(No Model.)

W. H. HONISS.

PAPER BAG.

No. 353,308. Patented Nov. 30, 1886.

Fig. 1

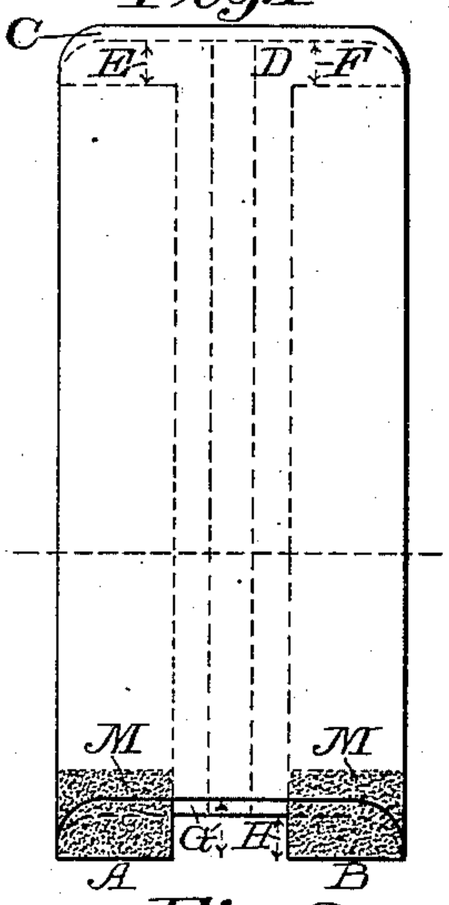


Fig. 3

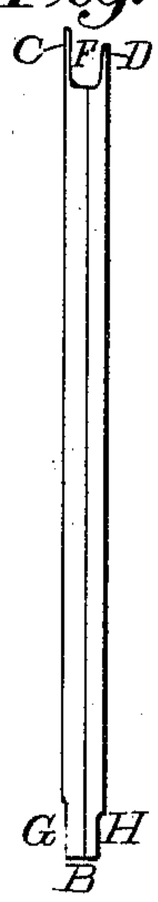


Fig. 4

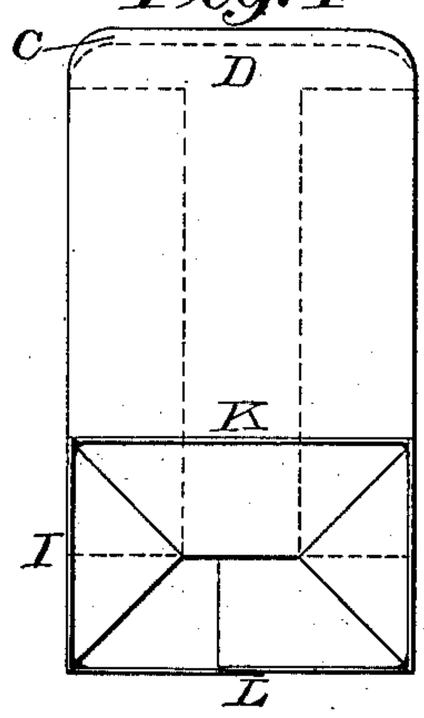


Fig. 6

Fig. 5

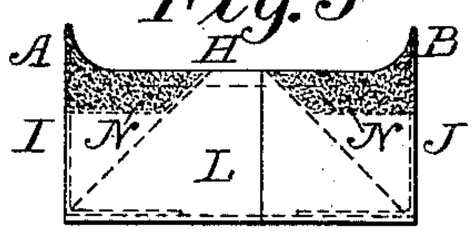


Fig. 2

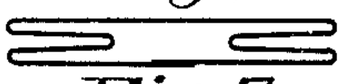


Fig. 7

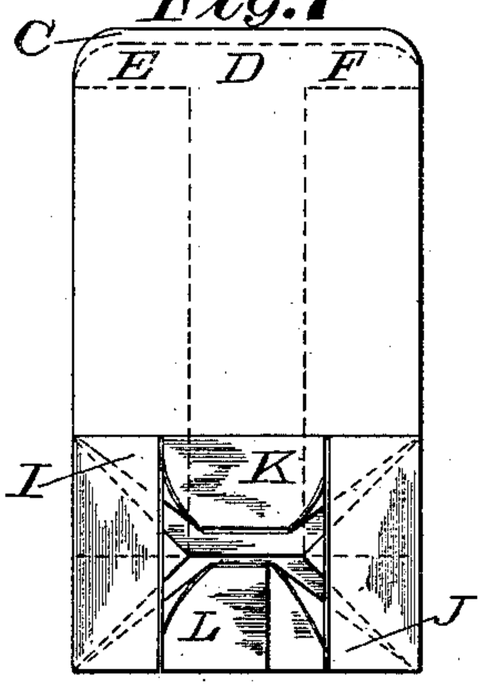


Fig. 9

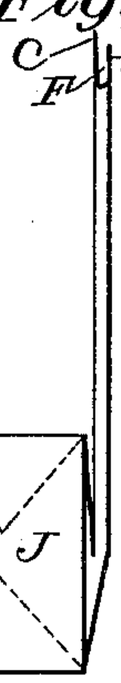


Fig. 10

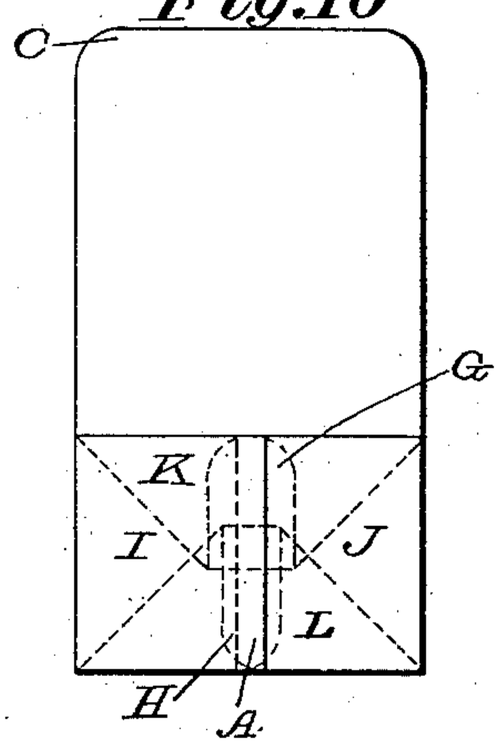


Fig. 8

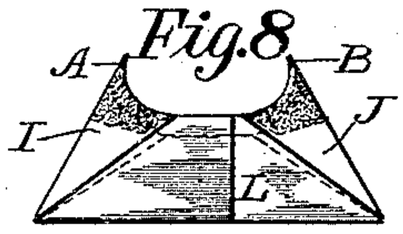


Fig. 11

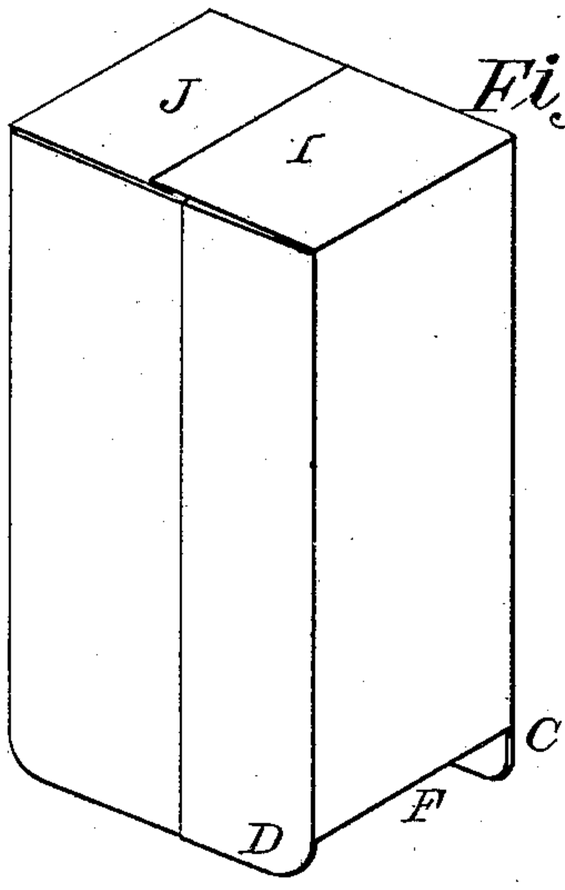
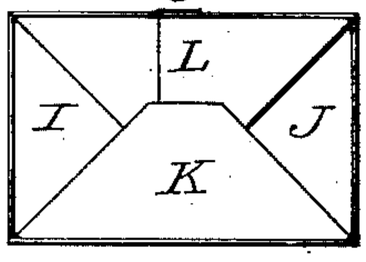


Fig. 12



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PAPER BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,308, dated November 30, 1886.

Application filed March 20, 1886. Serial No. 195,912. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. HONISS, of Hartford, Connecticut, have invented an Improvement in Paper Bags, of which the following description and claim constitute the specification, and which is illustrated by the accompanying sheet of drawings.

This invention is a square-bottom paper bag the bottom of which differs from the bottoms of other paper bags of that class.

Figure 1 is a side view of a blank of tucked paper tubing used in making the present bag, while Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same, and Fig. 3 is a view of the right-hand edge thereof. Fig. 4 is a view of the blank of Figs. 1, 2, and 3 after its lower end has been opened out into a box-like form. Fig. 5 is a view of the lower end, and Fig. 6 is a view of the right-hand side, of the blank of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a view of the blank of Figs. 4, 5, and 6 when the upper wall and the lower wall of its box-like portion have been pressed toward each other, and its two side walls thus drawn toward each other, as hereinafter described. Fig. 8 is a view of the lower end, and Fig. 9 is a view of the right-hand side, of the blank of Fig. 7. Fig. 10 is a view of the blank of Figs. 7, 8, and 9 after the upper and the lower wall of its box-like portion have been pressed completely down upon the body of the blank, and after the two side walls thereof have been folded down upon the others, and the bag has been thus completed. Fig. 11 is an isometric view of the bag of Fig. 10 opened out as in use, but with its bottom turned upward for more easy examination. Fig. 12 is a view of the bottom of the bag of Fig. 11, as seen by looking into the interior of the bag.

A and B are folded and equal lips on the lower end of the blank of Figs. 1, 2, and 3, while C and D are unequal flat lips on the upper end thereof, and those letters indicate the same parts in subsequent transformations of the blank.

E and F are recesses in the upper ends of the two tucked-in sides of the blank, while G and H are recesses in the lower ends of the flat sides thereof, and the same letters indicate the same recesses as far as they appear in subsequent figures.

I and J are the side walls and K and L are the upper and the lower wall, respectively, of the box-like form of Figs. 4, 5, and 6, and the same letters indicate the same parts in subsequent figures of the drawings.

M indicates the areas of paste applied to the presented surfaces of the blank of Fig. 1, and N indicates portions of similar paste areas applied to the opposite side of the blank.

The blank of Fig. 1 is cut from a continuous paper tube in such a manner that the material which constitutes the lips A and B is the same that is cut away from another similar blank to make recesses like those which in this blank are lettered E and F, and in such a manner that the material which constitutes the lips C and D is the same that is cut away from still another blank to make recesses like those which in this blank are lettered G and H, respectively.

The process of making the blank into the bag is as follows: The lower end of the blank of Figs. 1, 2, and 3 is opened out into the box-like form of Figs. 4, 5, and 6. Then the upper wall and the lower wall of that box-like form are pressed toward each other, with the first-mentioned one slightly in advance, by means of two flat implements, the working part of each of which has the outlines of a truncated right-angle triangle, as indicated in Fig. 5. This pressing together draws the two side walls, I and J, toward each other, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, and it continues till the upper wall, K, and the lower wall, L, are pressed completely down upon the body of the blank. Then the above-mentioned implements are withdrawn and the walls I and J and pressed down upon those which preceded them, and so as to somewhat overlap each other, and the bag of Fig. 10 is thus completed.

The novelty of the bag consists in the fact that the lips A and B are both pasted directly down to a zone, of surface extending entirely across the centers of the folded-down walls K and L consistently with their being connected by intervening integral flaps to the surfaces to which they are pasted and consistently with

the walls K and L, not being high enough to lap too much over each other when folded down.

I claim as my invention—

A paper bag the outer thicknesses of the lateral center of the bottom of which are composed of the lips A and B, integrally united to the inner thicknesses of the same center and pasted directly down upon those thicknesses along a zone extending entirely across the bottom of the bag, all substantially as described in the foregoing specification and illustrated in Fig. 10 of the accompanying drawings.

February 19, 1886.

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