

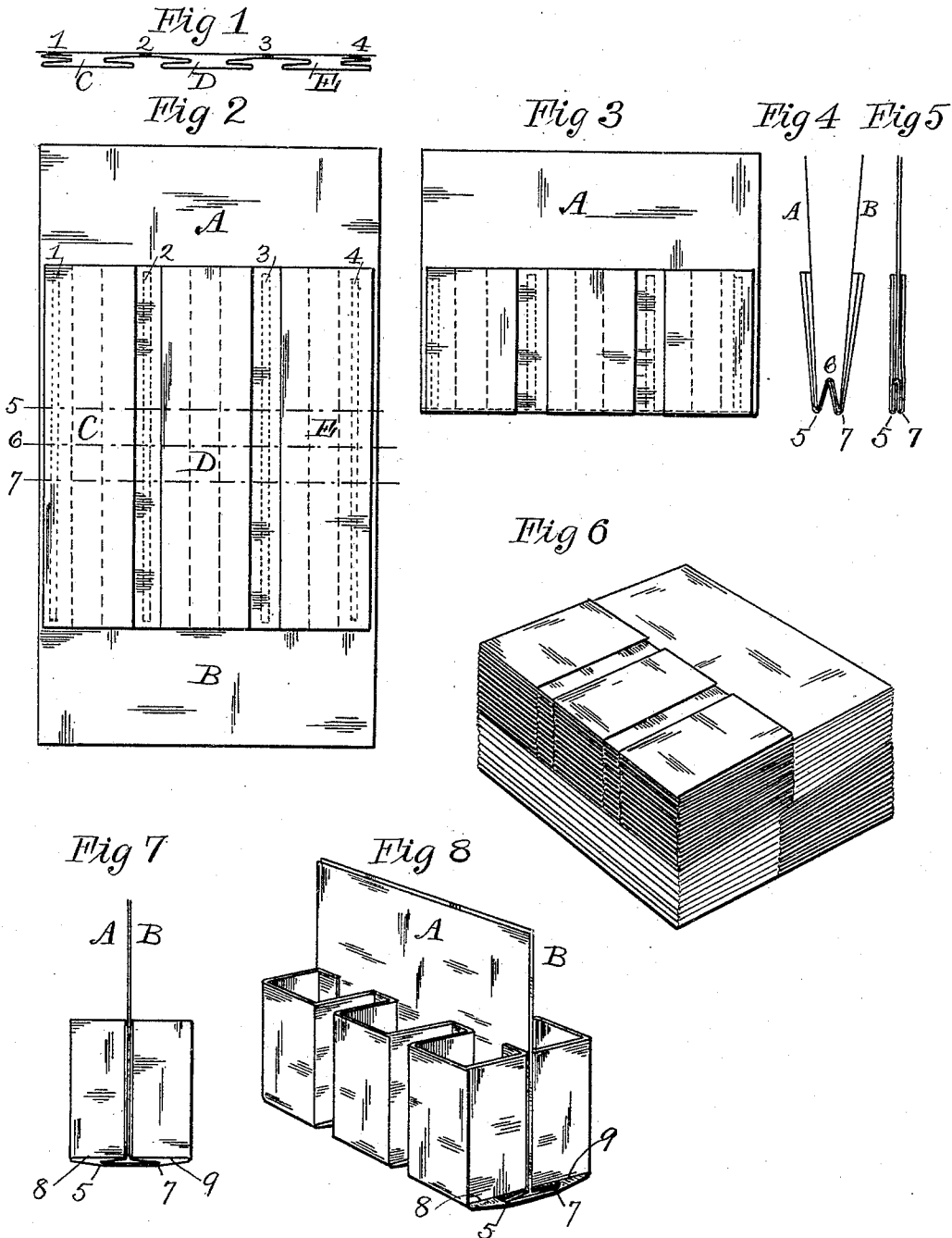
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. A. LORENZ.
COMPARTMENT PAPER BAG.

No. 466,723.

Patented Jan. 5, 1892.



Witnesses:
P. A. Phelps.
Ed. E. Claussen.

Inventor:
William A. Lorenz

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. A. LORENZ.
COMPARTMENT PAPER BAG.

No. 466,723.

Patented Jan. 5, 1892.

Fig 9

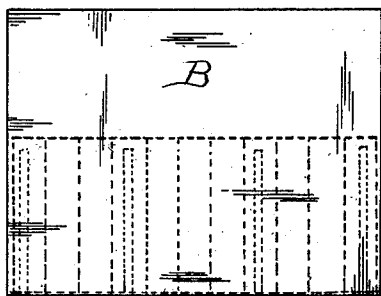


Fig 10

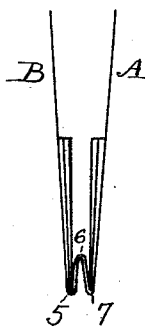


Fig 11

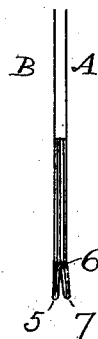


Fig 12

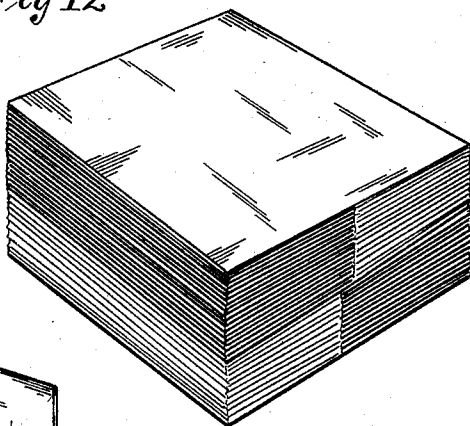


Fig 14

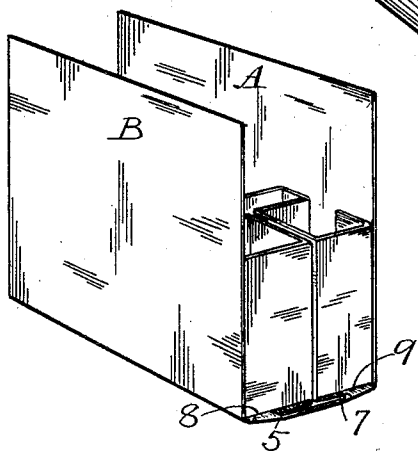
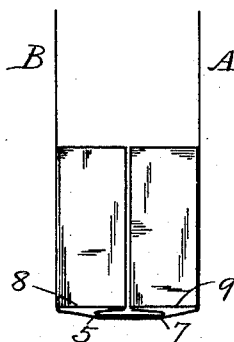


Fig 13



Witnesses:

P. A. Phelps
Ed. E. Claussen.

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. 466,723, dated January 5, 1892.

Application filed May 6, 1891. Serial No. 391,758. (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 two sheets of drawings.

This invention is a paper bag which has two series of longitudinally-plicated compartments separated from each other by lateral folds across the thicknesses of paper, which on opposite sides of those folds constitute the walls of those compartments.

Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings are an end and a side view, respectively, of a paper-bag blank, which consists of a flat sheet of paper, the ends of which constitute the flaps A and B, and of a plicated sheet of paper attached thereto by the longitudinal paste-lines 1, 2, 3, and 4, so as to form the plicated, collapsed, and open-ended folds C, D, and E between the two sheets of paper and between the paste-lines.

Fig. 3 is a view of the blank of Figs. 1 and 2 doubled back upon itself by folding all the thickness of that blank in one direction along the dot-and-dash line 5 and then in the opposite direction along the dot-and-dash line 6, and then again in the first direction along the dot-and-dash line 7, and by doubling that part of the blank below the line 7 backward toward that part of the blank which is above the line 5, and by doubling that part of the blank between the lines 5 and 7 upward between the other parts. Fig. 4 is a view of the right-hand edge of the blank in this condition; and Fig. 5 is a view of the blank of Figs. 3 and 4 when that blank is pressed and pasted together back to back, and the bag is thus completed. Fig. 6 is a view of a pile of such bags properly arranged to be bound into a bundle for sale and transportation.

Fig. 7 is an end view, and Fig. 8 is a perspective view, of the bag of Fig. 5, with its six compartments all opened out into rectangular forms with flat rectangular bottoms. Those six compartments result from the separation by the transverse folds along the lines 5, 6, and 7 of the upper and lower parts of the plicated folds C, D, and E from each other,

while their rectangular forms result from opening out their plicated sides, and their flat rectangular bottoms result from first separating the folded lower edges 5 and 7 of the bag of Fig. 5, so as to flatten down all the thicknesses of paper between them, and then pressing down to the same horizontal plane as much of the lower borders of the outside and inside walls of each compartment as equals in height the depth of the plications which were in the sides of those compartments before they were opened out. This operation results in folding as much of the lower ends of the plicated sides of each compartment as is equal in height to the depth of the plications into inwardly-inclined triangular folds which constitute parts of the rectangular bottoms of the compartments, and the outer edges of some of which are indicated by the numerals 8 and 9 in Figs. 7 and 8.

Fig. 9 is a view of the blank of Figs. 1 and 2 doubled forward upon itself by folding all the thicknesses of that blank in one direction along the dot-and-dash line 5 and then in the opposite direction along the dot-and-dash line 6, and then again in the first direction along the dot-and-dash line 7, and by doubling that part of the blank below the line 7 forward upon that part above the line 5 and doubling that part between the lines 5 and 7 upward between the other parts. Fig. 10 is a view of the right-hand edge of the blank of Fig. 9 in this condition.

Fig. 11 is a view of the blank of Figs. 9 and 10 with the two parts pressed together face to face, and the bag thus completed.

Fig. 12 is a view of a pile of such bags as that of Fig. 11 properly arranged to be bound into a bundle for sale and shipment.

Fig. 13 is an end view, and Fig. 14 is a perspective view, of the bag of Fig. 11, with all its compartments opened out into rectangular forms with flat rectangular bottoms. Those compartments result, as do the compartments of the bag of Figs. 7 and 8, from the separation by the transverse folds along the lines 5, 6, and 7 of the upper and lower parts of the plicated folds C, D, and E from each other, while their rectangular forms result from opening out their plicated sides, and

their flat rectangular bottoms result from first separating the folded lower edges 5 and 7 of the bag of Fig. 11, so as to flatten down all the thicknesses of paper between them, and then pressing down to the same horizontal plane as much of the lower borders of the outside and inside walls of each compartment as equals in height the depth of the plications which were in the sides of those compartments before they were opened out. This operation likewise results in folding as much of the lower ends of the plicated sides of each compartment as is equal in height to the depth of the plications into inwardly-inclined triangular folds, which constitute parts of the rectangular bottoms of the compartments, and the outer edges of some of which are indicated by the numerals 8 and 9 in Figs. 13 and 14.

The difference between the bag of Figs. 7 and 8 and that of Figs. 13 and 14 results from the fact that the former is made by doubling the backs of the upper and lower part of the blank of Figs. 1 and 2 toward each other, whereas the latter is made by doubling the faces of those parts of that blank toward each other; but in both cases the compartments on one side of the complete bag are separated from the compartments on the other side by the folds, which are made, as above described, on the lines 5, 6, and 7 of the blank of Figs. 1 and 2. Moreover, the bag of Figs. 7 and 8 may have the backs of its two series of compartments pasted together, whereas, if the two series of compartments of the bag of Figs. 13 and 14 are similarly united it must be by pasting their faces together.

These bags may be furnished by the manufacturer to the user in the form of Fig. 5, with their backs pasted together or not, as desired; and if bags thus furnished do not have their backs pasted together the user may use them

in the form of Figs. 7 and 8, or he may reverse the folds along the lines 5, 6, and 7, so as to open out and use the same bags in the form of Figs. 13 and 14.

I claim as my invention—

1. A paper bag having two series of compartments, the compartments in each series being separated from each other by pasting together at one or more intervals the insides of the two thicknesses of paper which constitute the walls of those compartments and one of those thicknesses of paper being plicated longitudinally of each compartment, and the two series of compartments being separated from each other by folding the two thicknesses of paper substantially at right angles to the divisions between the compartments in each series, all substantially as described.
2. A paper bag having two series of compartments, the compartments in each series being separated from each other by pasting together at one or more intervals the insides of the two thicknesses of paper which constitute the walls of those compartments and one of those thicknesses of paper being plicated longitudinally of each compartment, and the two series of compartments being separated from each other by folding the two thicknesses of paper substantially at right angles to the divisions between the compartments in each series in the direction to bring the outsides of the halves of the other thickness of paper together, and those outsides being fastened together so as to produce a paper bag with two series of plicated compartments fastened together back to back, all substantially as described.

WILLIAM A. LORENZ.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. WALKER,
P. A. PHELPS.