, 1919.

1,370,966. Patented Mar. 8, 1921.

Fig. 1.

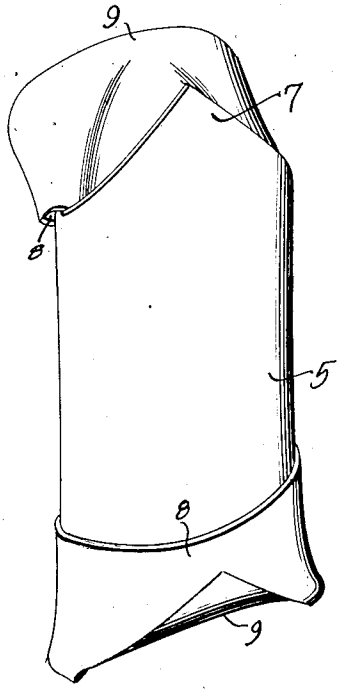


Fig. 2.

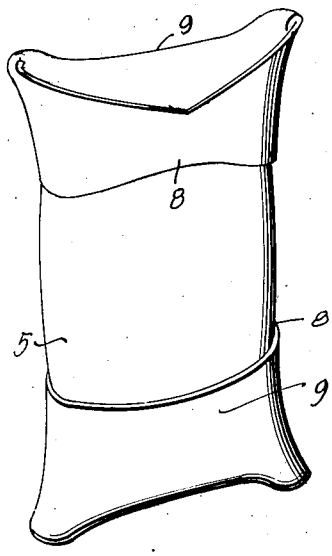


Fig. 3.

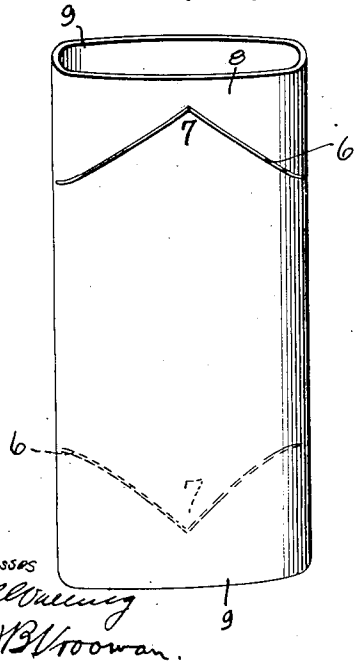
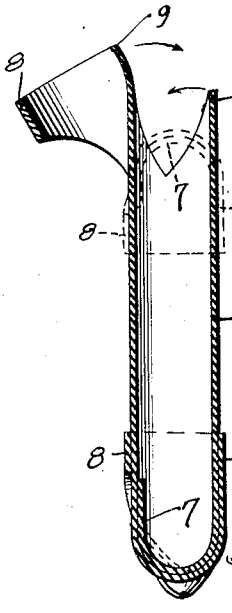


Fig. 4



Witnesses

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POUCH.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN HIRSCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Leominster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pouches, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a pouch and has for its principal object the production of a simple and efficient structure which may be employed for either of several purposes, such for instance as being a receptacle for tobacco, cigars, or other objects and may also be used as a pillow and other like cushions.

Another object of this invention is the production of a pouch which is formed from an open ended receptacle of flexible material and is constructed so that it may be easily closed and held in such condition without the employment of any secondary securing means.

Another object of the invention is the production of a pouch which is formed from a single tube of material having slits at its ends whereby the slits will form flaps adjacent the ends together with loops at the ends of the pouch so that in closing the pouch the flaps and loops may be operated to close the end portions of the device and thus retain whatever might be positioned within the pouch.

A still further object of this invention is the production of a simple structure of the character specified, which owing to its simplicity minimizes the cost of production and further has no complicated parts or secondary securing means, and the possibility of the device becoming inoperative when in use is greatly reduced.

One practical form of construction and assembly of the present invention will be hereinafter described and is illustrated in the drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a detail perspective view of the pouch, one end being closed, and the other end being in the process of being closed.

Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the pouch in a closed condition.

Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the pouch showing both ends thereof open.

Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the device as illustrated in Fig. 1.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention about to be specifically described, the body of the pouch is designated at 5. By referring to Fig. 3 it will be understood that the pouch is formed of a tube of material without seam or the like and may be elliptical as illustrated in cross section or may be of any other desired shape. Also it will be noted that the ends of the pouch are open when the device is first constructed thus showing the pouch is formed from a single length of material and is assembled simply by providing the body with a plurality of incisions as will be hereinafter explained, said slits forming flaps and loops or fastening means, thus allowing the end portions of the body 5 to be closed, as desired.

As above stated, the body is provided with a pair of V-shaped slits 6. The slits are formed on opposite sides of the body with respect to each other, although this is not absolutely necessary. Each slit has its apex extending toward the outer end of the device thus forming flaps 7. Owing to the formation of the slits and the consequent construction of the flaps 7, there are provided fastening means in the form of a pair of loops or bands 8 at the ends of the body, it being noted that each loop 8 has its back 9 integral with the body 5 of the pouch.

The manner in which the ends of the pouch are closed will now be set forth although it should be understood that as the closure at one end is identical with the closure at the opposite end it will only be necessary to specify the closure at one end of the device. The end about to be closed will assume the position shown in Fig. 3. At this time the outer surfaces of the loop 8 is exposed. Then the loop is turned over backwardly to be turned inside out as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. Thus the loop is removed from above the flap 7 contiguous thereto normally. As just stated, the normal inner surfaces of the loop 8 are now exposed with the normal outer surfaces turned inwardly as will be apparent from consideration of

the figures last referred to. The flap 7 is then bent over and inwardly as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 4 and also by the dotted line in this figure. Accordingly the outer surface of the flap 7 will still be exposed although the tip of the flap will be engaging the inner rear surface of the body 5 of the pouch.

The back 9 of the loop is then folded forwardly upon the flap 7 and downwardly to extend upon the front side of the body of the pouch as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4. At this time it will be understood that the loop, still in its wrong side out condition, will be extending in front of the pouch body. However, it will be seen that the back of the loop is bearing upon the flap 7, with the flap extending in the opposite direction to the direction of extension of the back of the loop, since the loop is folded forwardly as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 4. The loop again is twisted right side out. To accomplish this, the back 9 of the loop will be retained in its folded condition as illustrated at the lower portion of Fig. 2. The front portion 8 of the loop is then twisted over the top of the pouch and as it is twisted, obviously it will be turned right side out and the loop will then be engaging the base of the back thereof on which the forward portion is formed, as shown at the upper portion of Fig. 2. From this description it will be seen that in closing the end of the pouch, the loop is turned rearwardly first wrong side out and continued in the rearward turn and is again turned to be right side out, whereas the flap is bent inwardly to fit under the loop after the loop has been finally folded to closed position. It will be understood, however, that between the two twistings or folds of the loop as the same is being moved to a closed position, the flap is folded to its closed position. Briefly, the loop is folded inside out rearwardly, whereupon the flap is folded to a closed position and then the loop is folded to fit over the folded flap, with the outer portion of the loop being again folded rearwardly which will cause the loop to be right-side out and be in a folded condition about the flap. Thus the flap will be efficiently held in a folded condition.

It will be noted from this construction that the back of the loop comprises really a second flap, being a flap structure in addition to the flap 7. The forward portion of the loop 8 is merely a retaining means for holding the second flap, that is, the back of the loop, in its folded condition since the forward portion of the loop will fit around upon the opposite side of the pouch body adjacent the base of its back, thus holding the back of the loop in a folded condition. This end is attained without the employment of any secondary securing means such as buttons, clasps or the like which may be torn from place and which certainly increase the cost of the production of devices upon which the same are placed.

After one end of the pouch has been closed as above specified, the body of the pouch may be filled with any material which is to be carried thereby and then the open end of the pouch may be closed, thus causing both ends of the pouch to be efficiently closed as shown in Fig. 2.

As will be understood, the pouch is formed from a single length of flexible material and is provided with two slits and the structure is then complete. It is quickly and easily folded to inclose material or articles placed therein as above specified and without danger of opening after being so folded. It produces also a substantially air tight structure, thus causing the material placed therein to be prevented from drying out or from other objections due to exposure. The folding as above stated, first involves the folding inwardly of the flap and then the rearward and wrong side out turning the loop so that the loop may then be folded over the folded flap whereupon the forward portion of the loop is again folded rearwardly bringing its outer surface outward so that it will engage around the pouch body and thus hold the structure at this end in a closed position. From the foregoing description it will be seen that a very simple and efficient structure has been provided in the nature of a pouch adapted to retain whatever may be positioned therein without danger of exposure of such material or displacement thereof. The pouch is very simple in construction being in the form of an article of manufacture as all that is necessary to complete this form of the device is the provision of a length of flexible hollow material which has a pair of slits formed therein. The slits provide independent flaps and loops which are assembled as above specified.

The foregoing description and accompanying drawings have reference to what might be considered to be the approved or preferred form of my invention. I desire it to be understood that I may make such changes in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts, materials, dimensions, et cetera, as may prove expedient and fall within the scope of the appended claims.

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

1. A receptacle having an incision therein, said incision being deflected from a line passing through the ends of the incision to provide closure means for the receptacle comprising a flap and a loop.

2. A receptacle having a V-shaped in-

cision therein to provide both a flap and a loop constituting closure means for the receptacle.

3. A receptacle having a V-shaped incision therein, said incision providing both a flap and a loop, said flap being foldable inwardly of the body, and the loop being foldable upon the flap and adapted to embrace the body of the receptacle for maintaining flap in a closed position.

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

BENJAMIN HIRSCH.

Witnesses:

JACOB HERSCHEOVITCH,

BANNIE GORDON.