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COMBINED WATER BAG AND FOOD COOLER

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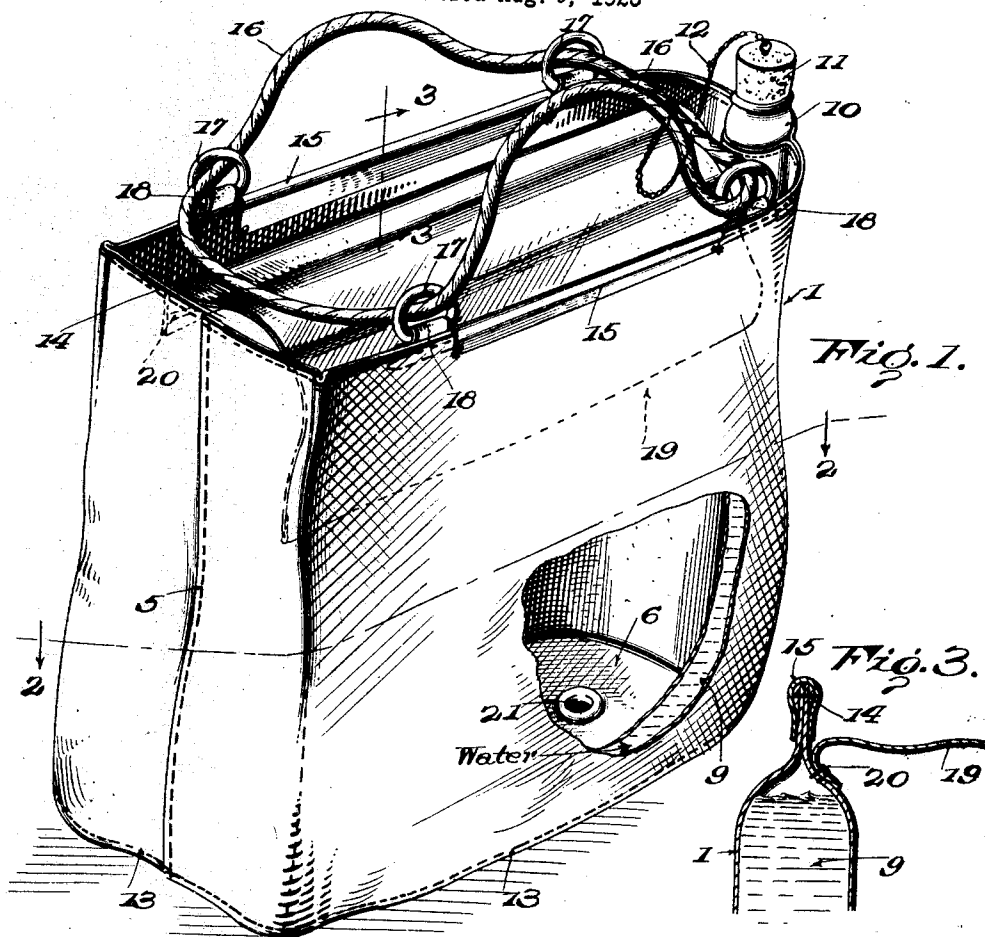


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

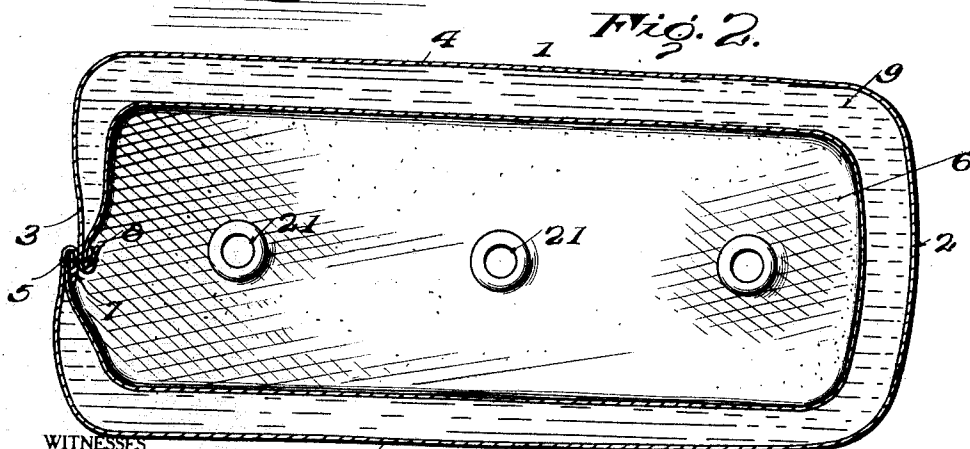


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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COMBINED WATER BAG AND FOOD COOLER.

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This invention relates to improvements in containers, and it consists of the constructions, combinations and arrangements herein described and claimed.

An object of the invention is to provide a container particularly for the purpose of carrying food, the principle of the invention being to construct the container out of flexible material and with a double-wall arrangement so that the space may be filled with water thereby performing a cooling function and adding the advantage of a drinking water supply.

Other objects and advantages appear in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly in section of the improved combined water bag and food cooler.

Figure 2 is a horizontal section taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a detail cross section taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

In carrying out the invention provision is made of a bag generally designated 1, being composed of end walls 2 and 3 (Fig. 2) and side walls 4. The end wall 3 is characterized by the seam 5 which connects the ends of the double-walled structure of which the body 1 is composed.

The bottom 6 of the bag is composed of a single thickness of flexible material. The bag is, in this specific instance, made of flax canvas, but in practice may be made of other materials suitable for the purpose. But referring again to the body, the side and end walls are made by taking a single length of canvas and folding it in the middle as at the point 7 (Fig. 2), whereupon the canvas is brought around and sewed so that the otherwise free ends 8 (Fig. 2) are connected at the seam 5, mentioned before. This arrangement produces a double-walled bag, and the space 9 thus provided is intended to be filled with water from the spout 10. The spout is closed with a stopper 11 which is attached to some part of the bag by means of a flexible connector 12 for example a cord or chain.

In order to attach the bottom 6 a seam 13 is run around as shown in Figure 1. This not only secures the bottom but closes the lower part of the double wall. Similarly, the upper part of the double wall is closed by means of a seam 14. Metallic clips 15 are applied to the upper longitudinal edges of

the bag to give the bag certain necessary stability. The need for this provision becomes apparent when the bag is lifted by means of the double rope handle 16. This handle is run through two pairs of rings or eyes 17 which are attached to the upper edges of the bag by means of loops 18 or otherwise. Were it not for the metallic braces 15 the bag would collapse into an unsightly shape when lifted by the rope handle.

A flap 19 is sewed to one inner longitudinal wall of the bag as at 20 (Fig. 3). This flap is useful in covering such articles as the bag may contain, not only adding an element of protection but also keeping the contents cool. The bag bottom has a plurality of grommets or eyelets 21 which permit the entrance of air to further the main purpose of the bag.

The mode of use is readily understood. The reader must understand that the spout 10 is appropriately incorporated in the double-walled body 1 of the bag at the upper edge as shown, so that no leaks may occur between the material of the bag and the spout. This is a result that is readily accomplished in practice. The stopper 11 is removed and water is poured in through the spout until the space 9 is filled. As stated before, the bag is made of canvas, preferably flax canvas, and when the space 9 is filled with water the walls will be moistened. The result is that a rapid evaporation is set up, resulting not only in the cooling of the water in the space 9 but also cooling of the interior of the bag. Use is made of the interior of the bag to store articles of food, for example, milk, butter, meat, etc. and in the interest of cleanliness such articles are usually placed in jars. The cooling of the interior is facilitated by the circulation of air which commences at the eyelets 21 and ends at the more or less open top of the bag.

The water contained in the space 9 may be used for drinking purposes. The bag is designed especially for automobile tourists, but obviously can be found suitable for household use in numerous instances. The structure of the bag is subject to some modification. For example, the use of the rings 17 is not necessarily adhered to, as the rope handle 16 may be run through the loops 18 directly. It is also possible to modify the arrangement of the water space, for example, the two end walls may be made of single thickness and only the two side walls of double thickness

so as to contain water. It is also possible to make the bottom 6 of double thickness, although the present arrangement is believed preferable.

5 It is to be understood that various changes in the form, size, and arrangement of parts may be made without departure from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the claims.

10 We claim:

1. A bag having a wall composed of a single length of fabric doubled upon itself and having the otherwise free ends connected at the place of doubling thereby to define
15 a water space, a bottom, a seam connecting the bottom to the wall and closing the bottom of said space, a seam run along the top of the wall to completely close the water space, a spout appropriately incorporated in the wall
20 at the top seam to permit filling the space with water, a flap connected to the wall at the inside providing a cover, and eyelets in the bottom providing for a circulation of air through the interior of the bag and out
25 around the flap.

2. A bag having a wall composed of a single length of fabric doubled upon itself and having the otherwise free ends connected at the place of doubling thereby to define a

water space, a bottom, a seam connecting the bottom to the wall and closing the bottom of said space, a seam run along the top of the wall to completely close the water space, a spout appropriately incorporated in the wall at the top seam to permit filling the space
35 with water, a flap connected to the wall at the inside providing a cover, eyelets in the bottom providing for a circulation of air through the interior of the bag and out around the flap, a handle by means of which
40 the bag can be carried, means including rings carried by the bag in opposing pairs through which the handle is run, and means including braces fitted upon the bag walls between the
45 rings in such a manner as to rigidify the bag and prevent collapse when carried.

3. A collapsible bag of rectangular formation and flexible walls, having spaced inner and outer side walls extending from top to bottom, and formed with abutting edges
50 joined together in alinement from bottom to top of the bag and around the top edges of the bag, and substantially rigid reinforcing members engaging opposite top edges of the sides of the bag and through which the bag is
55 supported.

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