(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. MORTSON.

TRIANGULAR PAPER BAG.

No. 426,841. Patented Apr. 29, 1890.

FIG. 1.

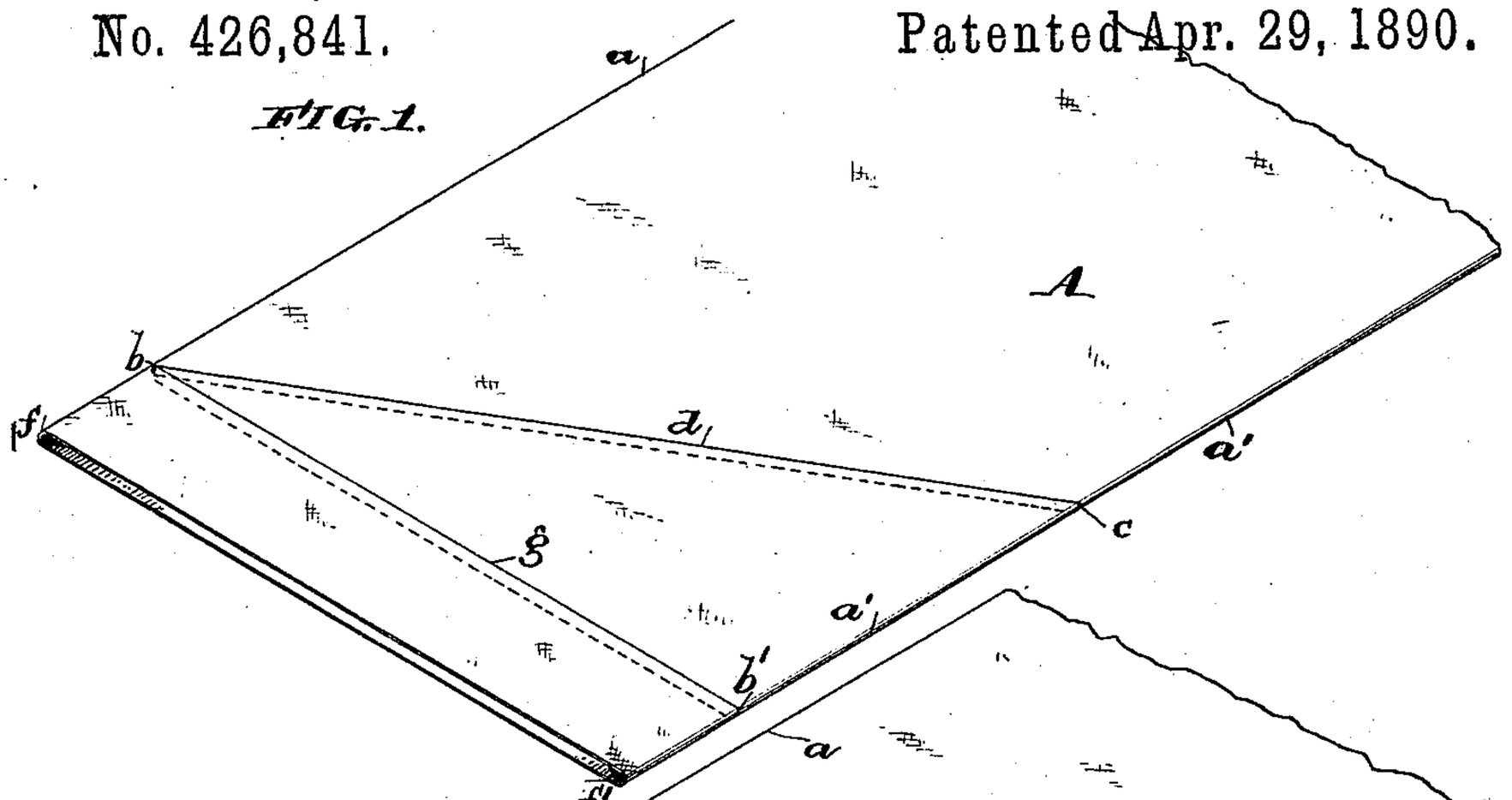

FIG. 2.

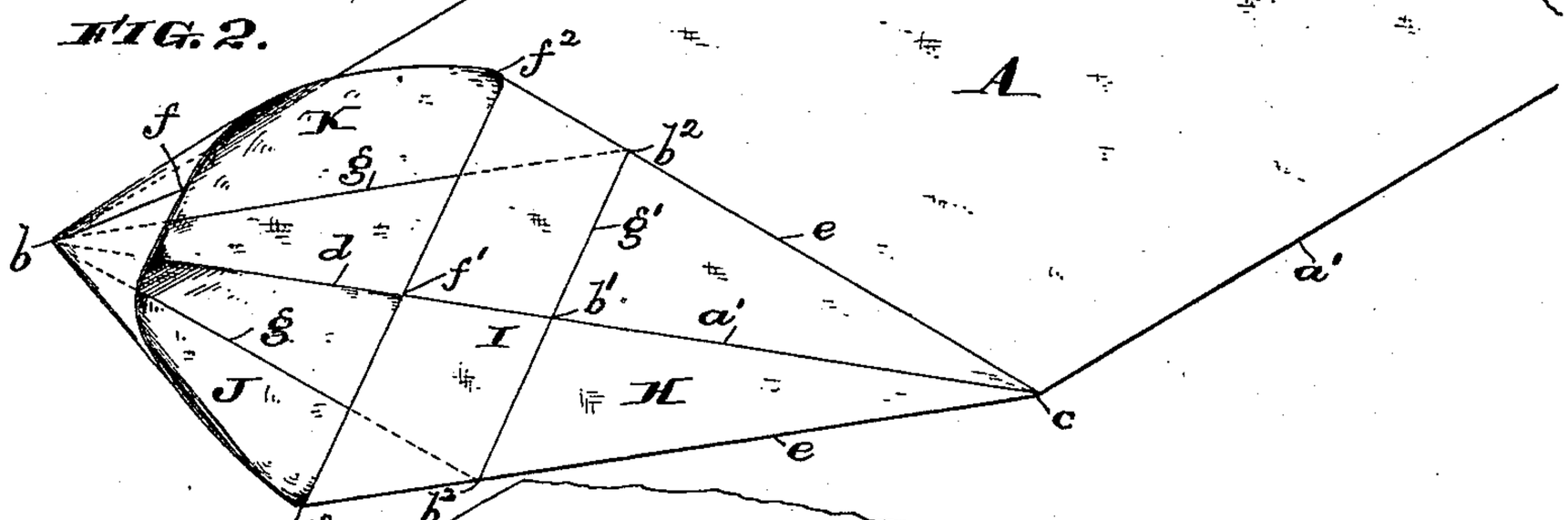

FIG. 3.

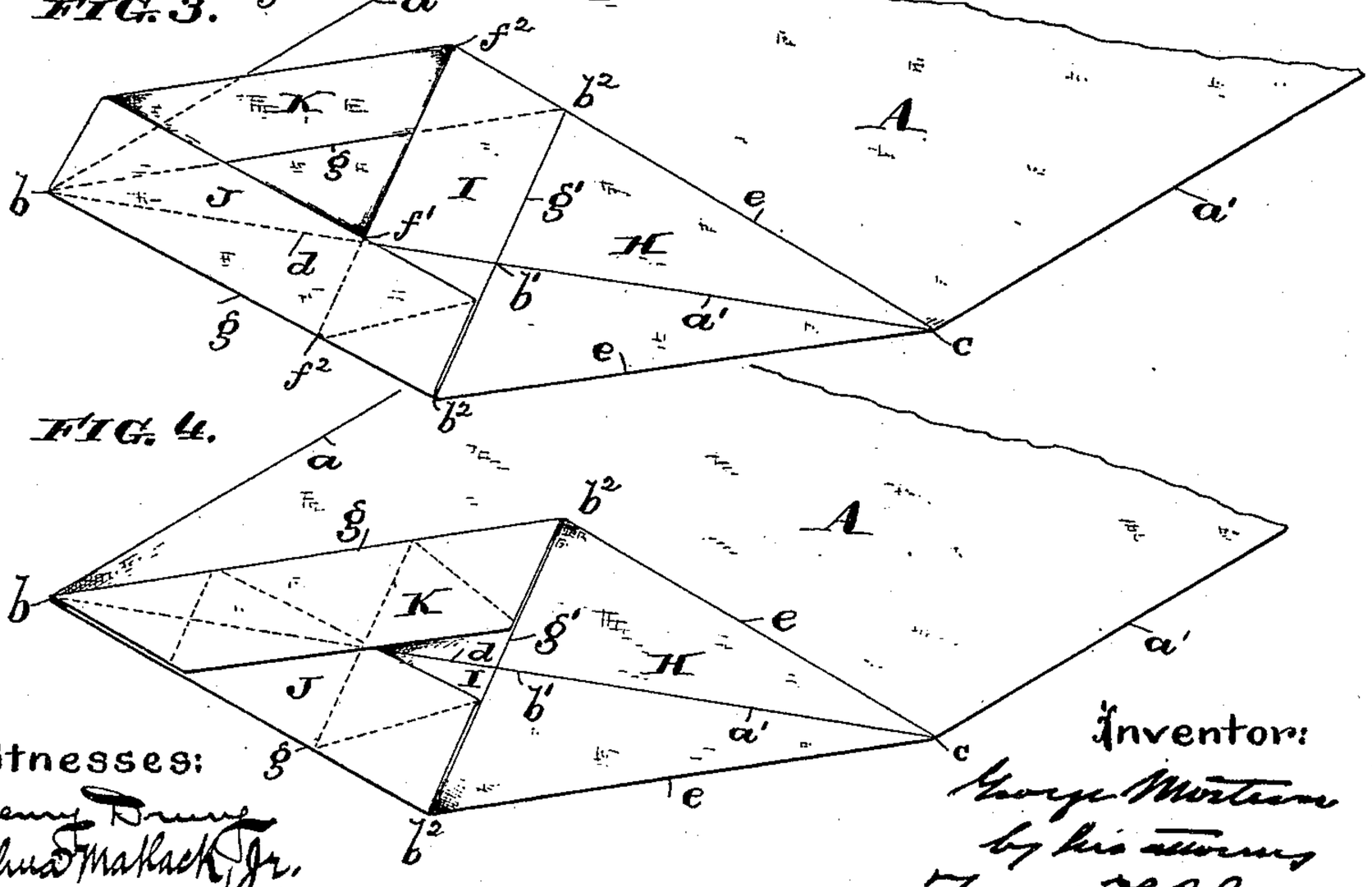

FIG. 4.

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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FIG. 5.

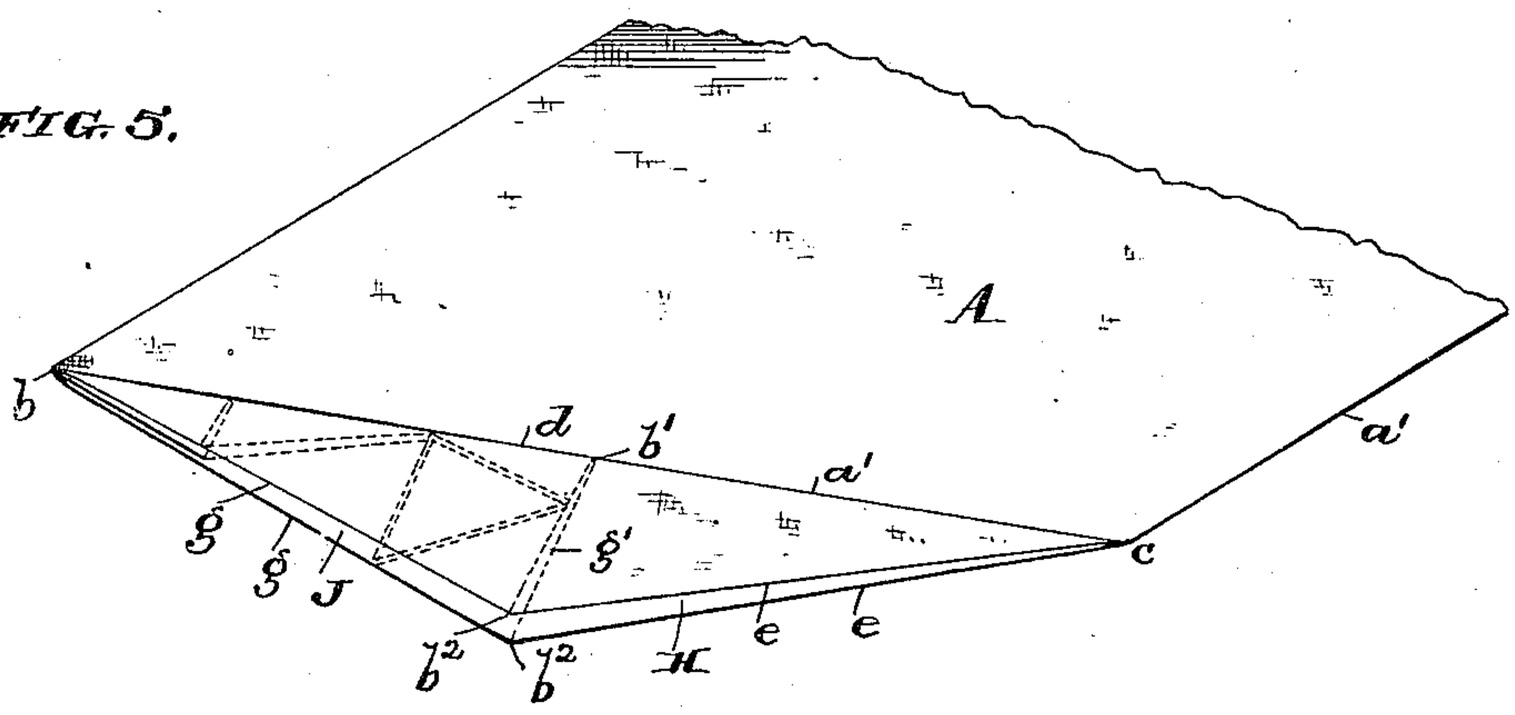


FIG. 6

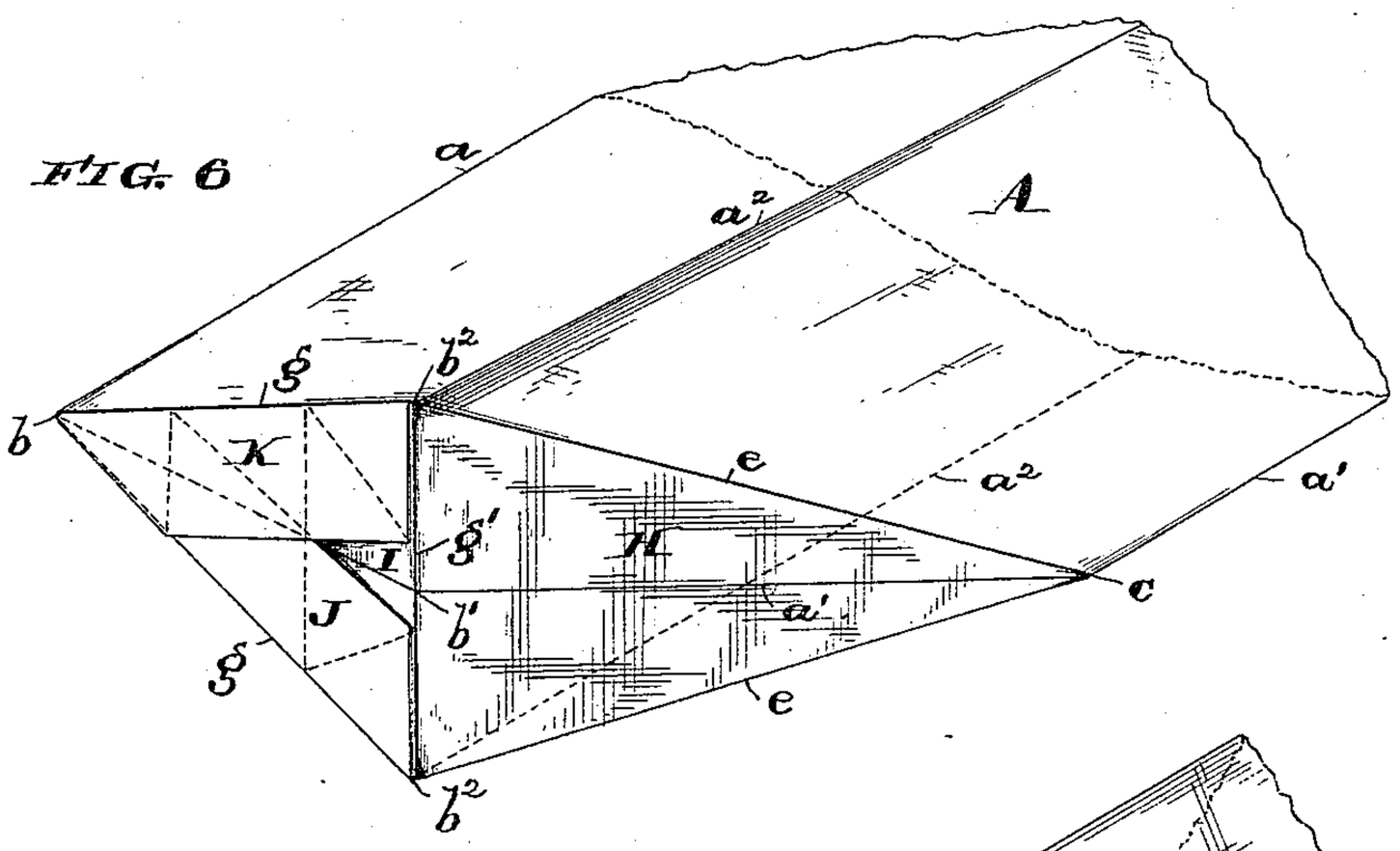
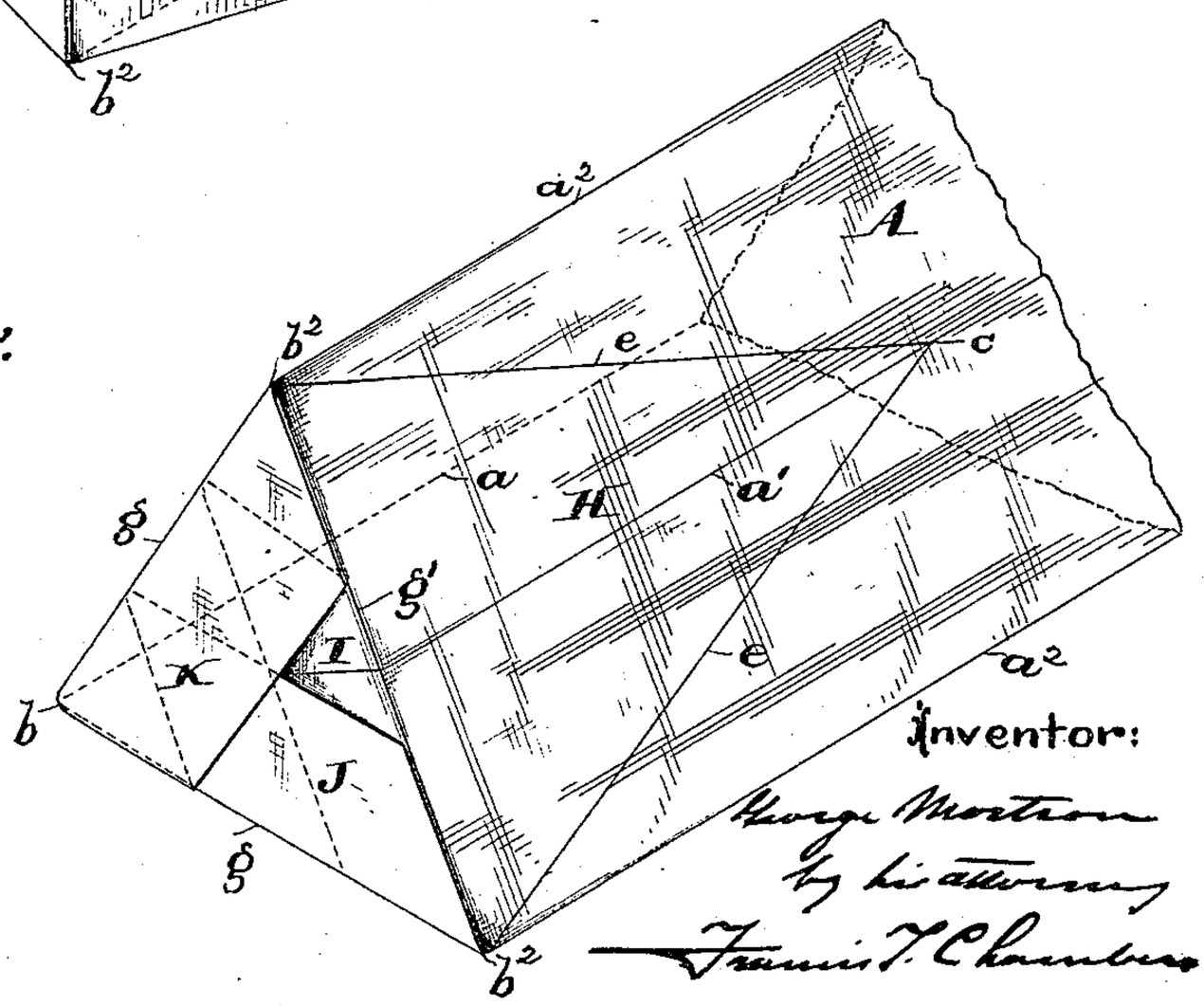


FIG. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TRIANGULAR PAPER BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 426,841, dated April 29, 1890.

Application filed January 2, 1890. Serial No. 335,608. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE MORTSON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of Bridgeport, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Triangular Paper Bag, 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 the manufacture of an improved triangular paper bag, the leading novel features of which consist in the peculiar fold-lines provided for collapsing the bag for shipment and distribution.

My invention will be best understood as described in connection with the drawings, which illustrate not only my improved bag itself, but also the way of making the same from a collapsed tube of paper or bag-blank.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bag-blank or paper tube, some of the lines of folding in the bag being indicated in dotted lines and some in solid lines. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the blank spread open at the bottom and with the triangular fold which forms the leading feature of my invention formed in it. Figs. 3 and 4 show the folding down of the bottom of the tube to form the bag-bottom. Fig. 5 shows how the bag-bottom may be folded down, if desired. Fig. 6 shows the bag partially opened, and Fig. 7 shows it completely opened.

The method of making my improved bag, as shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, gives, when followed, the best possible idea of the construction of the bag.

A is a plain tube of paper or bag-blank folded, as shown, at a and a', such a blank being prepared in any way. The next step is to determine the line on which the tube shall be opened to form the bottom. This line, when working with the collapsed tube, must be oblique, as shown at d, beginning at a point b on one fold-line a and running obliquely upward across the blank to a point c on the fold-line a'. The distance of point b from the end of the blank determines the amount of the tube which is to be folded down to form or assist in forming the bag-bottom, all of the blank below the line g, which runs across the blank from b at right angles to the fold-lines a a', being thus folded. The line d having been determined, the blank is opened, as shown in Fig. 2, the upper side of the blank being folded back on itself along line d and from b to c, while the edge a' below point c is spread out and folded down into the triangular fold H. In doing this the line of the opened fold-line a' should lie over the fold-line d. The fold H is properly defined by the point c and the points b^2 b^2, at which the lines of fold e e of said fold intersect the fold-line g, and in making the fold-lines e e the flaps I J K are defined, which, if erected, would form a triangular box-like figure having its base in the lines g g and g' and upper corners at f and f^2 f^2. The flaps I, J, and K are then folded down upon each other, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, paste being first applied to the appropriate parts of the flaps; or of course they may be folded and pasted down on an inserted card or piece of paper, which forms a bottom when the flaps I J K are pasted to it.

If desired, the bottom and triangular fold H may be folded over together on the line d, as shown in Fig. 5.

The bag, when opened, comes to a triangular form, as shown in Fig. 7, Fig. 6 showing it as partially opened. When completely opened, the fold H is included in one of its three rectangular sides, which are defined by the fold-line a and the lines a^2 a^2, the fold-line a' lying in the center of the side included between the fold-lines a^2 a^2, which side also includes the triangular fold H.

The essential features of my bag are its triangular bottom, a medial fold-line extending longitudinally of one of its sides, and the triangular fold H, having its base corresponding with that of such side and its apex in said medial line, these features being the ones which enable it to be collapsed readily and in convenient form.

The method described for making the bag is not of the essence of the invention, as the bag may, if desired, be formed over a triangular block and then collapsed, so that the triangular fold H will be the last instead of one of the first folds formed.

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

A paper bag having a triangular bottom formed at one end, a medial fold-line extending longitudinally of one of its sides, and a triangular fold H, having its base in correspondence with the bottom edge of such side and its apex upon said medial fold-line, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

GEORGE MORTSON.

Witnesses:
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ARLEY I. MUNSON.