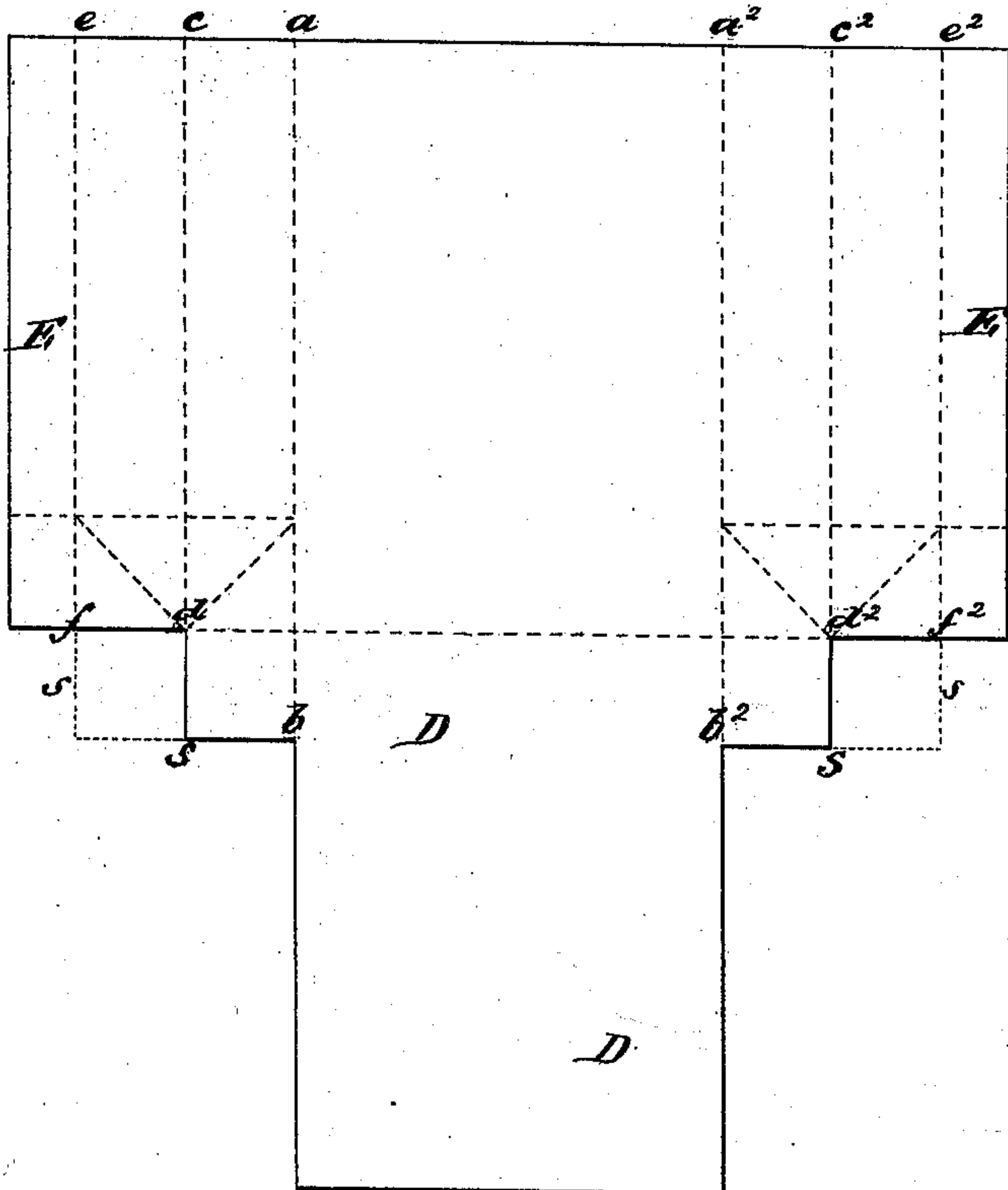


J. FELBEL.
PAPER-BAG.

No. 173,608.

Patented Feb. 15, 1876.

Fig. 1.



*Fig. 2.**

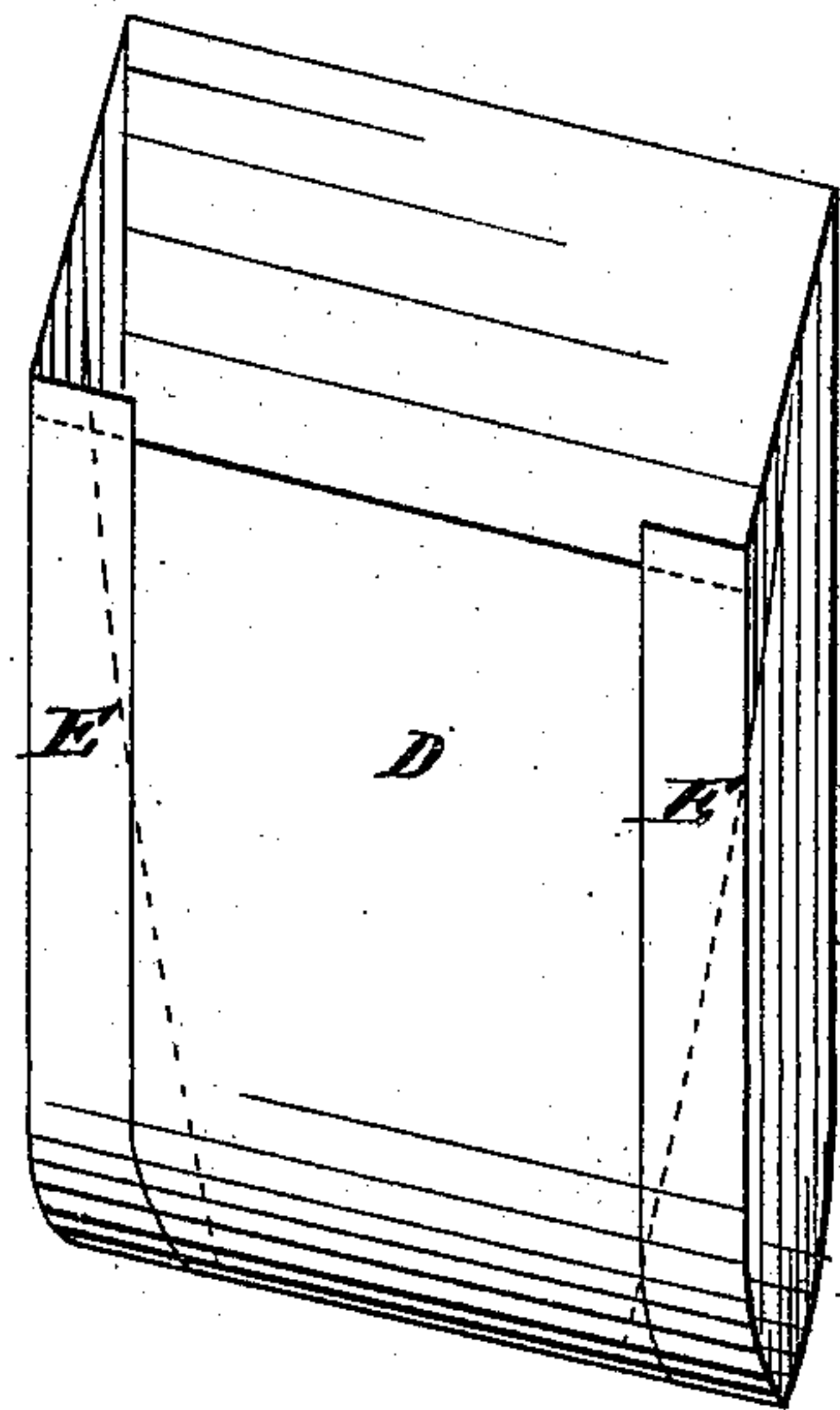
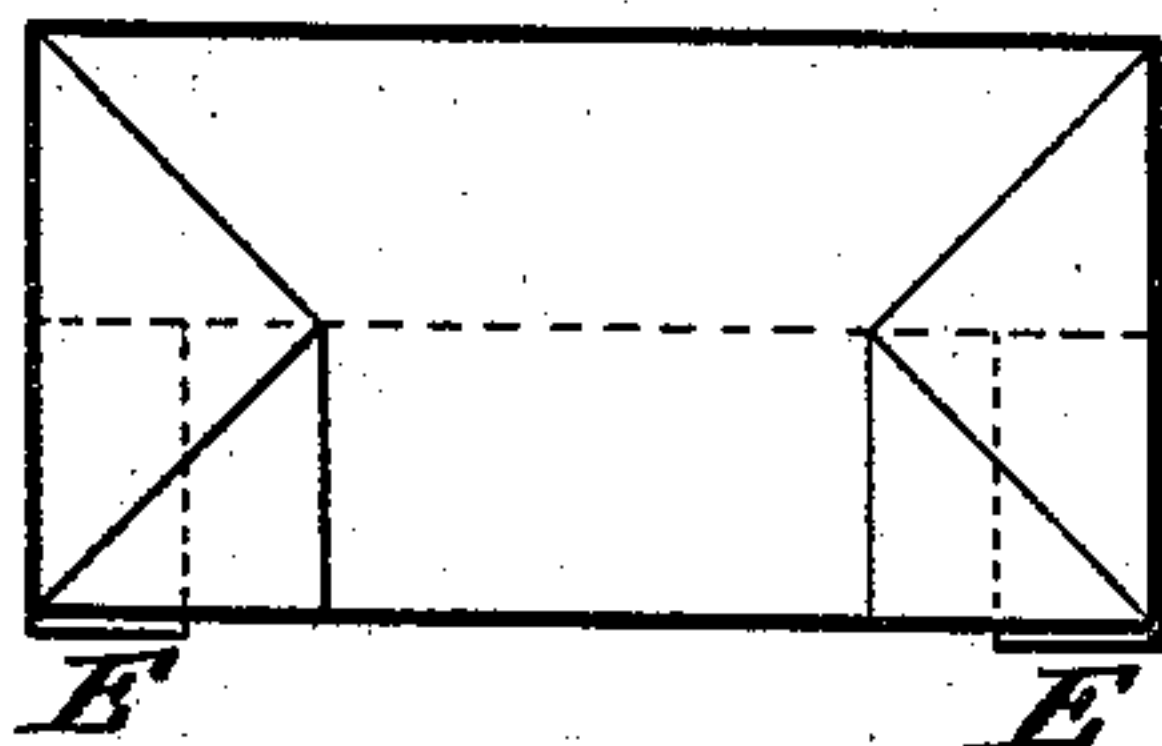


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

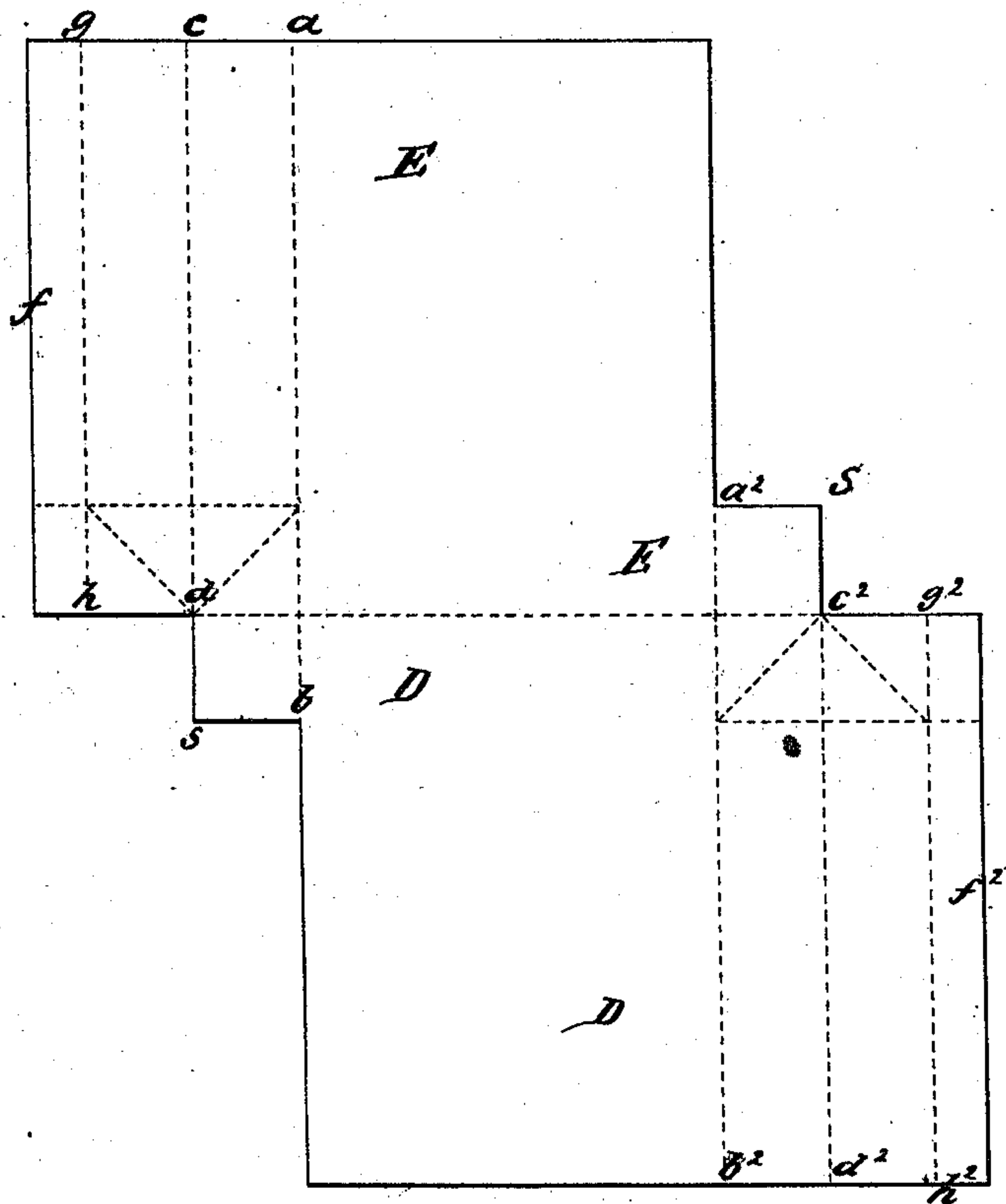
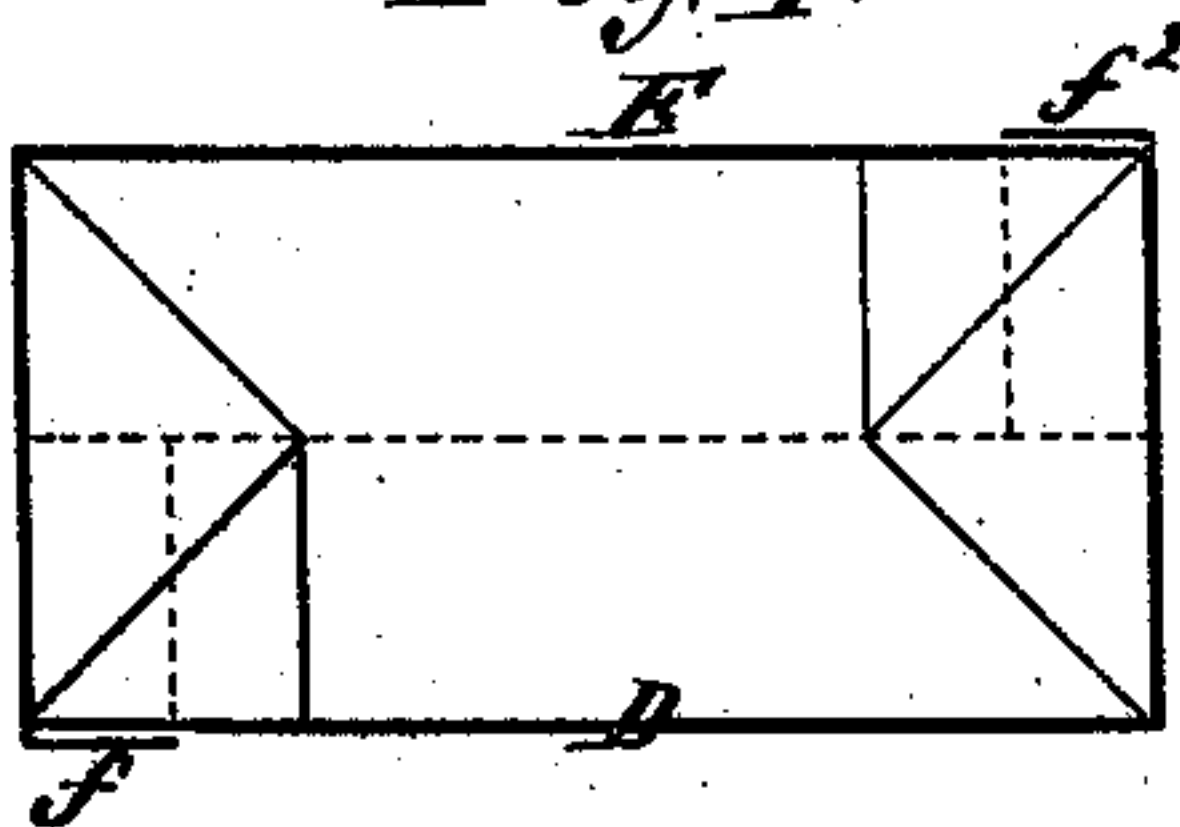


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 5.

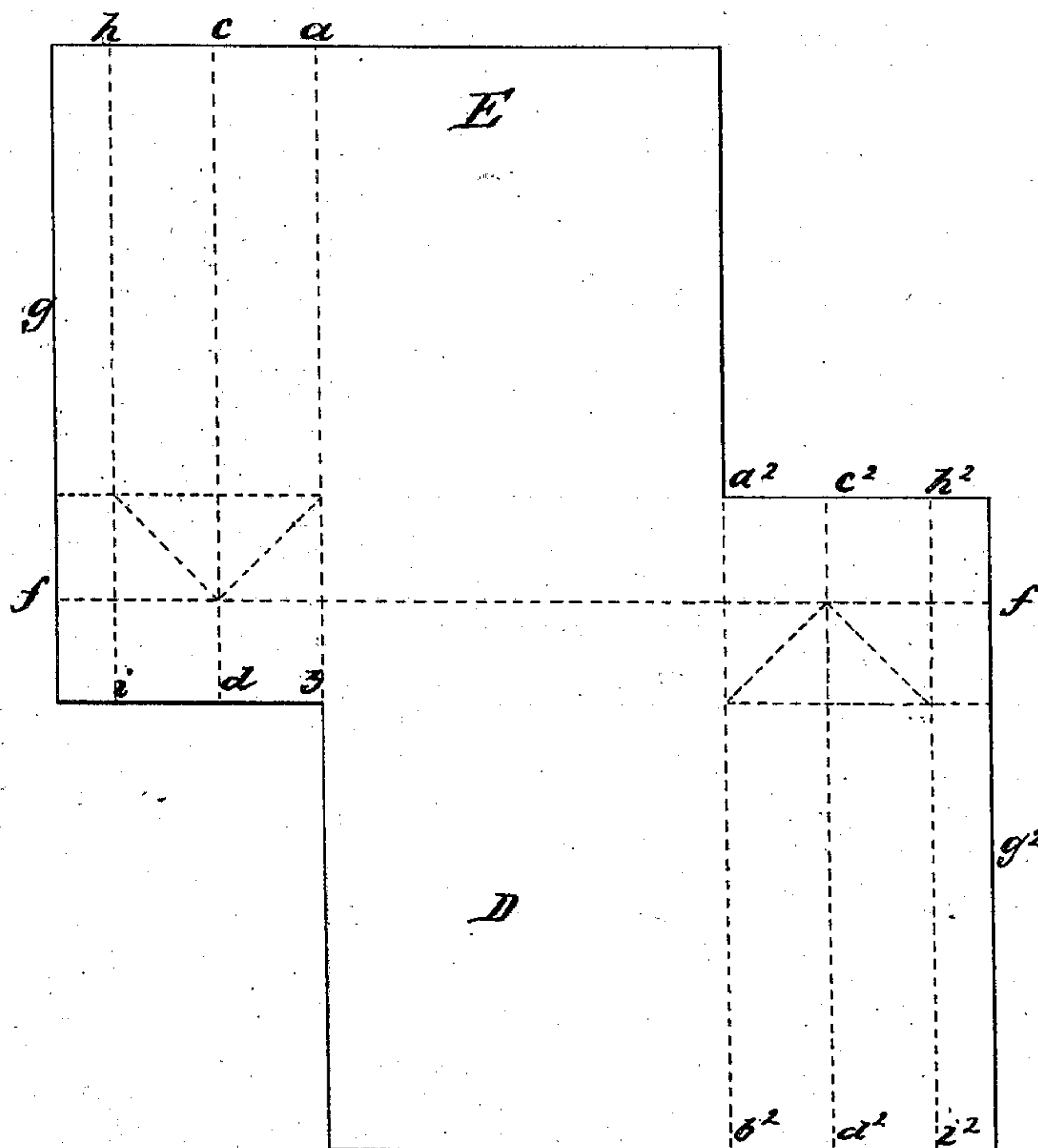
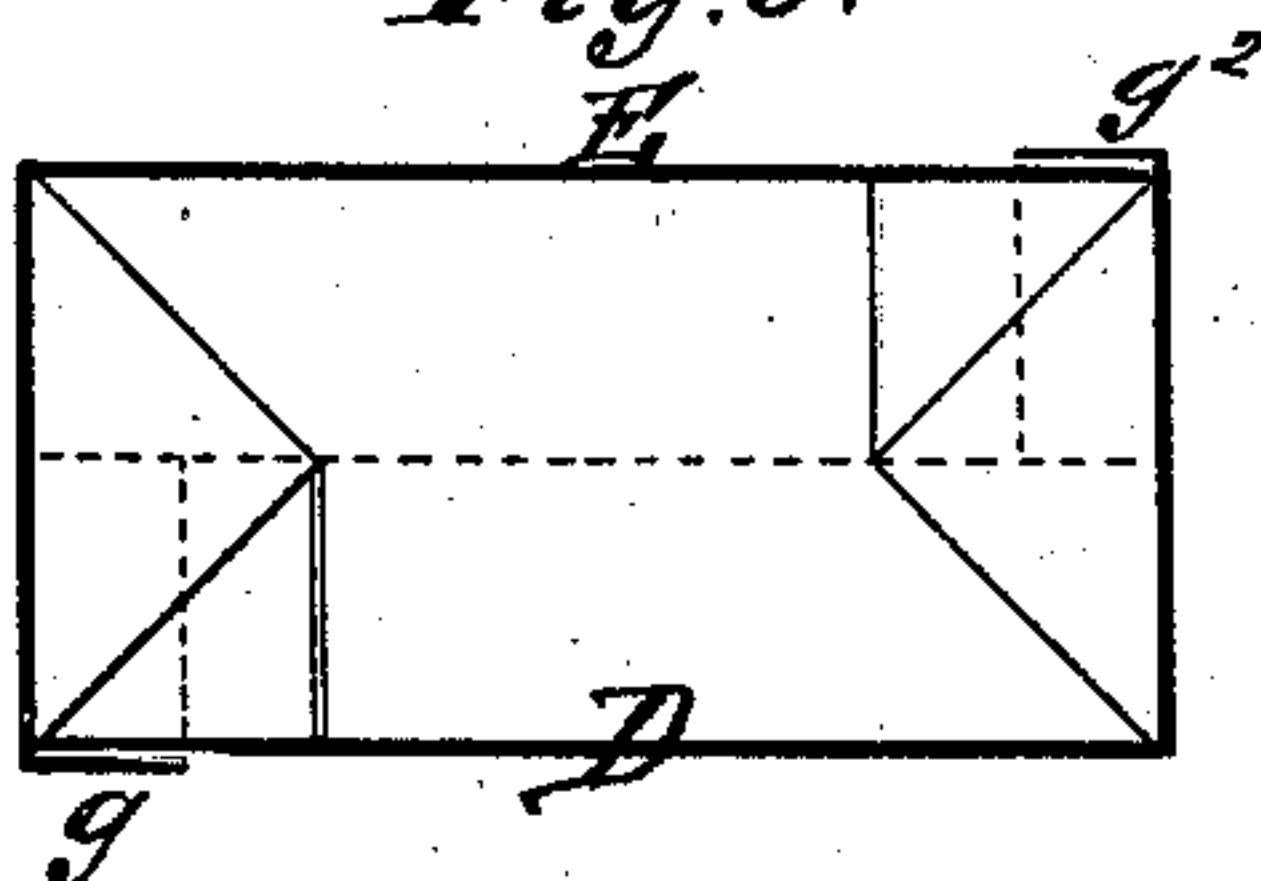


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB FELBEL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER BAGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 173,608, dated February 15, 1876; application filed December 2, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB FELBEL, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paper Bags; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to that kind of paper bag which, when filled or opened out, will present a square or rectangular bottom, or to what are known as "satchel-bottom bags."

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe it, referring by letters to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows one method or mode of cutting the paper for forming or making my new bag; and Fig. 2 is a top view of the bag, with its bottom distended or flattened out square; and Fig. 2* is a perspective view of the same bag opened out at the top preparatory to filling, but not distended at the bottom.

A piece of paper or blank cut to the form shown at Fig. 1 is first folded or doubled over (on both sides) at the lines $a b$ and $a^2 b^2$. It is then folded or turned back on the lines $c d$ and $c^2 d^2$. The lower part D of the blank is then folded up or doubled over at the line d^2 upon the upper part of the blank, and the side strips or overlapping portions E E are then folded over onto the part D at the line $e f$ and $e^2 f^2$, and are pasted or secured to said part D, thus forming a bellows-sided bag, with side seams only, located both on one side of the bag.

Fig. 3 shows another form of blank, or a different way of cutting the paper for the manufacture of my new kind of bag; and Fig. 4 is a top inside view of the same, showing the bottom of the bag when distended or spread out.

In this form of blank the paper cut in the shape shown at Fig. 3 is first folded or doubled over (on both sides) at the lines $a b$ and $a^2 b^2$. It is then folded or turned back at the lines $c d$ and $c^2 d^2$. One half, D, of the blank is then folded up or doubled over at the line d^2 upon the other half or part, E, of the blank. The side flaps f and f^2 are then respectively fold-

ed over in opposite directions at the lines $g h$ and $g^2 h^2$, and pasted to the outer adjacent portions of the blank D E. The overlapping edges and their arrangement are most clearly seen at Fig. 4.

In thus forming my new bag, the latter, it will be seen, has bellows-like sides and side seams only, but with one seam on one side, and the other on the reverse side. One side of the blank must be cut higher up than the other, as seen in the drawing, Fig. 3, as such high cutting gives to the bag an air-tight or close joint or bottom, that is proof against the exit of any contained matter at that point.

Fig. 5 shows another form of blank or paper cut in another different manner for the making or forming of my new kind of bag; and Fig. 6 is a top inside view of the same, showing the bottom of the bag when distended or spread out.

In this form of blank or mode of cutting the paper the latter is first folded or doubled over (on both sides) at the lines $a b$ and $a^2 b^2$. It is then folded or turned back at the lines $c d$ and $c^2 d^2$. One half, D, of the blank is then folded up or doubled over at the line $f f$ upon the other half or part, E, of the blank. The side flaps or overlapping seams $g g^2$ are then respectively folded over in opposite directions at the line $h i$ $h^2 i^2$, and pasted to the outer adjacent portions of the blank D E. The overlapping edges and their arrangement are most clearly seen at Fig. 4.

In this method of forming my new bag the latter, it will be seen, has bellows-like sides and side seams only, but with one seam on one side, and the other on the reverse side. One side of the blank must be cut up higher than the other, as seen in the drawing, Fig. 5, as such high cutting gives to the bag an air-tight or close joint or bottom, that is proof against the exit of any contained matter at that point.

The cutting out of the paper in blocks or corners $s s$, &c., Figs. 1 and 3, or the high straight cut of Fig. 5, I do not limit myself to, as they may be cut out at different angles, and as may suit the judgment of the manufacturer. The cutting out of the blocks or corners $s s$, &c., is to give a single overlapping seam; but

What I do claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A bag made of a single piece of material doubled or folded over upon itself in the direction of its length, and having folded-in or bellows-like sides, with side overlapping seams only, said overlapping seams located outside of or away from the folded-in or bellows-like portions, all substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 30th day of November, 1875.

JACOB FELBEL. [L. S.]

In presence of—

D. H. BALDWIN,
J. N. MCINTIRE.