

A. C. CAMPBELL
Paper Bag.

No. 227,147.

Patented May 4, 1880.

Fig. 1.

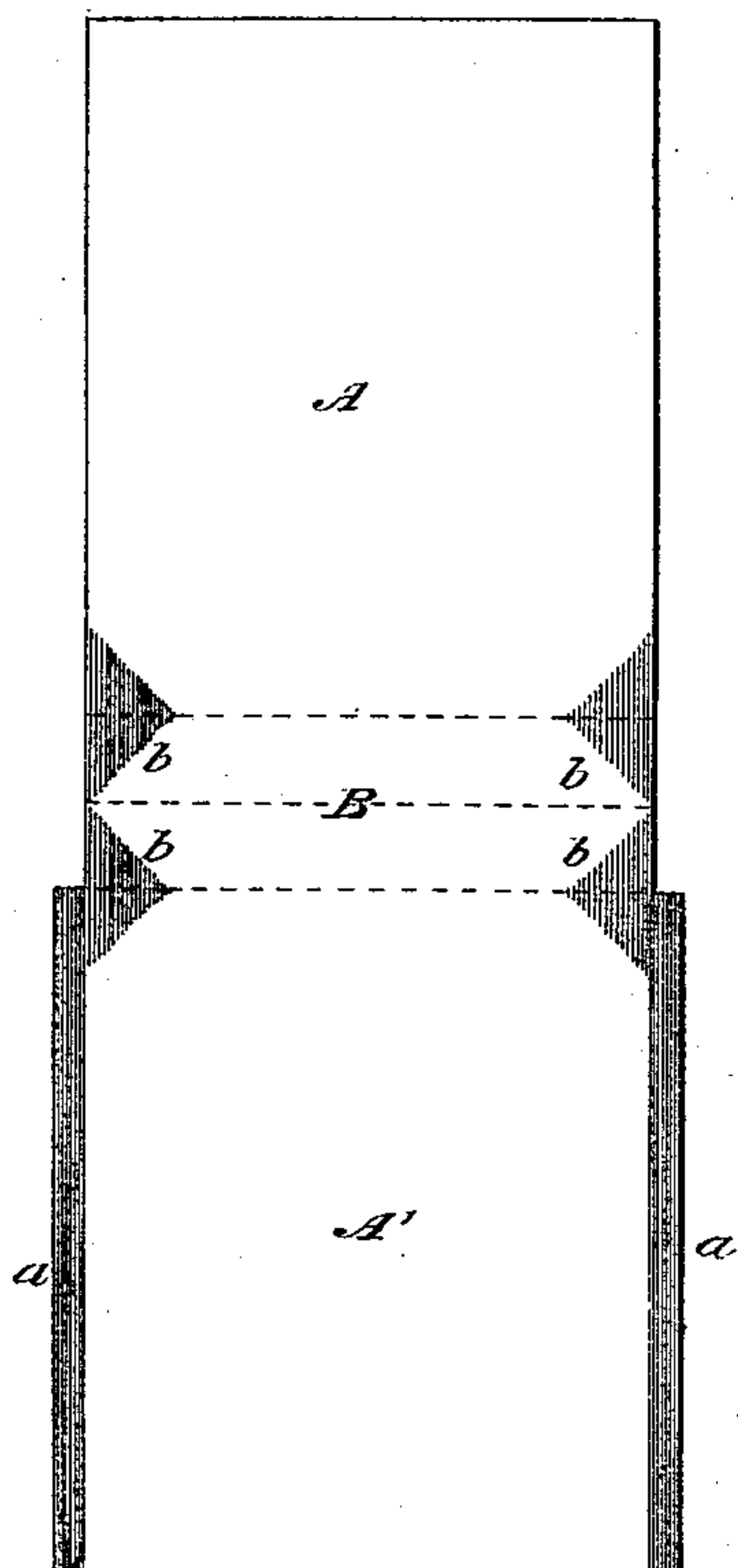


Fig. 2.

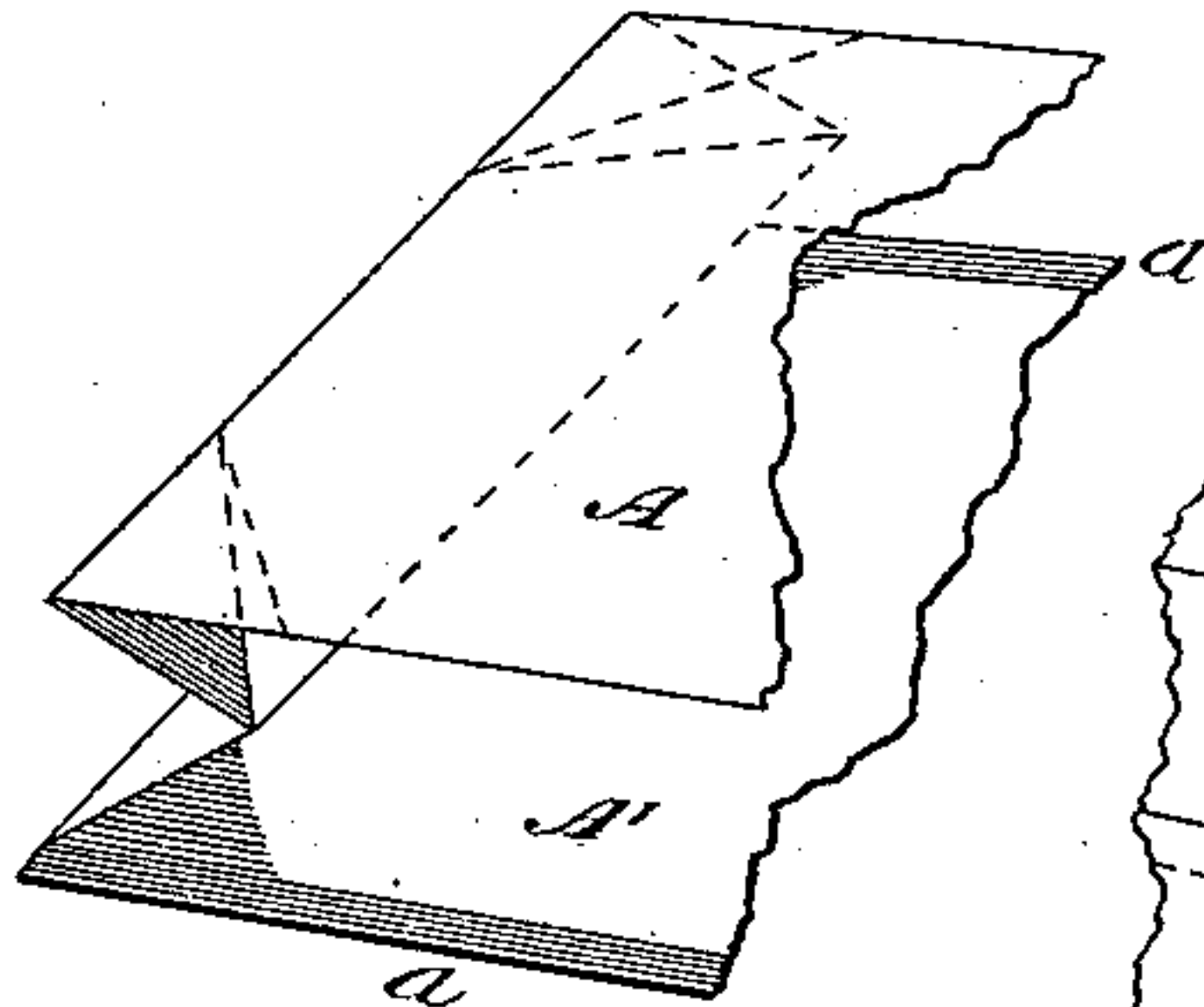


Fig. 3.

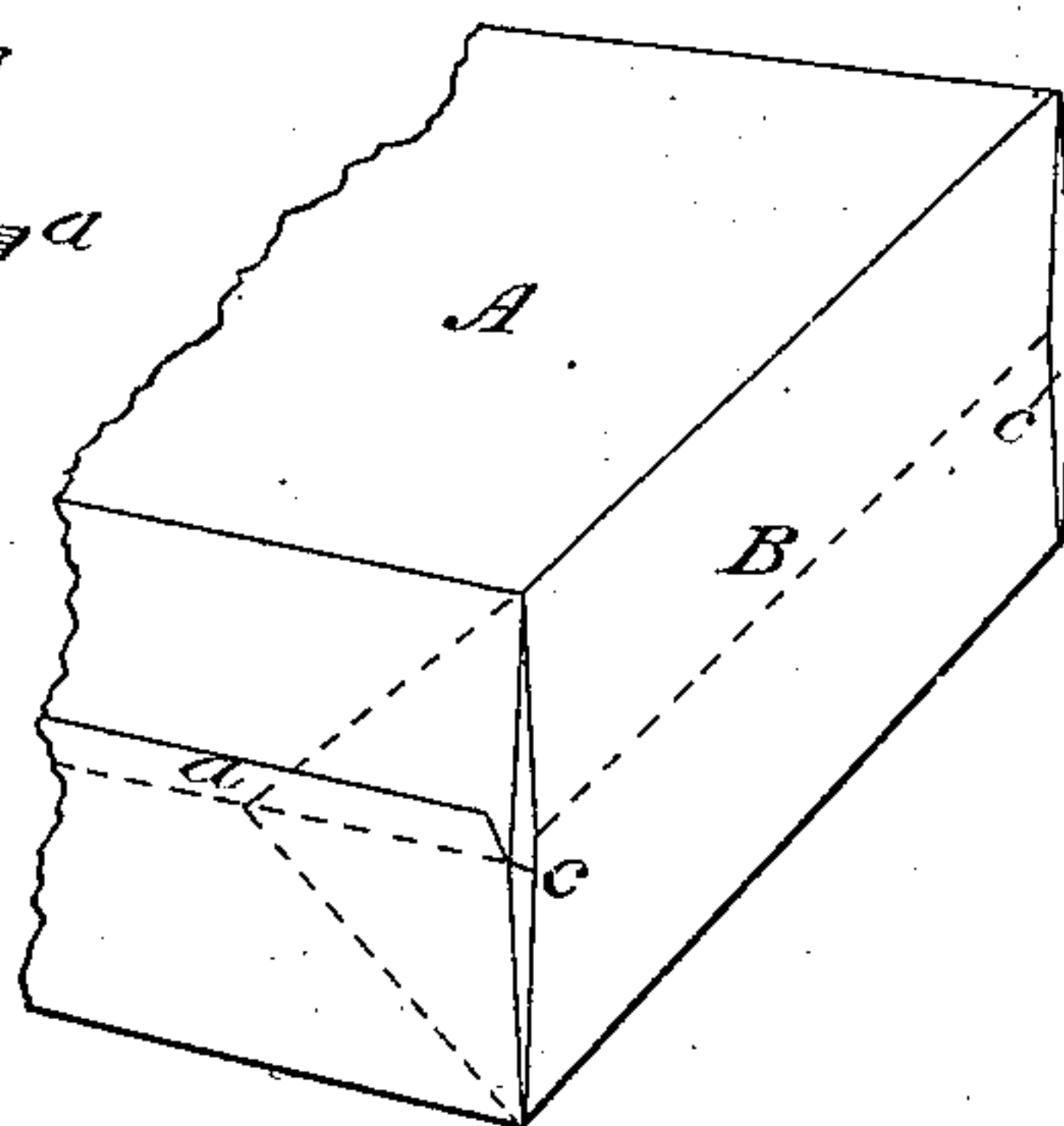


Fig. 4.

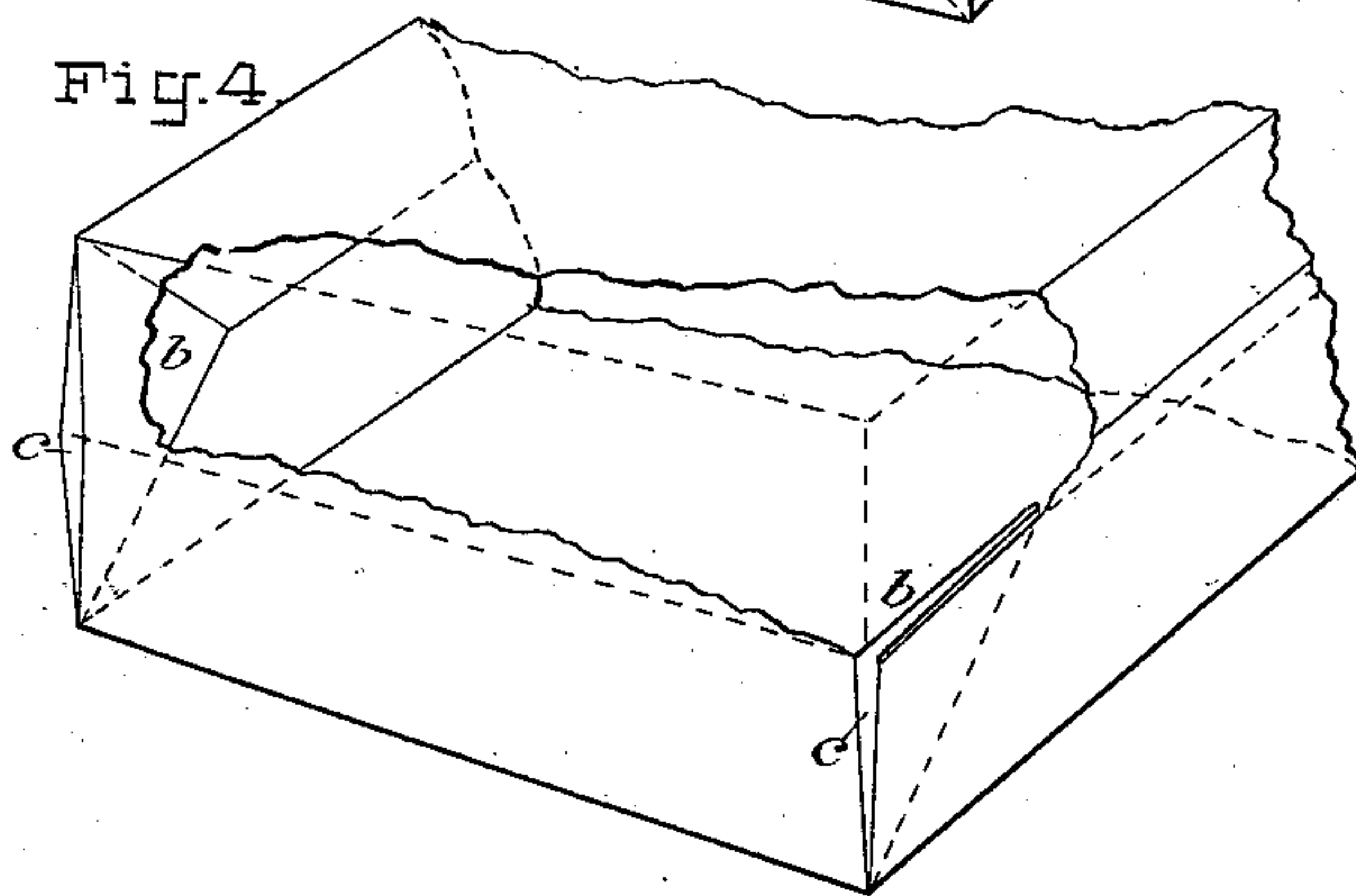


Fig. 5.

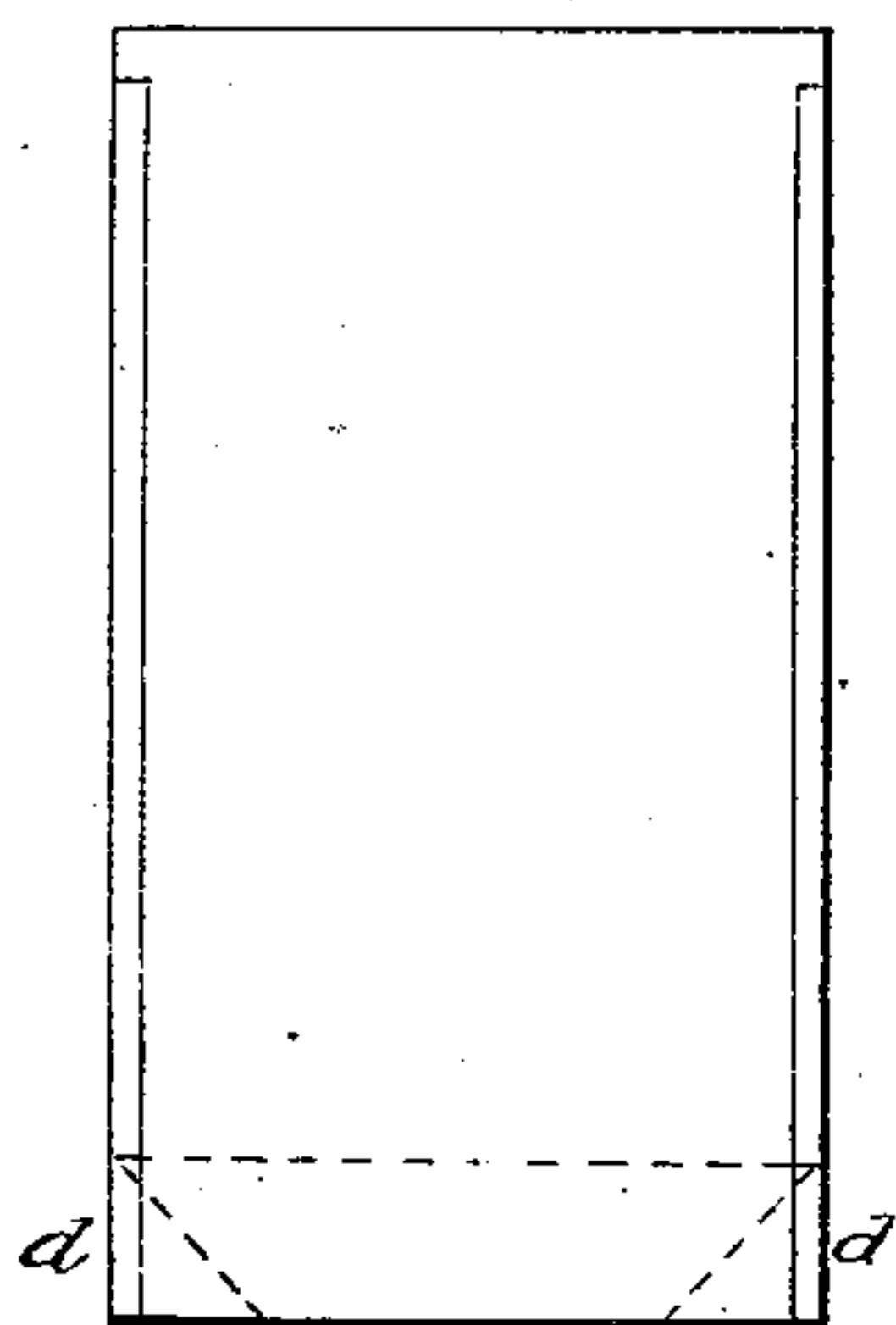


Fig. 6.

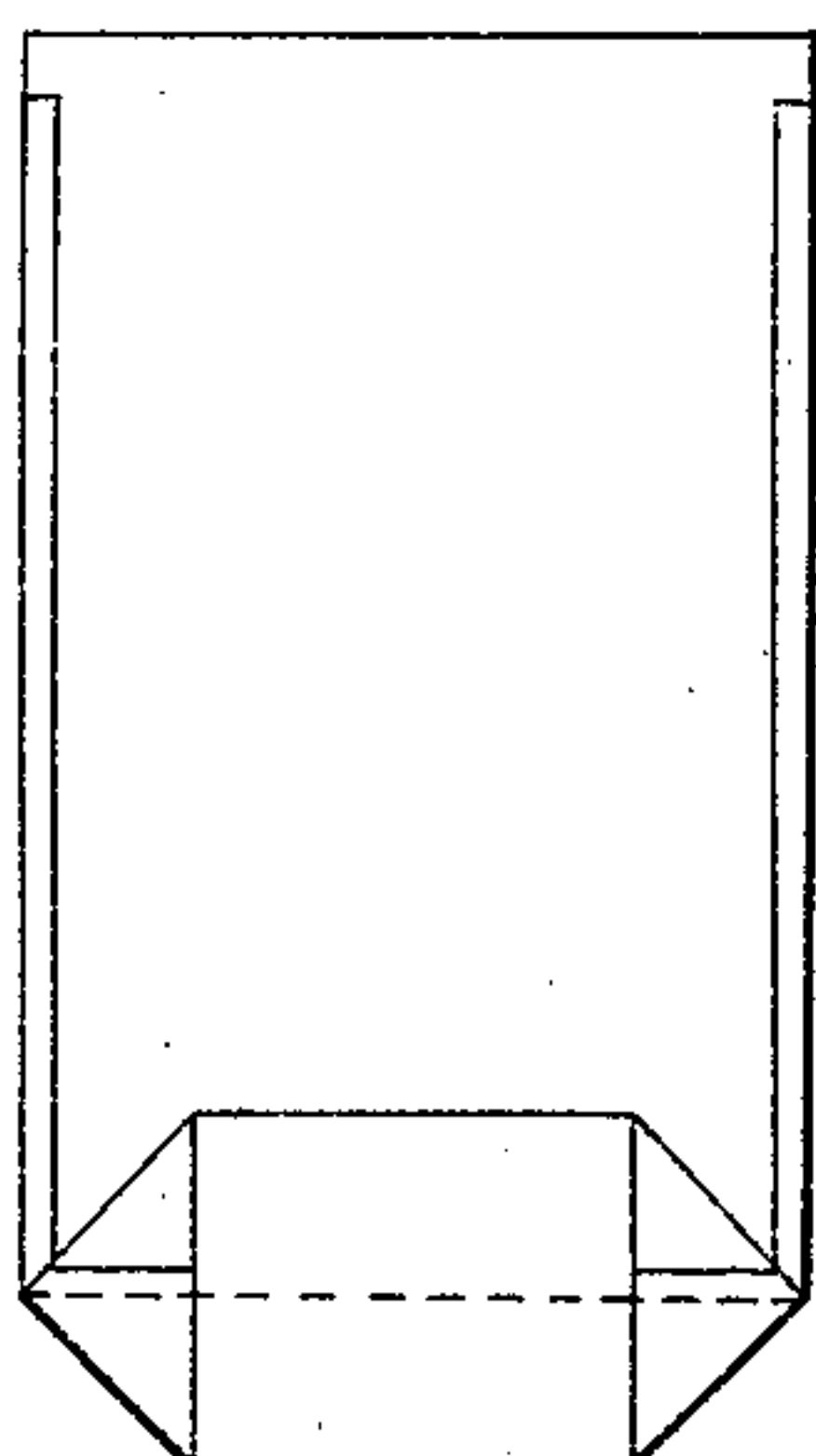
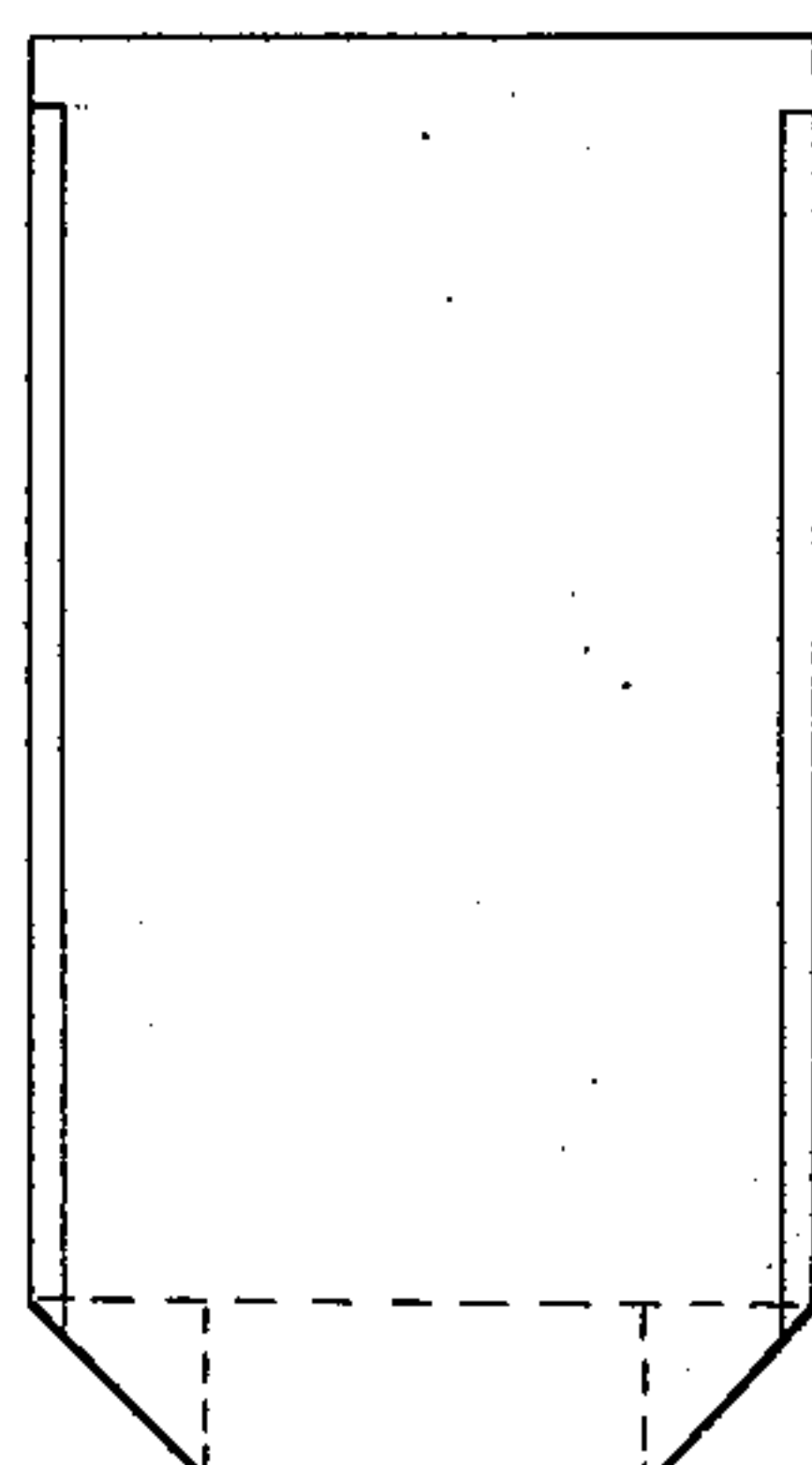


Fig. 7.



ATTEST:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW C. CAMPBELL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF OF HIS RIGHT TO EDMUND McLAUGHLIN, OF SAME PLACE.

PAPER BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 227,147, dated May 4, 1880.

Application filed October 18, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW C. CAMPBELL, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Bags of Paper or Similar Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the construction of the bottom of a bag intended for packaging merchandise, the material being preferably, but not necessarily, tough and strong wrapping-paper.

I am well aware that many forms of "satchel" and "square" bottomed paper bags have been heretofore made and used; but, so far as I am aware, all of these possess important disadvantages, either in cost of construction, wearing qualities, or inconvenience in use. To obviate these disadvantages and to construct a cheap, durable, and convenient receptacle is the object of my present invention, which I will now describe with reference to the accompanying drawings for a fuller and better understanding of the same.

Figure 1 is a plan of the blank of which the bag is to be made. This is of substantially rectangular form, A A' representing the sides, and B the bottom.

The tinted or shaded portions of the drawings represent those surfaces which are gummed or pasted, *a a* being the laps which close the bag at its edges, and *b b* triangular surplus portions at the corners, which, when the bag is formed, are pasted to the walls of the same. It is not absolutely necessary that the triangular portions *b b* should be entirely covered with paste, as the borders or outlines only need be secured; but I prefer to cover the entire surface to insure perfect security. When the blank is thus formed and gummed it is folded by tucking in the bottom B, as clearly indicated in the fragmentary view, Fig. 2. This brings the side A down upon the side A', after which the laps *a a* are turned over and pasted down upon the former. This operation also insures the adhesion of the surfaces *b b* to the wall of the bag, and the latter is then complete. The flattened bag now presents the appearance shown in Fig. 5, wherein the horizontal dotted line indicates the tucked-in bottom, and the diagonal lines the limits of the gummed

or pasted corners. When the bag is filled, or the tucked bottom is forced down by any other means, the bag presents the appearance shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view, broken away to show the construction. From this view it will be seen that the triangular surplus portions *b b* are gummed or pasted closely to the inner walls of the bag in the process of construction, and that no "pockets" or obstructions are formed inside the bag to catch or retain portions of the contents.

This construction of the bag leaves two exterior pockets, as at *c c* in Figs. 3 and 4, which are entirely unobjectionable, especially in small bags. In large bags, however, for packaging flour and similar merchandise, I contemplate closing or sealing these with gum or paste, in which case the bottom of the bag, when unfilled, will present the appearance shown in Fig. 6; or, if preferred, it may be tucked in, as in Fig. 7. There is this advantage, however, in my construction of the bag, which is best illustrated in Fig. 5, that the salient angles at the bottom (lettered *d d* in the figure) may be worn off in handling without causing the bag to leak. Indeed, they may be clipped off without material injury to the bag.

In my bag, wherein the surplus at the corners is gummed or pasted to the wall inside, no distortion will be produced in filling the bag, as none of the contents can get behind the tucks on the inside, and the bag will assume its proper form the moment it is filled. This also obviates the necessity of expanding and smoothing the bag before filling.

I am aware that bags having satchel or square bottoms have been constructed in various ways. Some have a bellows fold in the bottom and a seam across the bottom and up the face of the bag. In these the tucked-in corners are not secured in any way, and are liable to be shaken out in filling. Others have a bellows fold at the bottom and a seam up each side, the tucked-in corners being caught in the seam. These have the objectionable internal pockets. Others have bellows folds at each side, with a seam across the bottom and one vertical seam. In these the tucked-in corners are turned down and caught in the bot-

tom seam, leaving internal pockets, as in those last described. Others have bellows folds at the sides, with a seam up each side at the fold, and the tucked-in corners pasted down to the bottom. These avoid the internal pockets, but are objectionable because of the bellows folds being at the sides, which makes them difficult to open and fill, and they do not take their shape readily in filling. Moreover, the seams arranged in the bellows folds are not so perfect as when made at the plain edge, and the tucked-in folds do not re-enforce the seams, as in my construction.

When two surfaces of paper are to be pasted together, as at *b b*, it is not necessary that both surfaces should be overlaid with paste; but to insure adhesion throughout I paste both surfaces, as shown.

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

A square-bottomed paper bag having a bellows fold in the bottom and two seams, one up each side or edge, and the surplus material at the corners tucked in and pasted or connected to the walls of the bag over the side seams, whereby all internal pockets are avoided and the side seams strengthened, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ANDREW C. CAMPBELL.

Witnesses:

HENRY CONNETT,
THOMAS F. McDONALD.