

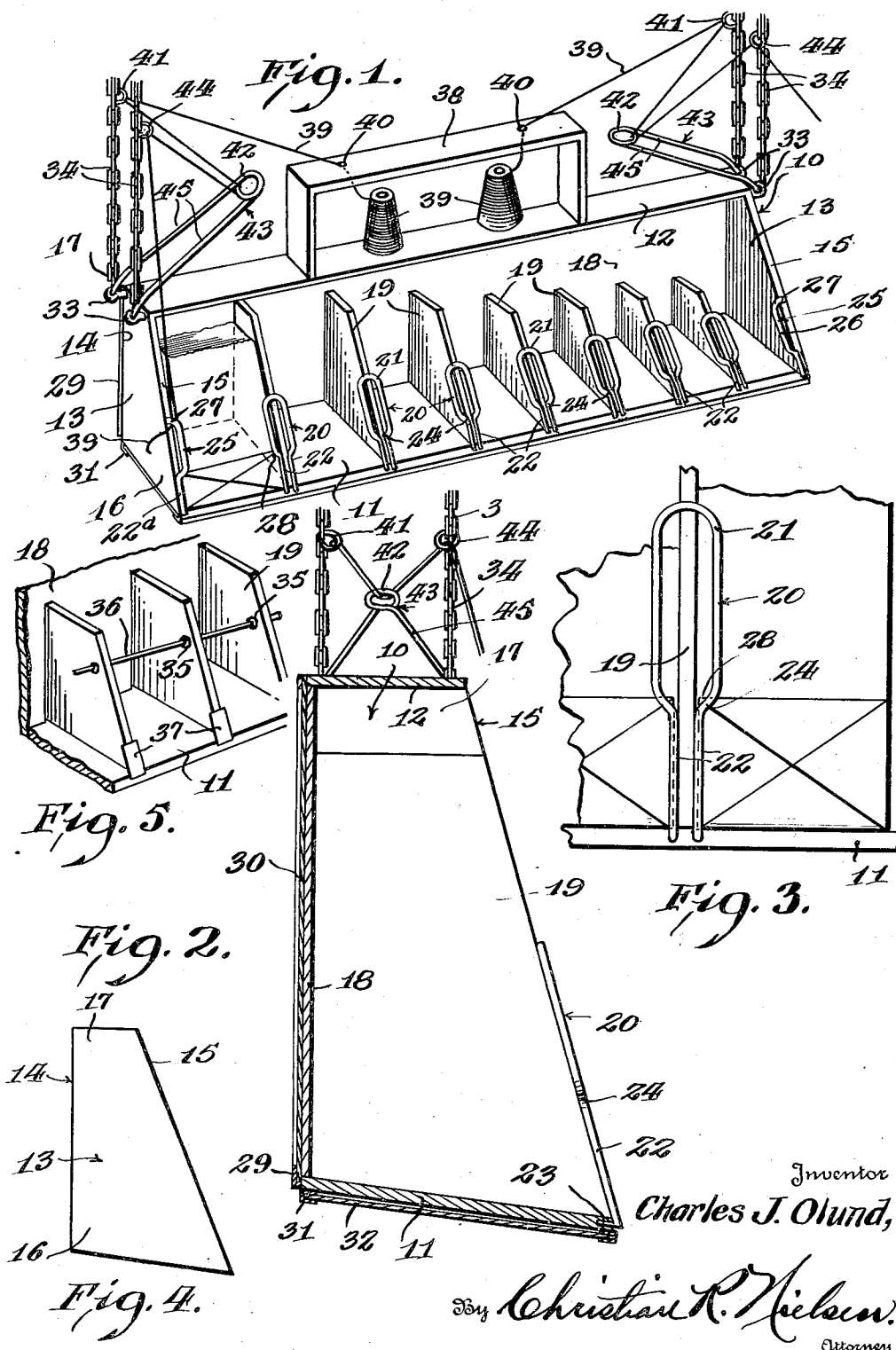
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COMBINED BAG, RACK AND TWINE HOLDER

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COMBINED BAG RACK AND TWINE HOLDER

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1 Claim. (Cl. 211—50)

My invention relates to a combined bag rack and twine holder and it consists in the constructions, arrangements and combinations herein described and claimed.

5 It is an object of the invention to provide a rack which may be readily suspended from the ceiling of a room, the base of the rack being so inclined as to afford a space suitable for display of advertising matter; and similarly the front
10 wall of the rack may support suitable advertising cards and the like.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a rack constructed to releasably hold a plurality of various sized bags in individual compartments,
15 the base of the rack being inclined so that the bags will feed by action of gravity toward the open end of the rack; as well as to provide an efficient holder for twine, as may be required in the wrapping of packages.

20 Additional objects, advantages and features of invention will be apparent from the following description and accompanying drawing, wherein

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention.

25 Figure 2 is an enlarged vertical sectional view thereof.

Figure 3 is a front elevation of a portion of the rack, illustrating one of the bag-holding members.

30 Figure 4 is a plan view of one of the end walls of the rack.

Figure 5 is a detail perspective view of a further means of retaining the bags within the compartments.

35 There is illustrated a rack generally indicated by the reference character 10, which as shown comprises a base 11 and top 12, connected by end walls 13.

40 The end walls 13 have a straight edge 14 and an inclined edge 15, and consequently the walls have ends 16—17 of different widths. The ends 16 of respective end walls are cut at an angle, as may be clearly seen in Figure 4, and to a pair of such end walls the base 11 is secured thereto by nails, screws, or otherwise, as found desirable.

45 Upon the straight edges 14 of the end walls 13 a front wall 18 is secured, this wall being of a width to connect the base 11 and the top wall 12, so that the front of the rack will be entirely closed.

50 With the box-like structure thus provided there are arranged suitably spaced partitions 19, which are arranged in vertical relation with respect to the base 11, being secured to the base 11 and the front wall 18. These partitions have a shape
55 similar to the end walls 13, but are of lesser

height, and as may be seen from Figure 1, are progressively shorter, the shortest partition being adjacent the right hand end wall 13. It should be noted that the partitions 19 are not equally spaced and therefore the various compartments are of different widths to accommodate bags of different widths or sizes.

As is generally known, paper bags as they come from the manufacturers are in a folded state, that is, the bottom portion of the bag is folded upon the bag body, and when such bags are arranged in a package, the ends of the package are not of like widths, the folded bottom portions of the bag obviously having a greater width than the open or mouth portions of the bag, and therefore the structure of rack as described provides a plurality of compartments having a wide base readily accommodating the base portions of the bags as packaged, and by inclining the base, as shown and described, the bags will feed forward, progressively as the foremost bag is withdrawn.

Upon the forward edge of each partition wall 19 a bag retainer 20 is arranged extended vertically thereon, and of a width to overlap a pair of compartments. As shown, the retainer comprises a wire bent to form an elongated loop 21, terminating in parallel spaced leg members, 22, and these leg members are bent at right angles as at 23 to define prongs, which may be driven into the base wall 11 for securement of the retainer. It should be noted that the loop portion 21 of the retainer where it joins with the leg members 22 is bent inward slightly as at 24, whereby the legs 22 are spaced apart a distance less than the loop 21, and by this construction, the legs 22 only overlap the bags in respective compartments to a small extent, while the loop portion 21 has a greater bearing area upon the bags.

40 The retainers 25 which are secured to the end walls 13, comprise a leg 22a from which there is extended a portion 26 bent outwardly to lie in a plane out of line with the leg, and terminates in a curved portion 27.

45 The retainers 20—25 are obviously of a resilient nature permitting a limited outward movement during withdrawal of a bag, and in practice, the bend 24 is formed at a point so as to lie adjacent the edge 28 of a retained bag, so that when withdrawing a bag from the rack it is only necessary to slightly spring the legs 22.

50 Suitable clips or grooves 29 are formed upon the front wall 18 for support of advertising cards, indicated at 30, and similarly the base 11 may have grooves 31 for reception of advertising matter, generally indicated at 32.

A pair of spaced eyelets 33 are mounted in respective end walls 13 adjacent the tops thereof to each of which a chain is attached, permitting the rack to be suspended from the ceiling of a room or other overhead structure, and ordinarily the rack will occupy such height as to bring the base 11 slightly above the eye of an observer so that the advertising matter thereon is readily discernible.

10 If found desirable, the partitions may be apertured as at 35, (see Fig. 5) to receive a wire 36 therethrough, thus preventing the top portions of the bags from falling outwardly, and in such case, a smaller retainer 37 may be employed.

15 Upon the top wall 12, I provide an enclosure 38 open upon one side and within this enclosure there are rotatably mounted a pair of cones of twine 39, the free ends of which are threaded through respective apertures 40 of the upper wall of the enclosure 38. The respective strands of twine are thence threaded through a loop 41 secured to one of a pair of the chains 34 and thence through an eyelet 42 of a tension member 43. From the eyelet 42 the thread is passed through a loop 44 of the other of the paired chains, and the free end may be temporarily secured by the end clip members 25 as indicated at the left hand portion of Figure 1. Of course,

other holding means than the clip 25 may be employed, if desired.

The tension means 43 comprises a wire bent intermediate its length to define the eyelet 42, thereby providing spaced leg members 45. The leg members 45 are pivoted in respective eyelets 33, and by this construction, it will be apparent that the outer or eyelet end of the tension means 43 will tend to swing downwardly, thereby holding the twine in taut condition.

While I have shown and described a preferred construction, I am well aware that modifications may be made, and I therefore consider as my own all such variations as fairly fall within the scope of the appended claim.

I claim:—

In a bag rack, a box-like structure having an open rear end, a base for the box inclined toward the open end, a plurality of spaced partitions defining compartments, a resilient retainer fixed at one end to the rack and in advance of a respective partition, said retainer comprising a pair of spaced leg portions, and a loop portion, said loop portion being of a width greater than the distance between the leg portions and adapted to overlap respective partitions and afford greater bearing contact with housed bags than said leg portions.

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