

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. A. LORENZ.
COMPARTMENT PAPER BAG.

No. 471,256.

Patented Mar. 22, 1892.

Fig 1

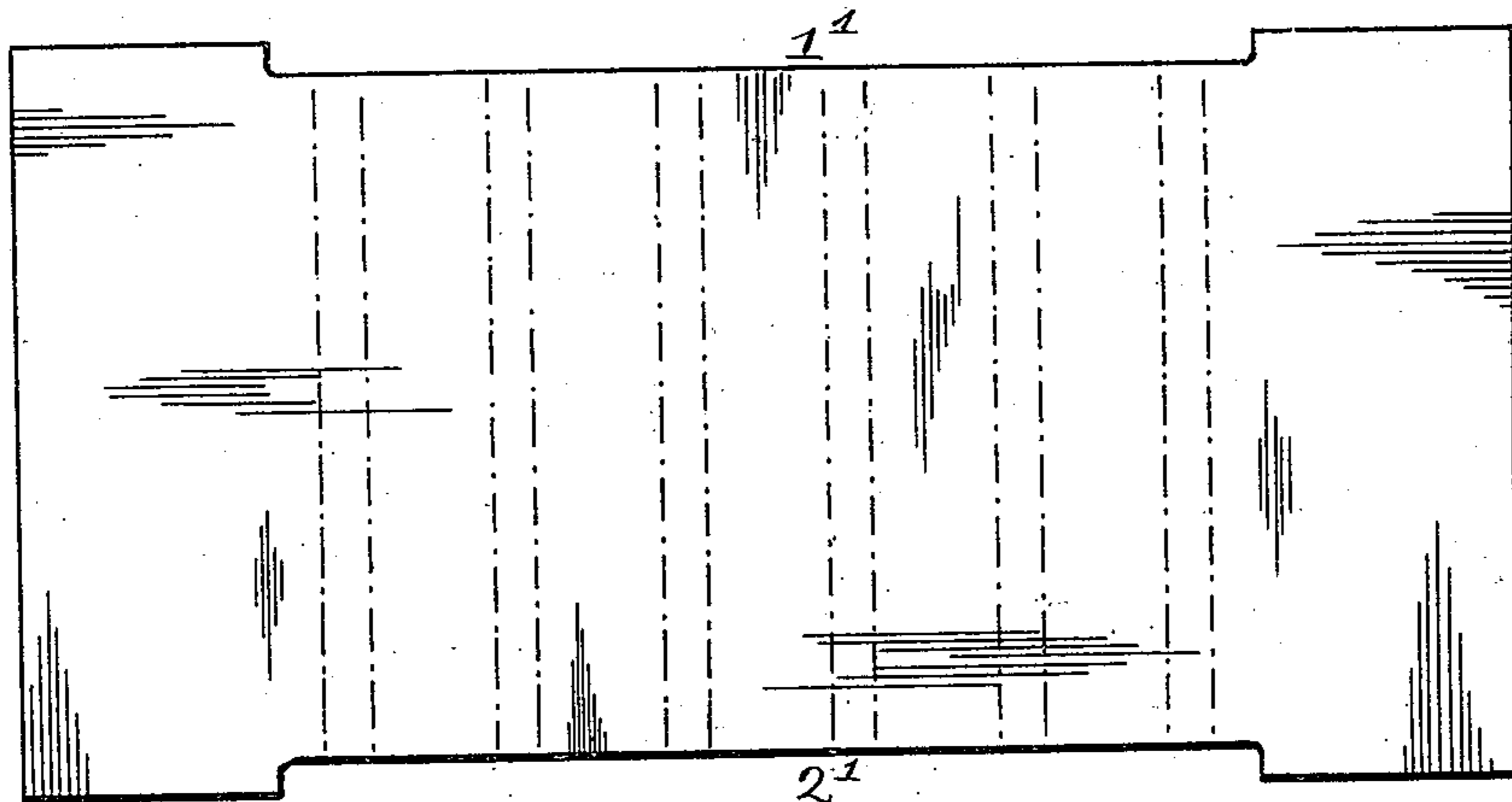


Fig 2

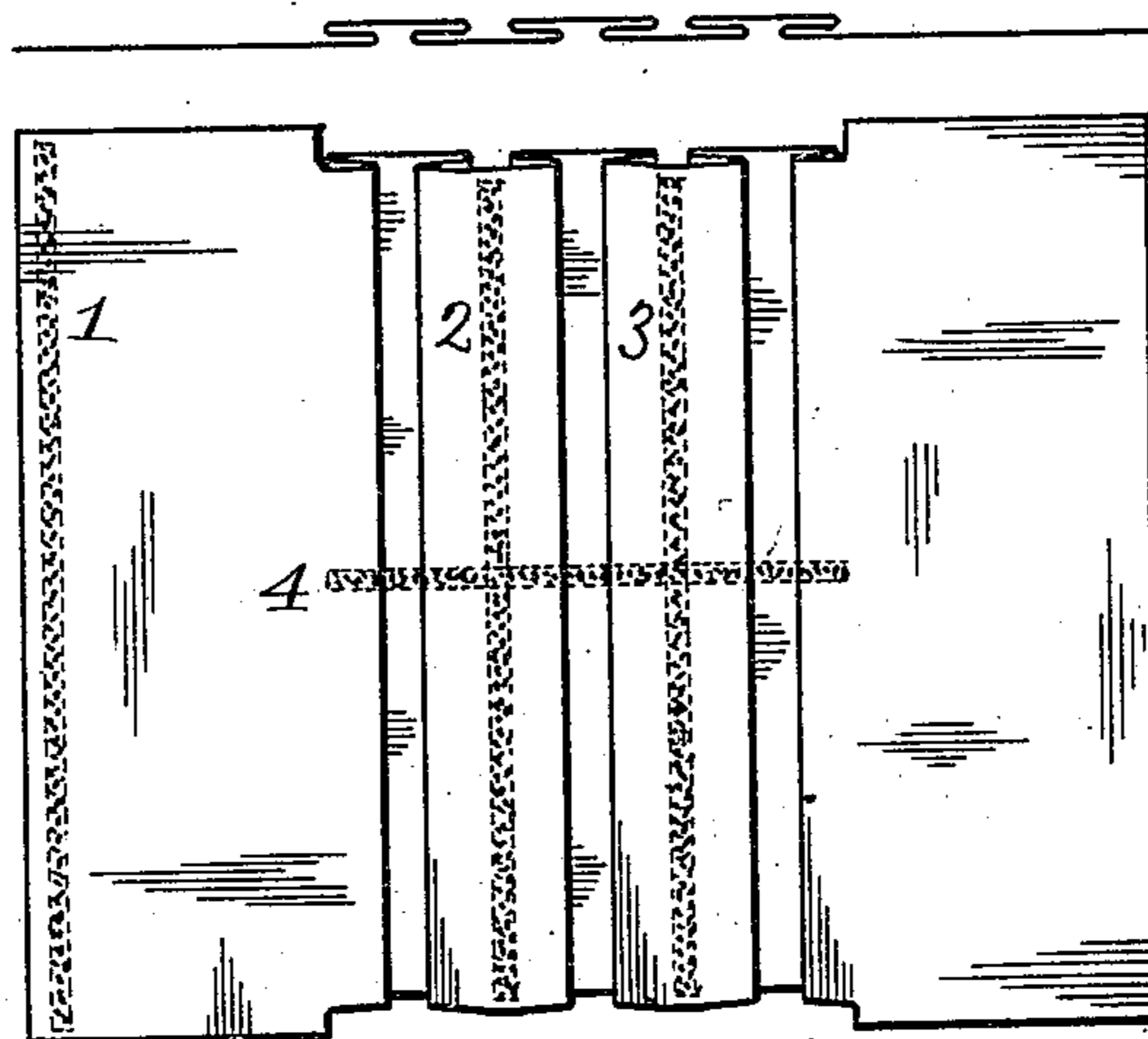


Fig 3



Fig 5

Fig 4

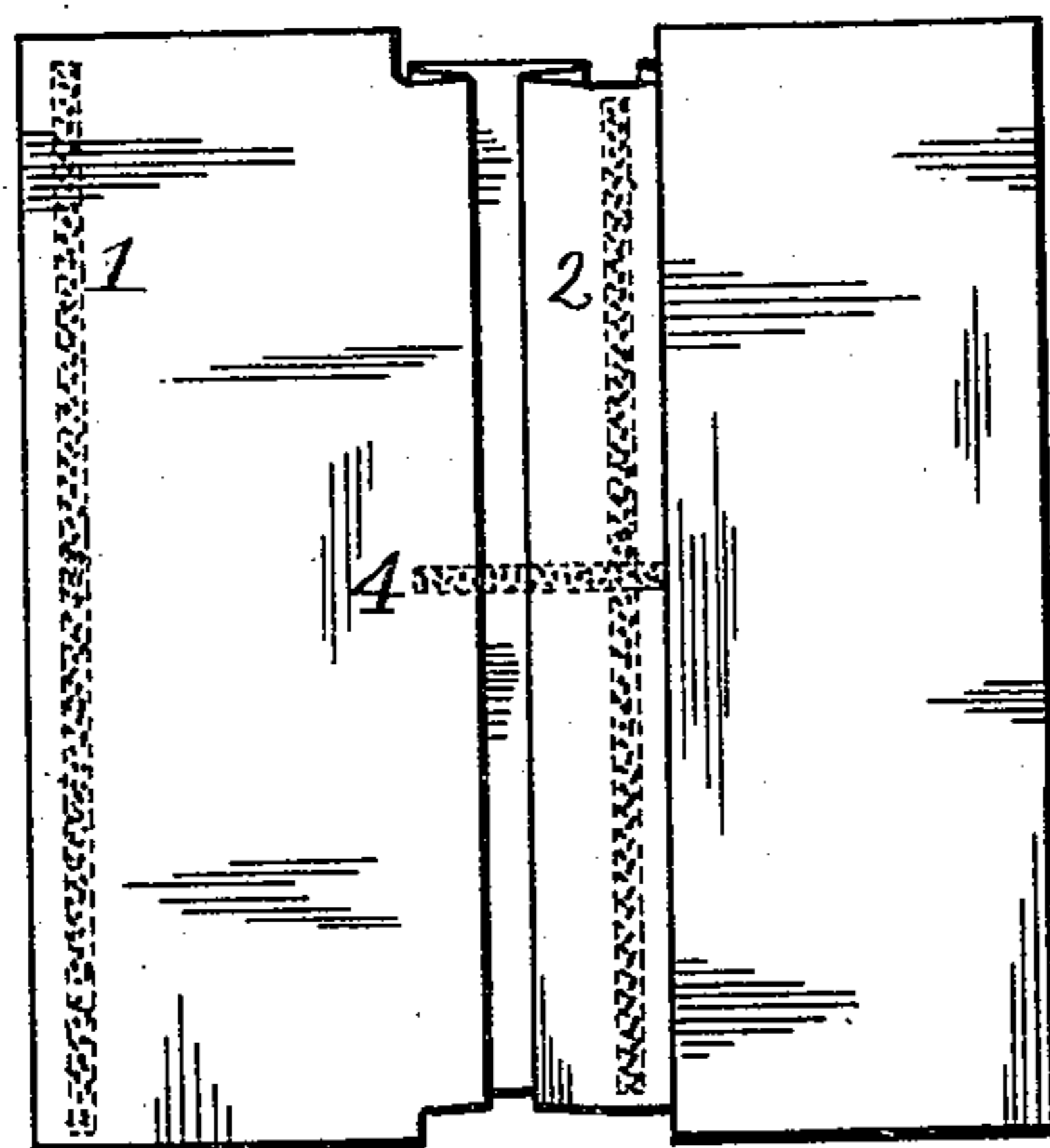
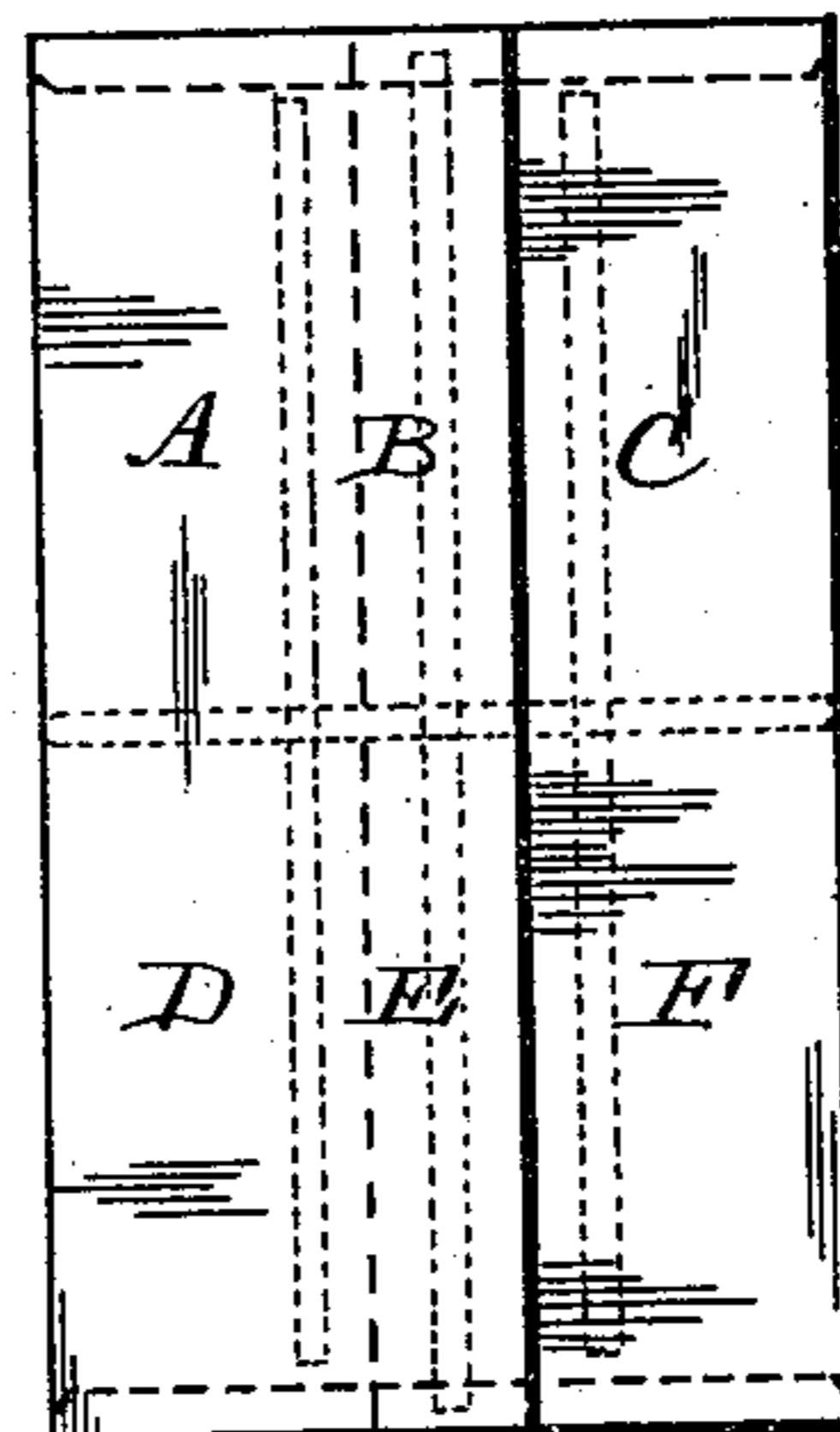


Fig 6



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

William A. Lorenz

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Fig 7

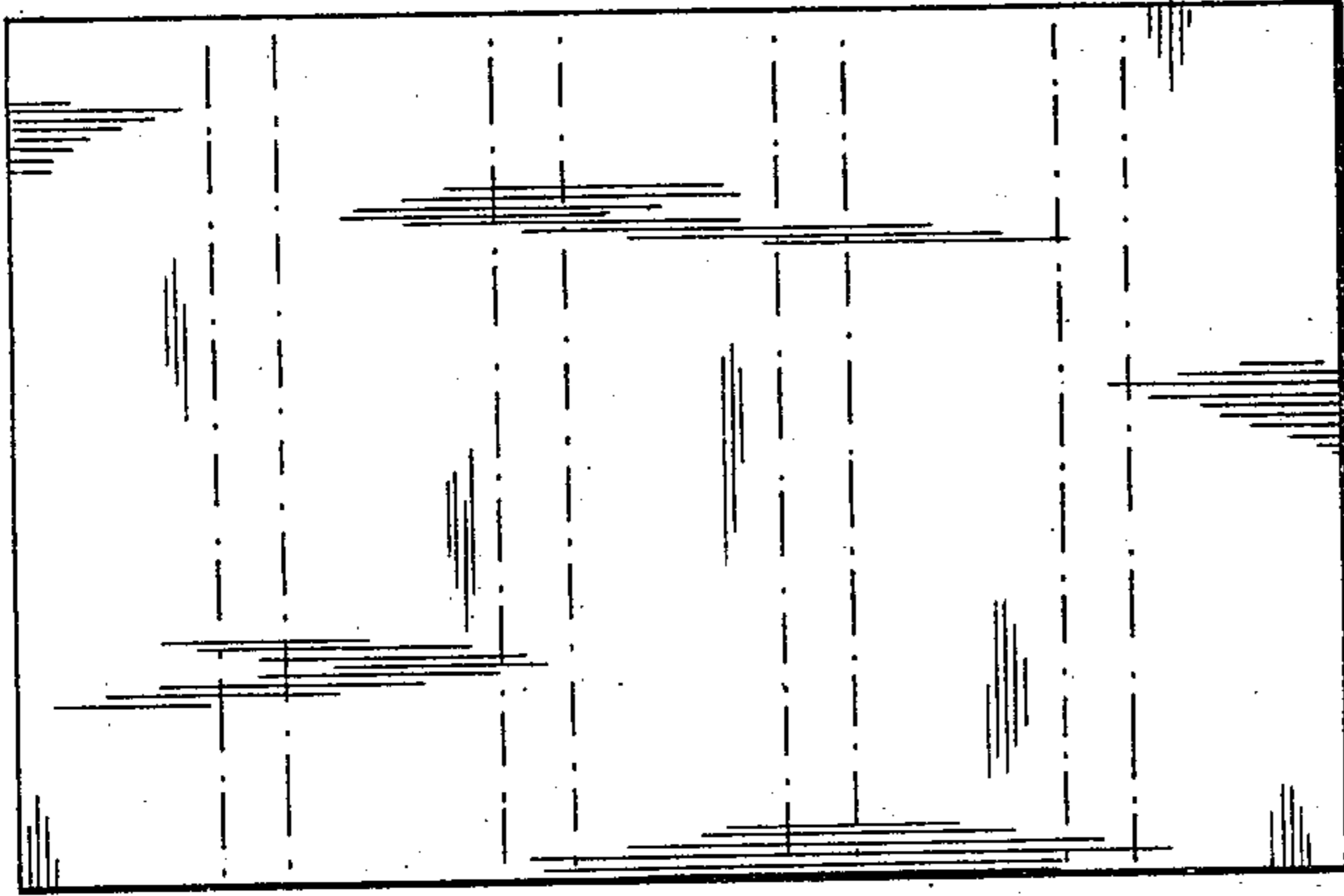


Fig 9

Fig 10

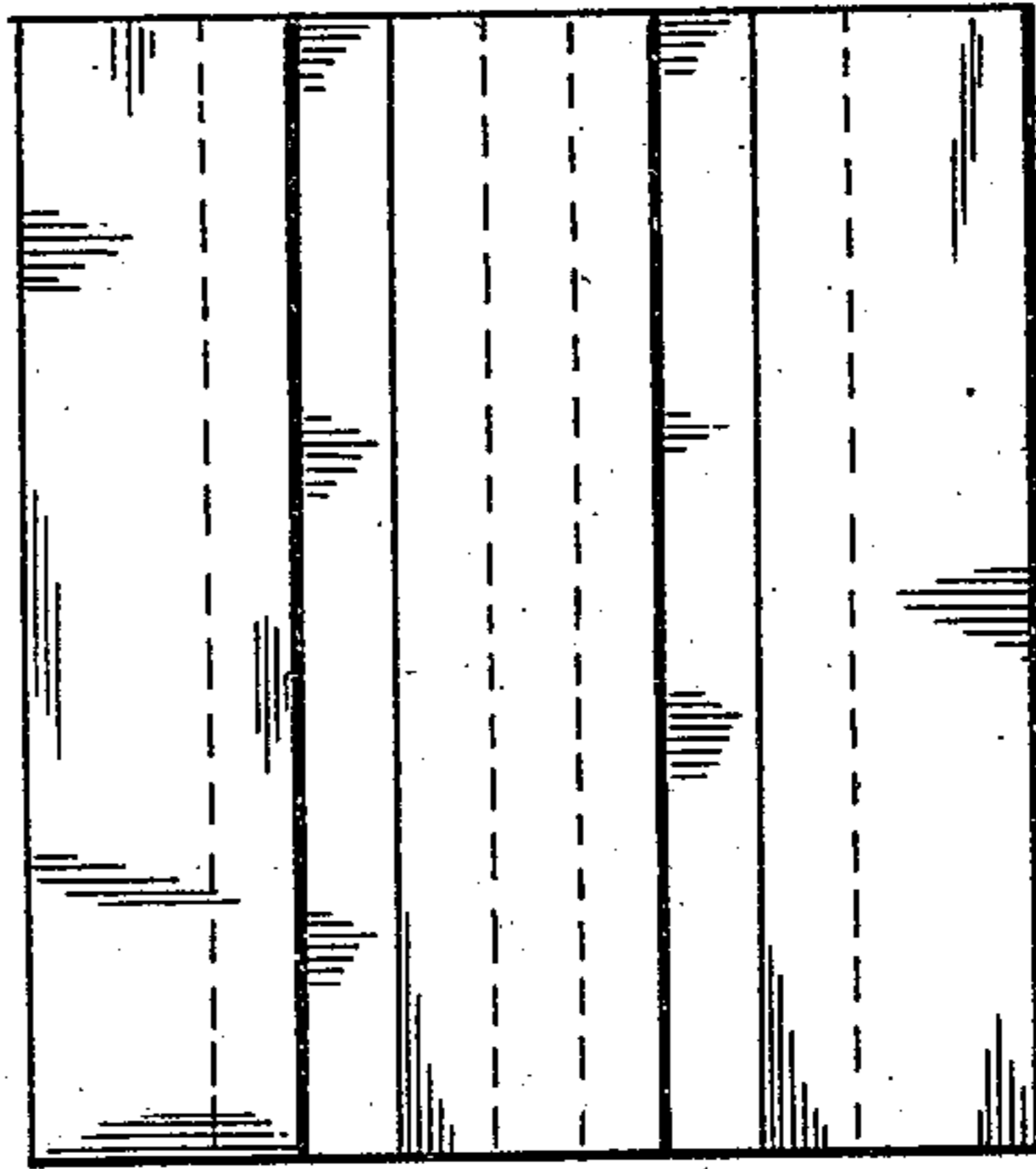


Fig 8

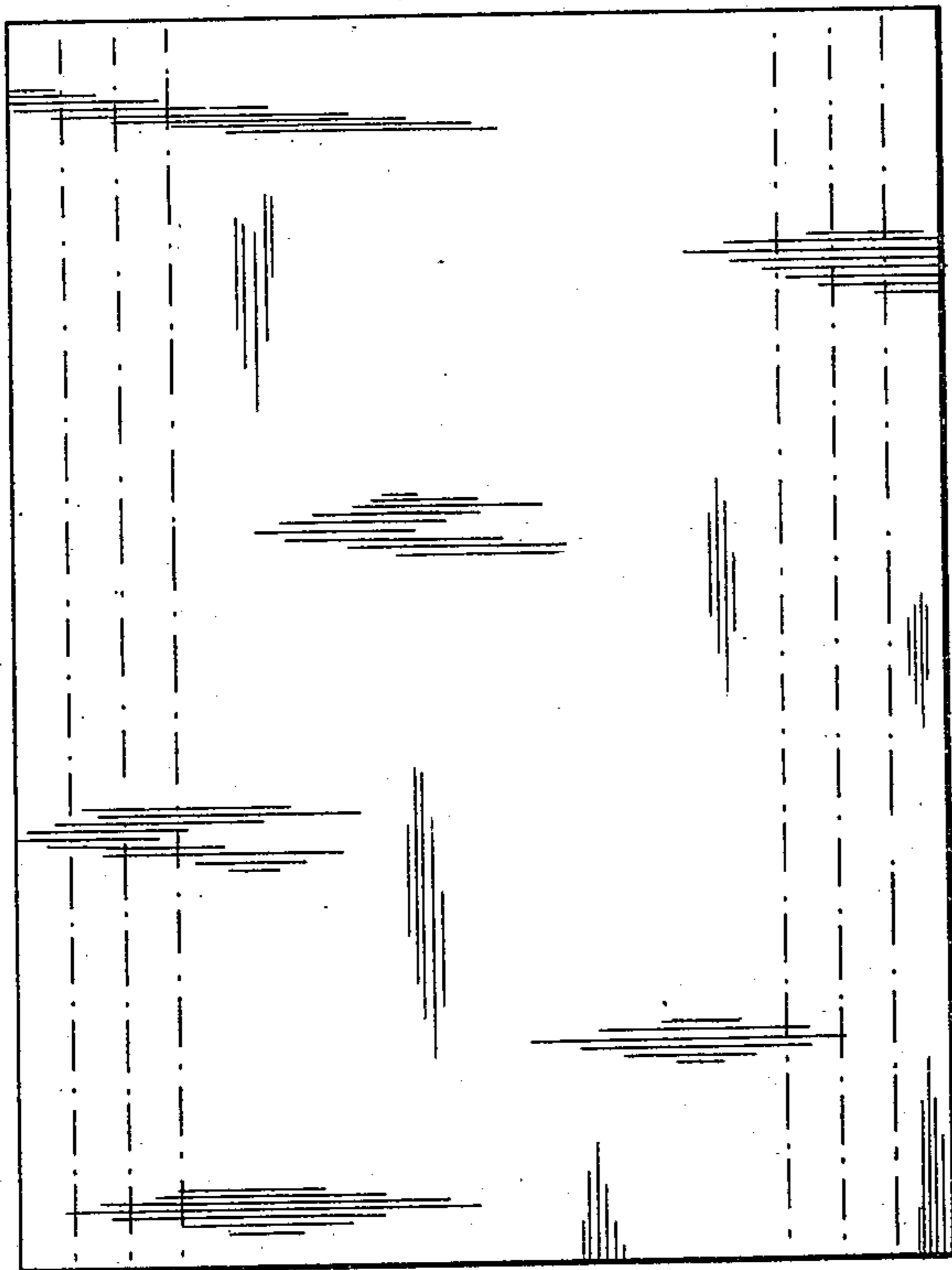
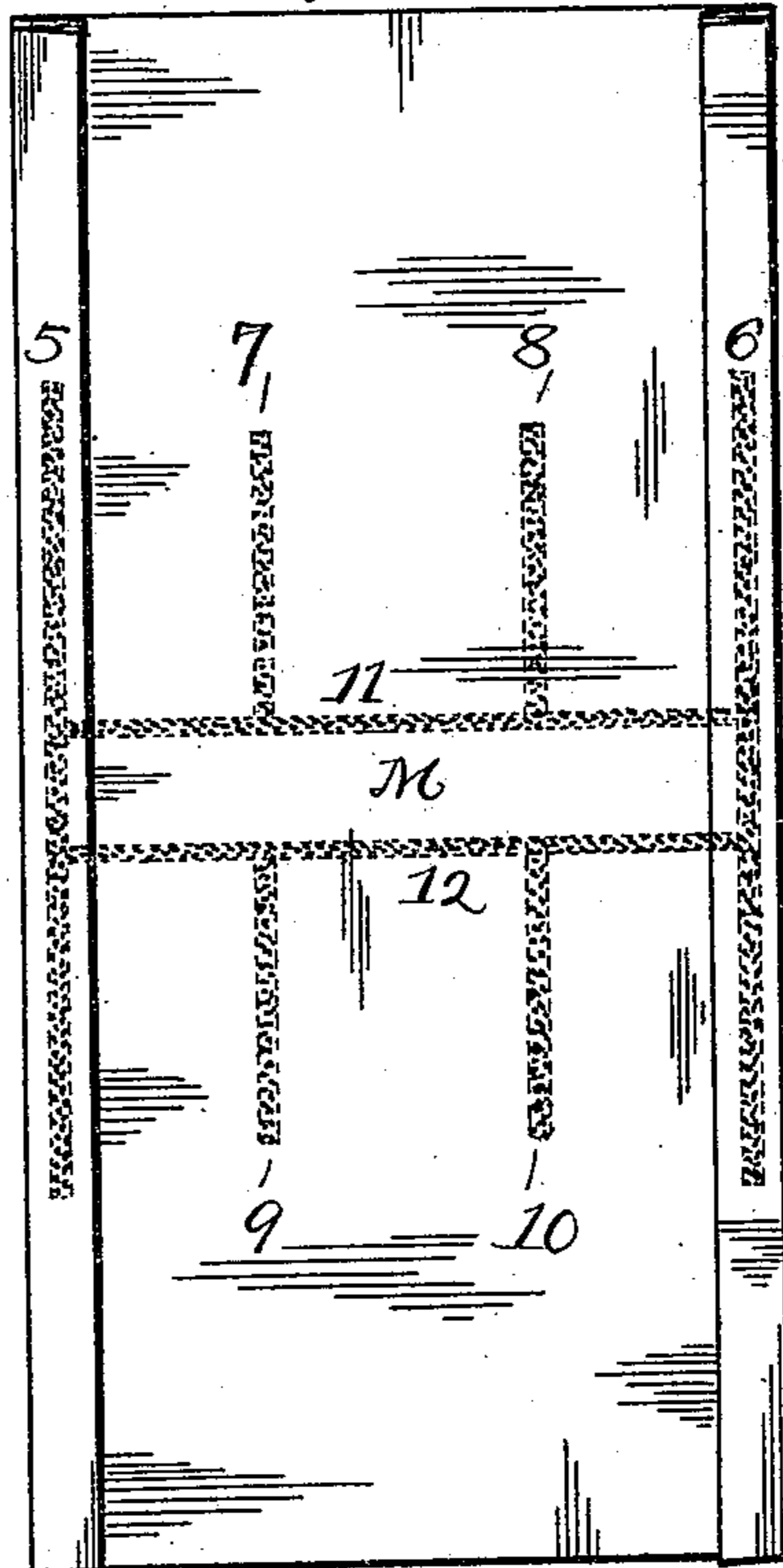


Fig 11

Fig 12



Witnesses:

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Fig 13

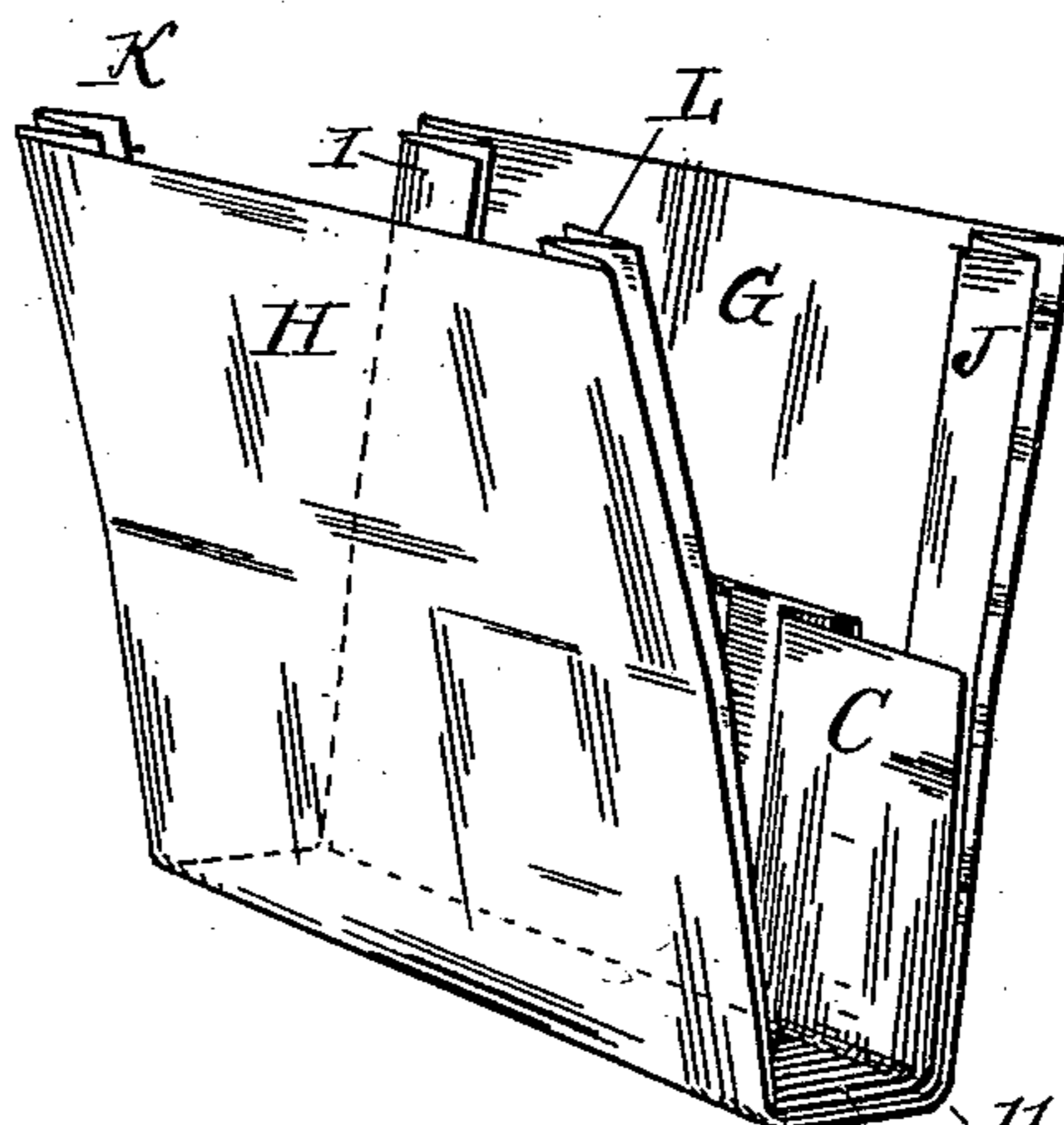
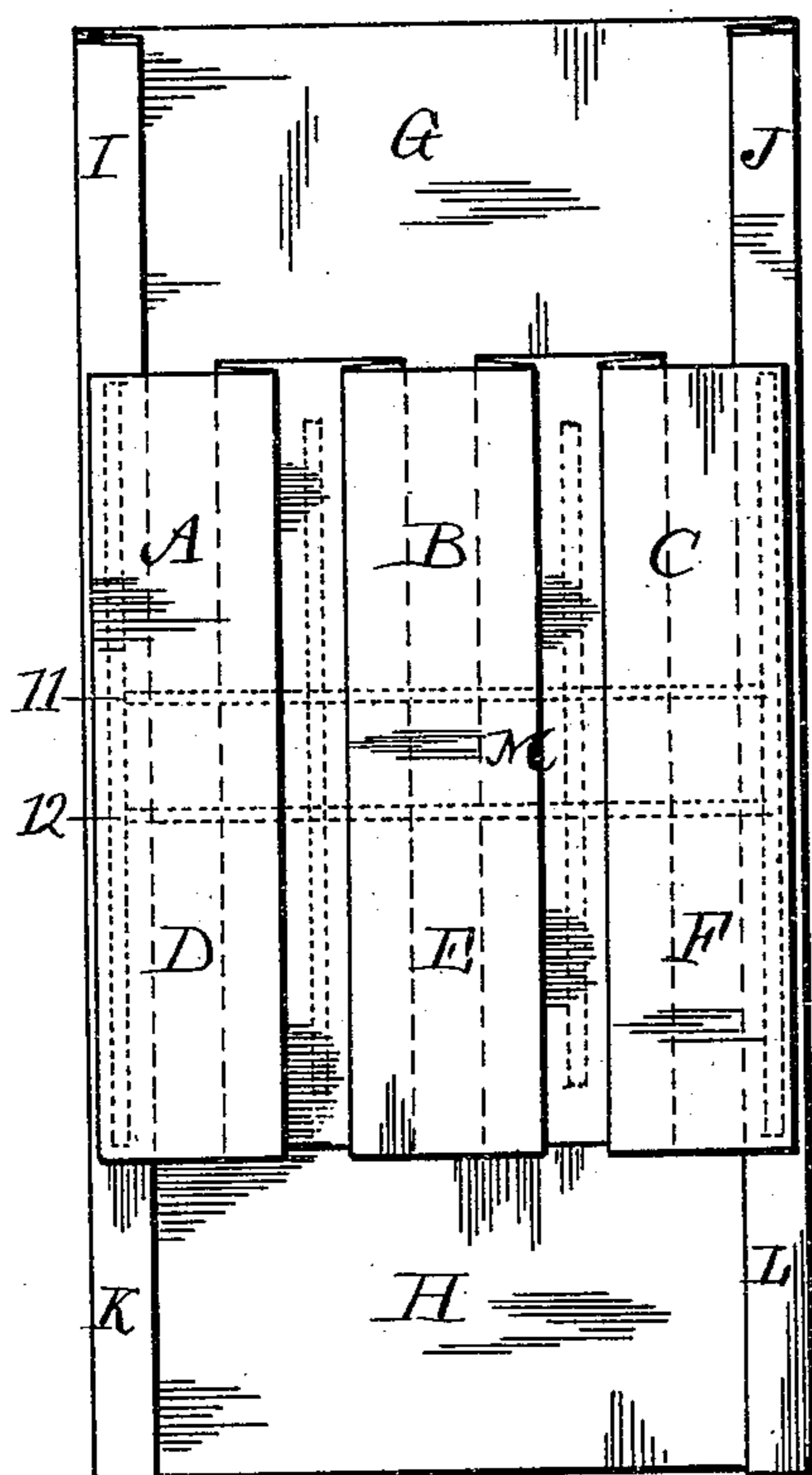


Fig 14

Fig 15

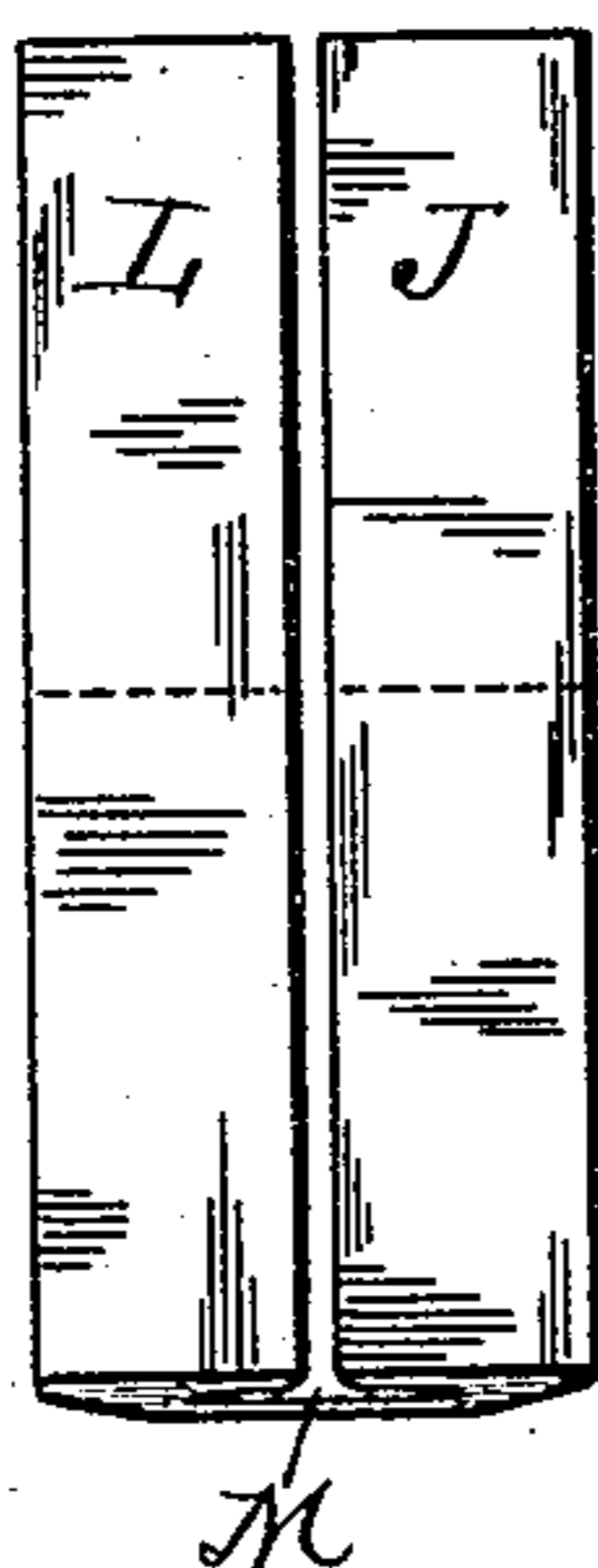


Fig 16

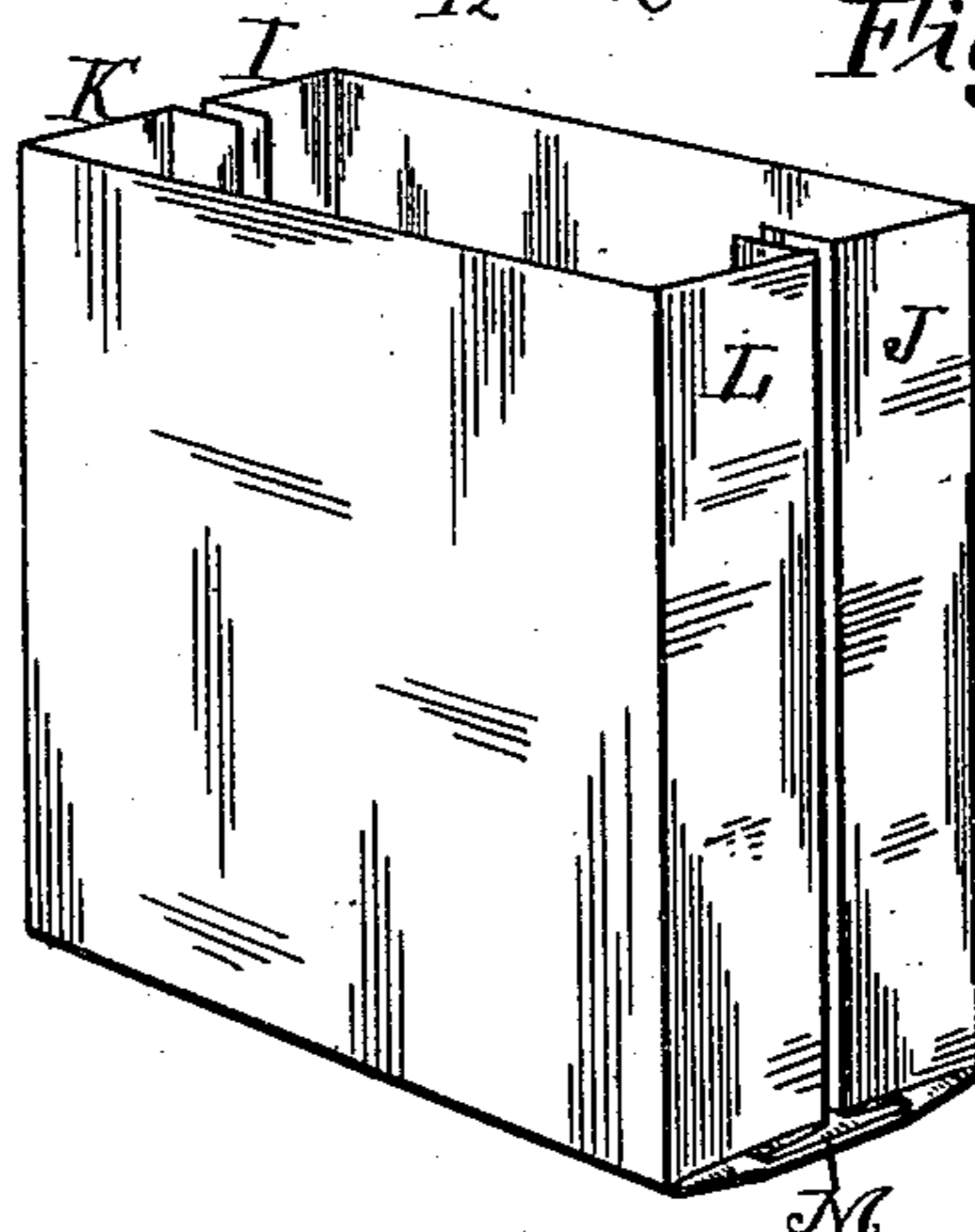


Fig 17

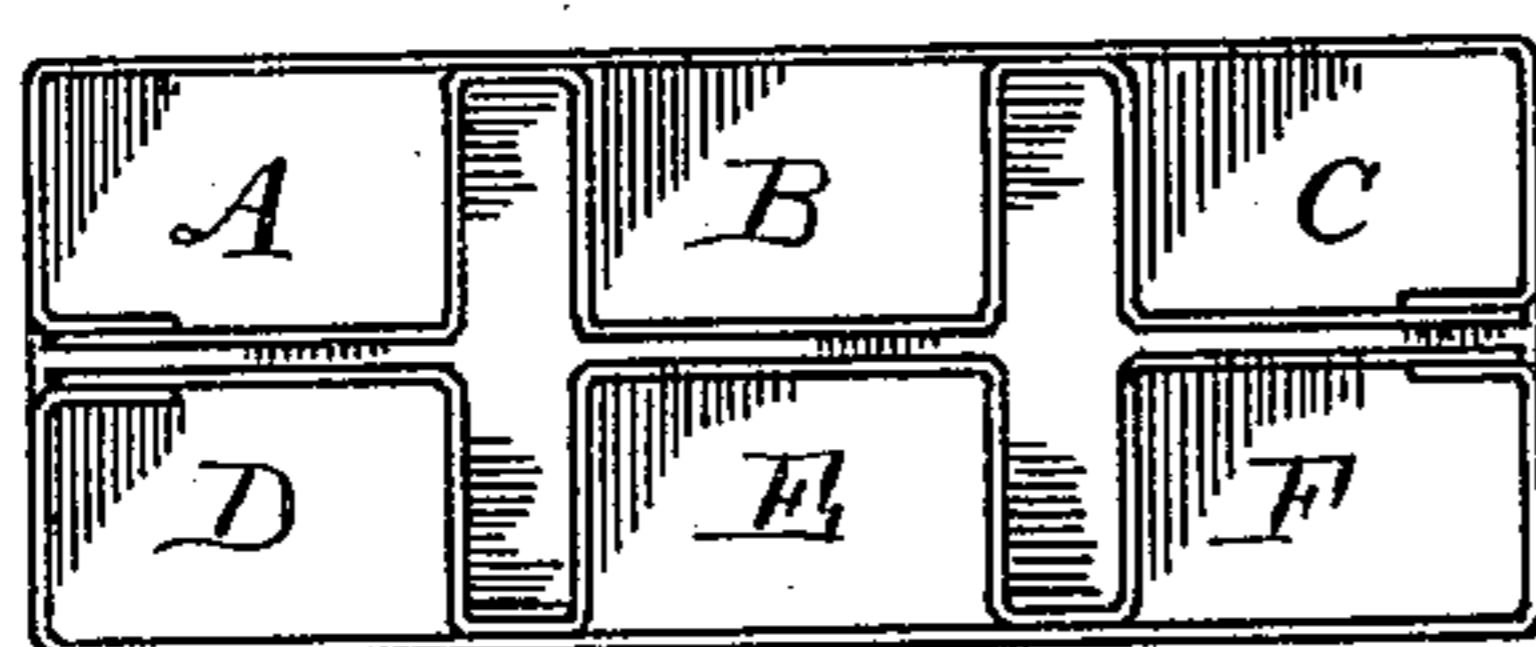
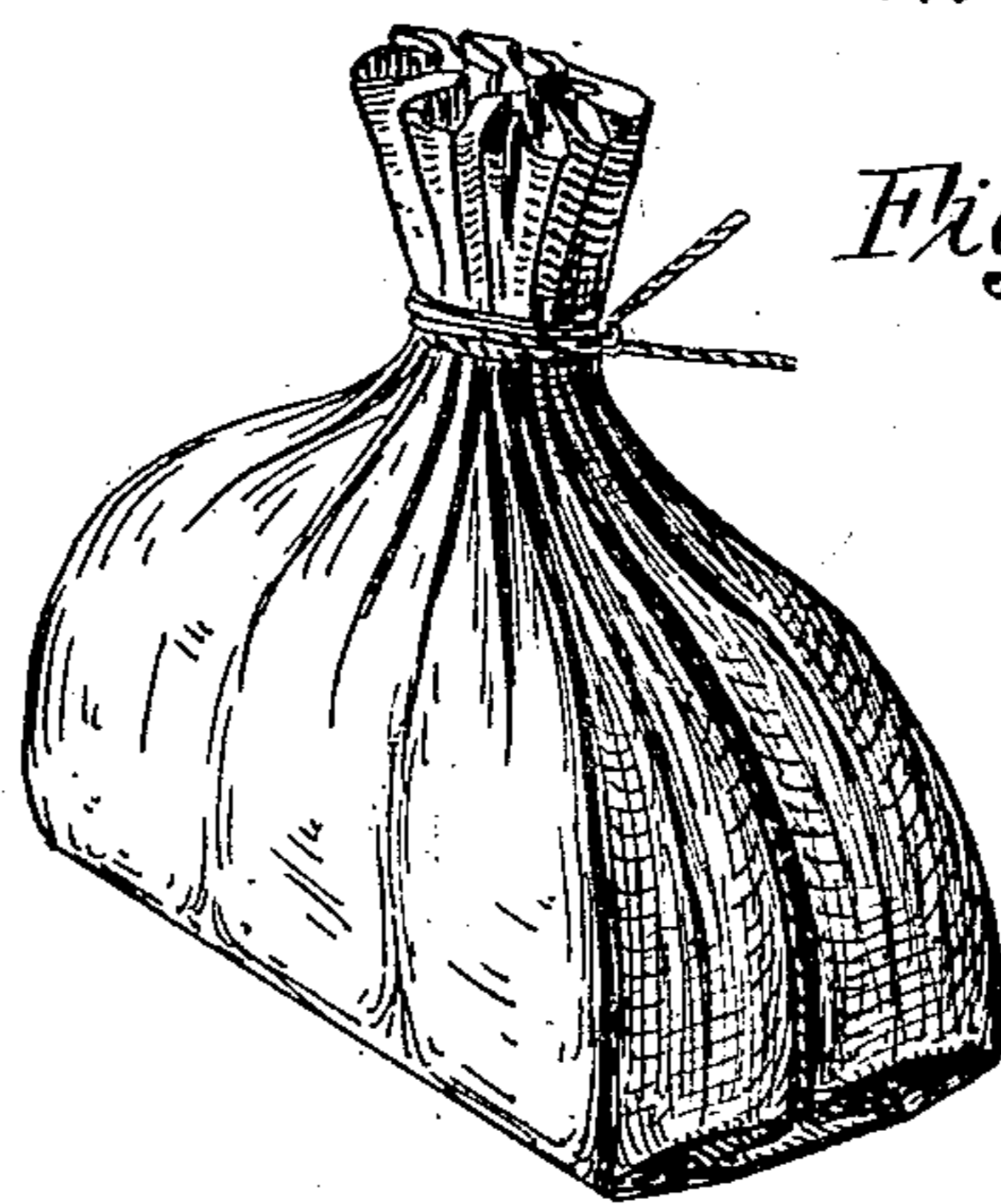


Fig 18



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

William A. Lorenz

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. LORENZ, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO WILLIAM H. HONISS, OF SAME PLACE.

COMPARTMENT PAPER BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,256, dated March 22, 1892.

Application filed May 6, 1891. Serial No. 391,757. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. LORENZ, of Hartford, Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Compartment Paper Bag, of which the following description and claims constitute the specification, and which is illustrated by the accompanying three sheets of drawings.

This invention is a paper bag which has two series of longitudinally-plicated compartments, and which is particularly adapted to hold and carry eggs or other articles which should be kept separate from each other to prevent breakage or other injury.

Figure 1 is a view of a sheet of paper of suitable form to be folded and pasted into one of these paper bags. That form is rectangular except that the recesses 1' and 2' are cut into the middle portions of its longer sides. Fig. 2 is a view of the upper edge of the blank of Fig. 1, after it has been plicated by folding it along the dot-and-dash lines thereof. Fig. 3 is a view of the blank of Fig. 1 thus folded after it has received the longitudinal paste-lines 1, 2, and 3, and the lateral paste-line 4. Fig. 4 is a view of the blank of Fig. 3 after that portion to the right of the end of the paste-line 4 has been folded over and pressed down upon the middle portion thereof. Fig. 5 is an end view, and Fig. 6 is a side view, of the blank of Fig. 4 after the portion to the left of the paste-line 4 has been folded over and pasted down upon the other portion, and a paper bag having two series of plicated compartments A, B, and C and D, E, and F has thus been made and completed from one piece of paper. Figs. 7 and 8 are views of two sheets of paper of suitable shapes and sizes to be folded and pasted together into one plicated compartment paper bag. Figs. 9 and 10 are an end view and a side view of the sheet of Fig. 7 folded and plicated on the dot-and-dash lines thereof. Figs. 11 and 12 are an end view and a side view of the blank of Fig. 8 folded and plicated on the dot-and-dash lines thereof and supplied with the paste-lines 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Fig. 13 is a view of the blank of Figs. 9 and 10, pressed down upon the middle part of the blank of Figs. 11 and 12 and over the paste-lines thereof. The result is a paper bag hav-

ing two series of plicated compartments A, B, and C and D, E, and F, and two long extensions G and H, and plicated side flaps I, J, K, and L at the sides of those extensions, and which in a flat collapsed condition may, equally with the bag of Fig. 6, be packed with others in a bundle for sale and shipment. Fig. 14 is a perspective view of the bag of Fig. 13 with its two series of compartments folded up and toward each other along the paste-lines 11 and 12. Fig. 15 is an edge view, and Fig. 16 is a perspective view, of the bag of Fig. 14 when its compartments are all expanded and the two parts of its outside wall are brought up parallel to each other and the plicated flaps I, J, K, and L are also expanded. Fig. 17 is a view of the expanded bag of Figs. 15 and 16, looking into its mouth from above. Fig. 18 is a view of the bag of Figs. 15, 16, and 17 after its compartments have been filled and the long extensions G and H, constituting its mouth, have been tied together.

This paper bag may be made by cutting, folding, and pasting paper in the ways indicated in the drawings and explained in the foregoing description thereof; but it may much more rapidly and cheaply be made by machinery which I have invented or am inventing.

It is not essential to this invention that the two lateral paste-lines 11 and 12 should be employed to divide the two series of compartments from each other, because the one paste-line 4 will answer that purpose with the bag of Fig. 13 in like manner as with the bag of Fig. 6; but it is best to employ two lateral paste-lines and make a zone of unoccupied paper M between them to serve as the longitudinal middle part of the bottom of the bag when expanded as shown in Figs. 14, 15, and 16. So, also, the plicated walls of the compartments may be of equal length with their flat walls; but it is best to give to the latter the long extensions G and H to serve as the portions of the bag to be tied together, as shown in Fig. 18, and these long extensions may be made flat throughout when the bag is in the collapsed condition of Fig. 13; but it is better to form at their sides the plicated flaps I, J, K, and L to serve as guides for the introduc-

tion into the adjacent compartments of the merchandise to be placed therein and to more securely inclose that merchandise when the bag is tied up.

5 The special utility of this compartment paper bag as compared with a single paper bag resides in its capability to be easily opened and to hold and carry eggs or other articles without breakage or other injury.

10 I claim as my invention—

1. A collapsed plicated bag capable of being expanded, having two series of compartments, the compartments in each series being separated from each other by fastening together
15 at intervals the insides of the two thicknesses of paper which constitute the walls of those compartments and the two series of compartments being separated from each other by fastening together those two thicknesses of
20 paper substantially at right angles to the divisions between the compartments in each series, and one of the thicknesses of paper which constitute the walls of the compartments being plicated longitudinally of each compartment,
25 all substantially as described.

2. A collapsed plicated bag capable of being expanded, having two series of compartments, the compartments in each series being separated from each other by fastening together
30 at intervals the insides of the two thicknesses of paper which constitute the walls of those compartments, and the two series of compartments being separated from each other by fastening together those two thicknesses of

paper substantially at right angles to the divisions between the compartments in each series, and one of the thicknesses of paper which constitute the walls of the compartments being plicated longitudinally of each compartment and the other of said thicknesses extending farther than its fellow from the fastened line or zone which separates the two series of compartments, all substantially as described.

3. A collapsed plicated bag capable of being expanded, having two series of compartments, the compartments in each series being separated from each other by fastening together
45 at intervals the insides of the two thicknesses of paper which constitute the walls of those compartments, and the two series of compartments being separated from each other by fastening together those two thicknesses of paper substantially at right angles to the divisions between the compartments in each series, and one of the thicknesses of paper which
50 constitute the walls of the compartments being plicated longitudinally of each compartment and the other of said thicknesses extending farther than its fellow from the fastened line or zone which separates the two series of compartments and being provided with
55 inwardly-folded flaps at the ends of those extended portions, all substantially as described.

WILLIAM A. LORENZ.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. WALKER,
P. A. PHELPS.