April 19, 1927. 1,625,480

C. C. LUDY

BAG HOLDER

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Fig. 1.

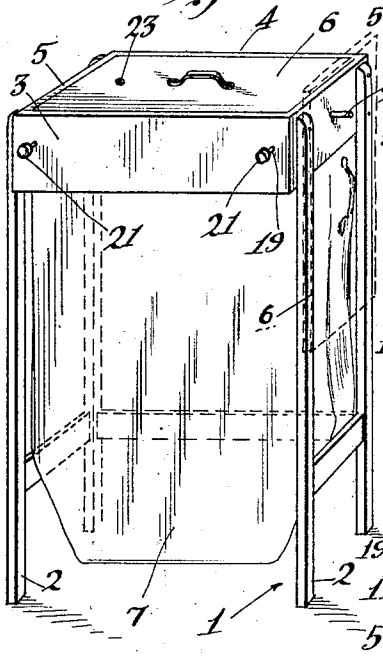


Fig. 2.

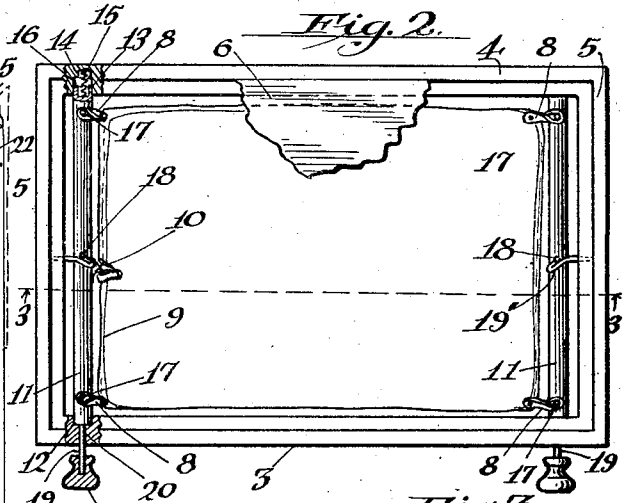


Fig. 3.

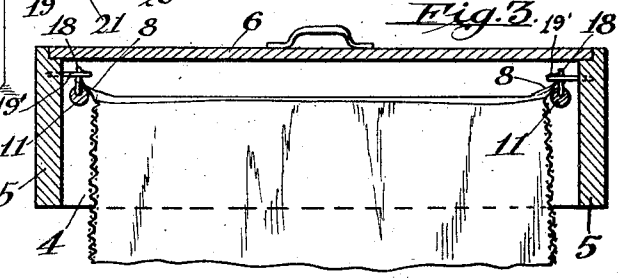
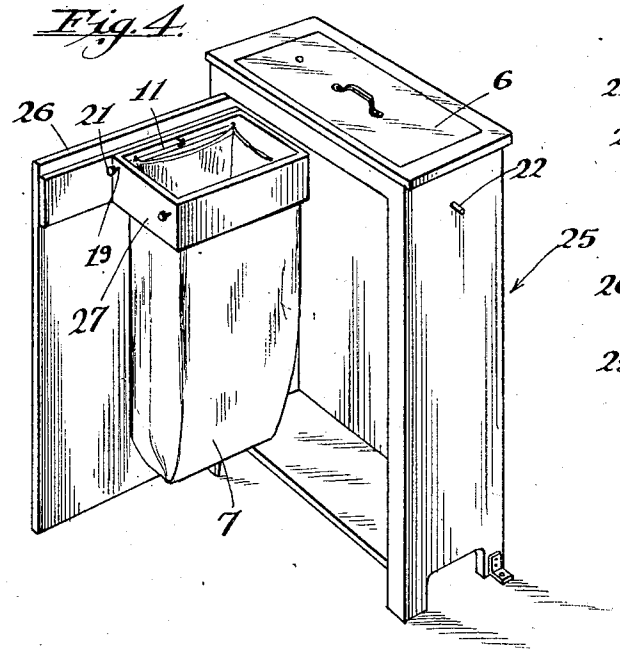


Fig. 4.



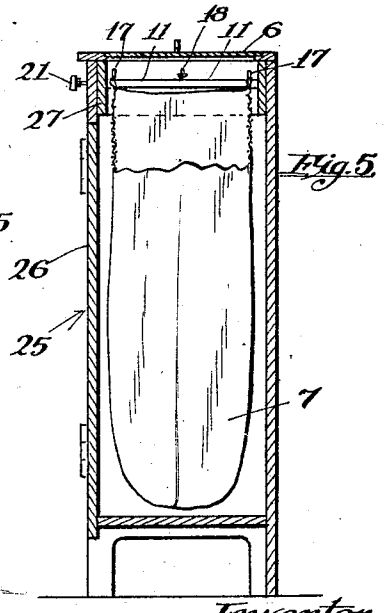


Fig. 5.

Witness:

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Fig. 6.

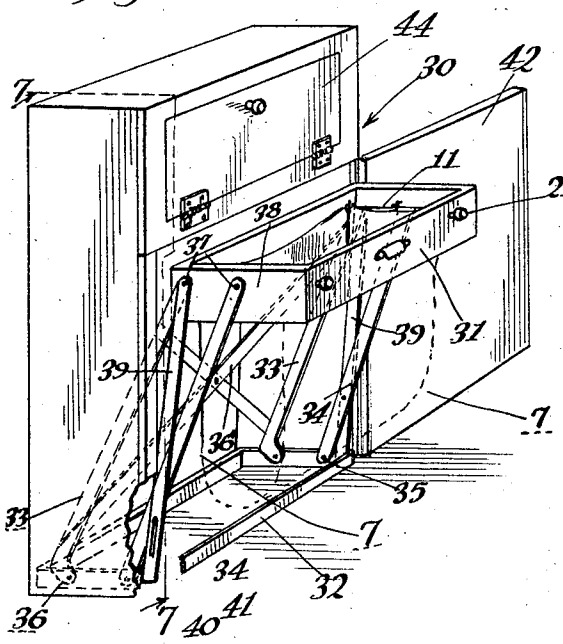


Fig. 7.

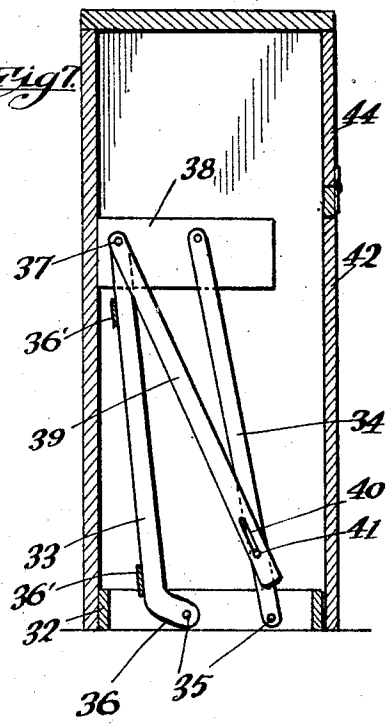


Fig. 8.

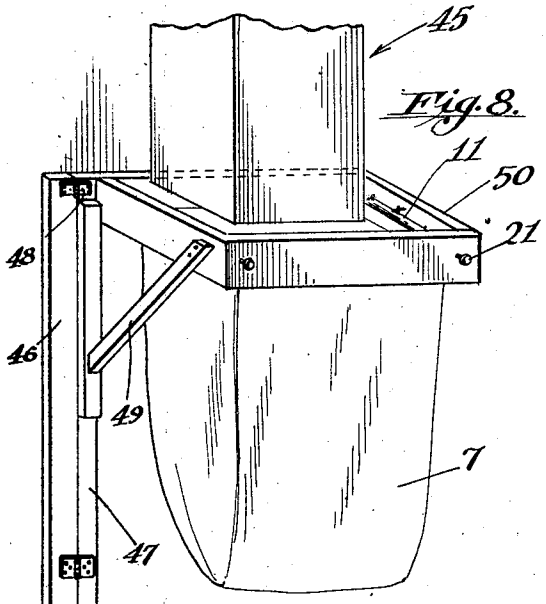


Fig. 11.

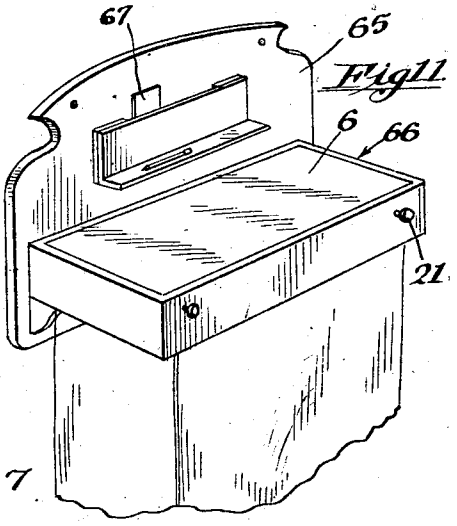


Fig. 9.

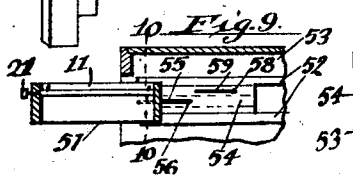
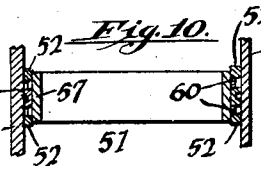


Fig. 10.



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Patented Apr. 19, 1927.

1,625,480

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE C. LUDY, OF VENICE, CALIFORNIA.

BAG HOLDER.

Application filed December 23, 1925. Serial No. 77,231.

My invention is a bag hamper or holder adapted to hold the mouth of a bag open for filling and to allow dropping of the bag from a supporting structure when it is filled to the desired extent.

An object of my invention is to provide a bag holder which may be utilized to support a laundry bag for soiled clothes or the like, whereby the bag is suspended with the mouth or open end extended.

Another feature of my invention provides for readily dropping the bag when it is sufficiently filled, by allowing a partial rotation of the supporting elements.

A general application of my invention is in a bag holder having a supporting element for the bag to hold the bag suspended with the mouth held open for filling and to support the bag on a pair of opposite partially rotatable shafts, these shafts allowing dropping of the bag by rotational movement when the shafts are pressed inwardly.

Specific objects of my invention are the adaptation of my bag hamper to table constructions, the doors of cabinets, swinging or sliding drawers, or to a discharge chute.

The general construction of my bag hamper provides for a pair of shafts to engage opposite sides of a bag, these shafts being partially rotatable and longitudinally slidable. The shafts are normally forced outwardly by a spring and have pins, hooks or the like to engage the bag and when the hooks are in their uppermost position the shafts are forced by the springs into a locking engagement with a catch to prevent rotation of the shafts and hence dropping of the bag. When the bag is suitably filled the shafts are pressed inwardly, thus freeing them from the catches and allowing their partial rotation due to the weight of the material in the bag and hence dropping the bag.

My invention will be more readily understood from the following description and drawings, in which;

Fig. 1 is a front perspective view of a table-like structure housing my bag hamper in a manner suitable for laundry bags.

Fig. 2 is a plan view with the cover removed, showing certain parts in section.

Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a view of a modification, showing my bag hamper attached to the door of a cabinet or the like.

Fig. 5 is a vertical section of a bag hamper construction, somewhat similar to Fig. 1, but housed in a cabinet.

Fig. 6 is a further modification showing my bag hamper mounted in a chest of drawers housing the bag holding mechanism.

Fig. 7 is a vertical section of Fig. 6 as if taken on the line 7—7 with the bag hamper housed in the chest of drawers.

Fig. 8 is an adaptation of my invention of the bag hamper mounted to swing underneath a discharge spout.

Fig. 9 is a detail showing my bag hamper mounted in a sliding drawer.

Fig. 10 is a vertical section of Fig. 9 on the line 10—10.

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of a wall bracket type of bag hamper.

Referring first to the construction of Figs. 1, 2 and 3, a table-like structure is designated by the numeral 1, having legs 2, front, back and side walls 3, 4 and 5 secured to the legs and with a cover 6 fitting between said walls.

A bag 7 is suspended by my hamper construction and is illustrated as fitting within the front, back and side walls and hanging downwardly therefrom. The bag is preferably formed with loops 8 of suitable fabric secured to the top, four loops being illustrated. If desired the bag may have a hem 9 and a draw string 10 as is in common use with laundry bags. It is to be understood that any type of tabs or loops performing the function of the loops 8 would be satisfactory.

A pair of shafts 11 preferably of cylindrical construction are journaled in cylindrical

recesses 12 and 13 in the front and back walls, the shafts being placed preferably adjacent the side walls 5. A socket 14 is formed at the rear end of each of the shafts and a coiled compression spring 15 seated in the recess 13, fits in the socket and thrusts the shafts toward the front walls. It will be noted, referring to Fig. 2, that there is a space 16 at the back end of the shafts to allow longitudinal sliding thereof. If the construction is such that it is not necessary to form a socket in the shaft or a deep depression in the front and back walls, the springs may bear directly against the inner ends of the shafts.

Pins 17 are secured to the shafts extending radially therefrom and are adapted to engage the loops 8 on the bag as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Additional holding pins 18 are also attached to the shafts and are adapted to engage catches or hooks 19 when the shafts are pressed outwardly by the springs 15 and the pins are in the upper position and hence prevent the rotation of the shafts due to the pull of the loops on the pins 17. Operating rods 19 are secured to the front end of the shafts and extend through apertures 20 having knobs 21 at the outer ends.

The manner of using my bag hamper as described in connection with Figs. 1, 2 and 3 is substantially as follows:

It will be understood that the lid 6 may be lifted off the table and if desired the lid can be hung on the pin 22 secured to one of the sides by passing the hole 23 over the pin. The shafts will be turned by hand, utilizing the knobs so that the pins 17 are in their upper position and the pins 18 engage the catches 19. The loops are then secured over the pins 17 holding the bag suspended. Laundry or other material may then be deposited in the bag by removing the cover and replacing if desired. When the bag is sufficiently filled it is only necessary to press the knobs inwardly sufficiently to shove the shafts towards the back wall, thereby disengaging the pins 18 and the catch 19'. The weight of the bag with the material therein will then rotate the shafts sufficiently to disengage the loops from the pins 17, allowing the bag to drop when the shafts may then be manually returned to their normal position and the bag removed.

The cabinet 25 in Fig. 4, has a swinging door 26 with a rectangular frame 27 on the inside. This frame forms a mounting for the shafts 11 and the knobs 21.

Fig. 5 positions the rectangular frame at the upper portion of the cabinet with the knobs projecting out of the front. Lids 6 may be utilized for access to the bag.

In this construction the bag is completely housed in the cabinet while being used to receive material for the laundry or the like, by lifting the cover 6. When it is desired to remove the bag, the door is swung open into the position of Fig. 4 and the knobs pressed inwardly to allow dropping of the bag as above described.

In the construction of Figs. 6 and 7, a housing which may simulate a cabinet or a chest of drawers 30 has a removable drawer 31 having front, back and side walls from which the bag is hung. A removable rectangular base 32 is fitted in the cabinet and has substantially parallel links 33 and 34 pivoted on pins 35 in the base. The link 34 has a curve 36 to set the cross braces 36' close to the back wall of the cabinet. Pivot pins 37 secure the links to the side walls 38 of the drawer. Diagonal links 39 are secured to the rear upper pin 37 and have slots 40 sliding on a pin 41 secured to the lower end of the front link 34. When the drawer is in the innermost position the diagonal link is in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 7, the pin engaging the lower end of the slot. The base may be positioned in the cabinet so that the drawer rests at the back thereof when in its innermost position.

When the drawer is pulled forward after opening the door 42 the pin 41 engages the upper end of the slot 40 and prevents the drawer from swinging too far forward. As indicated in full lines in Fig. 6, the drawer may either be drawn out to deposit laundry work in the bag or for its removal or the front panel 44 may be opened to have access to the bag. This bag is similar to the bag 7 and supported in the hamper structure with shafts 11 of a similar construction and mounted in a manner similar to that shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

In Fig. 8, my bag hamper is shown as being pivotally mounted adjacent a discharge chute, the chute being designated by the numeral 45. This may be a laundry, grain, or chute for other material. A stanchion 46 is suitably supported and carries an arm 47 secured thereto by hinges 48. This arm has a bracket 49; the arm and bracket forming a mounting for the rectangular frame 50. This frame supports the shafts 11 of the bag hamper, such shafts being operated by the knobs 21 as described in connection with Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

In Figs. 9 and 10 I show a mounting for the hamper, having a sliding drawer construction in which the drawer is designated by the numeral 51. This is arranged to avoid sticking by having fixed cleats 52 secured to the side panels 53 of a cabinet or the like. A slidable cleat 54 has a slot 55 therein with a screw or the like 56, extending through the slot and being secured to the side 57 of the drawer. Another screw

58 extends through a second slot 59 in the cleat 54, this screw being secured to the side panel of the cabinet.

Guide strips 60 are secured to the sides of the drawer and slide between the fixed cleats 52 and the movable cleat 54. The drawer is provided with the shafts 11 forming the bag hamper support and these shafts having the knobs 21 to operate same.

From the above construction it will be seen that as the drawer can slide on the fixed cleats and the cleat 54 can also move, that there is but slight danger of the drawer sticking and therefore it will be readily slidable. It is to be understood that this type of drawer could be used to hold the bag in any suitable type of cabinet.

While I have illustrated my invention of a bag hamper as being applied to a number of different types of household articles or pieces of furniture, nevertheless it will be understood that the type of holder for supporting the bag may be adapted to different uses. For instance, in commercial purposes for holding bags of various types while they are being filled; in some cases such as holding grain sacks it would not be necessary to provide loops on the upper ends of the sacks.

It will therefore be understood that my invention may be changed and adapted in general construction and specific details to form different types of bag hampers or holders, and that such changes will be within the spirit of my invention as set forth in the description, drawings and claims.

In the construction shown in Fig. 11, a wall bracket 65 is of a suitable design to be screwed to a wall or secured to the inner face of a door which carries a hamper frame 66 having front, side and rear walls and open at the bottom and top. The shafts 11 are journaled in the front and back walls and operate to hold the bag 7 suspended and to drop it when desired in the manner described above.

In addition a shelf 67 may be formed on the wall bracket and adapted to hold a laundry list or the like. In this construction it is desirable to have a cover similar to the cover 6 on the hamper frame.

The base shown in Figs. 6 and 7 might also be utilized to support a laundry bag in any suitable position, such as underneath the chute 45 in substitution of the construction shown in Fig. 8.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A bag holder comprising in combination a supporting structure, a plurality of partially rotatable shafts mounted therein, means on said shafts adapted to engage the upper edge of a bag and hold same suspended, means comprising a catch device to restrain the shafts from rotation, the mounting for said shafts allowing slight longitudinal movement, such movement releasing the catch device, whereby the shafts may be partially rotated to release the bag.

2. A bag holder comprising in combination a supporting structure, a pair of partially rotatable shafts, means on said shafts to engage the upper edge of a bag, a catch adapted to hold said shafts from rotational movement, means to release said catch to allow partial rotation of the shafts and dropping of the bag, said means to release the catch comprising a mounting for the shafts allowing longitudinal movement, and means to move said shafts longitudinally.

3. A bag holder comprising in combination a supporting structure, journals formed therein, a pair of shafts rotatably mounted in said journals, means on said shafts adapted to support a bag by the upper open end thereof, catch devices connected to the supporting structure of the said shafts, adapted to hold said shafts with the bag suspended therefrom, said journals permitting longitudinal movement of the shafts to release the catches and allow partial rotation of the shafts due to the weight of the bag and material therein.

4. A bag holder comprising in combination a supporting structure, a pair of shafts journaled therein, pins on said shafts adapted to engage the upper edge of an open bag, catch devices mounted on the supporting structure and on the shafts adapted to retain the shafts with the pins in an uppermost position, springs thrusting the shafts in one direction and means to move the shafts longitudinally in the opposite direction to release the shafts to allow dropping of the bag by partial rotation of the shafts.

5. A bag holder as claimed in claim 4 in which the catch device comprises hooks connected to the supporting structure and pins on the shafts adapted to engage said hooks.

6. A bag holder comprising in combination a rectangular supporting structure, recesses formed in the front and back thereof, shafts journaled in said recesses having longitudinal movement, pins on said shafts adapted to engage loops on the upper edge of a bag and hold said bag open, catch devices comprising hooks on the supporting structure and pins on the shafts adapted on said longitudinal movement of the shafts to retain the shafts with the pins engaging the loops in a vertical position.

7. A bag holder as claimed in claim 6, having in addition springs mounted in the recesses at the back of the supporting structure, normally thrusting the shafts outwardly, and means extending through the front of the supporting structure to press

the shafts inwardly and thereby release the catch devices.

8. A bag holder comprising in combination a chute, a frame positioned below the chute, a bag holder having a pair of shafts having longitudinal movement, means to hook a bag to said shafts, catch devices to restrain the shafts from rotation and means to release the shafts from said catch devices on said longitudinal movement of the shafts in one direction.

9. In a bag holder, a wall bracket, a rectangular hamper frame having front, side and back walls, a pair of parallel shafts journaled in the front and back walls, means on said shaft to engage a bag and hold same suspended, means to restrain said shafts from rotation with the bag elevated, said shafts being shiftable longitudinally to release the restraining means to allow dropping of the bag.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

CLARENCE C. LUDY.