

No. 673,417.

Patented May 7, 1901.

W. N. BROWN.  
BAG OR ENVELOP.

(Application filed Mar. 21, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

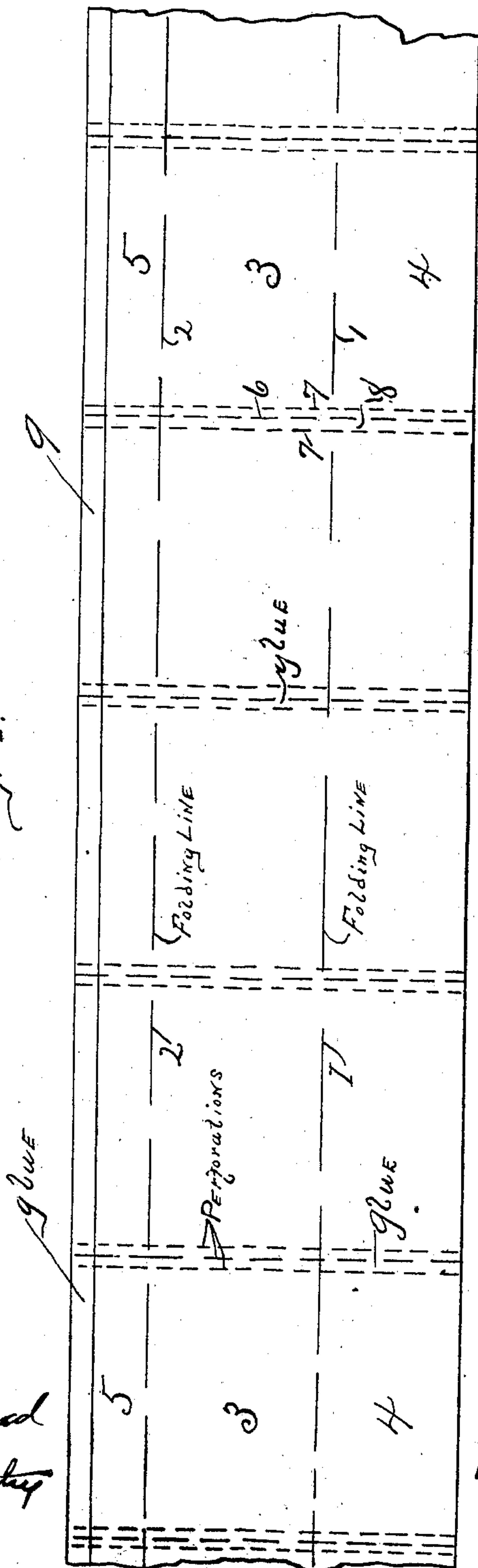
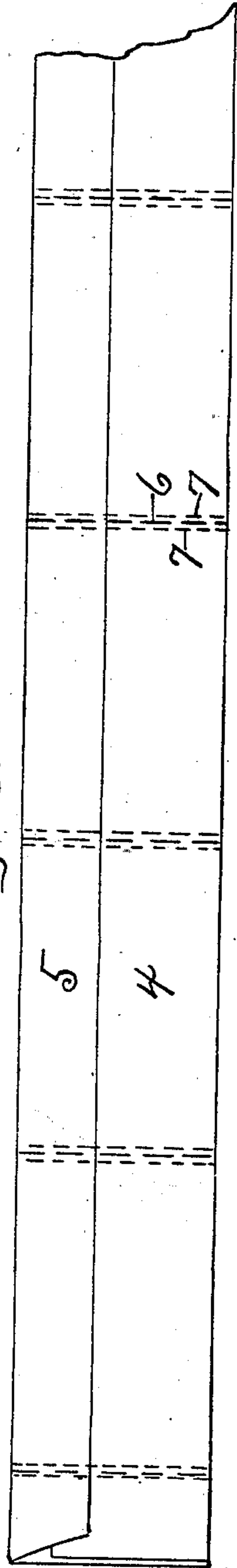


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

Joseph B. Gaumond  
Lewis J. McCarthy

INVENTOR

Wallace Nelson Brown  
BY  
Percy B. Hill  
ATTORNEY.

No. 673,417.

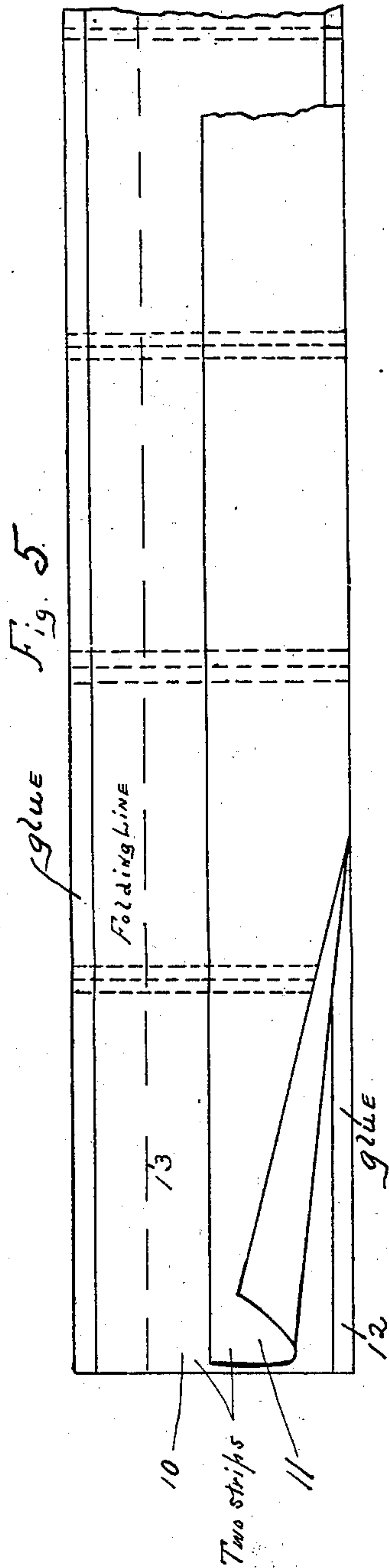
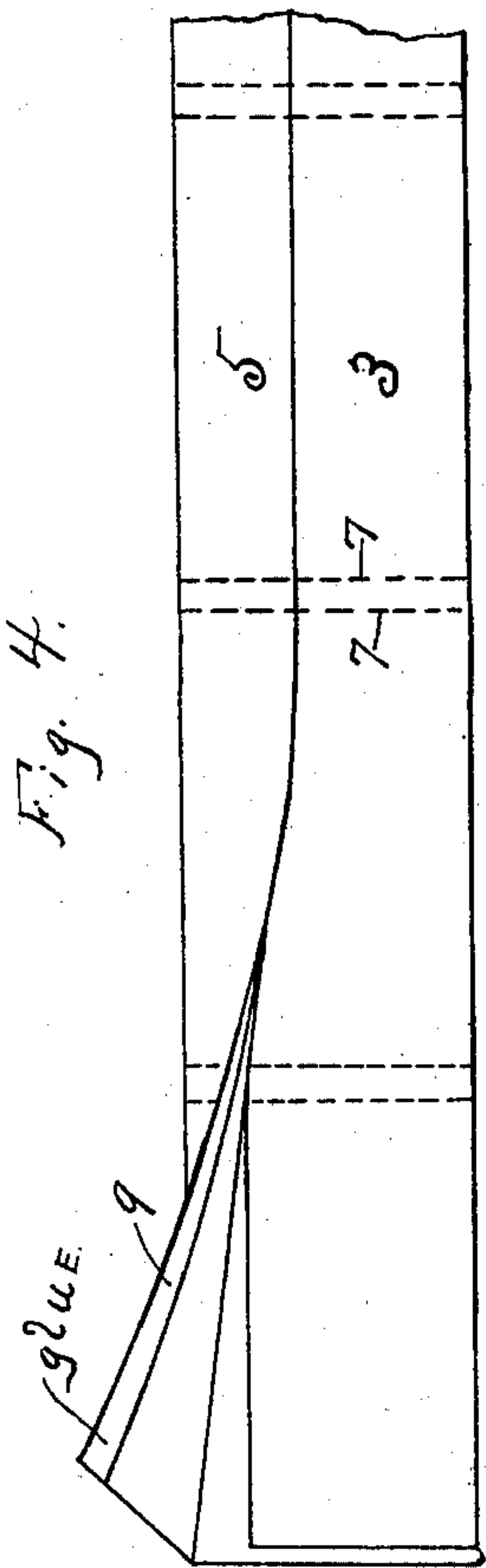
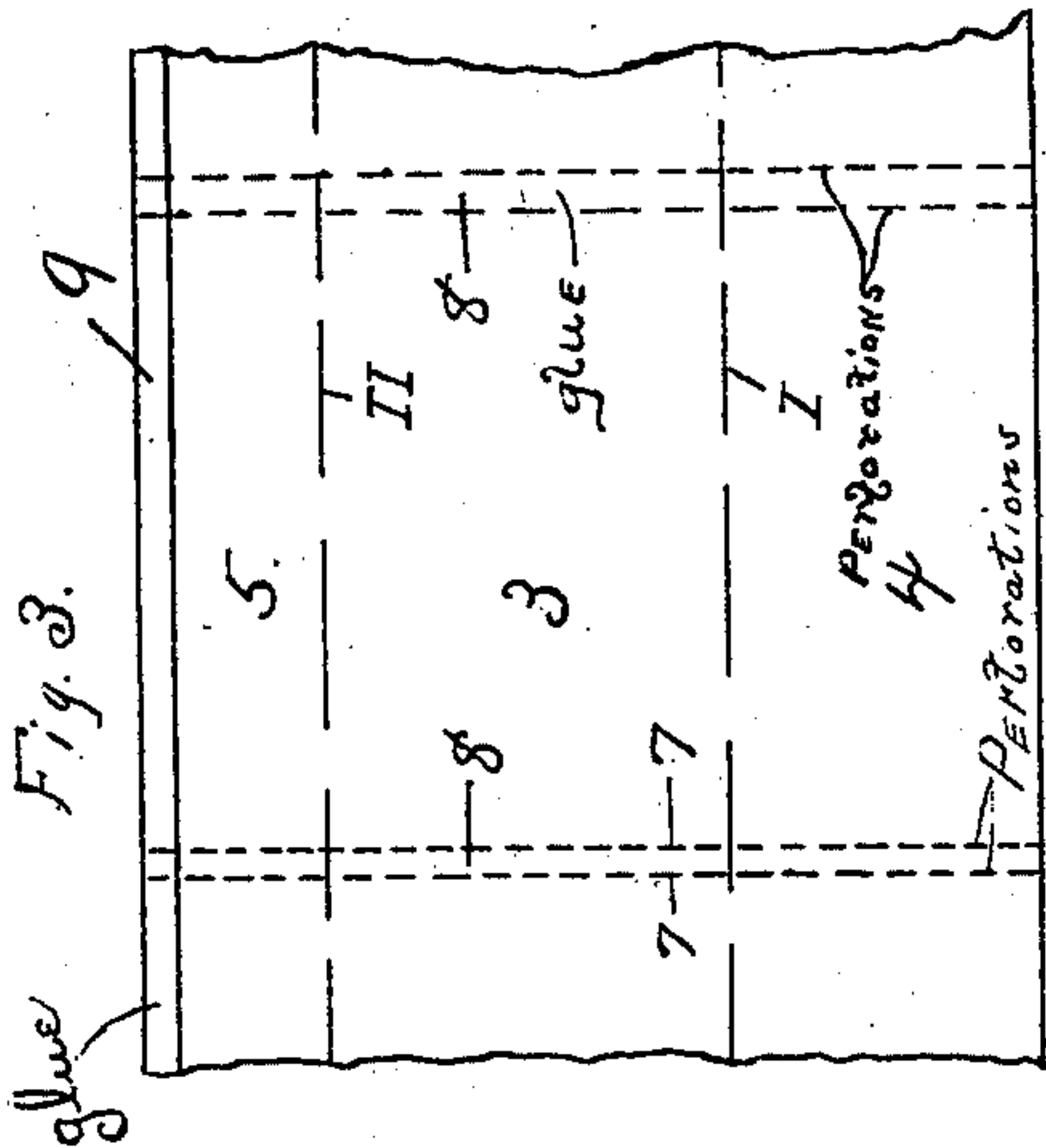
Patented May 7, 1901.

W. N. BROWN.  
BAG OR ENVELOP.

(Application filed Mar. 21, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



WITNESSES:

*Joseph B. Gaumond*  
*Louis J. McCarthy*

INVENTOR.

*Wallace Nelson Brown*  
BY *Lucy B. Hills*  
ATTORNEY.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALLACE NELSON BROWN, OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

## BAG OR ENVELOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,417, dated May 7, 1901.

Application filed March 21, 1900. Serial No. 9,632. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALLACE NELSON BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bags or Envelops, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to bags or envelops of paper or other suitable material, and has for its object certain novel embodiments in the articles as produced, as will be hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a web of paper or other material, the same being glued, creased, and perforated to form an endless web of bags or envelops according to my preferred method of manufacture. Fig. 2 is a view showing said web folded and united by the glue, thus forming an endless web of bags or envelops ready to be detached singly for use. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, illustrating a slightly-modified construction. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the web of Fig. 3 folded and glued. Fig. 5 is a view illustrating still another modification.

Similar numerals of reference denote, as far as possible, corresponding parts in the several views.

Referring more particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, the method of manufacturing the bags or envelops therein shown is as follows: The endless web of paper or other material of which the articles are to be formed is fed from a suitable roll and is first preferably creased along the lines 1 and 2, the same being the lines of fold, thus dividing the web longitudinally into three sections, the section 3 forming the backs of the bags or envelops, the section 4 the fronts of the same, and the section 5 the flaps. The web is then perforated transversely along the lines 6 and 7, the perforations along the lines 6 being very much more marked than those along the lines 7, for a purpose hereinafter to be described. The web is then provided with transverse strips of glue at 8 between the lines of perforations 7, though, if found preferable, said gluing and perforating may be done simultaneously. Said gluing and perforating along the lines 6, 7, and 8 may extend the whole distance across the paper or other suitable

material or any part of the distance found advisable. The perforating, instead of being done at the time stated above, may be done at or near the end of the process of manufacture—that is, after the tube or bag or envelop is glued and turned, printed, and dried. The web is then folded upon itself along the crease 1, thus bringing together and uniting the lines of glue 8 and forming the web into a series of pockets closed at the lower longitudinal edge by the fold in the paper and sealed transversely by the lines of glue 8, leaving the tops adjacent to the flap 5 open. A line of glue 9 is then applied to the edge of said flap 5, and the web is then passed around a suitable shell drier, though, if desired, the line of glue 9 may be applied before the web is folded along the crease 1. If it is desired to print upon the backs or fronts of the bags or envelops, the web may now be passed from the drier through a suitable rotary press, as will be readily understood, and the bags or envelops may then be wound, still in the web, upon a roll ready for detachment from each other and separate use.

The transverse lines of perforations 6 passing centrally through the lines of glue 8 offer a ready means of detaching the bags or envelops from each other, so that when a bag or envelop is desired it is only necessary to detach it from the web along this line in a manner similar to that in which perforated sheets of toilet-paper are manipulated, it being of course understood that the flap 5 of each bag or envelop is to be turned over along the crease 2 after the contents are inserted and glued by applying moisture thereto in the usual way.

The lines of perforations 7 are employed to provide at each end of the bags or envelops a ready means for tearing off the same to obtain access to the contents, it being apparent that by reason of the much more marked character of the lines of perforations 6 the latter will always yield first during the initial separation of the bags or envelops from the web, leaving the lines of perforations 7 intact for the subsequent rending to open the bags or envelops.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have illustrated a slight modification, the lines of heavy perforations 6 being omitted, these bags or envelops being



intended to be separated by a suitable cutter along a line corresponding to that of said perforations 6, these bags or envelopes of course not being intended for use from the web.

5 In Fig. 5 is illustrated still another modification, the articles (bags or envelopes) being made from two separate webs of paper or other suitable material 10 and 11, the web 10 forming the backs and flaps, while the web 11 forms  
10 the fronts, substantially the only change necessary being the line of glue 12 applied along the lower edge of the web 10 to seal the bottom edges of the articles, a folding crease being of course made in web 10 at 13 to provide  
15 the turning-line of the flaps. In this modification I have illustrated both the separating and rending lines of transverse perforations, though it will be understood that the former may be dispensed with in the manner illustrated in Fig. 3. I also wish it to be distinctly  
20 understood that with the articles manufactured from either the single or double web the separating - perforations are not essential to one feature of my invention, as the same may  
25 be omitted without departing therefrom, and the same is true of the initial lines of creases 1 and 2, they being applied merely to facilitate the folding of the web. Furthermore, while I have described and contemplate the  
30 use of said perforations along the lines 6 and 7 I do not wish to limit myself to perforations for the purpose described, as any other manner of weakening the material along these lines in the manner described will serve the  
35 purpose.

It will be observed that the size of the bags or envelopes manufactured depends entirely upon the width of the web or webs employed and the distance apart of the lines of glue 8, and the same may be varied at will to suit  
40 the character of the article desired. Moreover, with a web or webs of a definite size the size of the articles may be varied within certain limits by the locations of the lines of folds, as will be readily understood. 45

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

1. A series of bags or envelopes formed from a web or webs of material and having weakened lines therebetween transverse of the web, said weakened lines lying outside the uniting-lines closing the ends of said bags or envelopes, for the purpose set forth. 50

2. A series of bags or envelopes formed from a web or webs of material and having weakened lines therebetween transverse of the web, said lines lying in the uniting-lines closing the ends thereof, and also additional weakened lines adjacent to said separating-lines  
60 but outside the uniting-lines, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WALLACE NELSON BROWN.

Witnesses:

ZEPHIR B. GAUMOND,  
LOUIS J. MCCARTHY.