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G. W. POPPE

1,895,267

PAPER BAG CONSTRUCTION

Filed Jan. 6, 1931

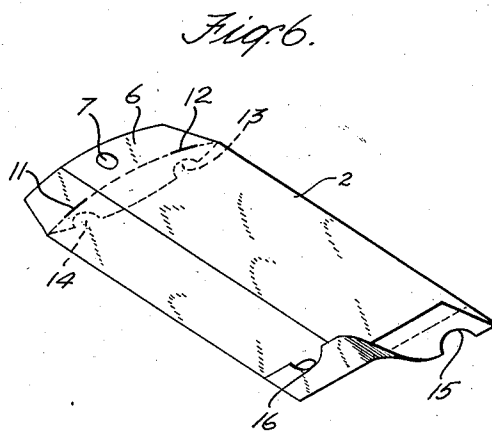
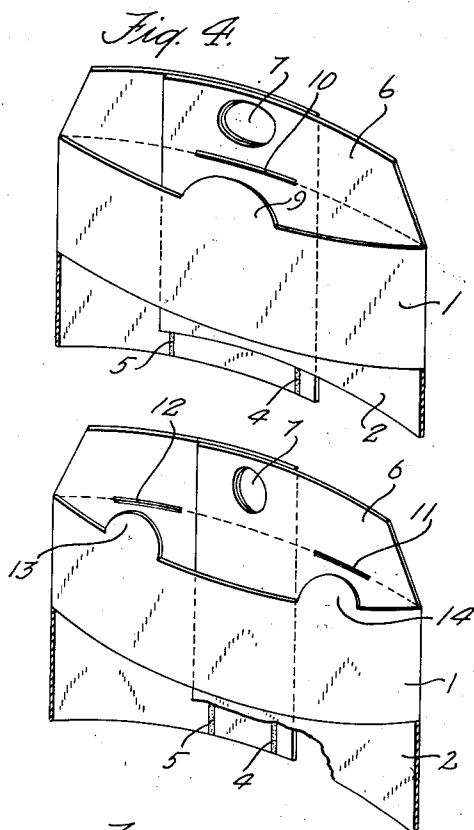
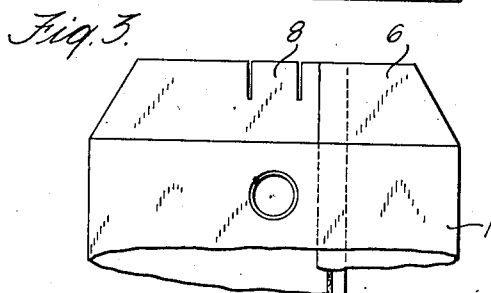
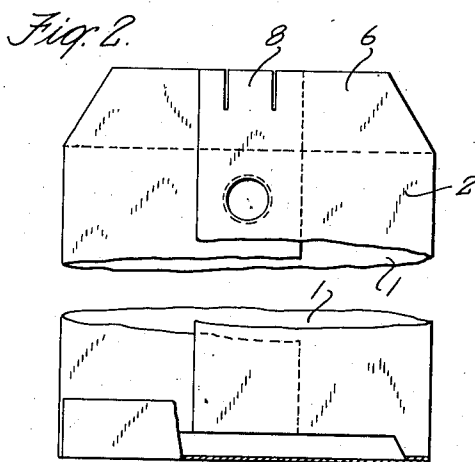
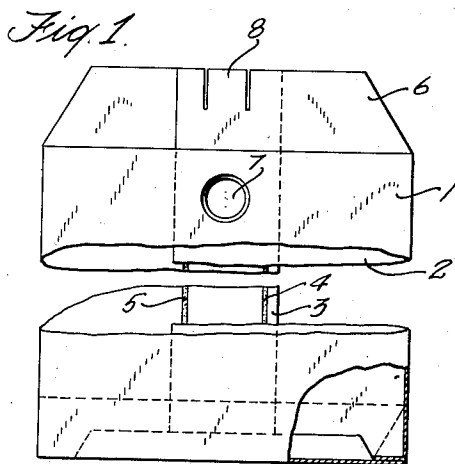


Fig. 5.

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PAPER BAG CONSTRUCTION

Application filed January 6, 1931. Serial No. 506,845.

This invention relates to paper bags, envelopes and similar receptacles, and constitutes a further development of and improvement upon the paper receptacles described and shown in the application of Maurice Rosenfeld Serial No. 377,932, filed July 13, 1929.

The principal object of the present invention is the production of a bag of a construction such that it can be produced by the machine and process disclosed in my prior application Serial No. 316,462, filed November 1, 1928, and at the same time provide means for readily carrying the bag.

A feature of the bag disclosed in the present application which distinguishes it from the prior art and from the bag disclosed in the Rosenfeld application above referred to, is that the finger opening, by which the bag is carried, is spaced from the line of paste which is used to secure the overlapping portions of the paper web in forming the bag.

A further feature of the invention is a bag which can be made by the process and machine disclosed in said Poppe application and which is provided with a tab or a plurality of tabs by which the mouth of the bag may be closed.

With these and other objects in view the invention comprises the novel and improved bag construction hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is a broken view of a bag illustrating one form of invention;

Figure 2 is a similar view showing the reverse side of the bag;

Figures 3, 4 and 5 are modifications; and

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the bag shown in Figure 5 and serves to illustrate how the bag is formed from a web of paper without waste.

Referring to Figure 1, the bag comprises a front wall 1 and a rear wall 2. The web of paper forming the bag is overlapped at 3 along the rear wall and lines of paste 4 and 5 serve to secure the web together to thereby form a bag-tube from which separate bags may be cut by well-known processes of bag

manufacture, but preferably by the process and machine disclosed in said Poppe application. When the bag is made by said process and machine, it is preferably formed with a closing flap 6 which is a prolongation of the rear wall of the bag tube and which flap may be folded over on to the front wall to close the mouth of the bag.

To provide a construction which may be convenient to carry, the front and rear walls of the bag are provided with registering openings indicated at 7 through which a finger may be inserted in carrying the bag. These openings are preferably in circular form and may be quickly and easily made after the bags are completed and piled in stacks, by means of an ordinary paper drill, this method of making the finger holes having been described in said Rosenfeld application.

The flap 6 is provided with a tongue 8 which is also similar to the tongue described in said Rosenfeld application. The present invention differs, however, from the construction described in said application in that the overlap or seam is of such width that the tongue 8 is entirely within the paste lines of the bag. The finger holes 7 are also entirely within the paste lines. This construction has the advantage in speed of manufacture. It is also possible with the present construction to drill the finger holes in the bags immediately after they come from the machine and before the paste has had a chance to completely dry and, due to the fact that the opening 7 is entirely within the paste lines, the drill which may be used for making the holes does not come in contact with paste.

In the Figure 3 construction there is only one line of paste but the overlap is towards one side of the bag and both the tongue 8 and the holes 7 are spaced from the paste line.

The Figure 4 construction is similar to that shown in Figure 1 insofar as the general formation of the bag is concerned, but the prolongation 6 serves as a handle for carrying the bag and other means are provided for closing the mouth of the bag. In this construction the overlap at the rear wall of the bag is of greater extent than in the Figure

1 construction, and there are two lines of
paste 4 and 5, but, in addition, the front wall
of the bag is provided with a tab 9 which is
adapted to be inserted through a slit 10
5 which passes through both plies of the over-
lap. The opening 7 likewise passes through
both plies of the overlap and between the
lines of paste. The tab 9 and slit 10 are also
between the paste lines.

10 The construction shown in Figure 5 differs
from that shown in Figure 4 in that two tabs
13 and 14 are provided in the front wall of
the bag and these are adapted to be inserted
through slits 11 and 12 in the portion 6.

15 Figure 6 illustrates in perspective a bag in
which the bottom is shown partly opened out
to give a better idea of the manner in which
such a bag may be formed without waste.
It will be noted that the tabs 13 and 14

20 (which are shown in reversed position due
to the fact that in Figure 6 the rear wall of
the bag is uppermost) fit the depressions 15
and 16 in the flap which closes the bottom of
the bag. The same will be true of the Figure
25 4 construction, the tab 9 fitting into a cor-
responding depression in the bottom flap.

What I claim for my invention is:—

1. A paper bag formed of a web over-
lapped to form a seam, a line of paste along
30 the edge of the seam and a finger opening
through the bag walls spaced from the paste
line, and a closing flap having slits extending
inwardly from the margin thereon and
wholly within the seam, forming a tongue
35 arranged to be passed through said opening.

2. A bag formed of a web overlapped near
the central longitudinal portion of one wall
thereof to form a seam, lines of paste adja-
cent the edges of the seam and a finger open-
40 ing through said walls entirely within the
lines of paste.

3. A bag formed of a web overlapped near
the central longitudinal portion of one wall
thereof to form a seam, lines of paste adja-
45 cent the edges of the seam, a finger opening
through said walls entirely within the lines
of paste and a closing flap having slits with-
in the paste lines and extending inwardly
from the margin of the flap, forming a
50 tongue arranged to be passed through said
opening.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 31st day
of December, 1930.

GEORGE W. POPPE.