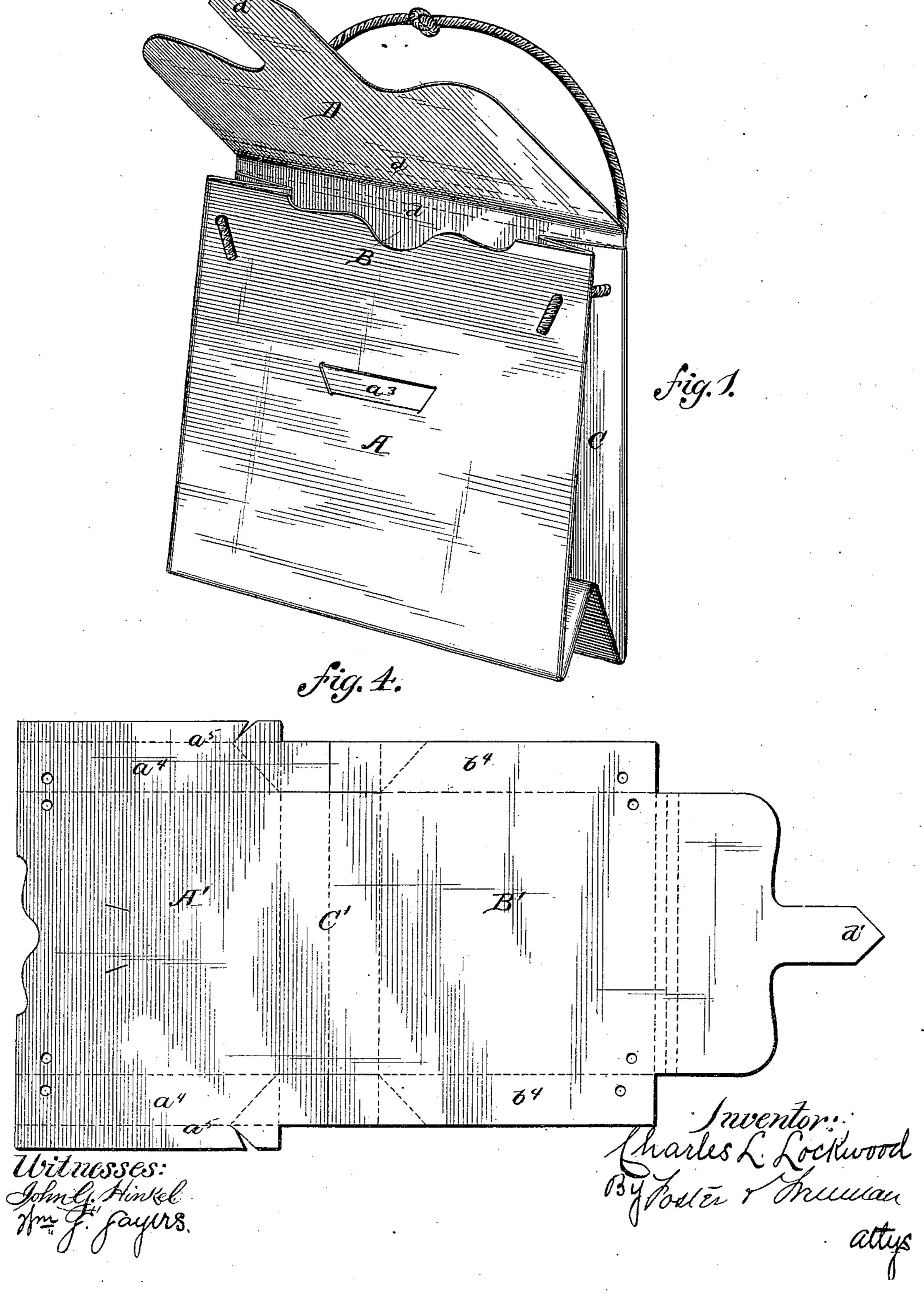
C. L. LOCKWOOD.

PAPER SATCHEL.

No. 308,418.

Patented Nov. 25, 1884.



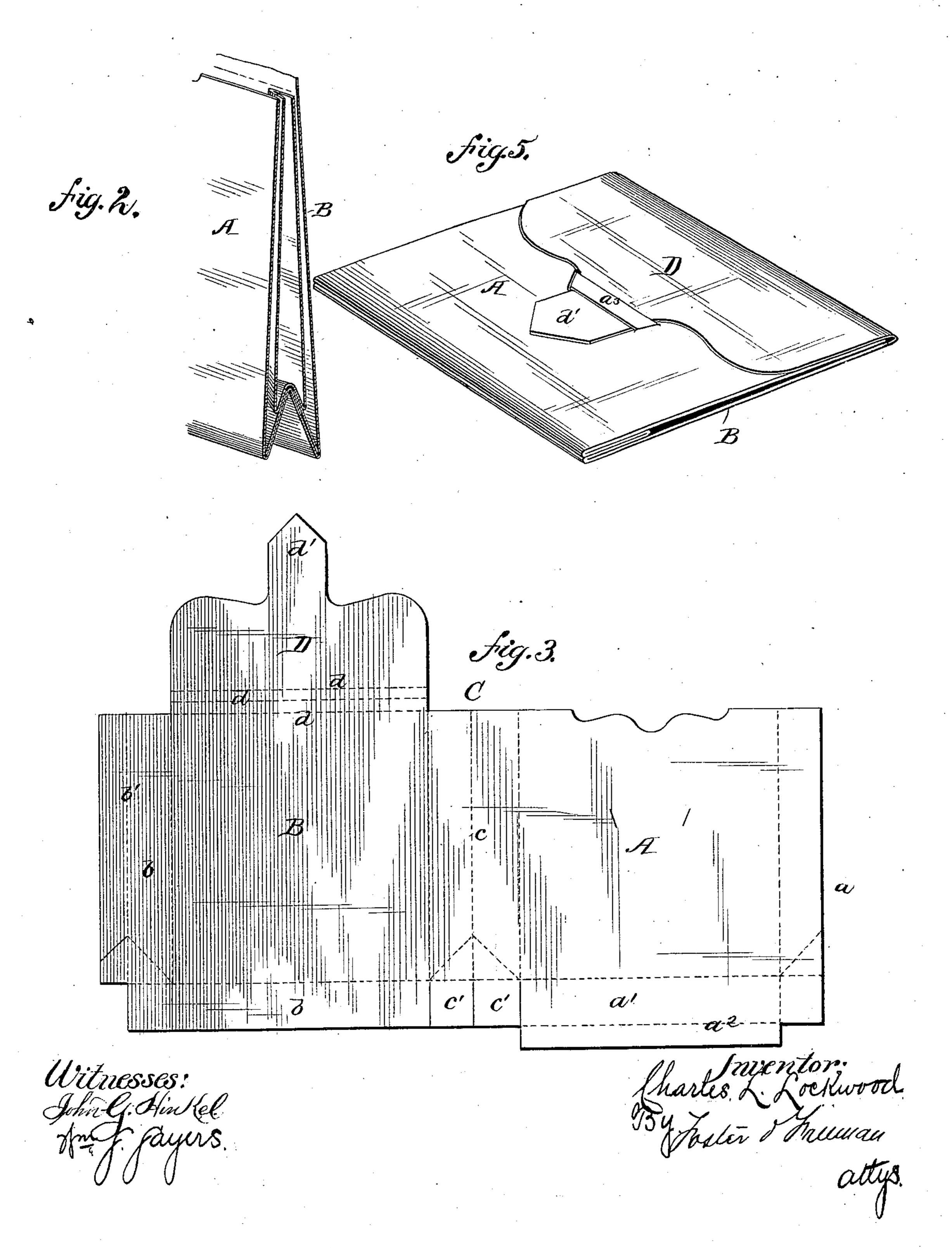
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United States Patent Office.

CHARLES L. LOCKWOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

PAPER SATCHEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 308,418, dated November 25, 1884.

Application filed September 6, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. LOCKWOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Satchels, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a box or satchel made of card-board or similar material, and has for its object to improve the construction of such articles, and produce a cheap, simple, and convenient box or satchel that is capable of expansion and contraction; and it consists in a box or satchel made from a single blank piece of material, having collapsible bottom and sides and a flexible top, as more particularly pointed out hereinafter.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the receptacle. Fig. 2 is a section through the edge of the satchel. Fig. 3 is a plan of the blank from which the satchel is formed. Fig. 4 is a modified form of blank; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the satchel folded for transportation and storage.

It is customary in many stores where fancy articles, dry-goods, confections, and the like are sold to inclose the articles purchased in a box or receptacle for convenience of carrying, and these boxes have been made in various styles and shapes to suit the purpose intended.

The object of my invention is to produce such an article that shall be capable of expansion 35 and contraction, to hold a greater or less bulk of goods, and at the same time form a stylish, convenient, and ornamental package that can be cheaply constructed, packed in a small space for storage and transportion, and easily 40 opened and filled, and then properly closed and sealed to securely and safely retain the contents. In constructing such articles I prefer to use card-board, fine Manila paper, or similar material, and to ornament it by embossing or printing in imitation of seal or alligator skin, morocco leather, or otherwise finishing or coloring to suit the taste of the user. I preferably make the receptacle in the form of an ordinary hand-satchel, having collapsible 50 bottom and side folds, and provided with a top flap or fold adapted to be secured by a tucking projection or otherwise to one of the sides,

and I form creases in the flap to render it flexible and adapt it to fit closely over the top, whether the satchel is fully expanded or not. 55 A suspension string or handle may be passed through the various folds of the sides of the satchel in such a manner as to tend to draw them together when the satchel is suspended and to close and hold the articles safely therein. 60

The satchel consists, essentially, of a front and back piece, A B, of the desired shape, having integral folding flaps or extensions to form the sides and ends. I have illustrated two forms of blanks for making the satchel, 65 which are substantially alike, varying only in details.

In Fig. 3 the front and back pieces, AB, are joined by an intermediate side piece, C, having a middle crease, c, and extensions c' c'. 70 The front piece, A, has a side extension, a, and a bottom extension or flap, a', having a crease, a^2 . The piece B has a side extension, b, having a crease, b', and a bottom extension, b^2 . The top flap or folding piece, D, is made integral with the piece B, and a series of creases, a', render a portion of it flexible, and the tucking or locking flap a' is adapted to fit a slot or loop, a^3 , in the front piece, A.

In Fig. 4 the blank is similar in form and 80 construction, except that the front and back portions, A' B', are joined by an intermediate folding piece, C', constituting the bottom of the satchel, and the side extensions, a^4 , are each provided with a crease, a^5 , while the exten- 85 sions b^4 to the back piece, B', are not. By either of these constructions it will be seen that when the side and end extensions are properly joined by pasting or otherwise in the manner indicated the creases in the extensions al- 90 low the satchel to collapse or expand, and it can be packed in the smallest possible space for storage and transportation, and when desired for use can readily be expanded to receive the desired articles to a greater or less 95 extent. The suspension-cord may pass through holes in the rear and bellows folds to the front and be secured thereto, and the weight of the satchel and contents will cause the cord to draw the parts together to close the satchel. 100

It will be seen that this satchel may be cheaply and easily made, the blank being cut in one piece and the folding and creasing lines being formed at the same time, the ornamentation or printing being done simultaneously or otherwise.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A collapsible and expansible satchel consisting of a sheet of paper or other material cut, folded, and connected at the side edges or the side and bottom edges substantially as indicated, to form a single receptacle having bellows sides and bottom and a top flap, substantially as described.

2. A blank for a paper satchel, consisting of the portions A B, the intermediate piece, C, having a central crease, c, side flaps, a and b,

the latter having a longitudinal crease, b', bottom flaps, a' b^2 , the former having a crease, a^2 , and the top piece, D, having creases d, the whole adapted to be formed into a collapsing and expanding satchel with the front and back 20 portions connected, except at the top, by bellows connections, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two sub-

scribing witnesses.

CHARLES L. LOCKWOOD.

Witnesses:

WM. A. REDDING,
WILLIAM PETERMAN.