Dec. 10, 1935. M. ROSENFELD 2,023,855

BAG CONSTRUCTION

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Fig. 1.

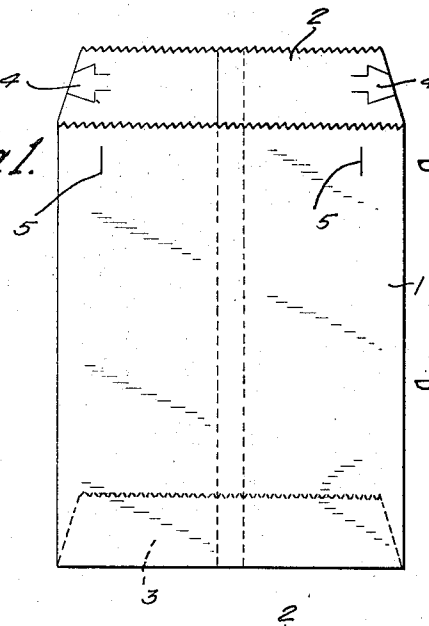


Fig. 5.

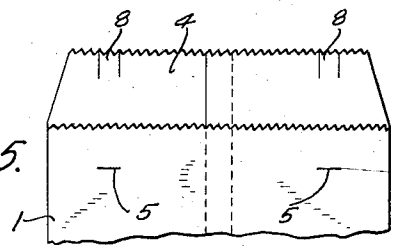


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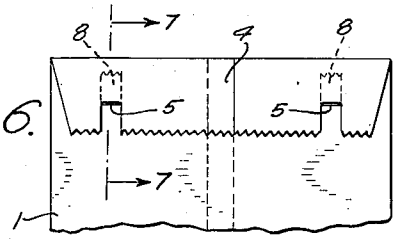


Fig. 7.

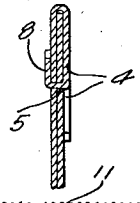


Fig. 2

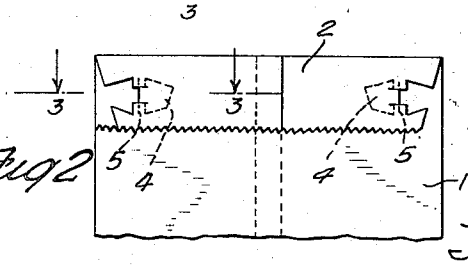


Fig. 8.

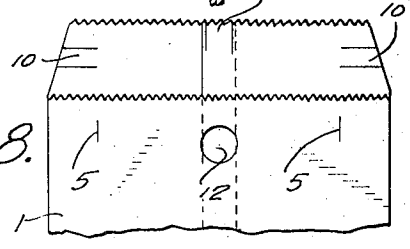


Fig. 3.

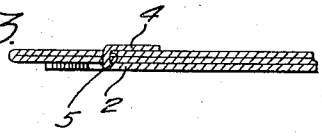


Fig. 4.

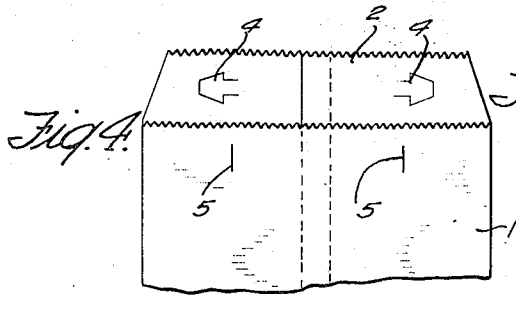
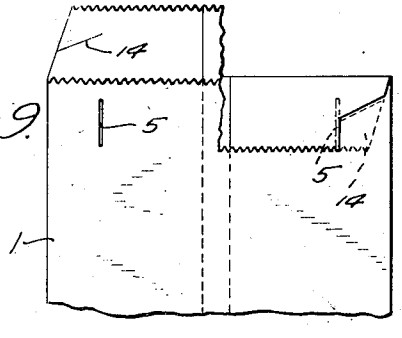


Fig. 9.



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Fig. 10.

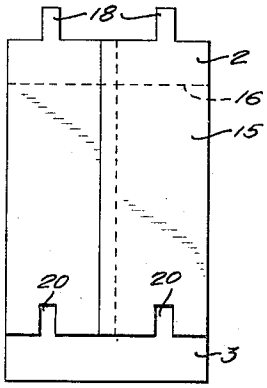


Fig. 11

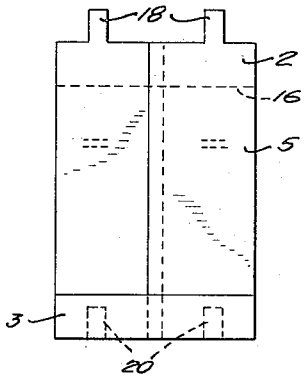
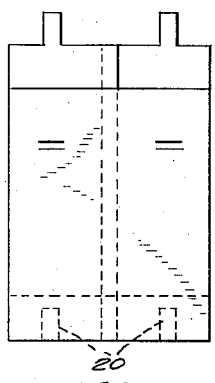


Fig. 12.



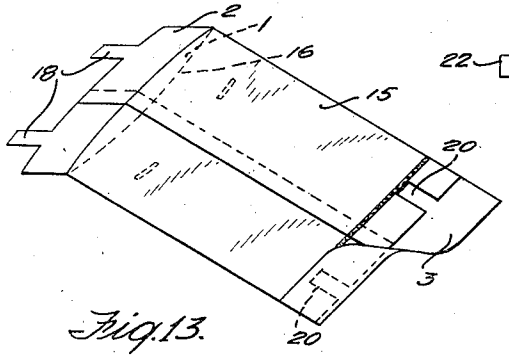


Fig. 13.

Fig. 14

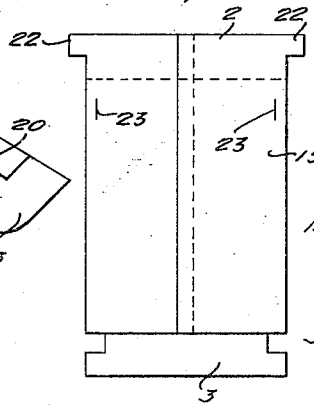


Fig. 15.

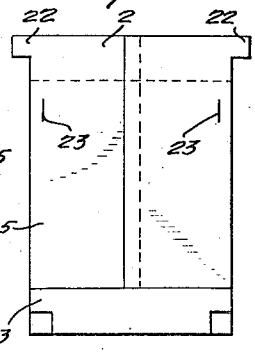


Fig. 16.

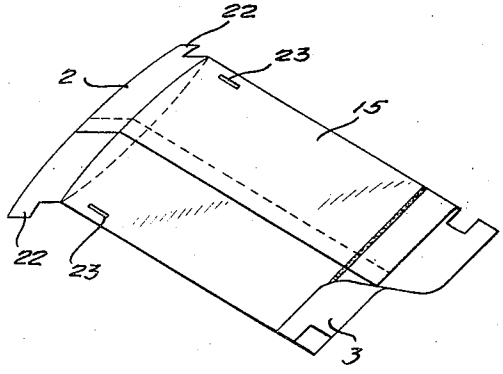
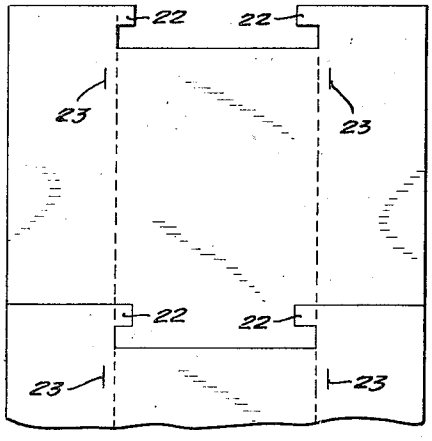


Fig. 17.



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2,023,855

BAG CONSTRUCTION

Maurice Rosenfeld, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application July 12, 1933, Serial No. 680,007

3 Claims. (Cl. 229—84)

This invention relates to a bag construction applicable more particularly to a bag having a relatively long closing flap. An object of the invention is to provide such a bag with means whereby the closing flap thereof may be readily held in its folded over position.

A feature of the invention relates to a bag construction in which there is no waste of paper in the formation of the means whereby the flap is held in closed position.

Further features and advantages will become apparent from the following description and claims when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a bag showing one form of the flap-securing means of my invention, the flap in this view being in its unfolded position;

Figure 2 is a similar view with the flap folded over;

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3, Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a form of construction shown in which the tongues are entirely within the edge of the flap;

Figure 5 is a further modified form in which the tongues have straight sides and are cut in the upper edge of the flap;

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 5 with the flap closed;

Figure 7 is a section on the line 7—7, Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a further modification in which the tongues are cut in the side edges of the flap and in which another tongue is cut in the center of the top edge and is adapted to be passed through a hole in the bag walls;

Figure 9 is a further modification in which the single slit is adequate to form a locking tongue;

Figure 10 is a further modification showing a front view of a bag section, the view being the reverse of that shown in Figure 1;

Figure 11 is a view similar to Figure 10 with the bottom of the bag closed;

Figure 12 is a reverse view of the bag shown in Figure 11;

Figure 13 is a perspective view of the same type of bag;

Figure 14 is a bag section similar to Figure 10 showing another modified form;

Figure 15 is a view similar to Figure 14 with the bottom of the bag closed;

Figure 16 is a perspective view of the form of bag shown in Figure 14; and

Figure 17 is a portion of a web of paper from which the blanks forming the bag of Figures 14 to 16 are cut.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 indicates a bag having a front wall 1 and a closing flap 2 which is a prolongation of the rear bag wall. The bottom of the bag is closed by a flap 3 which is a prolongation of the wall 1 and folds under onto the rear wall as indicated in dotted line construction, Figure 1. The flap 2 is designed to be folded over onto the front wall 1 as indicated in Figure 2. Such a bag is usually formed from a tube and the bag sections are so cut that the closing flap of a succeeding bag section is formed from the wall of a preceding section. There is therefore no waste of paper.

To hold the flap securely in its folded-over position without the use of special securing means I provide arrow-headed tongues 4 which are formed by making suitable cuts in either the top or the lateral edges of the flap. When the flap is folded over as shown in Figure 2, the tongues 4 may be passed through slits 5 which slits may pass through one or both bag walls. The arrow-head shape of the tongues provides for securely locking the flap in its folded-over position, the length of each slot 5 being such as to permit the arrow-headed tongue to pass through. In Figure 3 the flap is shown as having been passed through both bag walls but for some purposes it may be more desirable to have it pass through but one wall.

In Figure 4 the locking tongue 6 is entirely within the flap structure while in the construction shown in Figure 1 the locking tongues are cut into the flap edge.

Figure 5 shows a somewhat modified construction in which the tongues 8 have parallel sides and are cut in the top edge of the flap and are so located as to securely hold the flap at two points.

Figure 6 shows the bag construction of Figure 5 with the flap in closed position and held by passing the tongues 8 through the bag walls.

Figure 8 shows a construction in which the tongues 10 have parallel sides as in the Figure 5 construction but are cut into the lateral edges of the flap. In order to provide a ready means to carry the bag I also provide a centrally located tongue 11 formed by cutting slits in the flap as shown, which tongue may be passed through a hole 12 which is formed in both bag walls, the holes 12 forming a finger hold by which the bag may be readily carried.

The construction shown in Figure 9 requires

but one slit at each flap edge as shown at 14. Preferably the flap has diagonal edges and the slits 14 are cut at an angle to the top edge of the flap so that a locking tongue is formed and when the flap is folded over as shown in the right half of Figure 9 and the tongues passed through the slots 5 the flap is securely locked in folded-over position.

The form of bag shown in Figures 10 to 13 differs from the previously described forms in that the tongues 18 which hold the closing flap in its closed position project beyond the flap edges. This form of construction, like the preceding forms, is likewise made without waste of paper, the parts which form the tongues for the closing flap of one bag being cut from the corresponding wall of the preceding bag. This will be clear from a consideration of Figures 10 and 11. In Figure 11 the tongues 18 which are formed on the flap 2 are cut out of the wall 15 of the bag shown in Figure 10, the result being the formation of the notches 20 in said wall. When, however, the flap 3 is folded over on to the wall 15 as indicated in Figure 11, these notched portions are covered up by the lower flap.

The flap 2 of Figure 10 is a continuation of the wall 15 and is adapted to be folded over onto the under wall which is indicated at 1, Figure 1, the latter figure being the reverse of Figure 10. When the flap 2 is so folded the tongues 18 are adapted to be inserted through slits 21. These slits may be formed in one wall only or in both walls. There may be a pair of slits for each tongue or a single slit therefor. When a pair of slits are provided the tongues 18 may be passed into one slit and out of the other, thereby more securely holding the flap in its folded-over position.

In the form shown in Figures 10 to 13 the tongues extend from the upper edge of the closing flap. In the construction shown in Figures 14 to 17, however, the tongues 22 extend laterally from the side edges of the flap 2 as shown in Figure 14. The bottom flap 3 is folded over onto the wall 15 and the upper flap is adapted to fold back on the front wall 1 as indicated more clearly in Figure 17. The tongues 22 are then folded back onto the wall 15 and tucked into the slits 23 in said wall to secure the upper flap in folded-over position.

It has been stated that one of the objects of the present invention is to form securing means associated with the closing flap of a bag and to do so without waste of paper in the bag formation. To accomplish this with the constructions shown in Figures 14 to 16 I may form the bag blanks from a strip of paper, a portion of which is shown in Figure 17. Said strip is cut at intervals so as to form the tongues 22, which result in notches being formed in the lower flap 3 as will be clearly understood by comparing Figures 14 and 17. After the blanks are cut they are folded along the dotted lines, Figure 17, and pasted so as to form the bag tube section, Figure 14.

It will thus be seen that I have provided a bag structure in which the closing flap may be formed with means to secure it in folded-over position and without waste of paper in the formation of such flap-securing means.

What is claimed is:—

1. A bag having upper and lower walls and a closing flap, said flap having incisions in each side edge thereof forming a plurality of tongues and narrow slits in both walls of the bag through which the tongues may be passed.

2. A bag having upper and lower walls, a closing flap which is a prolongation of one of said walls and foldable over the other wall, said flap having a slit in a side edge thereof spaced from the top of the flap and forming a tongue, and a slit in both walls of the bag so located as to be substantially coincident with the base of the tongue when the flap is in folded-over position.

3. A bag having upper and lower walls, a closing flap which is a prolongation of one of said walls and foldable over the other wall, said flap having a single slit in each side edge spaced from the top edge of the flap and at an angle to said edge and forming a locking tongue and slits in both bag walls so located as to be substantially coincident with the base of the tongue when the flap is in folded-over position.

MAURICE ROSENFELD.