

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. HONISS.

PAPER BAG.

No. 353,307.

Patented Nov. 30, 1886.

Fig.1

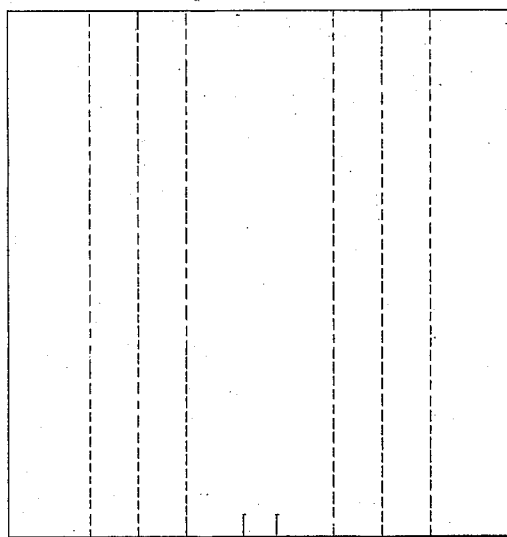


Fig.2

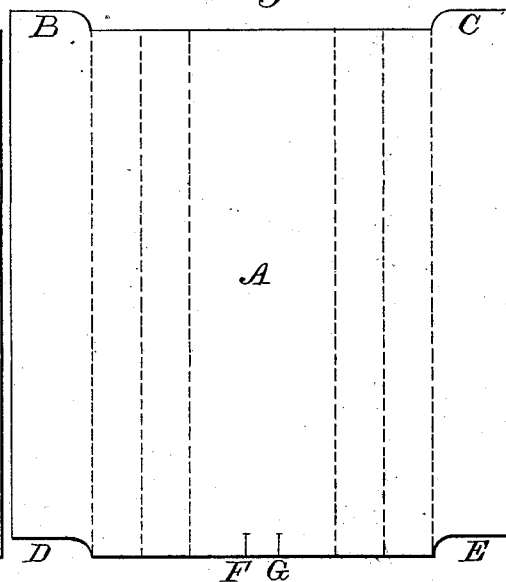


Fig.3

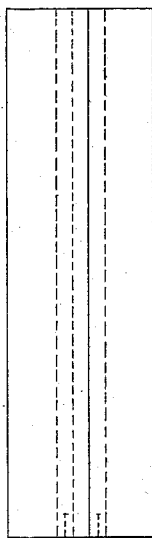
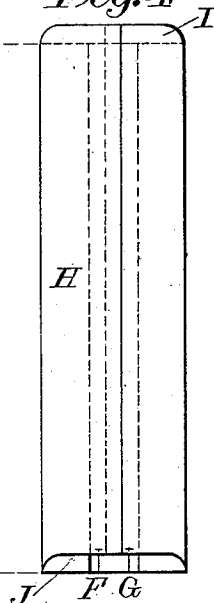


Fig.4



Witnesses:

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Henry J. Bruck.

Inventor:

William H. Honiss.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig.5

Fig.6

Fig.7

Fig.8

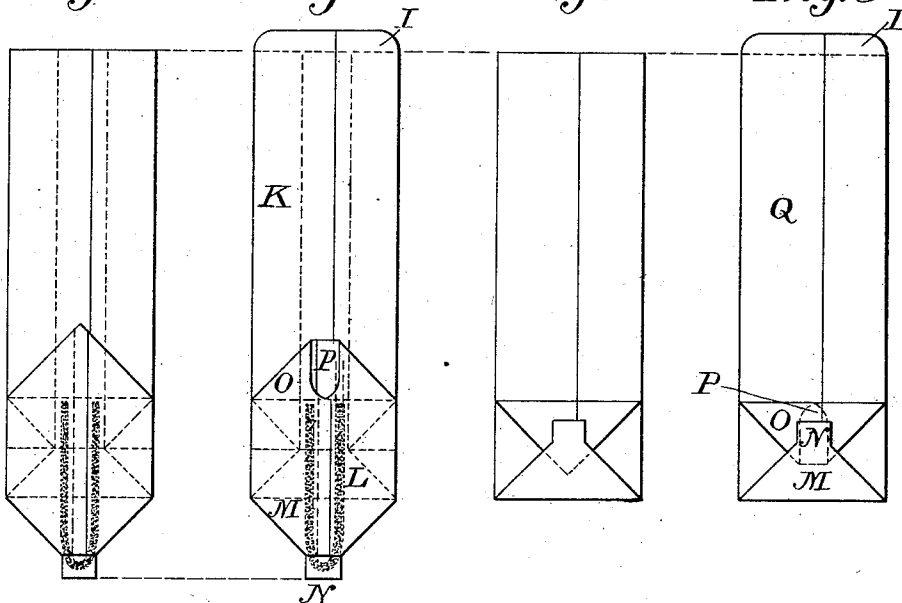
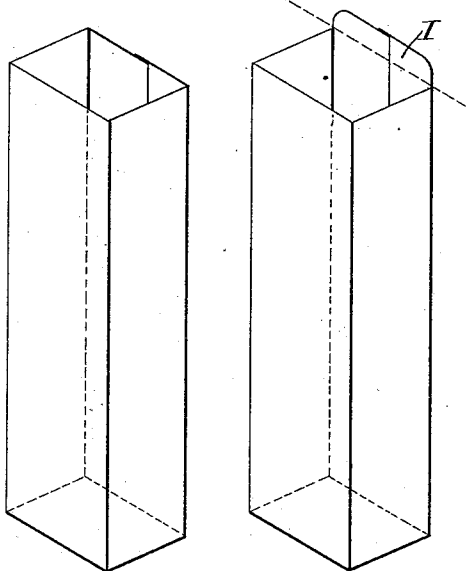


Fig.9

Fig.10



Witnesses:

William A. Loreuz.
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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. HONISS, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO FELIX W. LEINBACH AND CLARENCE A. WOLLE, BOTH OF BETHLEHEM, PA.

PAPER BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,307, dated November 30, 1886.

Application filed March 20, 1886. Serial No. 195,908. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. HONISS, of Hartford, Connecticut, have invented an Improvement in Paper Bags, of which the following description and claim constitute the specification, and which is illustrated in the accompanying two sheets of drawings.

This invention is a paper bag, the peculiarities of which may be learned by comparing Figures 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 of the drawings with Figs. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, respectively, the first-mentioned figures showing the nearest approach of the prior art and the last-mentioned figures showing this invention.

Figs. 1 and 2 are views of flat sheets of paper cut into shapes for use in making prior bags and this bag, respectively. Figs. 3 and 4 are views of tucked-paper tubes, which may be made by folding and pasting the sheets of Figs. 1 and 2, respectively. Figs. 5 and 6 are views of bag blanks, which are made by opening up and folding down the lower ends of the tucked tubes of Figs. 3 and 4, respectively. Figs. 7 and 8 are views of square-bottom paper bags, which are made by folding and pasting down the flaps of the bag-blanks of Figs. 5 and 6, respectively. Figs. 9 and 10 are views of the square-bottom paper bags of Figs. 7 and 8, respectively, when opened out as in use.

A is a flat sheet of paper, successively cut from a strip of paper, so that the material which constitutes its projections B and C is the same that is cut away from a succeeding sheet, in order to create recesses like those which on this sheet are lettered D and E. The sheet A also has the short longitudinal slits F and G cut in its lower edge.

H is a length of tucked-paper tube, which may be made by folding the sheet A on the six dotted lines indicated in Fig. 2, and by pasting the side borders of that sheet together; or it may be successively cut from a continuous tucked-paper tube in such a manner that the material which constitutes its lip I is the same that is cut away from a succeeding length, in order to create a recess like that which in Fig. 4 is lettered J.

K is a bag-blank, which is made by opening up the lower end of the tucked tube H and

then folding the opened-up portion down into the diamond form L in a manner well known in the art of paper-bag making, so that the flap M shall have the quadrangular extension N and the flap O shall have the recess P in one of its two thicknesses of paper. The extension N results from the existence of the slits F and G in the tube H, and the recess P results from the existence of the recess J in that tube.

Q is a square-bottom paper bag, which is made by folding and pasting the flaps M and O down upon the middle part of the diamond, of which they form parts.

The novelty of this bag resides in the fact that the material which constitutes its thumb-lip I is the same that is cut away from a corresponding bag to constitute its recess P. The formation of such a recess not only furnishes material for the necessary thumb-lip, but it also results in a better bag-bottom than would otherwise be made. This superiority consists in the fact that the absence of the material cut away to form the recess P enables the outer as well as the inner thickness of the flap O to be pasted to the middle part of the diamond L, and also causes the bottom of the bag to be more flat and less clumsy than it would be with the redundant material unremoved. The pasting of the outer thickness of the flap O down upon the middle part of the diamond closes a certain crevice which would otherwise exist in the bottom of the completed bag, and would be objectionable there by reason of its aptness to receive and secrete portions of the merchandise contained in the bag when in use. Thus it appears that the bag of Fig. 8 has precisely the same amount of paper as that of Fig. 7; but on account of being constructed according to my invention it is in three respects superior thereto. These matters, though comparatively minute when contemplated as pertaining to but one paper bag, are of great importance in the manufacture of so many millions of paper bags as are every year required by the people of the United States.

I claim as my invention—

A paper bag the square bottom of which has the flaps M and O folded down upon the

middle quadrangular portion of the diamond
L, and in which the two side folds of that dia-
mond lap over each other entirely across that
middle quadrangular portion, and in which
5 one of the flaps O and M has the recess cut
away from the inner thickness thereof, and
which bag has the thumb-lip I made from the

paper cut away from another paper bag to
form a recess, P, therein, all substantially as
shown and described.

WILLIAM H. HONISS.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. WALKER,

WILLARD EDDY.