Nov. 19, 1929. M. WEISS 1,736,181

CELLOPHANE BAG

Filed Feb. 25, 1928

Fig. 1.

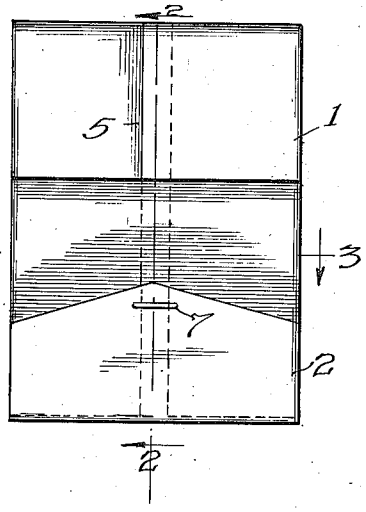


Fig. 2.

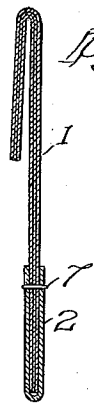


Fig. 3.

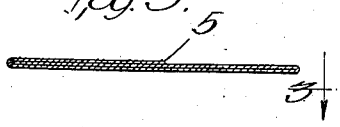


Fig. 4.

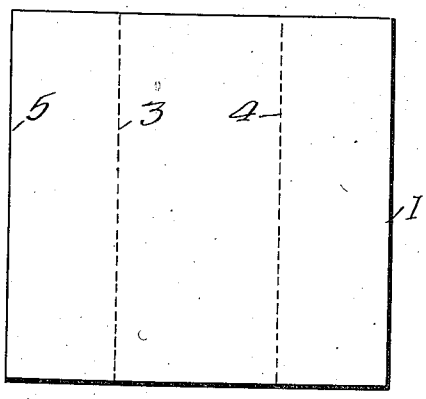


Fig. 6.

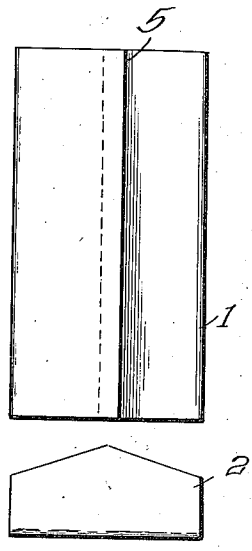


Fig. 7.

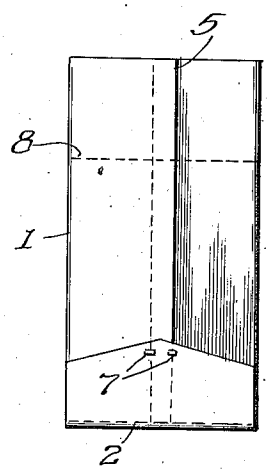
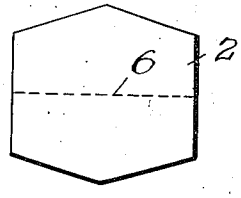


Fig. 5.



Witness
Harry R. White

By

Inventor
Max Weiss.
Newton Lloyd
Attys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MAX WEISS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO QUEEN ANNE CANDY COMPANY, OF HAMMOND, INDIANA, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS

CELLOPHANE BAG

Application filed February 25, 1928. Serial No. 256,830.

The present invention has to do with containers, and particularly with flexible containers of a transparent material such as "cellophane" or the like intended for holding irregularly shaped small objects, the structure when completed generally resembling and taking the place of a bag.

With the reduction in the cost of manufacture of "cellophane" and similar transparent sheet materials, a great number of uses therefor have been proposed. These uses are commercially possible only because of the reduced price of the basic material, and when the material may be adapted by structural treatment to the requirements of the particular object in mind.

It is fundamental in matters of selling that an opportunity for the prospective purchaser to visualize the merchandise on sale is most helpful, in fact, almost all successful self-selling sales systems are founded upon this proposition.

Nutmeats heretofore have been sold in bulk, and so far as is known, never to any great extent in packages except in the case of salted peanuts.

The present invention has to do with the provision of an exceptionally attractive package for nutmeats and other items, also, the provision of a novel container construction.

A further object of the invention is an improved means for bag manufacture.

An added object of the invention is the provision of a novel reinforcing and closure member in a bag structure, also, the provision of the addition to a transparent container of a display portion adapted to receive trademarks, the name of the goods, the name of the manufacturer, and such other information as it may be desirable to impress thereupon.

These, and such other objects as may hereinafter appear, are obtained by the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of the several elements which form the container, one form of which is illustrated in the appended single sheet of drawing, the several figures thereon being as follows:

Figure 1 is an elevation of a bag embodying the invention with the opened end folded over to close it;

Figure 2 is a vertical section through said bag on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a transverse section through said bag along the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a plan view of a single sheet of the transparent material employed in the bag;

Figure 5 is a plan view of a blank for forming the bottom section of the bag;

Figure 6 is a view in elevation of the cellophane material folded and sealed to form the body of the bag and the blank shown in Figure 5 folded, the whole to illustrate the assembly of the cellophane material and closure portion; and

Figure 7 is a plan view of an assembled bag, the transverse crease thereacross indicating a line of fold suitable for certain purposes.

Like reference characters are used to designate similar parts in the drawing and in the description which follows.

As is shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3, the bag comprises two parts, a cellophane or transparent portion 1, and a closure 2, which latter may be of relatively light cardboard or other tough material. Other materials may be used for either part, these two being suggested as expedients for the purposes in view.

In order to understand the mechanical structure of the bag, reference should now be had to Figures 4, 5, 6, and 7.

In the first of these figures, just enough material to comprise one bag is shown in a flat form, the dotted lines depicting the creases upon which the material is folded to form the body 1 of the bag. The folds occur on lines 3 and 4, and the overlapping edges are sealed along the line 5.

It is quite manifest that the cellophane material could be in long strips of the width indicated in Figure 4, and subsequently folded over on the lines 3 and 4 to provide the overlapping edges which are sealed at 5 as is shown in Figure 6. Proper sections of a length corresponding to that shown in Figure 6, or other suitable length, could be cut from such tape, by automatic machinery or otherwise.

The blank 2 shown in Figure 5 is of soft cardboard or other suitable material, and is adapted to have printing upon either or both

of its exterior surfaces of any selected material. Other configurations for the outline of this blank could be adopted, the one disclosed being of simple form and possessing high utility. Before being inserted upon a sleeve or cellophane such as is shown in Figure 6, it is creased along the line 6.

After closure 2 has been placed externally to the sleeve of cellophane 1 shown in Figure 6, said sleeve 1 extending downwardly into the closure member 2 until abutting the material thereof at the crease 6, a staple or other suitable fastening member 7 is driven through the sleeve 1 and closure 2, thereby effectively sealing one end of the body 1 with a material much sturdier than the bag material itself.

The position of the staple or fastening member 7 is important in that it determines the proportionate amount of display which is given to the contents of the bag. It is readily understood that the material to be stored in the bag cannot readily extend downwardly and into and between the sealed portion of the closure member 2. The contents of the bag collect immediately above such closure member 2, permitting of the bag being folded in such a way that the advertising material upon the closure member is in plain view and is adapted to be folded alongside of the filled portion of the bag 1, concurrently giving to the person viewing the bag the impression that the contents thereof are greater than the actual contents.

This impression is not deceptive, but truthful in that the whole contents of the bag are exposed, a great help in selling such materials as shelled nuts, which are inherently expensive. The impression created by the arrangement described is favorable to sales for in addition to exposing the entire volume of nuts to view in order that their attractiveness may be noted by the customer, the customer obtains an accurate impression of what he is obtaining.

The sleeve, of course, may take different proportions than shown and as already pointed out, the closure member 2 is adapted to be cut in any desired configuration.

Two or more fastening members 7 could be employed when desired.

In sealing the bag, it is customary to fold over the open end along the line 8 shown in Figure 7, one fold being shown in said Figure 7, and thus obtain the bag illustrated in Figure 1.

I claim:

1. A bag comprising a strip of transparent material folded upon itself to provide a flat tube having overlapping fastened together edges, a closure member of hexagonal configuration having two short sides forming the top and the bottom thereof and of a material adapted to receive printing thereon and to be folded upon itself to provide two pentagonal figures having complemental and corresponding margins, said folded member being adapted to telescope over one open end of said tube to provide a closure therefor, and a single fastener member of relatively slight extension extending through both sides of said closure member adjacent the intersection of its two short sides and through said tube whereby to prevent the contents of said tube from passing therethrough beyond the edges of said short sides of said closure member.

2. A bag comprising a strip of transparent material providing a flat tube, a closure member of a relatively stiff non-transparent material to be folded upon itself to provide two sections extending along the length of the tube and having complemental and corresponding margins, said folded member being adapted to telescope over one open end of said tube a considerable length thereof and to provide a closure therefor, and a single fastener member of relatively slight transverse extension projecting through said relatively stiff sections of said closure member adjacent to the center of their transverse margins and through said tube whereby to prevent the contents of said tube from passing through said tube beyond the transverse marginal edges of said sections of said closure member.

MAX WEISS.