

J. W. CHAMBERS.
Tobacco Bag Attachments.

No. 151,354.

Patented May 26, 1874.

Fig. 1.

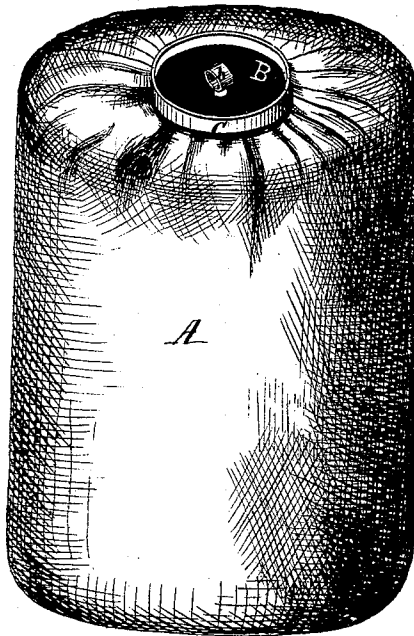
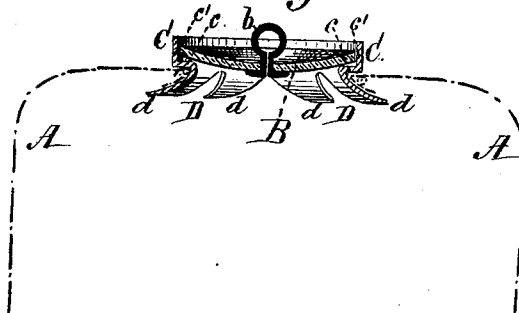


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

G. Hastings.
John A. Kemmon

INVENTOR:

James Wright Chambers

BY

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. CHAMBERS, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
HIS RIGHT TO KLINEFELTER BROTHERS, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN TOBACCO-BAG ATTACHMENTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 151,354, dated May 26, 1874; application filed
April 20, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES WRIGHT CHAMBERS, of Baltimore city, State of Maryland, have invented a new and Improved Tobacco-Bag Attachment; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section.

The invention relates to means whereby the usual plan of tying and untying a tobacco-pouch whenever it is desired to fill a pipe may be entirely obviated, and a simple, convenient, and easy method of pouring the tobacco directly into the pipe may be substituted for the one so long in vogue.

These means will first be fully described, in connection with all that is necessary to a full understanding thereof, and then pointed out in the claim.

A represents an ordinary bag or pouch for the reception of smoking-tobacco; and B, an elastic stopper made of leather, rubber, pasteboard, or any other analogous material, the same being, preferably, beveled on the edge. The stopper is provided with a loop, *b*, formed of a metallic strip, whose ends are passed therethrough and bent thereunder, or is provided with any other suitable projection by which it may be easily handled with the fingers. C is a metallic case which receives the stopper on its circular bottom *c*, and within the vertical flange *c'*. D is a subjacent outwardly-bent flange, which is composed, preferably, of a series of nearly angular parts, *d*. The flange D and bottom *c* are thus caused to form a groove, in which

the upper edge of the bag is tied, clasped, or fastened in any equivalent manner. The tobacco having been pressed into the bag, the case is placed on top thereof, the edges of the bag's mouth drawn into the groove between bottom and flange D, and the two secured together.

The consumer is no longer under necessity of untying the bag in order to reach his tobacco, but simply withdraws the elastic stopper; nor is he longer compelled to first transfer the tobacco to his hand or other receptacle, and from thence to the pipe, but by my device pours the tobacco directly into the pipe. Again, it cannot come open in the pocket of the consumer, as do the ordinary string-tied bags, while there is no breakage of strings in my invention, an occurrence that causes much annoyance. Still another advantage is, that there is no necessity for the stirring and loosening up of the tobacco, which is often now done, the bulk being thereby so increased that the bag is rendered incapable of receiving it again.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

A tobacco-bag attachment formed of a metallic case, C, having centrally-apertured circular bottom *c*, upper vertical flange *c'*, and lower outwardly-obliqued flange D, as described, to receive an elastic stopper, and allow the edges of bag to be tied, in the manner specified.

JAMES WRIGHT CHAMBERS.

Witnesses:

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