

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. E. CLAUSSEN.

PAPER BAG AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

No. 426,772.

Patented Apr. 29, 1890.

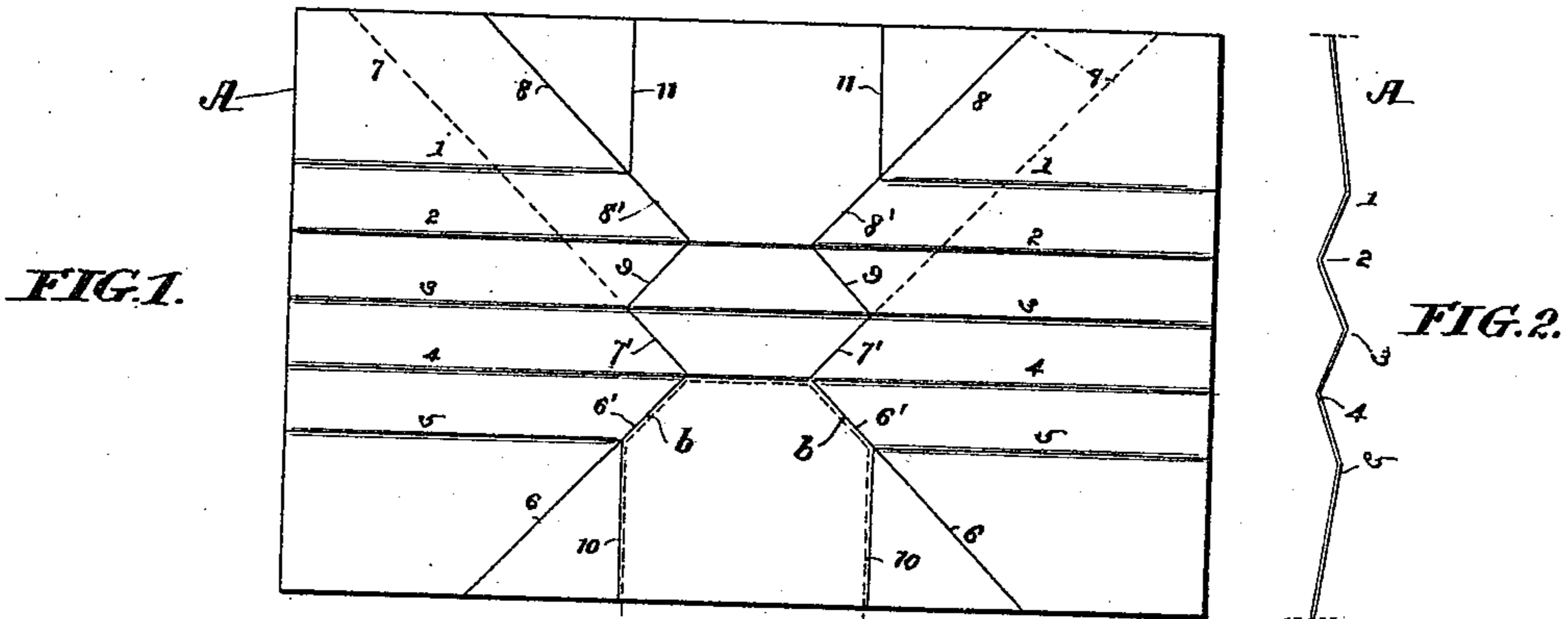


FIG. 3.

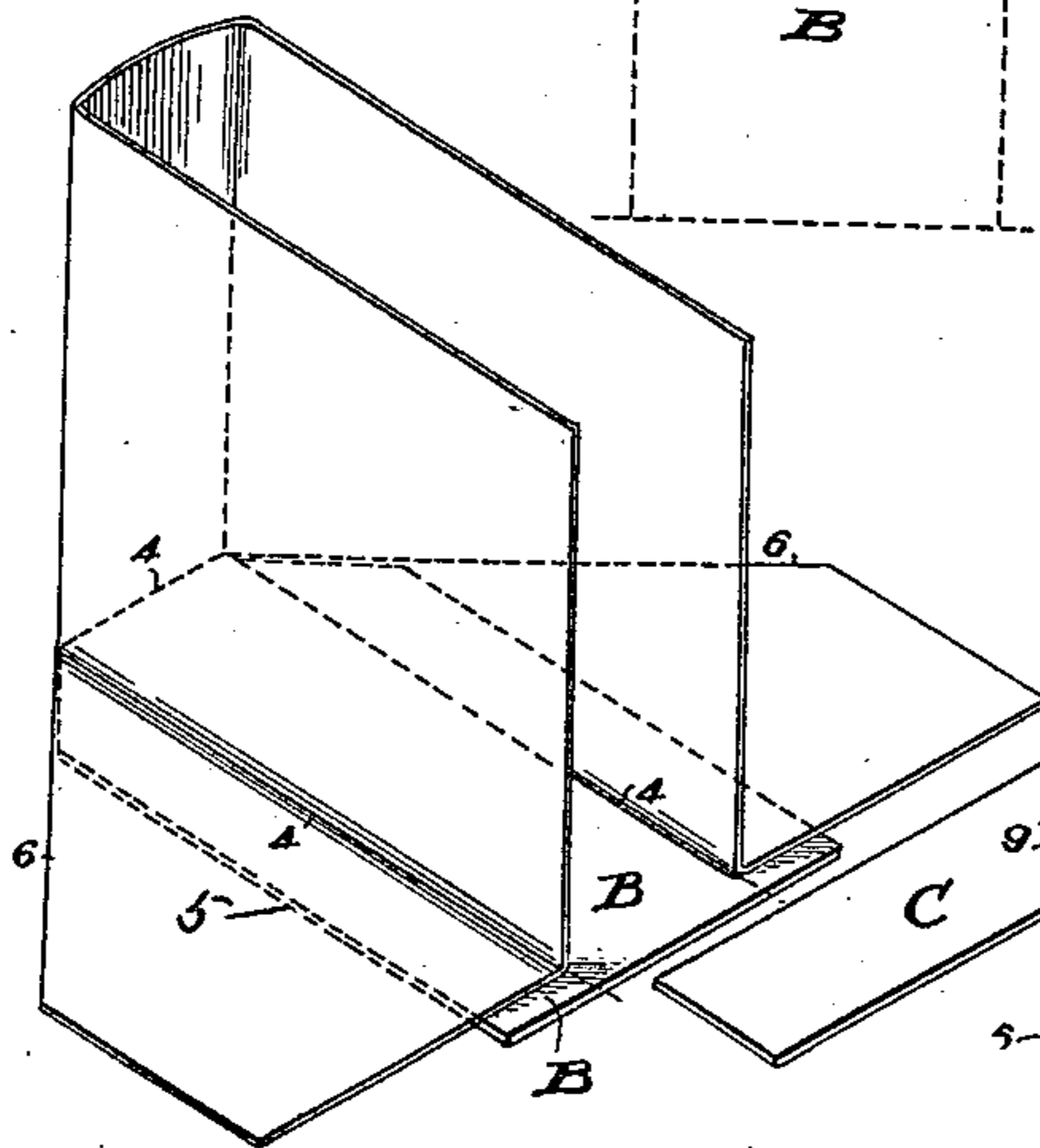


FIG. 5.

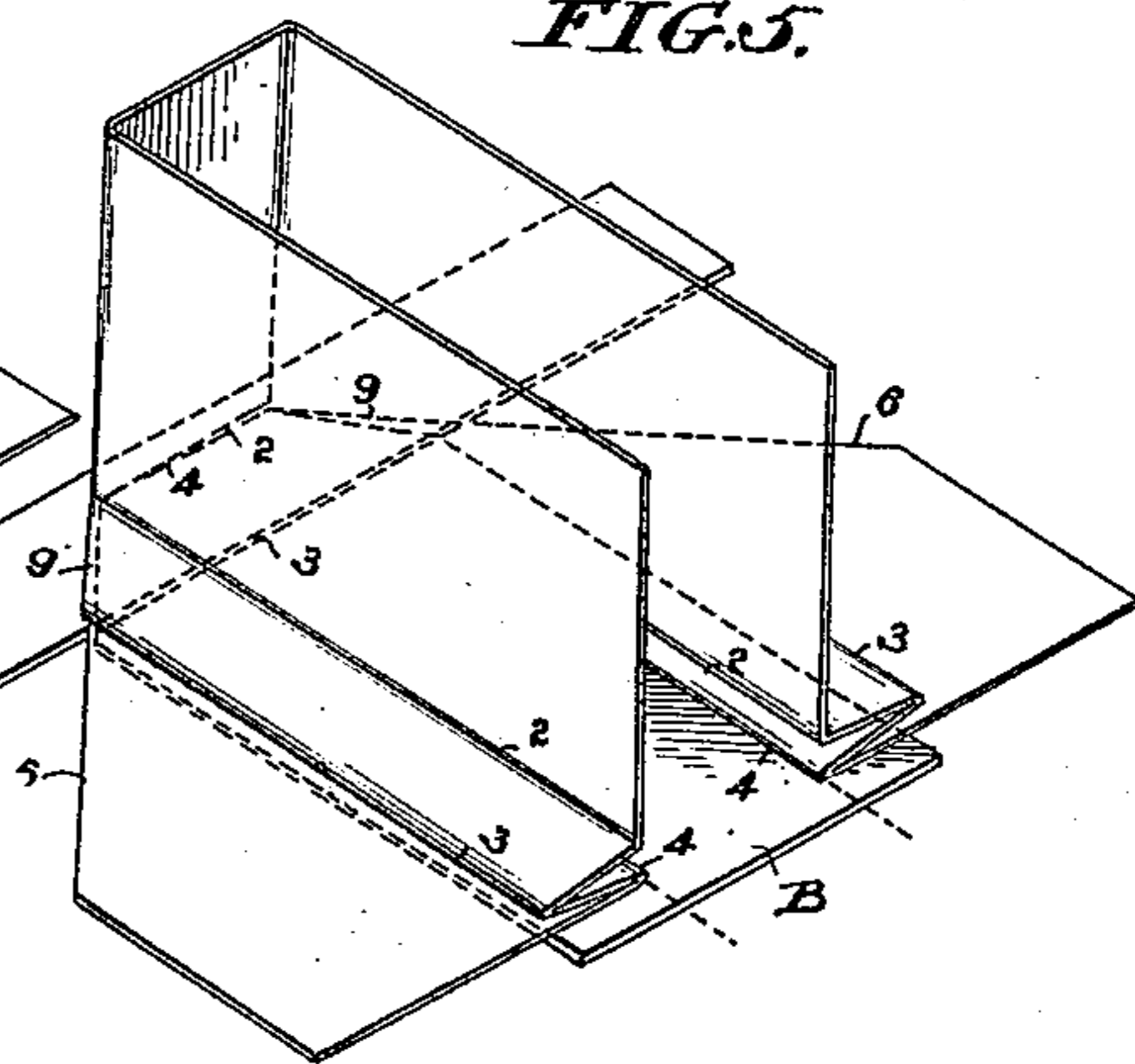


FIG. 4.

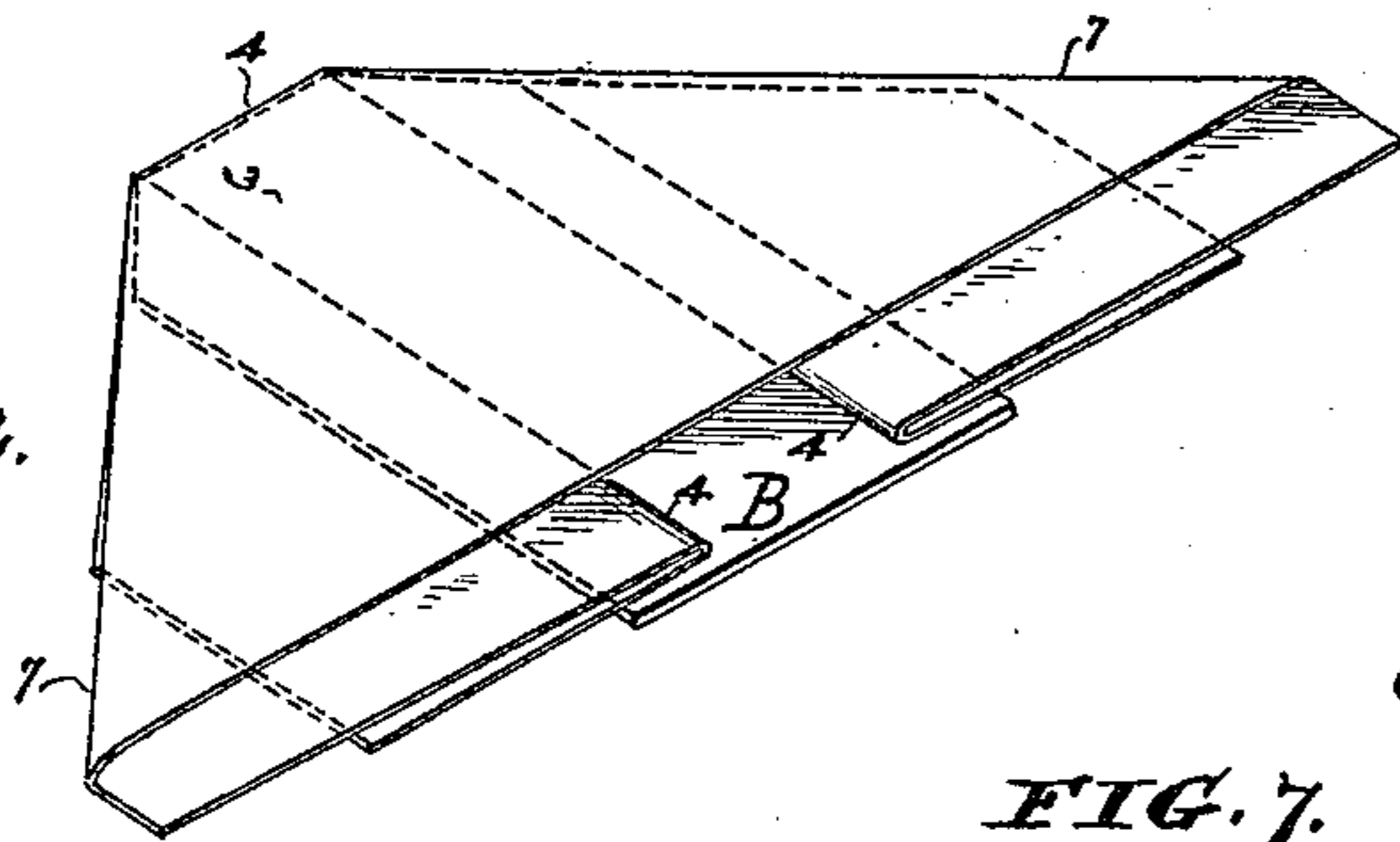


FIG. 6.

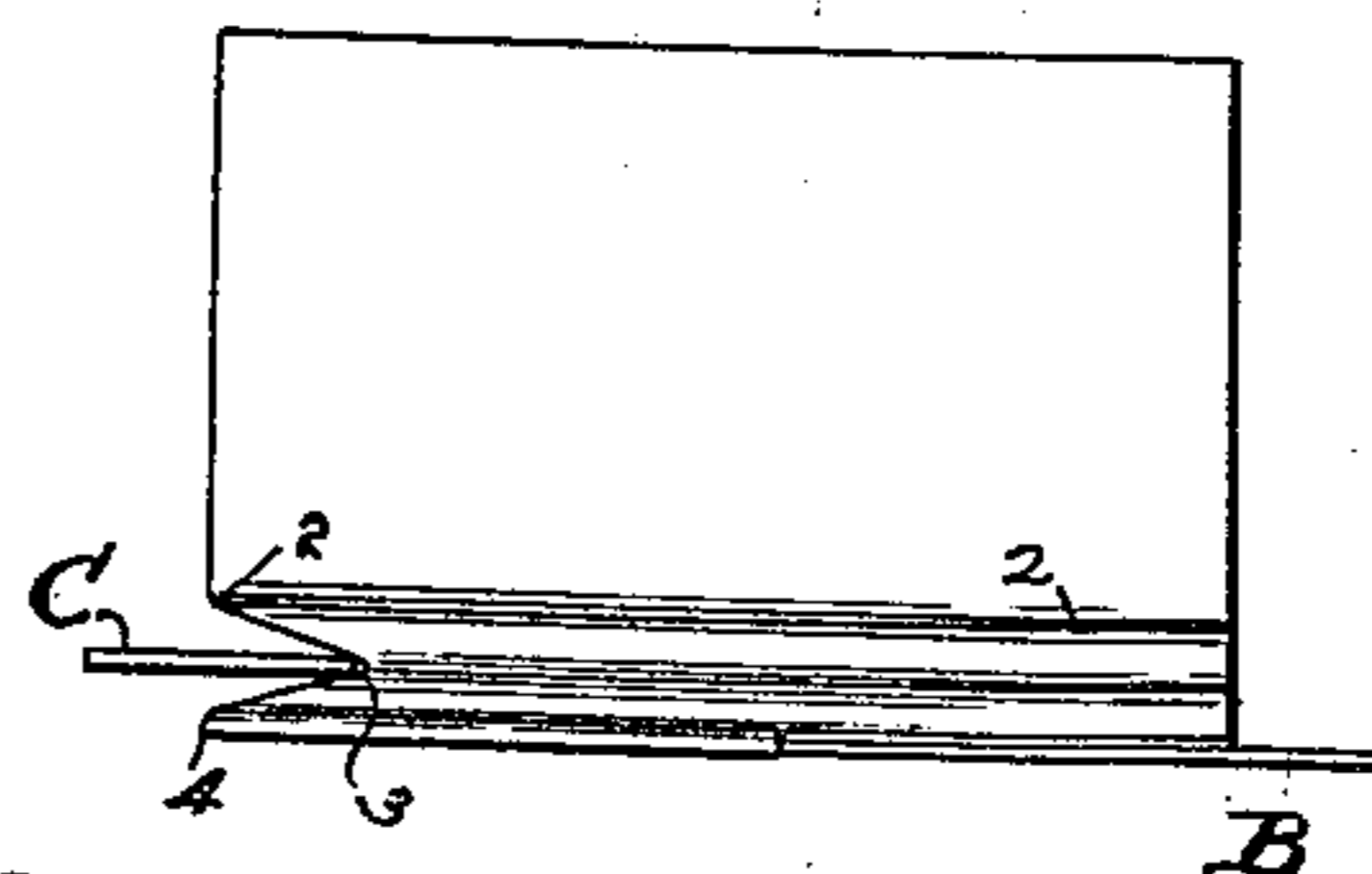
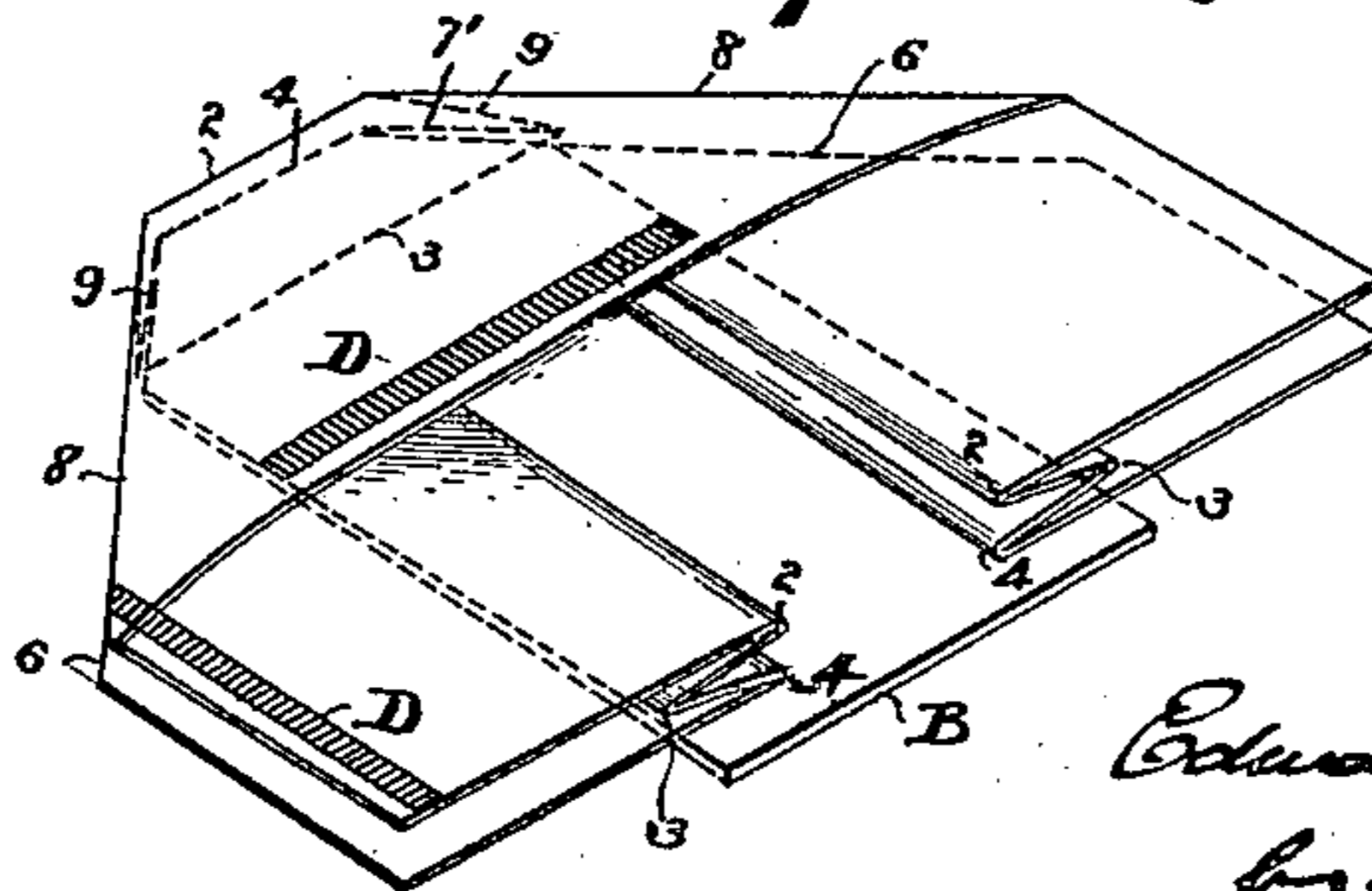


FIG. 7.



WITNESSES:
Henry Dwyer
Walter Farnsworth

INVENTOR:
Edward E. Claussen
by his attorney
Francis T. Chambers

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. E. CLAUSSEN.

PAPER BAG AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

No. 426,772.

Patented Apr. 29, 1890.

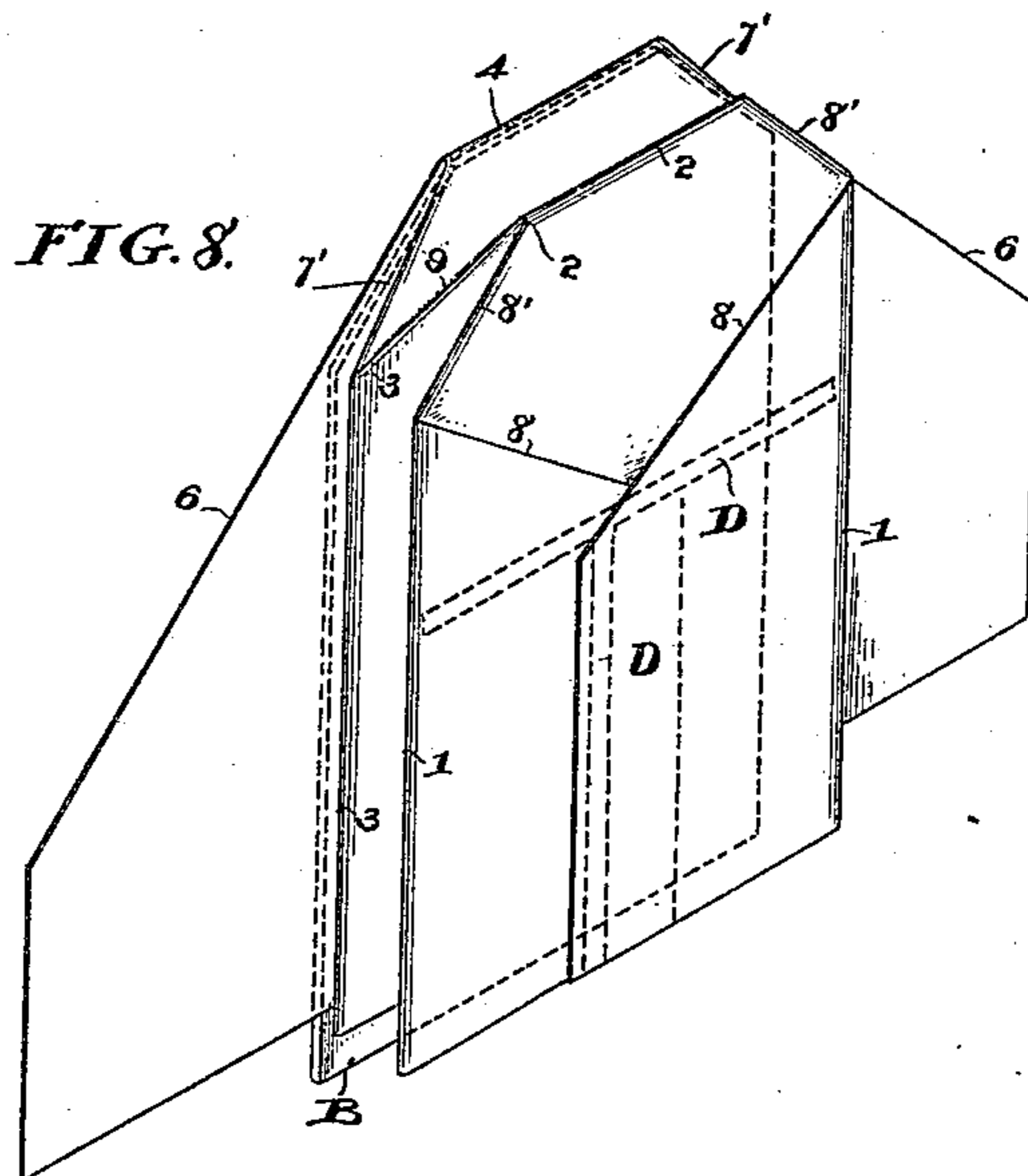
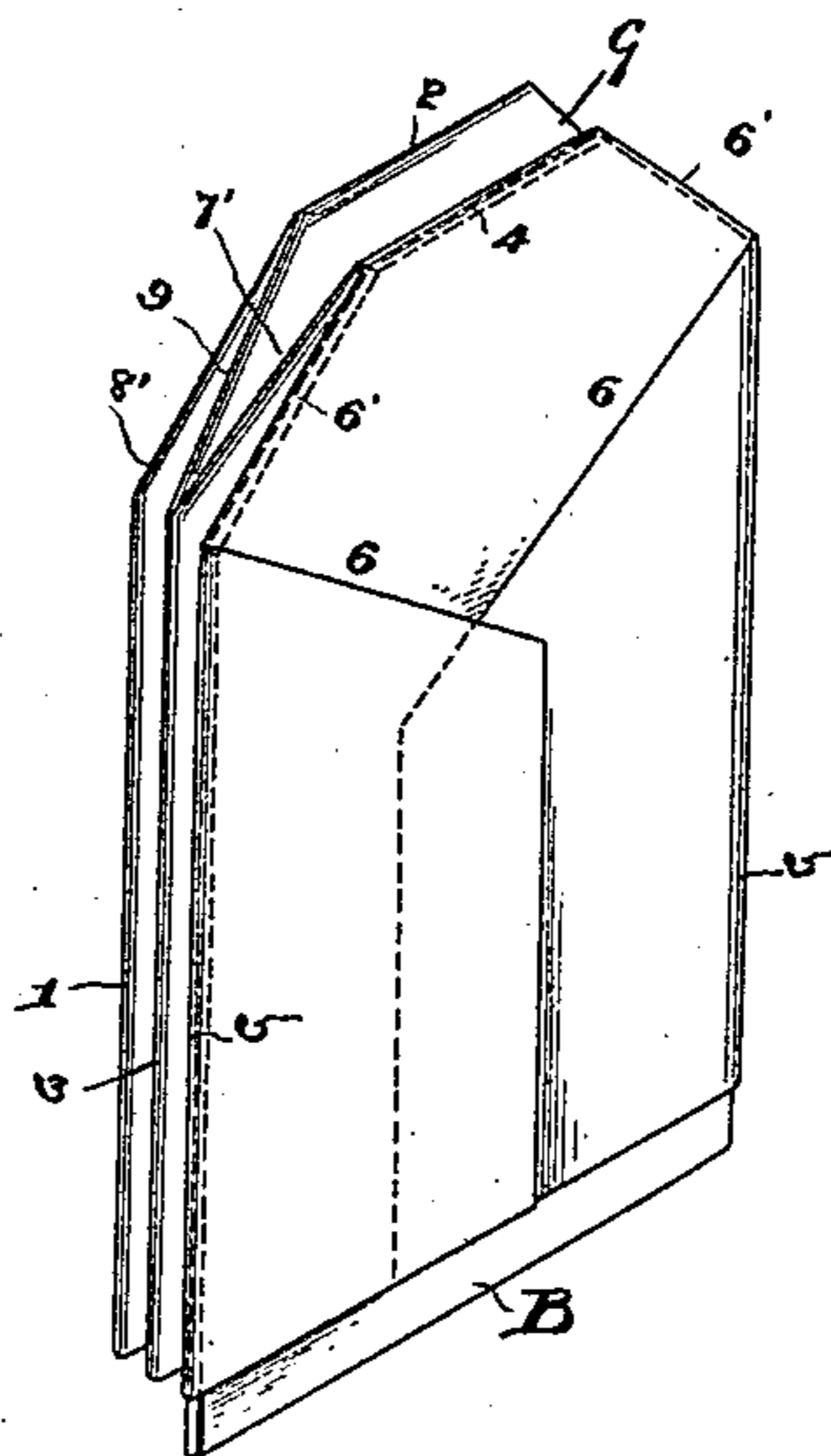
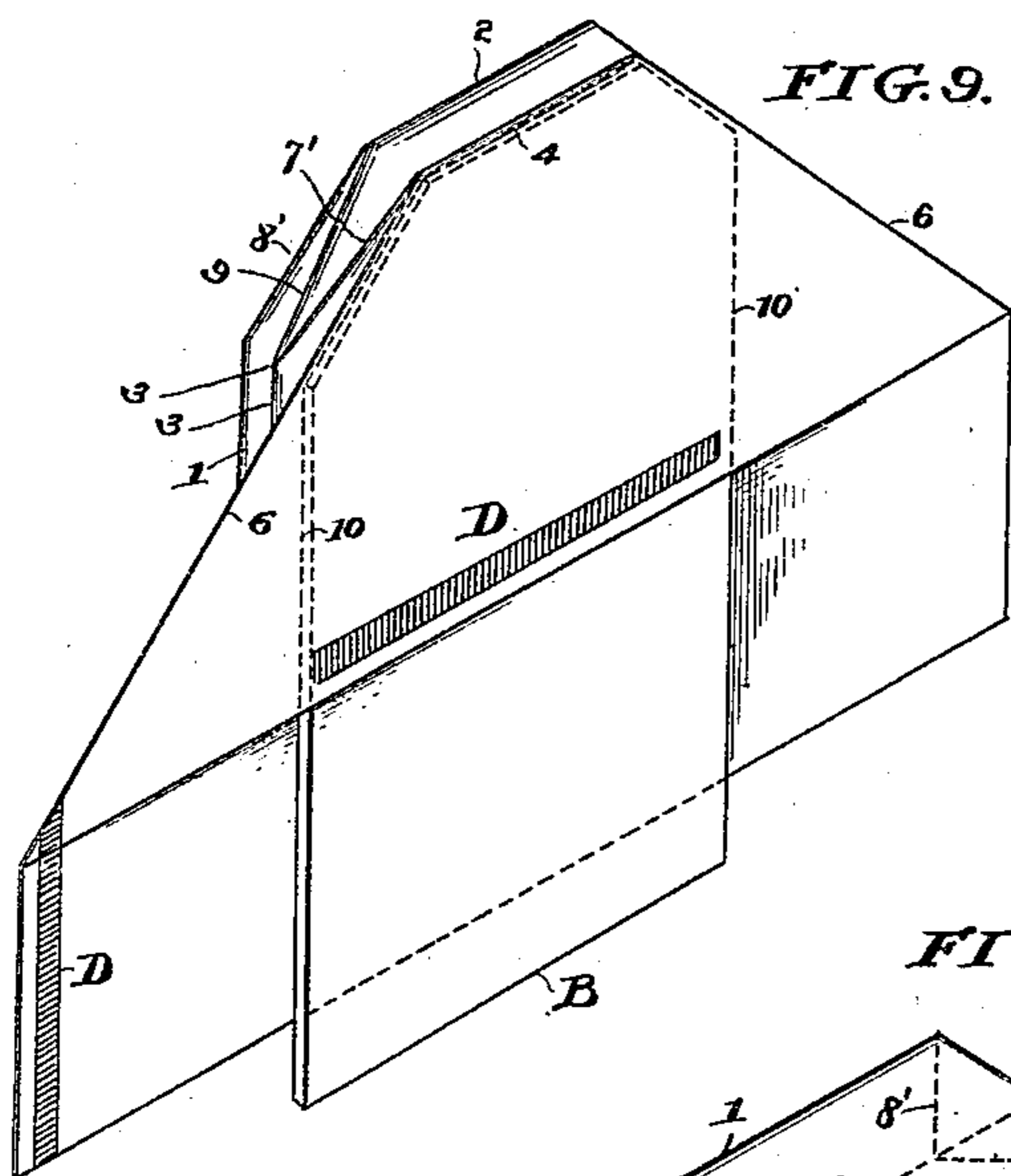


FIG. 10.



WITNESSES:
Henry Dwyer
Walter Tamariss

INVENTOR:
Edward E. Claussen
by his attorney
Francis T. Chambers

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD E. CLAUSSEN, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE UNION PAPER BAG MACHINE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

PAPER BAG AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 426,772, dated April 29, 1890.

Application filed February 5, 1890. Serial No. 339,239. (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 Paper Bag and Method of Making the Same, 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 a novel paper bag and the method of making the same. The construction of the bag will best be understood from a description of its mode of manufacture, which, as well as the finished bag, is illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank, showing the lines of fold made in making the bag, and also a forming-tool which is conveniently used in my method. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the blank, showing certain folds or creases which it is advisable to form in the blank before actually beginning the folding of the bag. Fig. 3 shows in perspective the first folding of my method, together with a stage of the second folding. Fig. 4 shows the second folding complete. Fig. 5 shows the third folding and a stage of the fourth also, a former-plate being conveniently used in making the third fold. Fig. 6 is a side view of the blank and formers in the condition shown at Fig. 5 in perspective. Fig. 7 shows the fourth folding completed. Fig. 8 shows the final folding on one side of the blank; Fig. 9, the reverse side of the blank shown in Fig. 8. Fig. 10 shows the final folds completed and the bag finished, and Fig. 11 shows the bag opened out.

A is the paper blank, which, for convenience in making the folds by hand, may be creased on the lines 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

B is a former-plate, having beveled sides *b b*, proportioned so as to lie between lines 4 and 5, as shown in Fig. 1, the breadth of the former-plate being equal to the breadth of the bag to be formed. The first fold is made by folding the blank upon itself on the oblique

lines 6 6, which correspond with the lines *b b* of the former-plate. This fold and a part of the second folding is shown in Fig. 3. The second folding is made by folding the upper part of the blank down upon the line 4 and the oblique lines 7 7, as shown in Fig. 4. The third fold is made by folding back the upper ply of the paper on the line 3, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, a straight-edge piece—such as C—being conveniently used in making this fold. The fourth fold is made by folding the upper part of the blank down upon the line 2 and the oblique lines 8 8, as shown in Fig. 7. The last folds are made by folding the flaps of the blank on the lines 1 1 and 5 5, as shown in Figs. 8, 9, and 10. The oblique folds 9 9 and the portions of the oblique folds 6, 7, and 8 (marked 6', 7', and 8') remain as permanent folds of the bag-bottom in its folded condition. It will be noticed that the final folds on the lines 1 and 5 involve also the folding of one ply of the paper on the lines 10 and 11.

D D indicate lines of paste by which the paper is secured together in forming the bag.

The bag produced by my method of folding is characterized by having double bellows-folded sides (a bottom with a single inward fold whose edges at the front and back coincide with the bottom edges of the front and back of the folded bag and with the converging oblique-fold lines 6' 7' and 8' 9) and pasted seams on front and back. It opens readily to the rectangular form shown in Fig. 11 and is a tight and strong bag.

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

1. The described method of making a paper bag, which consists in folding a blank upon itself on the oblique lines 6 6, folding the paper above said lines on the transverse line 4 and the oblique lines 7 7, folding back the upper ply of the paper on the line 3, folding the said upper ply on the transverse line 2 and the oblique lines 8 8, and completing

the bag by folding and pasting the flaps of the blank down upon each other on each side.

2. As a new article of manufacture, the
5 hereinbefore-described paper bag having double bellows folds at the sides, a bottom with a single inward fold whose edges at the front and back coincide with the bottom

edges of the front and back of the folded bag and with the converging oblique-fold lines 6' to 7' and 8' 9, and pasted seams on the front and back thereof.

EDWARD E. CLAUSSEN.

Witnesses:

H. S. BARBOUR,
B. F. CHAPMAN.