Dec. 5, 1933. W. A. BAILER 1,938,478

ICE CARRIER

Filed March 9, 1932

Fig. 1.

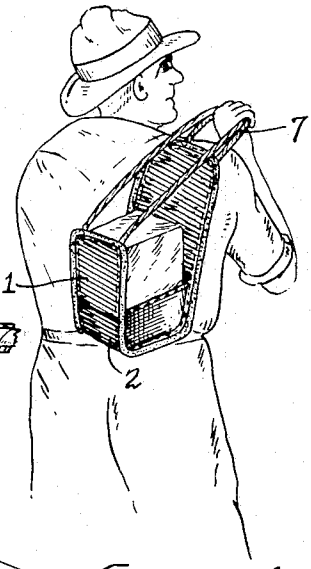


Fig. 5.

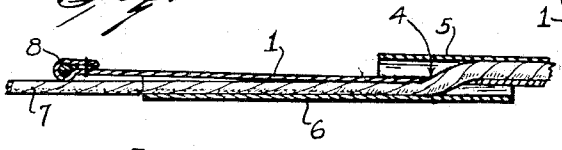


Fig. 2.

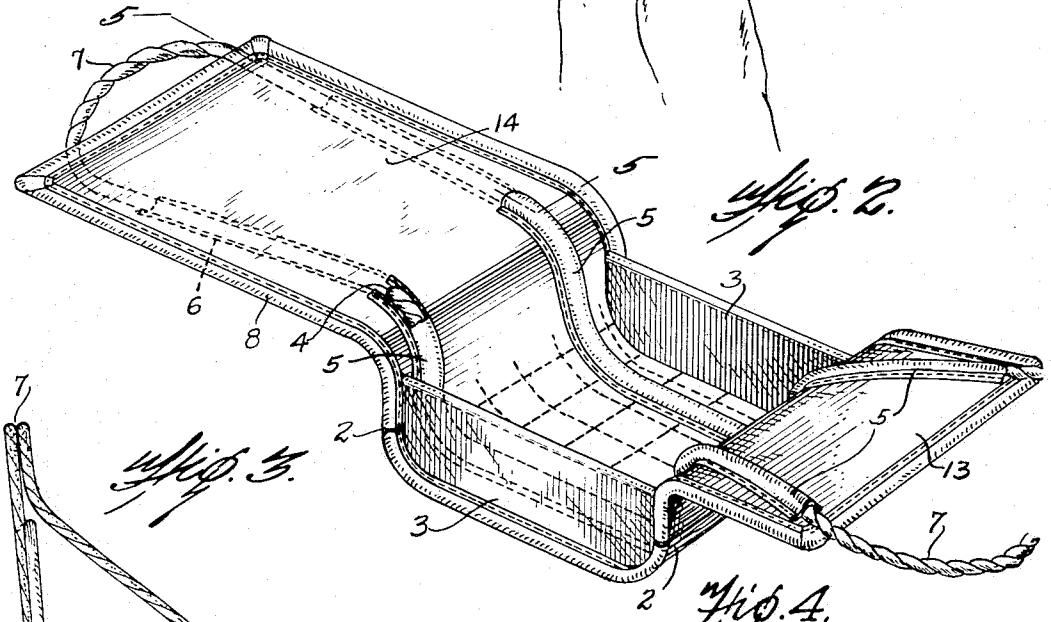


Fig. 3.

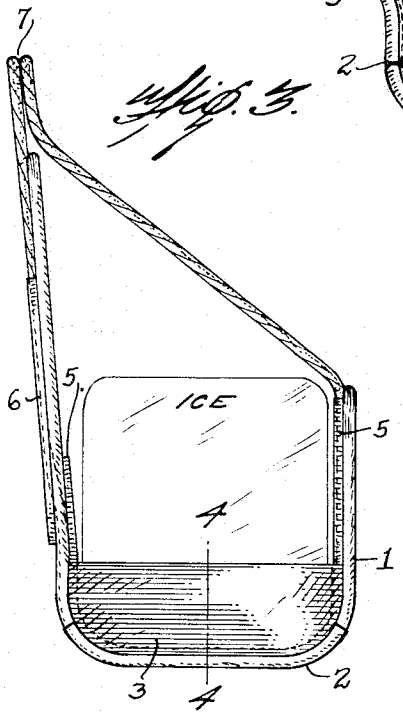
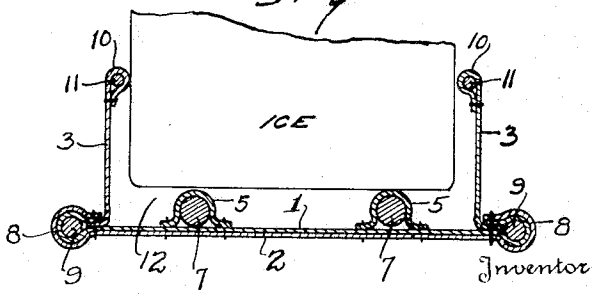


Fig. 4.



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ICE CARRIER

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Application March 9, 1932. Serial No. 597,785

8 Claims. (Cl. 224—45)

This invention relates to carriers for ice and more particularly to a device by means of which a piece of ice can be carried over a man's shoulder without wetting his back or dripping on the floor or ground and so constructed and arranged that the load of the ice will be entirely carried by a single load carrying member and not distributed to any appreciable extent to the protective part of the device.

The invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement and combinations of parts hereinafter more particularly described and claimed.

One sheet of drawing accompanies this specification as part thereof in which like reference characters indicate like parts throughout.

In the drawing;

Figure 1 is a perspective showing the improved device in use.

Figure 2 is a perspective showing the improved device in position to receive a piece of ice.

Figure 3 is an end elevation.

Figure 4 is a transverse cross section taken substantially on line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary cross section taken on line 5—5 of Figure 2.

The improved ice carrier is constructed preferably from a rectangular strip of canvas or other suitable water-proof material 1 with which are associated side wall members 3—3 of a similar material, these side wall members being of substantially less length than that of the main strip 1.

The side wall members are associated with the main strip 1 intermediate its ends in such manner that the main strip forms the bottom and end walls of what may be termed a pocket 12, with parts of the main strip extending beyond the end walls of the pocket in the form of flaps, one of which flaps 14 is substantially longer than the other flap 13.

Two spaced holes are provided in strip 1 adjacent the line intermediate the long flap 14 and its adjacent end wall through which holes 4 is passed a continuous loop 7 of rope or other suitable load bearing member. Where a rope is used the ends will be spliced (not shown). Guide members 5 and 6 are provided in connection with each of the spaced holes, to associate the loop member 7 with the strip 1, these guide members being hereinafter illustrated as elongated strips of fabric marginally secured to strip 1 on each side of loop member 7 on opposite sides of strip 1 and extending in opposite directions from the spaced holes so that the loop member 7 is freely slidable through the tubular guides formed by the strip 1 and the guide strips.

The guides 5 are positioned on the upper or inner face of strip 1 within the pocket and over the upper face of the shorter flap 13 while guides 6 are secured on the under face of strip 1 on the underside of flap 14. Preferably the ends of the guide members 5 and 6 extend over the openings 4 on each side thereof so that their marginal edges are joined in common with the strip 1 and each other on each side of adjacent holes 4 as well illustrated in Fig. 5, thus relieving strip 1 of all strain at these points.

It will also be noted that the guide members 5 and 6 are arranged to converge inwardly from the outer corners of the flaps 13 and 14 so that on the bottom of pocket 12 they are spaced substantially from the wall members 3 in such manner as to carry directly the loads of even a small piece of ice in the pocket.

A supplemental or false bottom 2 substantially co-extensive with the pocket 12 may be provided and suitably stitched to the strip 1 as indicated in Fig. 2.

It is desirable that the edges of strip 1 be turned over a reinforcing cord 9, as at 8 and the upper or free edge of the side wall members 3 may be similarly turned as at 10 over reinforcing cords 11 to provide a sturdy marginal protection for these fabric parts.

The operation of the device is quite apparent from its structure but it will be noted that the load of the ice is applied directly to the load carrying loop 7 and that this load carrying member 7 is entirely free to adjust itself at all times with respect to the protective fabric members of the device so that the latter are protected and function merely as guides for the load carrying member and as a protection against dripping of the ice.

Various modifications in the precise form and construction will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art but within the scope of the present invention as claimed.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim:

1. An ice carrier comprising a substantially rectangular strip of canvas or the like having apertures spaced from one end and from the side edges thereof, a flexible member passed through said apertures and having its ends secured together to form a loop member, guides for the flexible member on said strip on one side thereof between said apertures and one end of the strip and guides on the other side of said strip be-

tween said apertures and the other end of said strip, said loop being freely slidable through said guides and apertures and with respect to said strip.

2. The structure of claim 1 in which the guides consist of strips of flexible material secured marginally to the strip to form therewith tubular passages for the loop members.

3. The structure of claim 1 in which the guides consist of strips of flexible material secured marginally to the strip and extend over said apertures on opposite sides thereof whereby at said apertures said guide strips on opposite sides of the main strip overlap and have their marginal edges secured together and to the main strip.

4. The structure of claim 1 with side wall members secured marginally to the main strip medially thereof to form therewith a pocket of which said main strip forms the bottom and end walls, and with the loop guides arranged to hold the sides of the loop member spaced from the side walls of said pocket and inclined outwardly and near the side edges of the main strip at the ends thereof.

5. The structure of claim 1 with side wall members secured marginally to the main strip medially thereof to form therewith a pocket of which said main strip forms the bottom and end walls with the loop guides and loop arranged in such manner that the sides of said loop lie inside said pocket and spaced from the side walls thereof and diverge beyond said pocket, said loop passing through said apertures in the main strip near one end of the pocket whereby said loop extends beyond said pocket at the ends thereof on opposite sides of said strip.

6. An ice bag comprising a substantially rectangular pocket formed of flexible material having a bottom, side and end walls with flaps of unequal length extending in continuation beyond its opposite end walls, a continuous flexible load supporting loop, said loop extending over the bottom and end walls of the pocket, over one of the shorter said flaps and under the other and longer of said flaps and beyond the ends of each of said flaps with guide means for associating said loop slidably with respect to said pocket and flaps.

7. An ice carrier comprising a substantially rectangular main strip of fabric having two spaced apertures intermediate its ends and substantially medial thereof and spaced inwardly from the side edges thereof, guide strips associated with and marginally secured to the first mentioned strip, said guide strips arranged in pairs associated respectively with said spaced openings, the strips of each pair positioned on opposite sides of the main strip and in alignment, the respective strips of each pair of guide strips extending from adjacent an end of the main strip to a point slightly beyond an aperture whereby the guide strips of each pair are superposed on each side of its aperture and a continuous load supporting loop freely slidable in and through said guide strips and apertures, said loop extending beyond each end of the main strip to constitute handles, as and for the purposes specified.

8. Ice carrier comprising a shallow flexible fabric container having an integral flap at one end adapted to shield the back of the iceman, and an integral flap at the other end adapted to form an upright extension for said end, a doubly looped rope having side limbs disposed in spaced relation longitudinally within said container along the bottom and ends thereof, and along the inside of the said end extension, affording support for the ice, said side limbs passing through apertures near the base of the shielding flap and extending longitudinally along the outside of said shielding flap, and guide members extending longitudinally of said container and said flaps, on the inside and outside thereof corresponding to the position of the side limbs of said rope, confining said limbs, said rope extending beyond the ends of said flaps, forming handles.

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