

No. 717,674.

PATENTED JAN. 6, 1903.

E. HAFFER.
TOBACCO POUCH.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 24, 1902.

NO MODEL.

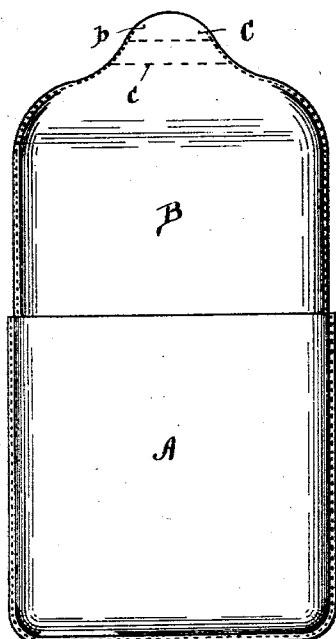


Fig. 1.

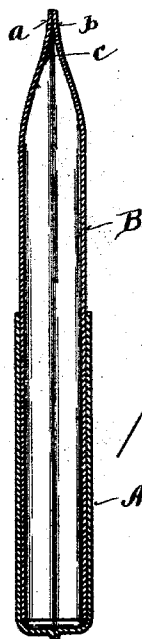


Fig. 2.

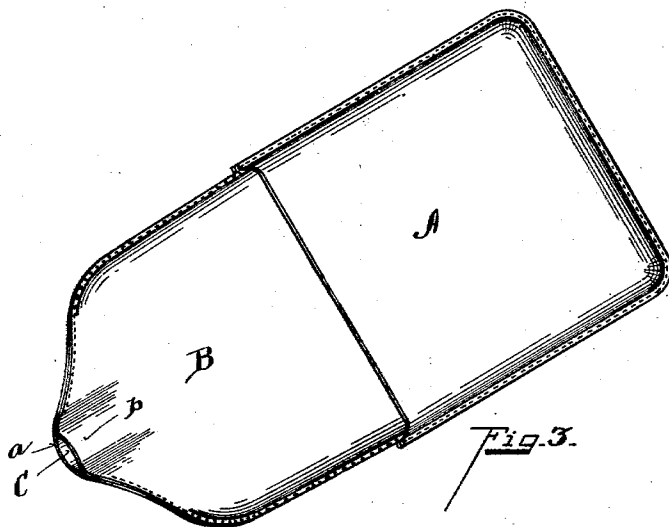


Fig. 3.

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TOBACCO-POUCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 717,674, dated January 6, 1903.

Application filed February 24, 1902. Serial No. 95,495. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD HAFFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pouches, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a pouch adapted to hold granular material, but primarily adapted for holding cut tobacco, such as is used for pipes or cigarettes.

The objects of the invention are to produce a pouch which will lie snugly in the pocket without inconvenience and which can be easily manipulated with one hand for filling a pipe or cigarette wrapping-paper.

Another object of the invention is to produce a pouch which can easily be opened up for insertion of a supply of tobacco and which when closed will be free from leakage either at the joint at which the package is opened for filling or at the mouth of the pouch through which the tobacco is discharged in use.

Another object of my invention is to produce a tobacco-pouch of flexible material so formed and shaped that the elasticity of the lips, either of the material alone or the material reinforced, if desirable, will hold the mouth normally sealed, but of sufficient flexibility to allow the lips to become separated by compression applied upon the opposite edges of the pouch.

The features of my invention are more fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my article of manufacture. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the lips separated.

Preferably the pouch is composed of the two leather telescoping sections A B, the top section of which, B, converges to form a mouth C at one end, contracted with respect to the body portion of the pouch and having the lips *a b*.

c (see dotted lines, Fig. 1) represents a padding or thickening across the neck of the opening for stiffening one or both of the lips. This stiffening may consist of a reinforcing-strip of metal, such as a small flat spring. This feature is not essential and is only suggested

as an artificial means of adding rigidity and elasticity to the mouth of the pouch. Primarily, however, it is contemplated that the elasticity of the material resulting from the forming and the shape of the pouch will be sufficient to hold the mouth normally closed.

The upper telescopic section B consists of two sheets of leather converging at one end, the opposite edges of which are stitched together, leaving the converging end disconnected, forming the lips. This section may be either lasted to a form in stitching or may be first stitched and then moistened and stretched over a form; but the result of the said shape and form when completed is that the lips at the converging end remain normally in contact with each other, forming an effectual seal for the mouth of the pouch, through which the tobacco is discharged, which yields only to external compression applied by the grasp of the hand upon the opposite edges of this top section. The bottom section is preferably of leather or other flexible material also.

I have found it convenient to give the pouch a size and shape adapted to nicely contain an ordinary bag of cut tobacco of the size and shape in which it is generally marketed. There is nothing in this pouch to wear save the material of which it is composed, the material, shape, and form possessing inherently the functions of a normally sealed mouth. The telescoping sections constitute a very effectual joint, insuring against any possibility of leakage. The size of the mouth-opening can be controlled by the hand in which the pouch is held when filling a pipe or wrapping-paper, and so the amount of tobacco discharged can be positively and delicately controlled and the discharge altogether shut off by simply releasing the compression on the pouch. In filling a pipe or cigarette wrapping-paper this is a great advantage, not only affording neatness and despatch to the operation, but effectually preventing either loss of tobacco or untidiness.

It will be observed that the mouth end of the pouch has an oval configuration and that the stitching upon each side of the pouch terminates a short distance from the extremity of the oval mouth, thus leaving the lips *a b* protruding. These lips form one end of

a lever, the body of the pouch forming the other end, and the line drawn across the pouch between the terminating ends of the stitches represents the fulcrum of the lever.

5 The internal distention of the pouch compresses these lips together, and when the body of the pouch is compressed edgewise a leverage is exerted which opens the lips.

Having described my invention, I claim—

10 1. A pouch formed of flexible material converging at one end to form a mouth contracted with respect to the body portion of the pouch, the edges or lips of the mouth being held normally closed by the elasticity of the
15 material and adapted to be opened by external pressure from the opposite edges of the pouch, substantially as described.

2. A pouch consisting of telescoping sections, formed of flexible material, one of said
20 sections converging at one end to form a mouth contracted with respect to the body portion of the pouch, said mouth being provided with lips, the said pouch being formed and shaped to hold said lips normally closed,
25 whereby they may be opened and controlled by compression exerted upon the opposite edges of the pouch, substantially as described.

3. A pouch consisting of telescoping sections, formed of flexible material, one of the
30 said sections converging at one end to form a mouth contracted with respect to the body portion of the pouch, said mouth being provided with lips and a flexible stiffening-band at the lips, the pouch being shaped and
35 formed to hold the lips normally closed but

adapted to be controlled by external pressure upon the opposite edges of the pouch.

4. A pouch consisting of telescoping sections, the top section consisting of two layers of flexible material converging at one end to
40 form a mouth contracted with respect to the body portion of the pouch, the said layers being stitched together at their meeting edges upon opposite sides, the said stitching extending upon each side near to the extremity of said tapered end, leaving the tapered
45 end of the layers disconnected, forming lips, the said top section being stretched upon a suitable form to pouch shape, whereby the lips are held normally closed but adapted to
50 be opened when compression is applied to the pouch, substantially as described.

5. A pouch formed of flexible material having one end converging to form a mouth contracted with respect to the body portion of
55 the pouch, the said pouch being formed of two layers of material secured together at their meeting edges upon each side of the pouch with the extremity of the converging end disconnected, forming lips to the mouth,
60 which remain normally closed, but which open upon compression being applied to the opposite sides of the pouch, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
65 my hand.

EDWARD HAFFER.

Witnesses:

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