(No Model.)

E. E. CLAUSSEN.

TRIANGULAR PAPER BAG.

No. 426,770. Patented Apr. 29, 1890.

FIG. 1.

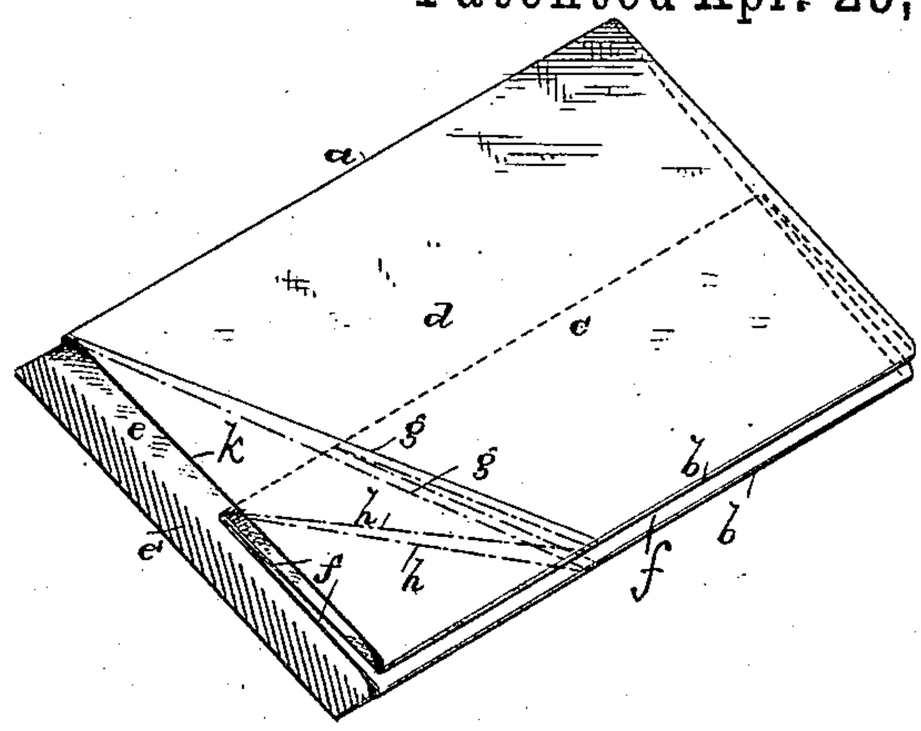


FIG. 2.

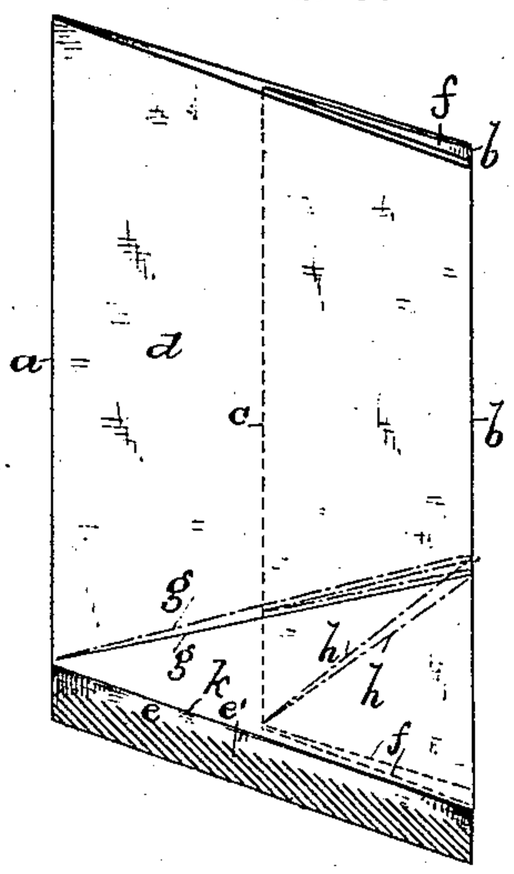


FIG. 3.

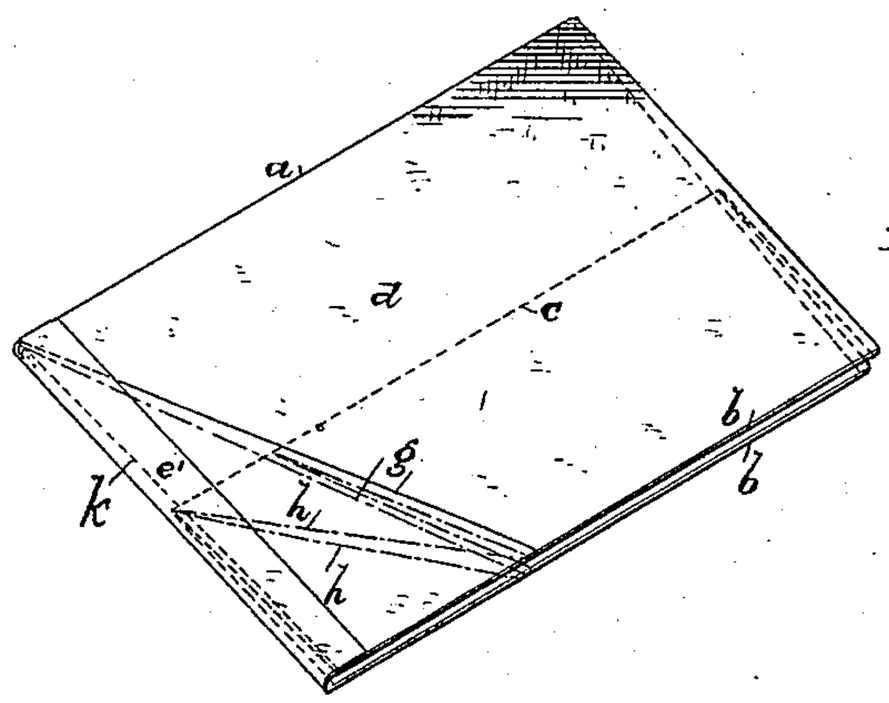


FIG. 5.

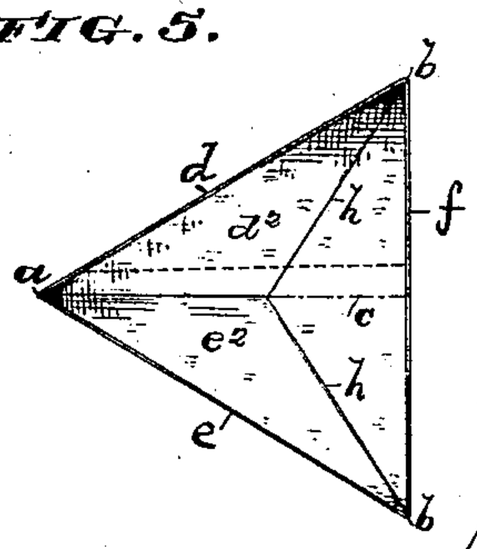
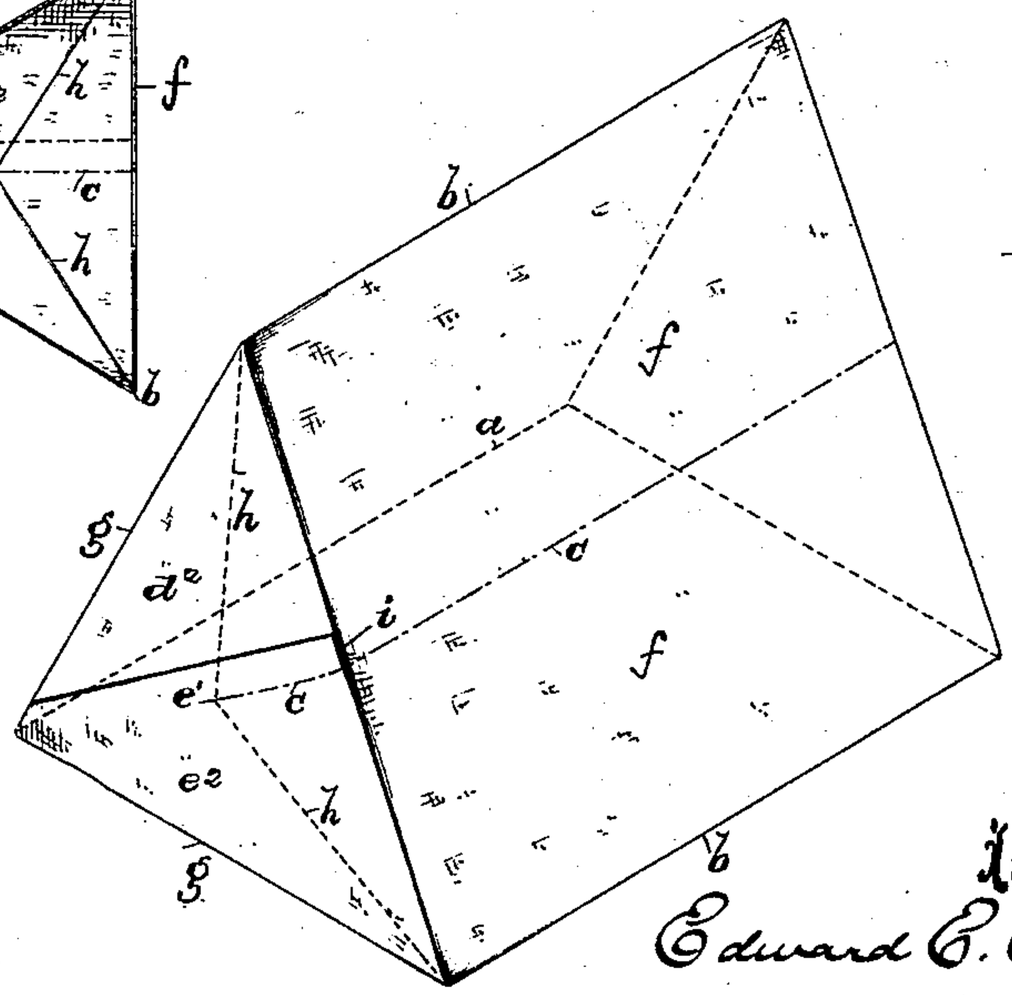


FIG. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TRIANGULAR PAPER BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 426,770, dated April 29, 1890.

Application filed December 31, 1889. Serial No. 335,498. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD E. CLAUSSEN, of the city and county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Triangular Paper Bags, of which the following is a true and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to paper bags of triangular form, my object being to provide a bag of this kind which shall be simple in construction and readily made by machinery.

My invention will be best described and understood in connection with the drawings, in which it is illustrated, and its novel features are hereinafter clearly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tube formed in the construction of my bag; Fig. 2, a plan view of said tube. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the final folding which completes the bag. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the bag opened out, and Fig. 5 is an inside view of the bottom of the opened bag.

The first step in the manipulation of the paper to form my new bag consists in forming a tubular blank such as is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, said blank having two plain sides *d* and *e*, connected by the fold-line *a*, and one inwardly-tucked or bellows-folded side *f f*, connected with the sides *d* and *e* at the fold-lines *b* and *b*, and having also the central fold-line *c*. The bottom of the blank is cut off in a diagonal line, as shown at *k*, and in cutting a projecting lap *e'* is formed on one of the plain sides of the blank. The diagonal line on which the bottom of the blank is cut must run downward from the fold-line *a* to the fold-lines *b b*, and on such an angle thereto as will result in making the opened bag stand substantially vertical on its triangular base for an equilateral bag. This angle I have found should be about twenty to thirty degrees. The tubular blank having been formed as above described, the bag is completed by folding and pasting the lap *e'* down upon the opposite plain side, as shown in Fig. 3.

When the bag formed as above described is opened, the plain sides *d* and *e* are bent on the lines *g g*, and the bellows-folded side *f f* opens out and at the same time bends on the lines *h h* and *i*, forming an inward triangular fold bounded by said lines, which lies inside of the inwardly-folded ends d^2 and e^2 of the plain sides *d* and *e*. These folds are shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

My improved bag can be easily made by slightly modifying the well-known machinery for forming square bellows-folded bags; and the leading feature of my invention lies in the diagonal cutting of the peculiar blank used, and which results in a triangular bag easily made, conveniently folded, and which, when opened, will stand upright on its triangular bottom.

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

A triangular paper bag having two plain sides and one bellows-folded side, and its bottom formed on an oblique line by folding and pasting down a lap of one of its plain sides upon the other plain side, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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