

G. K. GUINZBURG.
POUCH FOR TOBACCO.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 14, 1912.

1,045,020.

Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

Fig. 1.

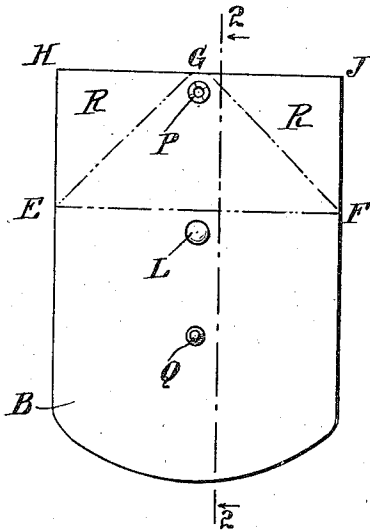


Fig. 2.

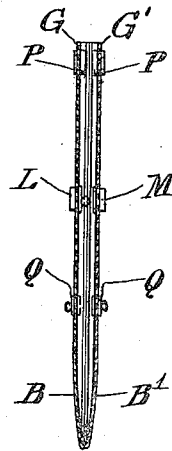


Fig. 3.

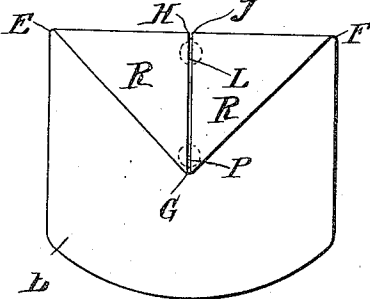


Fig. 4.

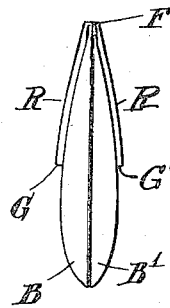
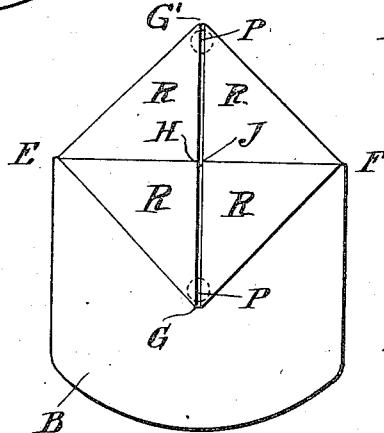


Fig. 5.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE K. GUINZBURG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

POUCH FOR TOBACCO.

1,045,020.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

Application filed June 14, 1912. Serial No. 703,873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE K. GUINZBURG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, New York city, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pouches for Tobacco, of which the following is a specification, accompanied by drawings.

The invention relates to pouches designed for holding tobacco and other materials.

The invention in its most complete and preferred form comprises a pouch made of flat, waterproof fabric, which, when open, is in the form of a bag, and when closed, is folded and secured in such a way that there is no danger of the tobacco spilling out and that the pouch may lie approximately flat in the pocket and at the same time be very readily and conveniently opened and closed. Preferably, also, it has outer lips folding and secured over inner lips and two sets of snap button fastenings therefor, so arranged that it is very easy to close the pouch without allowing any tobacco to escape in the closing process, even when the pouch is filled to its intended limit of capacity. It will be seen that some of these features may be omitted or modified without departing from the essential principles of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the pouch when open; Fig. 2 an edge view of the same in section on the plane 2—2 of Fig. 1; Figs. 3 and 4 are side view and edge view of the parts when closed; and Fig. 5 shows the parts in the process of closing, one of the side flaps only being folded down to its final position.

In the preferred embodiment shown, the pouch may be made of two flat pieces of rubber cloth or waterproof fabric B, B', secured along the marginal seam at the bottom and two lateral edges to form a bag, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. When open, the upper portion of the bag forms a tubular mouth, as will be plainly understood from Figs. 1 and 2. The mouth of this bag is folded at each side, as follows, when the bag is closed: It is folded outward and downward along the line E F on each side, and is folded inward along four diagonal lines corresponding to E G and F G. It also has two folds corresponding to lines E H and F J. These lines and points are similarly lettered in Figs. 3 and 5, so that the manner of fold-

ing can be understood from the figures. The folds at each side of the bag along the line E F of Fig. 1 form two juxtaposed parallel inner lips for closing the bag, and these lips are held together at their opposed middle points by snap buttons, such as are common on gloves, the button and socket members L and M thereof cooperating with each other on the inside of the bag, as will be plain from Figs. 1 and 2. To insure against the gaping of these inner lips formed by the folds, outer lips are folded across them so as to tightly embrace them, as indicated in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, these outer lips being formed by the portions above the diagonal folds E G and F G and corresponding folds E G' and F G' on the other side of the bag. The lines of these diagonal folds should extend at 45 degrees with the line E F, so that all the folds may lie flat and the outer lips be drawn tight when in closed position.

It will be seen that the inner lips are formed by folding each side of the bag outward along the line E F. This line E F in Fig. 1 may show as a crease on the bag when unfolded as in that figure, after it has once been folded and remained folded for some time. The line E F, therefore, designates the inner fold or lip, which in Figs. 3 and 5 is seen only in the very small interval between the lips. The outer lips R R, which comprise the upper edge of the bag, when drawn transversely across the inner folds or lips, include the triangular areas within the respective triangles E G G' and F G G' in Fig. 5. The diagonal folds, when folded as in Figs. 3 and 5, are designated by the four lines E G, E G', F G, F G', and, when unfolded, by the broken lines E G and F G in Fig. 1 on the side or face of the bag exposed in that figure.

In order to hold the outer lips in position to securely embrace the inner lips, I provide snap button sockets P close to the point G where the diagonal folds converge at the edge of the mouth of the bag, and cooperating stud members Q on the sides of the bag in position to draw the outer lips so that the points H and J lie substantially snugly across the inner lips, as seen in Figs. 3 and 4.

In use, the bag may be filled with tobacco as high as the snap stud member L, and then, upon closing the members L and M of the snap button, the tobacco is held in place beneath the inner folded lips; and then, by

drawing the button sockets P outward and downward and snapping them on to their corresponding stud members Q, the upper flaps of the bag will fold along the diagonal folds and the points H and J brought near together, so that the outer lips transversely embracing the inner lips are formed and secured in position as seen in Figs. 3 and 4. After the fabric has once been properly creased along the lines of the folds, it is not usually necessary to smooth or straighten any of the folds in closing the pouch. Of course, one of the socket members P may be first brought down and secured as shown in Fig. 5 while the other side of the bag still projects upward, as illustrated.

It will be seen that the tobacco is held and secured by means of the stud and socket members L, M, and by means of the inner lips and the transverse outer lips extending across and embracing the inner lips.

I am, of course, aware that tobacco pouches and also purses have been made with variously folded mouths, and I make no claim broadly thereto.

I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent the following:

1. A pouch for tobacco having when open a tubular mouth and when closed having flaps folded outward and back upon themselves forming juxtaposed inner folded lips,

fastening means for holding said lips together, diagonal folds converging from the ends of said inner lips toward the edges of said flaps, securing devices for holding said flaps to the sides of the pouch at approximately the points of such convergence, and outside lips formed by said diagonal folds and folded across and embracing the said inner lips for preventing them gaping.

2. A pouch for tobacco having a mouth of tubular form when open and when closed presenting inner and outer pairs of lips, the inner pair formed by outward folds of the material of the pouch and the outer pair crossing and embracing the inner pair.

3. A pouch for tobacco having a mouth of tubular form when open and when closed presenting inner and outer pairs of lips, the inner pair formed by outward folds of the material of the pouch and the outer pair crossing and embracing the inner pair, and fastening means for securing the outer pair snugly across the inner pair.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 12th day of June, 1912.

GEORGE K. GUINZBURG.

Witnesses:

N. KASE,
DAN D. LAMONTZ.