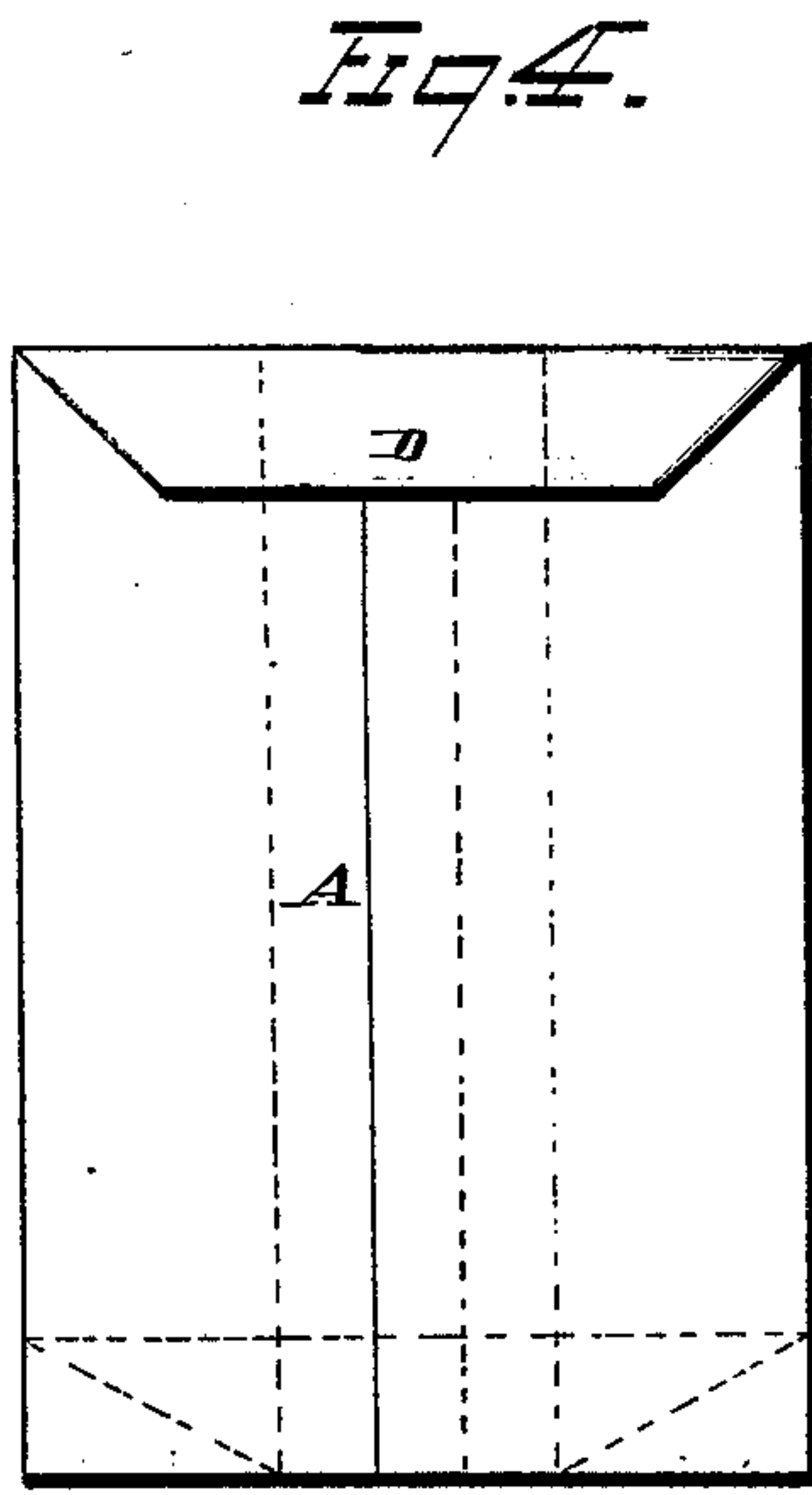
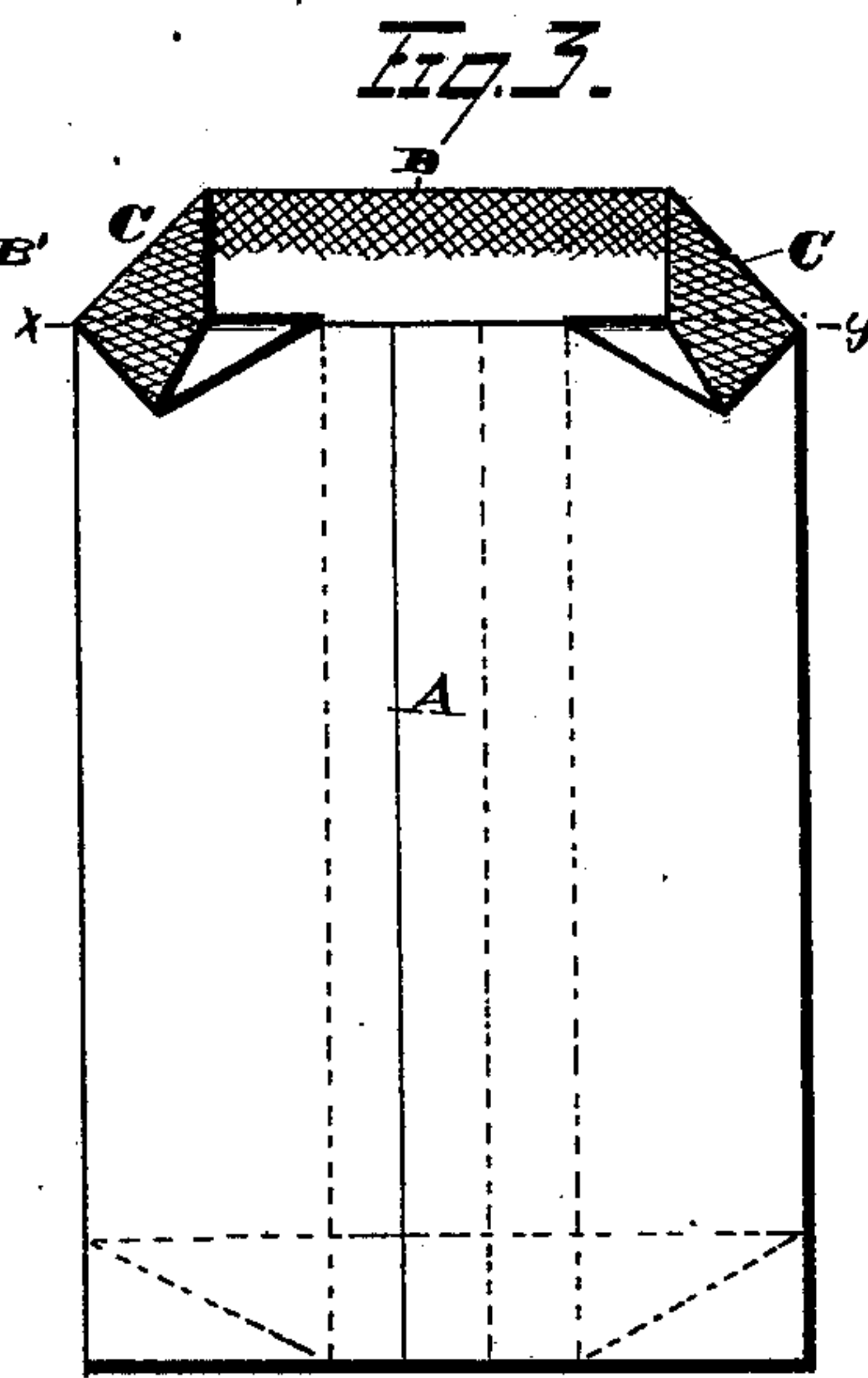
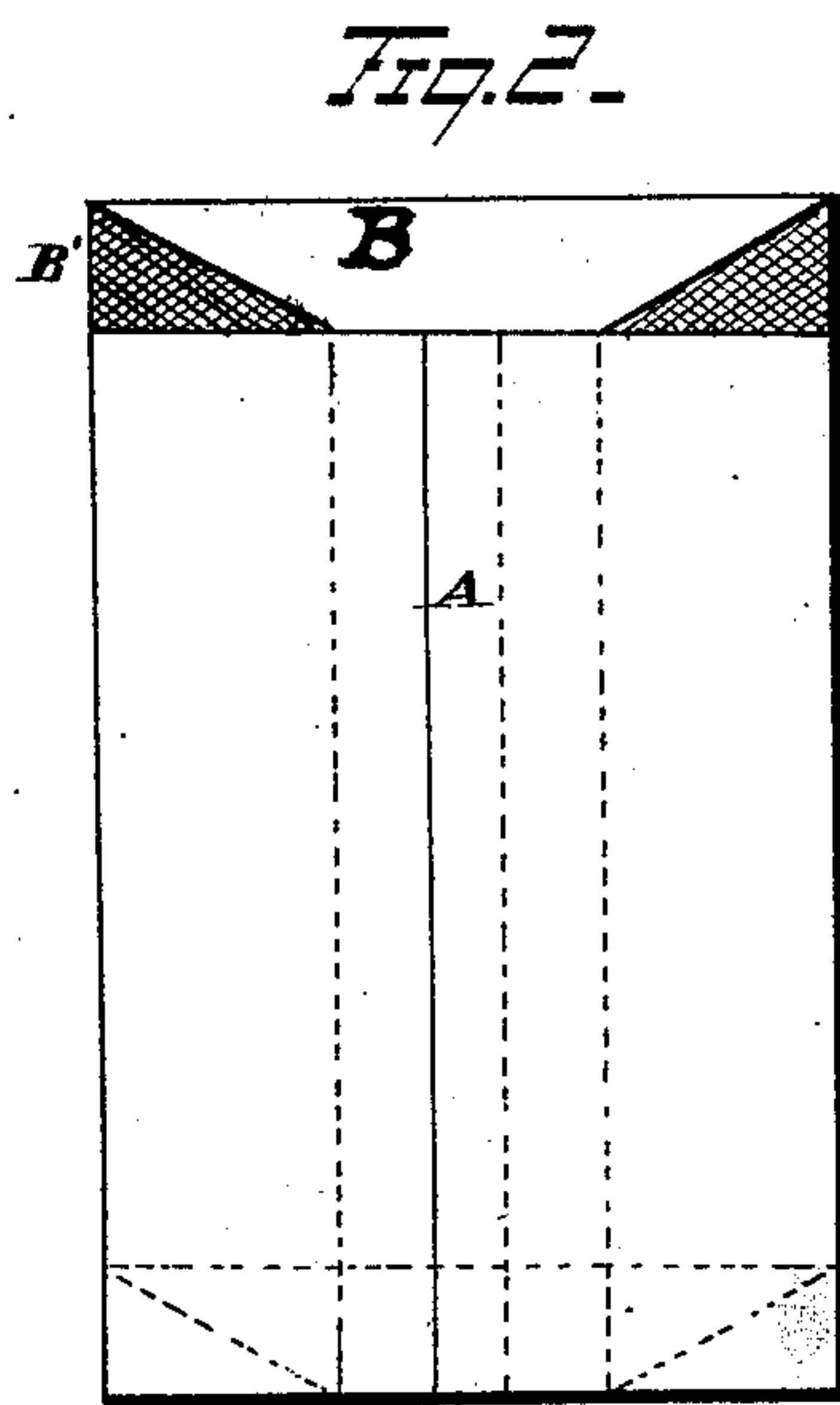
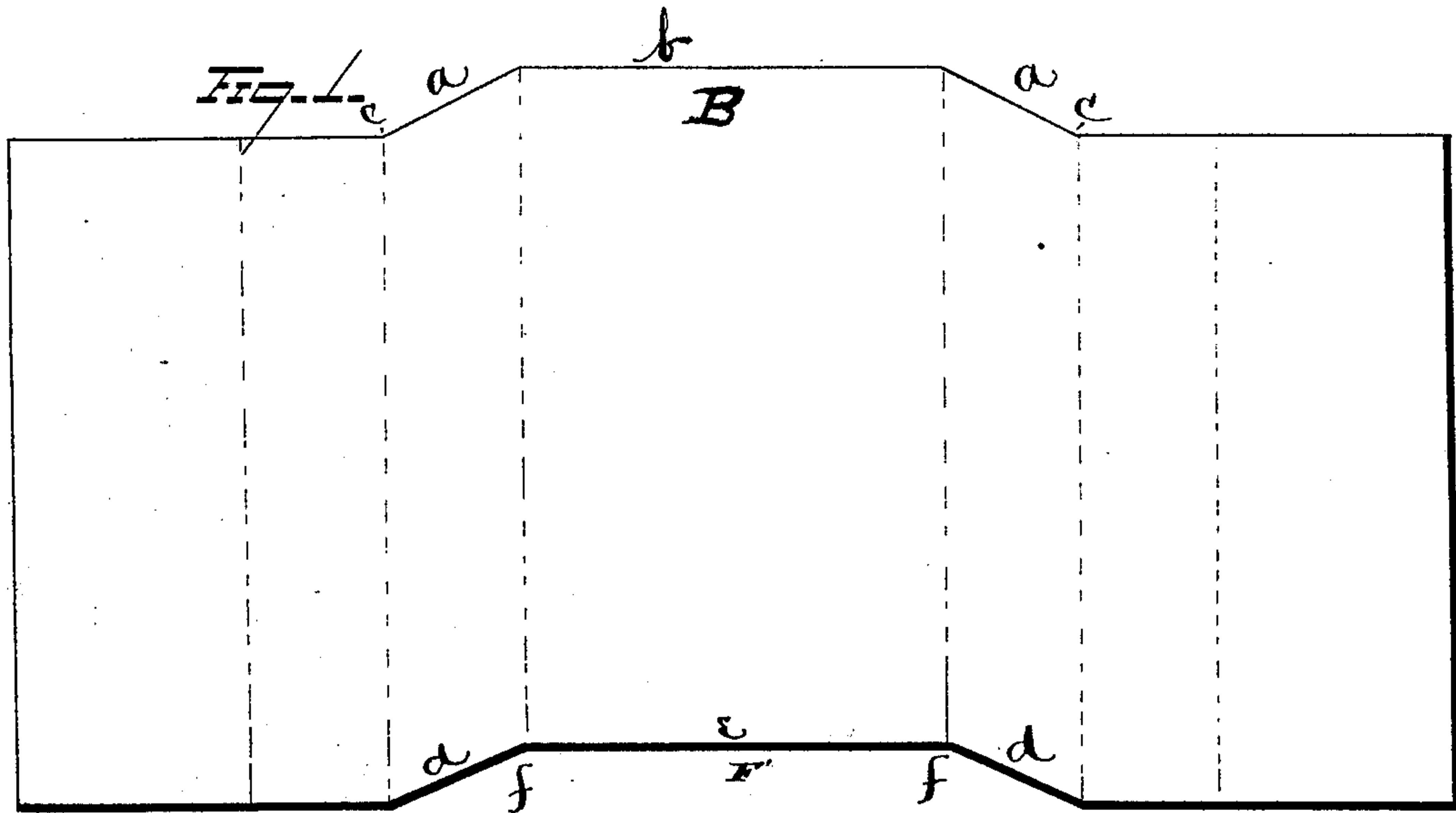


S. E. PETTEE.
Paper-Bag.

No. 221,700.

Patented Nov. 18, 1879.



WITNESSES

E. J. Nottingham
Geo W. Seymour

INVENTOR

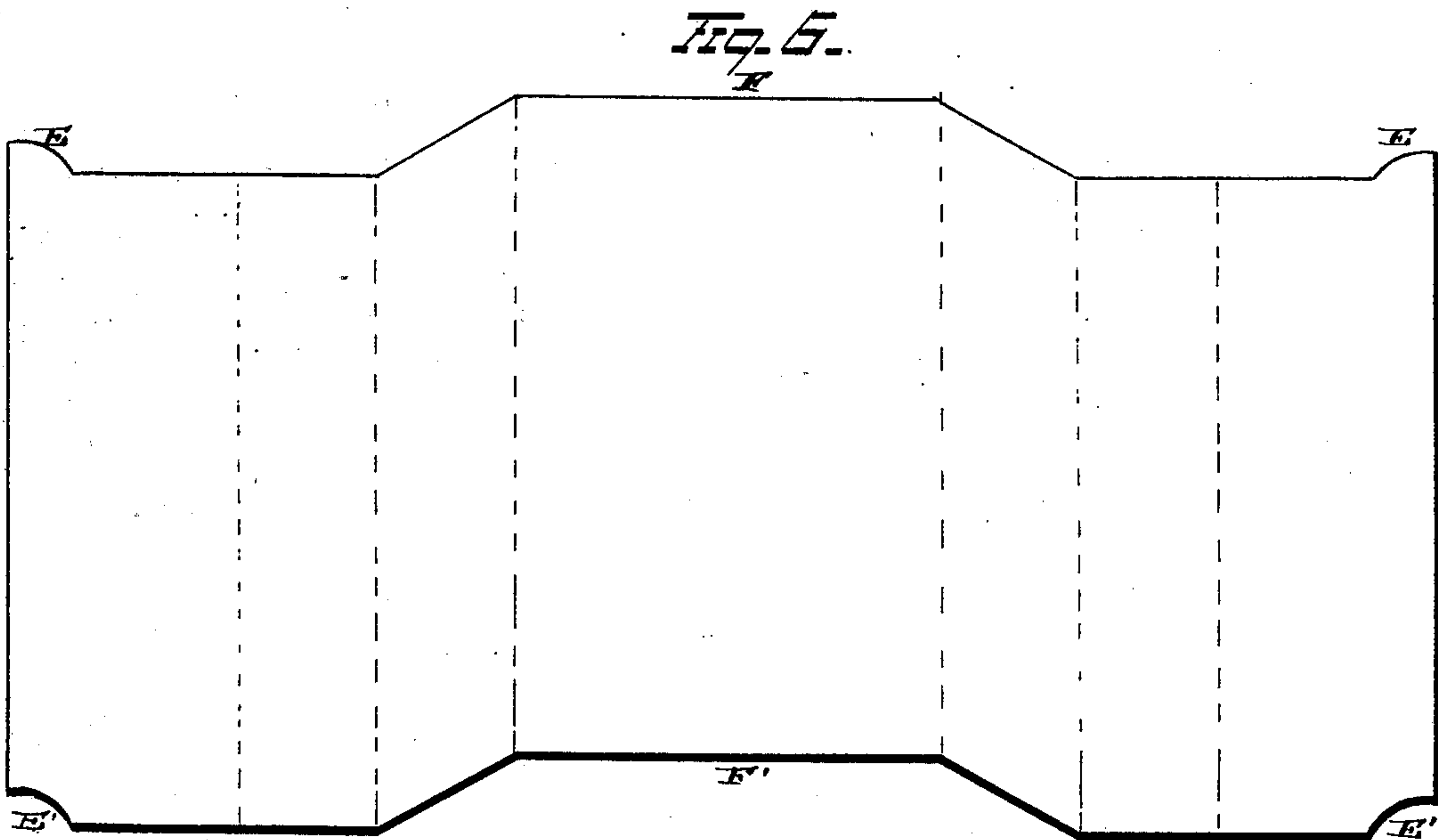
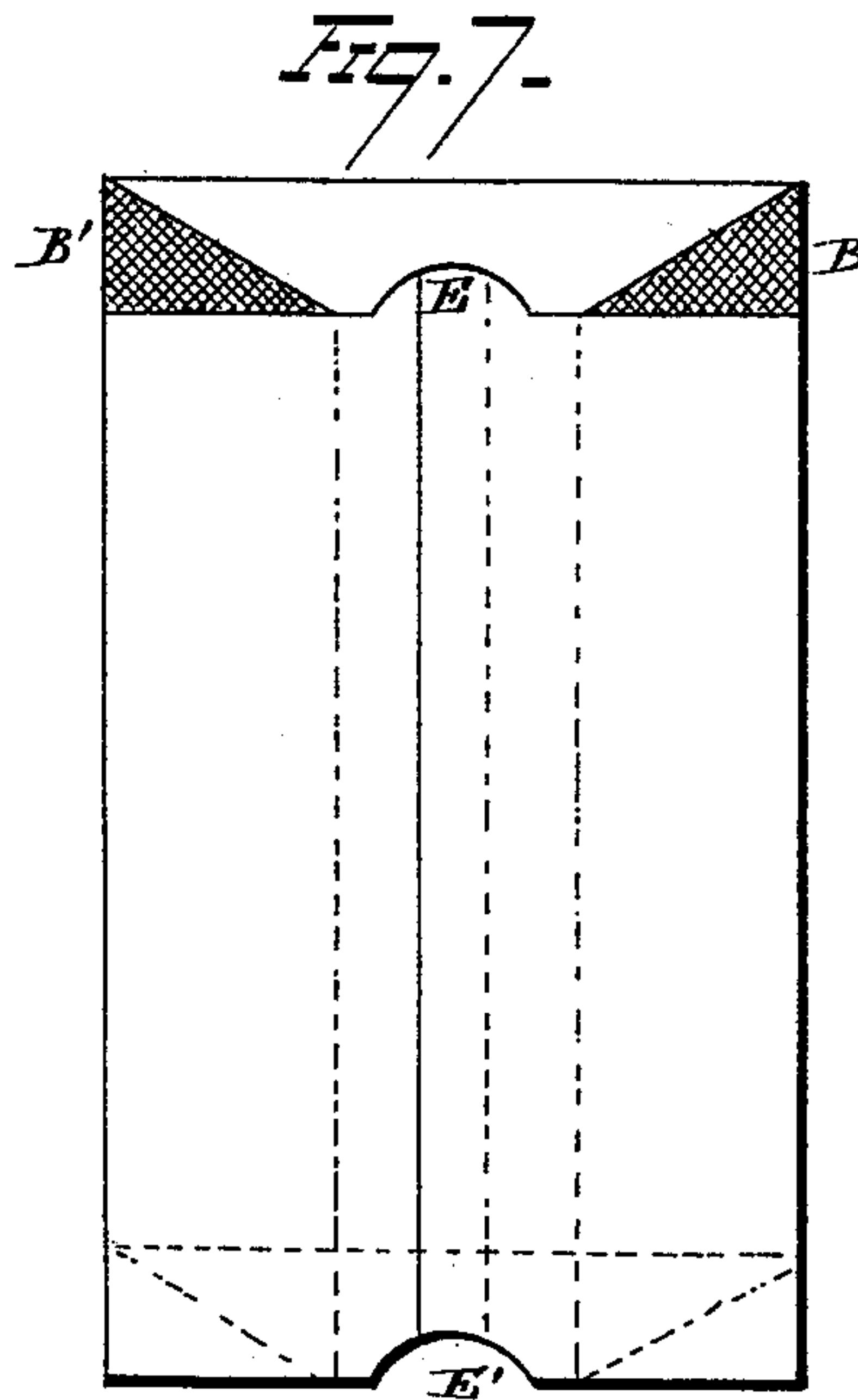
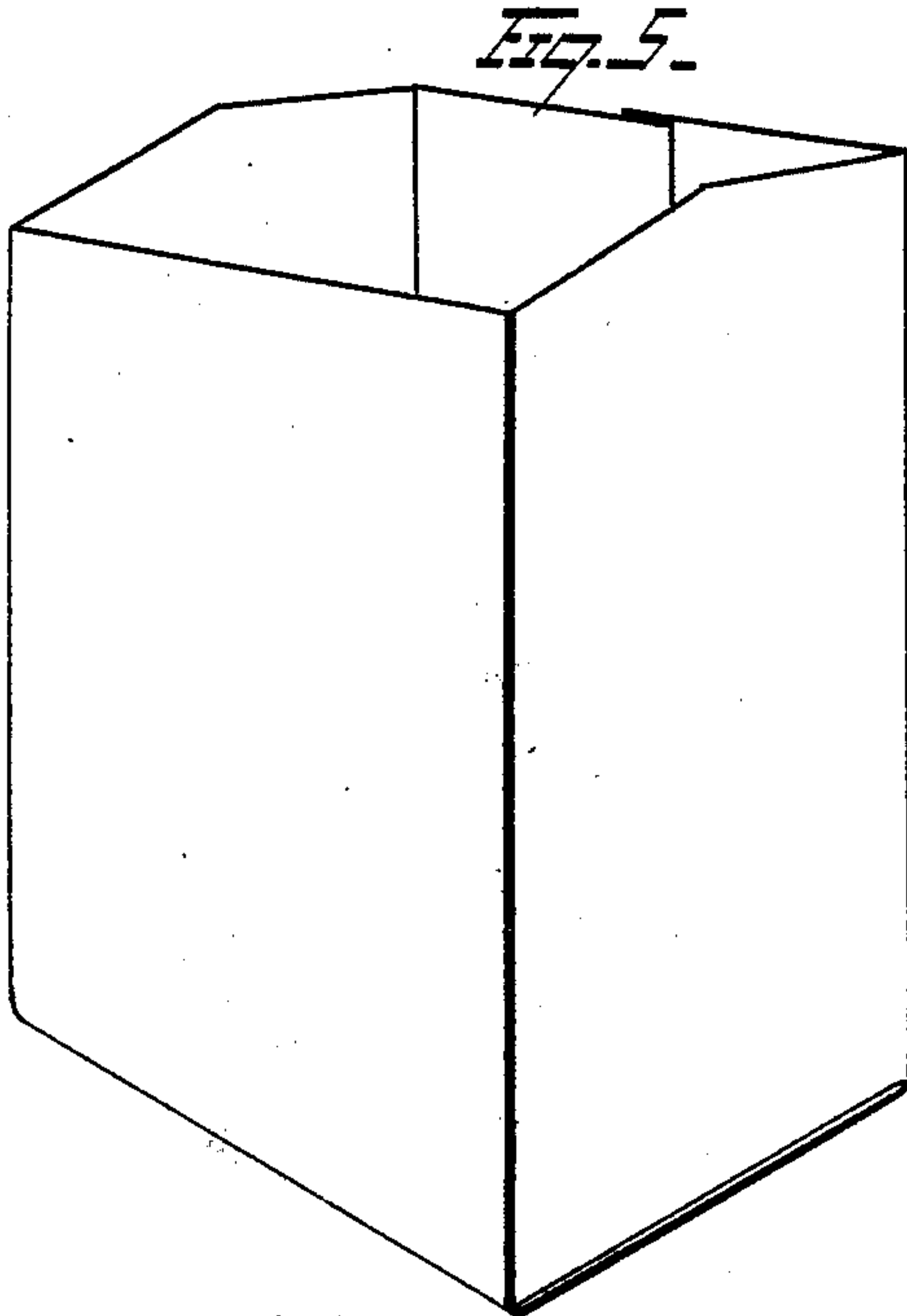
S. E. Pettee,
By Seagett and Seagett,
ATTORNEYS.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIMON E. PETTEE, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF A D
N. W. TAYLOR, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER BAGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **221,700**, dated November 18, 1879; application filed
August 29, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON E. PETTEE, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Bags; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to paper bags; and it consists in the process, hereinafter described and claimed, for making a bag.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a developed plan view of the blank from which the bag is constructed. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same blank formed into a tube, the dotted lines indicating the longitudinal or plicated folds. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same with the first or corner folds of the bottom made and attached to the tube. In Figs. 2 and 3 the surfaces to which paste is applied are indicated by cross-lines. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the bag complete, with the last fold of the bottom attached to the body of the tube. Fig. 5 represents a perspective view of the bag completed and opened. Fig. 6 is a view of a modification of the blank. Fig. 7 is a view of an incomplete bag formed from the blank shown in Fig. 6.

The blank shown in Fig. 1 has its middle portion provided at one end with a lip, B, this lip being bounded by the two oblique lines *a*, which incline toward each other, and the longitudinal central line, *b*, which joins the inner extremities of the oblique lines, the outer extremities of said oblique lines forming obtuse open angles *c* at their respective points of union with the main-end line of the blank. The opposite end of the middle portion of the blank is provided with a recess, F', the counterpart of said lip. This recess is formed by the two oblique lines *d* and the central longitudinal line *e*, which joins the inner extremities of the oblique lines and forms obtuse angles *f* therewith.

To form the bag shown in the drawings the paper is preferably received in the form of a flat sheet of suitable width to make the sized bag desired from a continuous roll, and it is folded into the form of a tube with plicated sides by any suitable means. These tubes

are cut off in suitable lengths to form the bag, as represented in Fig. 2. This formation of the pattern presents the surfaces B B' for the reception of paste, which is applied in the manner indicated by the cross-lines. The first fold of the bottom is then made by folding the lower pasted corners, B' B', of the bottom upon the face of the bag A. After this is done the bottom will assume the form shown in Fig. 3. The next step is to apply paste to the corners C C and bottom flap, B, as indicated by cross-lines in Fig. 3. The last or final fold is then made by turning the bottom B, and with it the said folds C C, upon the line *x y*, and attaching them to the tube A, when the bag is completed and assumes the form shown in Fig. 4.

As will be seen in Fig. 5, the completed bag opened out for use assumes a square shape, is thoroughly pasted, and perfectly tight.

In Figs. 6 and 7 I show a modification of the same bag.

It will be observed that the blank shown in Fig. 6 is substantially the same as that shown in Fig. 1, the modification consisting in the lips E E upon one end of the blank and the recesses E' E' upon the other. This blank when formed into a tube presents the appearance shown in Fig. 7, and in completing the bag the same operation is followed as that already indicated for the blank shown in Fig. 1. This lip addition to my bag I have thought would be found useful when it is proposed to make the bags by machinery, the lip E being capable of being more readily gripped by feed-rolls than the square-ended tube.

What I claim is—

The process, substantially as herein described, for making a paper bag, consisting of the following steps: first, forming a tubular blank having internal edge-folds with lip B and corners B'; second, folding and pasting corners B' down upon the tubular body; third, folding and pasting lip B and corners C down upon the tubular body.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SIMON E. PETTEE.

Witnesses:

JNO. CROWELL, Jr.,

WILLIAM E. DONNELLY.