March 31, 1942. M. LAITMAN 2,278,271

CONTAINER AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

Filed March 2, 1940 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1a.

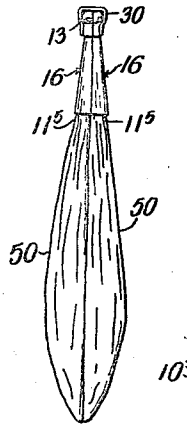


Fig. 1.

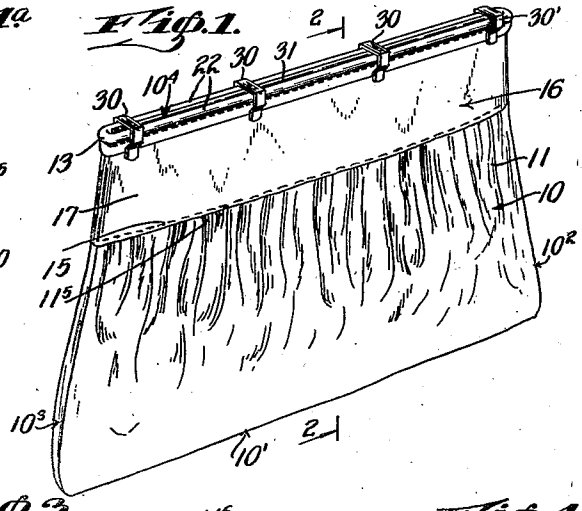


Fig. 2.

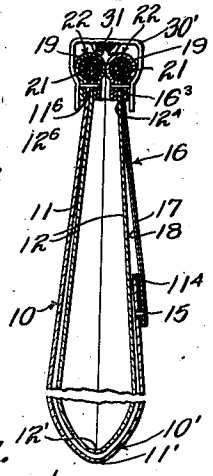


Fig. 3.

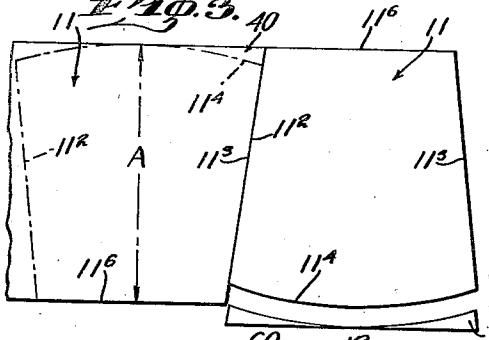
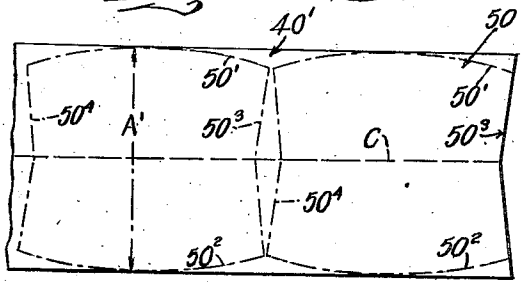


Fig. 4.



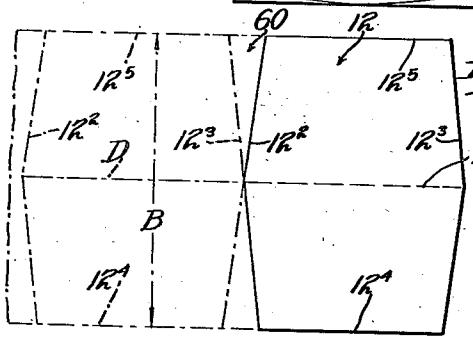


Fig. 5.

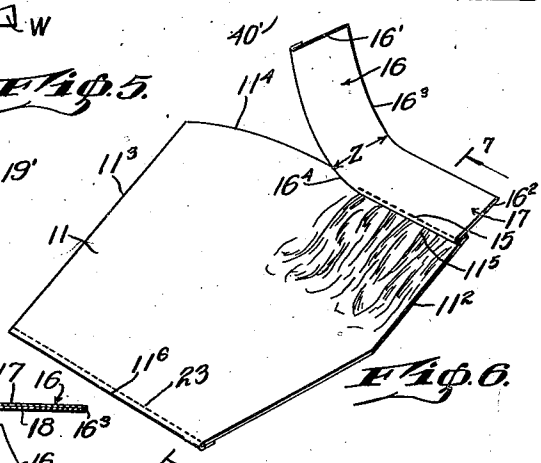
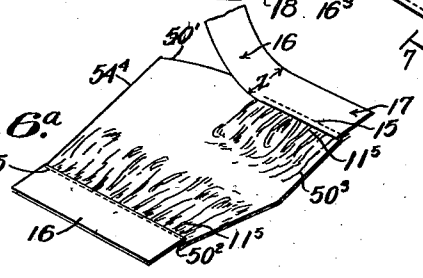


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

Fig. 6a.



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CONTAINER AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

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Fig. 8.

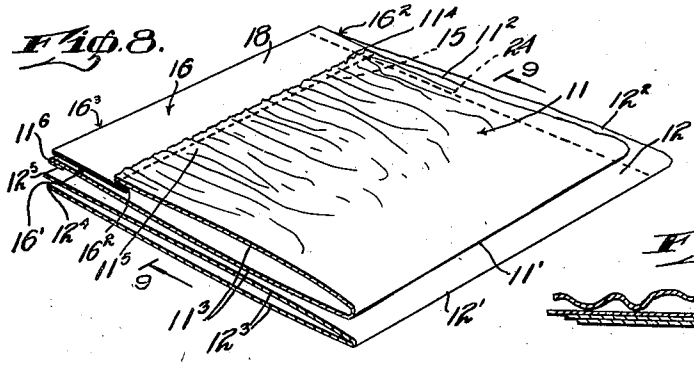


Fig. 9.

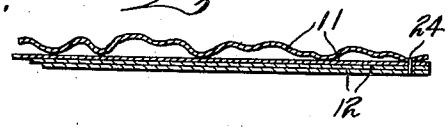


Fig. 10.

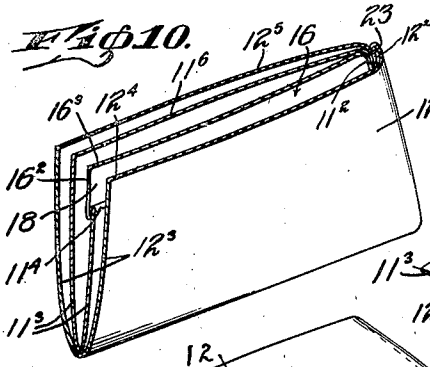


Fig. 11.

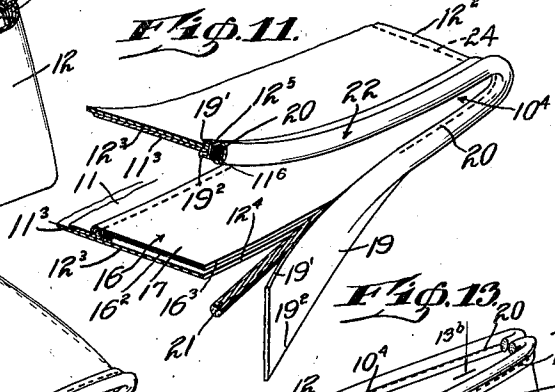


Fig. 12a.

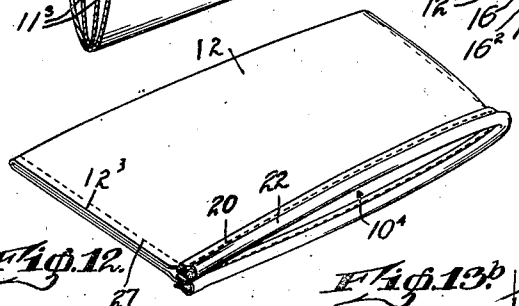


Fig. 13.

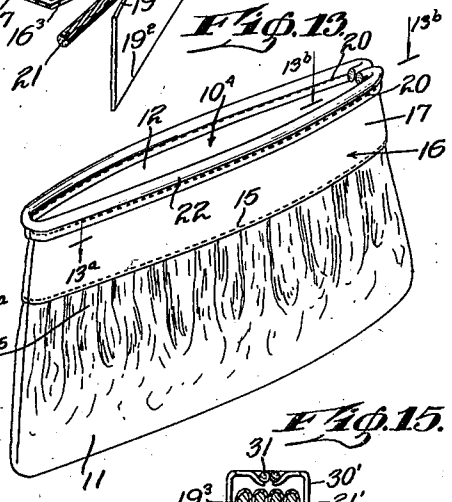


Fig. 13b.



Fig. 13a.

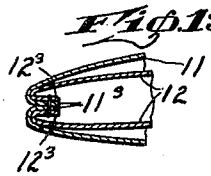


Fig. 15.

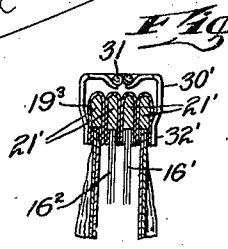
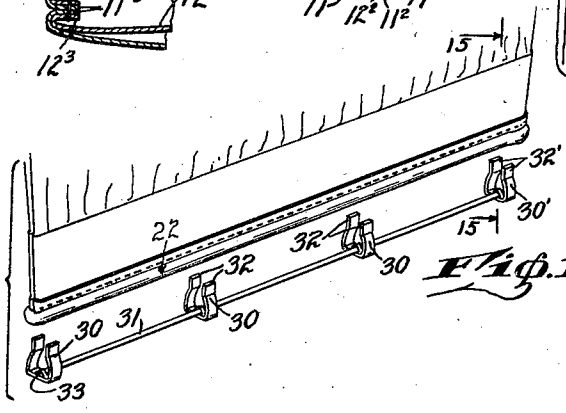


Fig. 14.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,278,271

CONTAINER AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

Michael Laitman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application March 2, 1940, Serial No. 321,851

8 Claims. (Cl. 150—28)

This invention relates to cosmetic bags, purses, tobacco pouches and like types of containers adapted to be closed or sealed by slide fasteners operative over the mouth openings thereof.

The invention, while hereinafter particularly described with respect to a cosmetic bag, is intended to apply to all types of containers just enumerated.

There are extant various types of containers such as cosmetic bags having beaded mouth openings. Many of such bags, however, are of very plain construction, lack ornamentation, lose their shape comparatively quickly and wear out after a very short period of use.

One object of the present invention is the provision of containers such as cosmetic bags, tobacco pouches, purses or the like so constructed as to give both fullness and the optical impression of fullness on one or more side faces thereof by the provision of shirring or pleating or the like in one or more of their side faces. This fullness and the optical impression of fullness serve an ornamental purpose, adding largely to the aesthetic qualities of the bag. They consequently increase the sales appeal among other factors.

Another object of this invention is to provide a container or bag with special reinforcements in those parts thereof subject to the most wear or deformation so that it is highly wear-resistant, and retains its predetermined shape over its useful life, which in itself is increased or prolonged by the said reinforcements in its construction.

A further object of this invention is the provision of novel methods of construction of such containers or cosmetic bags so that the same may be assembled from their component separate parts in a continuous sequence of operations with consequent great labor and time saving.

Still another object of the invention is provision of novel methods of construction whereby a minimum of operative movements and a minimum number of machine operations are required to assemble the same.

To the accomplishment of the foregoing, and such other objects as may hereinafter appear, this invention comprises the novel methods, constructions and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described and then sought to be defined in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof and which show, merely for the purposes of illustrative disclosure, preferred embodiments of the invention, it being expressly understood that various changes may be made in practice within the scope of the claims without digressing from the inventive idea.

In the drawings, in which similar reference characters denote corresponding parts:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a completely manufactured cosmetic bag embodying the invention;

Figure 1*a* is an end elevation of a modified form of a completely manufactured bag embodying the invention;

Figure 2 is a vertical cross section taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1 viewed in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic plan view of one shape of initial blank used for the outside or covering material of the bag in the manufacturing process, when one face only of the completed bag has the impression of fullness, the figure also illustrating a manner of preparing such blanks from a sheet or sheets of covering material;

Figure 4 is a similar plan view of a modified blank of outside covering used particularly when the bag is designed to have fullness on two side faces thereof, the figure also illustrating a manner of preparing such blanks from a sheet or sheets of covering material.

Figure 5 is a similar plan view of the blank shape preferable for the inner lining of the bag, the figure also illustrating a manner of preparing such blanks from a sheet or sheets of lining material.

Figure 6 illustrates in perspective the initial operations on a completed covering blank of the type shown in Figure 3 in the manufacturing process;

Figure 6*a* illustrates in perspective the initial operations on a completed covering blank of the type shown in Figure 4 in the manufacturing process;

Figure 7 is a sectional view taken along line 7—7 of Figure 6 viewed in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 8 illustrates in perspective the directly succeeding steps after those of Figure 6 in the manufacturing process;

Figure 9 is a sectional view taken along line 9—9 of Figure 8, also viewed in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 10 illustrates in perspective the step succeeding that of Figure 8 in manufacturing process;

Figure 11 illustrates in perspective and diagrammatically the step succeeding that of Figure 10 in the manufacturing process;

Figure 12 illustrates in perspective the step

succeeding that of Figure 11 in the manufacturing process;

Figure 13 illustrates in perspective the step succeeding that of Figure 12 in the manufacturing process;

Figure 13*a* is a sectional view taken along line 13*a*—13*a* of Figure 13 and viewed in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 13*b* is an enlarged sectional view taken along line 13*b*—13*b* of Figure 13 and viewed in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 14 illustrates in perspective and diagrammatically the step succeeding that of Figure 13 in the manufacturing process; and

Figure 15 is a sectional view taken along line 15—15 of Figure 14 also viewed in the direction of the arrows, illustrating in detail the manner of application of one of the slide fasteners over the open mouth of the bag;

Referring now to the drawings, and more particularly to Figures 1 and 2, the container of cosmetic bag denoted generally by the reference numeral 10 comprises an outside covering 11 of any suitable material. This covering may be of silk, satin or other textile fabric, of rubber, leather or, in fact, of any desirable sheet material. The container is also provided with an inner lining 12 of similar sheet material. In the embodiment shown it is of linen. It may be of the same material as that of the outer covering or of sheet rubber or the like.

In the completed bag, both the covering 11 and the lining 12 are folded respectively at 11^1 and 12^1 constituting the bag bottom 10^1. The lining 12 is entirely enveloped by the covering 11 in the finished bag. Side edges 11^2, 11^3 of the covering and the corresponding side edges 12^2 and 12^3 of the lining (Figures 3, 5 and 8) are suitably attached together as by stitching, cementing or the like, and in such manner as will be presently described. These edges are reentrantly arranged extending into the inside of the bag so that the seams along the side margins 10^2 and 10^3 (Figure 1) of the bag present a finished appearance. The bag has a mouth 10^4 at its upper end.

At least one upper edge 11^4 of the covering (Figures 1, 6 and 8) is folded upon itself at a plurality of points as by being shirred or pleated at 11^5 and sewed, cemented or otherwise suitably attached at 15 to a reinforcement strip 16. This folding, shirring or pleating has the effect of giving fullness to the bag or container and also giving the impression of fullness to the face thereof upon which it appears. The strip 16, in the embodiment shown, comprises a laminated strip, one outer layer 17 (Figure 2) of which is of the same type of material as that constituting the covering material. Its other outside layer 18 may be of the same type of material as the lining or of any other suitable material. The layers are suitably attached or bonded together by cement or the like to impart a stiffening effect thereto. The reinforcing strip may, if desired, be a single or multiple-layered member of any suitable material which can be conveniently attached to the said edge 11^4 of said outside covering material.

In the finished bag the end edges 16^1 and 16^2 (Figure 15) of the strip 16 are reentrant in the same way as the edges 11^2, 11^3 and 12^2, 12^3 (Figures 13*a* and 13*b*) of the covering and lining materials so that finished seams are also found in the portions of the bag having the reinforcement strip.

The upper edge 16^3 of the reinforcement strip and one upper edge 12^4 (Figure 11) of the lining as well as the edges 11^6 and 12^5, respectively, of the covering and lining are rimmed by a binding strip 19 which may be of the same material as said covering material or any other suitable material. This binding strip is sewed, cemented or otherwise suitably attached over the respective pairs of edges 16^3, 12^4 and 11^6, 12^5 at 20.

A beading 21 is provided between the binding strip and the said pairs of edges, the said binding strip 19 being folded over said beading before attachment at 20. This beading may be of cord, wire or other suitable material and serves to form a bead or lip 22 with said binding material. This lip extends circumferentially about and defines the open mouth 10^4 of the bag.

A plurality of slide fasteners 30, interconnected by a continuous cord, chain or the like 31, are provided. These fasteners are adapted to slidably move over the lip or bead 22 for the purpose of opening and closing the mouth of the bag. One of the end slide fasteners 30^1 is so attached over said bead at one end of the mouth or bag opening 10^4 as to remain stationary at all times, while the other slide fasteners 30 are capable of translation over the said lip or bead for the purpose of opening and closing the said mouth of the bag.

In the completed bag, the reinforcement strip 16 serves the dual function of retaining the bag in its normal configuration despite repeated deformations, and simultaneously increases the wear-resisting properties of the bag.

Further detailed construction of the container or bag can best be ascertained by reference to the method of its construction. To this end, the novel process of manufacture of the bag will now be described.

In general the manufacturing steps comprise providing preshaped outside covering material blanks, providing preshaped inside lining blanks, selecting one of the outside covering blanks and finishing the latter along one edge as by hemming or the like, attaching a strip of reinforcing material with the opposite edge of said blank and simultaneously pleating, shirring or folding upon itself the said opposite edge as it is joined to said reinforcing strip, independently folding said outside covering material and said lining blank, superposing the folded lining blank and the folded outside covering, one upon the other, attaching the two together along side edges thereof, reversing or turning the lining inside out so that it envelopes both sides of the folded outside covering, applying a binding strip along the top edges of the two folded blanks, while simultaneously interleaving a beading cord or wire with the said binding material, attaching the open sides of the bag parts together, reversing or turning the entire bag inside out so that the covering is outside and completely envelopes the lining, and finally applying closure means over the bead or lip formed along the open top edge or mouth of the bag.

Referring now in detail to the various manufacturing steps just outlined, the provision of the outside covering is effected as follows:

One or a plurality of sheets 40 (Figure 3) of suitable outside covering material superposed upon each other are placed in a cutting machine (not shown) provided with cutter blades (not shown) arranged to sever said superposed sheets

with minimum waste into a plurality of independent covering blanks 11.

Each covering blank has a bottom edge 11^6 and a longer curved opposite edge 11^4, the ends of these respective edges being joined by converging edges 11^2 and 11^3 so that the area 11 defined by said edges is substantially the vertical section of a keystone with a curved top edge 11^4. It is to be noted from Figure 3 that these blanks are cut from the sheet or sheets 40 in successively reversed directions so that waste material W in the said sheet is reduced to a minimum.

The particular configuration of the blanks depends entirely upon the ultimate form of the finished bag. That illustrated in Figure 3 is the blank form for the outside covering 11 of a bag having the final appearance shown in Figure 1, and which is shirred or pleated to give fullness on one face only.

While, preferably, from a manufacturing standpoint, a plurality of the said blanks 11 are cut simultaneously in a cutting machine as just described, it is to be understood that individual blanks may be cut by hand or machine from a sheet or sheets 40 of covering material if desired.

If the bag is to appear full on both side faces, the sheet or sheets 40^1 are separated into blanks 50 having the configuration shown in dotted lines in Figure 4. Each blank 50 has two opposite arcuate edges 50^1 and 50^2. The opposite side walls 50^3 and 50^4 converge from the ends of the curved edges 50^1 and 50^2 toward the transverse center line C of the blank so that in effect the area of the blank 50 defined by the edges has the shape of the vertical section of two keystones placed in abutting relationship about their narrowest edges opposite the curved edges 50^1 and 50^2. These blanks 50 are used as will be hereinafter described.

It is to be noted that the length B of blanks 12 is substantially greater than the length A of blanks 11 by an amount which is approximately that of the width Z of the reinforcement strip 16. It is to be noted further that the length B of blanks 12 is substantially greater than the length A^1 of blanks 50 by an amount equal to approximately twice the width Z of a reinforcement strip 16.

In similar manner one or a plurality of sheets 60 (Figure 5) of lining material are placed in a cutting machine which severs them with minimum waste into a plurality of separate lining blanks 12. These lining blanks have opposite parallel edges 12^4 and 12^5, and the side edges 12^2 and 12^3 each taper in opposite directions from a wide portion adjacent the centerline D of said blank toward the ends of the edges 12^4 and 12^5. These lining blanks may be described as having a shape which consists of two trapezoids arranged in abutting relationship on the longest edge of each of the two parallel edges of the trapezoids with the narrowest parallel edges thereof outermost.

The actual manufacturing steps with the above described blanks comprise the following:

The edge 11^6 of the blank 11 is hemmed as by sewing or the like at 23. Then a reinforcement strip 16 as previously described which may be supported conveniently as a continuous roll (not shown) is hemmed along one edge 16^4 and attached to the edge of 11^4 of the blank as by stitching at 15 as indicated in Figure 6. The edge 16^4 of said strip need only be hemmed if necessary before such attachment. At the same time the stitching 15 is so effected that the curved edge of the blank is folded upon itself, shirred or pleated as at 11^5 as it is joined to the reinforcement strip edge 16^4.

This reinforcement strip 16 may be drawn from a continuous source or roll (not shown) and sufficient thereof to extend the full width of the blank 11 in its folded, shirred or pleated condition is required for each bag. After attachment, the attached portion of the strip 16 is severed from the source thereof.

Thereafter the blank 11 is folded upon itself at 11^1 so that the edge 11^6 registers with the free edge 16^3 of the reinforcement strip 16 (Figure 8).

A blank 12 of inner lining is then folded at 12^1 (Figures 2 and 8) and the two folded blanks are arranged in superposed relationship with the side edges 11^2, 12^2 and 11^3, 12^3 and the upper edges 16^3, 11^6, 12^5 and 12^4 in respective alignment. The two superposed blanks are then attached together as by stitching along one margin as at 24 as indicated in Figure 8. It is to be noted that in this position the folded lining blank 12 does not enclose or envelop the outside covering blank 11 or vice versa.

Thereafter the lining blank 12 is reversed or turned inside out as shown in Figure 10 in such a manner as to envelop the outside covering 11 between its inner adjacent faces. At this time, as can be noted from Figure 10, the free upper edges 12^4, 16^3, 11^6 and 12^5 are in substantial alignment and likewise the free side edges 11^3 and 12^3 of the two folded blanks are in alignment.

The next step comprises the attachment of beading and binding strip to the edges 12^4, 16^3, 11^6 and 12^5. To this end, the binding strip 19 drawn from a suitable source (not shown) and preferably of the same material as the outside covering, is hemmed along its longitudinal edges 19^1 and 19^2 and folded and attached by sewing or the like over the adjacent pairs of edges 12^4, 16^3 and 11^6, 12^5 at 20 with a cord or wire 21 constituting beading enfolded between the inner face of the binding strip and the said pairs of upper edges of the bag. The attaching of the binding strip 19 in the manner just described provides a lipped or beaded upper rim 22 about the joined inner lining and outside covering material edges, defining the resilient mouth opening 10^4 of the bag.

The next step comprises attaching the free side edges 11^3, 12^3 of the rimmed bag together as shown in Figure 12 as by sewing along the margin 27 so that the bag is in completed form, but turned inside out with respect to its final appearance and has the open rimmed mouth 10^4.

The next step comprises reversing or turning the bag inside out so that the lining material 11 is entirely inside the bag and completely enveloped by the outside covering material as shown in Figure 13. The bag shown in Figure 13 is now essentially complete except for the attachment of the slide fasteners 30, which attachment is the final step for the completion of the bag. The slide fasteners, which may be of a well known form, such, for example, as those illustrated in United States Patent No. 2,034,060 issued March 17, 1936, to Lillian Shapiro, are supplied from a continuous source and constitute a plurality of spring clasps 30 attached to a continuous cord 31. Other suitable types of slide fasteners may be used. The spring clasps are supported suitably in spaced relationship (Figure 14), their legs 32 unsprung for the purpose of receiving the beaded rim 22 of the bag

therebetween. The latter is placed within a series of the clasps and the legs 32 of clasps 30 are then pressed or deformed toward each other below the bead in such fashion as to mount the clasps permanently over said beaded rim and yet permit sliding movement of the said clasps along the rim except for one clasp 30^1 at one end of the mouth opening 10^4. The latter clasp 30^1 is immovably fixed about the beading at said one end. Usually three or four clasps 30 are sufficient, but the number thereof depends, of course, upon the type used and upon the dimensions of the mouth of the bag. After attaching the said fasteners or clasps over the bead the cord or chain 31 of the fastened clasps is severed at 33 from the supply source as close to the last free clasp on the bag as possible.

The manufacturing process just described completes the container which is then, of course, ready for use, and the operator repeats on subsequent bags in the manner just outlined.

It is to be noted that in the finished bag the reentrant edges 11^2 and 12^2 of the lining 12 and outer covering 11 lie between the said lining and covering, as is clear from Figures 10 and 13b. Likewise, in the bag the reentrant edges 11^3 and 12^3 (Figure 13) extend between the inner faces of the lining 12. Likewise, too, the ends 21^1 of the beading wire or cord 21, the ends 19^3 of the binding strip and the ends 16^1, 16^2 of the reinforcement strip are reentrant as shown in Figure 15 so that the completed bag presents finished seams and appearance with no ragged edges showing anywhere. The permanently fixed clasp 30^1, too, it will be noted overlies four adjacent layers of beading and binding strip (Figure 15), caused by the reentrant edges and ends just noted so that the same amount of clamping pressure applied to the legs 32^1 of this clasp as to those of the others 30 during the application thereof fixes it permanently in position at the mouth end without requiring an extra step or additional pressure to achieve this effect.

The cosmetic bag just described is only shirred or pleated upon one face so that the appearance of fullness is only given to that one face. However, it is possible to provide shirring or pleating on both faces and, to this end, the only different materials required are outside covering blank 50 of the form illustrated in Figure 4 and a second reinforcing strip 16.

The manufacturing process using these blanks 50 embodies the use of a lining blank 12 of identical shape with that shown in Figure 5. The only difference is that the hemming step at 21 (Figure 6) described with respect to blank 11 of the first modification is eliminated and a second reinforcing strip 16 similar to reinforcing strip 16 is attached (Figure 6a) to the blank along the edge 50^2 corresponding to edge 11^6 in place of the said hemming operation, the said edge 50^2 being pleated, shirred or folded upon itself in the same way as edge 11^4 of Figure 6. The other manufacturing steps using this blank 50 and two so attached reinforcing strips 16 are identical with those shown in Figures 8–15. The thus completed bag has the same appearance on both faces as the face in elevation of Figure 1 and appears in end elevation as seen in Figure 1a

It is to be understood, of course, that the blanks described, the materials used for both the outside covering and the inner lining, and the steps of the manufacturing process may be carried to meet particular requirements, all within the scope of the appended claims and that I do not wish, therefore, to be limited to the exact details shown and described.

It is further to be understood that the attachment of various parts described as by stitching may be made by cementing or in any other suitable manner. Also it is to be understood that hemming described as to various parts may be omitted if the parts have otherwise finished edges and, likewise, other finishing of the various edges may be substituted for hemming.

What I claim is:

1. That improvement in the method of preparing containers of the character described comprising the steps of providing a covering blank, and a lining blank, folding an edge of said covering blank upon itself and providing and attaching a reinforcing member along said edge, folding both said blanks upon themselves, superposing one of the two folded blanks upon the other, attaching the two folded blanks together along one margin thereof, enveloping the covering blank by said lining blank, rimming another margin of said blanks to form a rimmed mouth opening, attaching the two folded blanks together along another margin separated from said first-named margin by said rimmed mouth opening and then enveloping said lining blank by said covering blank.

2. That improvement in the method of preparing containers of the character described comprising the steps of providing a covering blank of predetermined shape, and providing a lining blank of another predetermined shape, finishing an edge of said covering blank, folding another edge of said covering blank upon itself and providing and attaching a reinforcing member thereto, folding said outer covering blank intermediate its said two edges, folding said lining blank upon itself intermediate two opposite edges thereof, superposing said folded blanks, one upon the other, attaching all of one group of registering edges of both blanks together, reversing the said lining blank so that the latter completely envelopes said folded covering blank, providing and applying a bead to adjacent pairs of edges of said lining blank, covering blank and reinforcing member, attaching all of a second group of registering edges of both said blanks together and reversing the so attached blanks so that the folded covering blank now envelopes the folded lining blank.

3. That improvement in the method of preparing containers of the character described comprising the steps of providing a covering blank, a lining blank, reinforcing material, binding material, and beading material, hemming an edge of said covering blank, folding an edge of said covering material lying opposite said first named edge upon itself and sewing a length of said reinforcing material to said second named edge, severing said length of reinforcing material from the remainder thereof, then folding both said blanks upon themselves, then superposing one of the two folded blanks upon the other, then sewing the two folded superposed blanks together along a margin thereof, then enveloping the covering blank by said lining blank, hemming two opposite edges of a length of said binding material, folding said hemmed edges of binding material over a corresponding length of beading material, then sewing said hemmed edges of said binding material to margins of said blanks and said reinforcing material so that said beading rims said last named margins to define a beaded mouth for said container, severing said

lengths of binding material and beading material from the remainders thereof, then sewing said blanks together along a margin separated from said first named margin by said beaded mouth, then enveloping said lining blank by said covering blank, and finally providing and attaching slide fasteners slidably over said beaded mouth.

4. That improvement in the method of preparing containers of the character described comprising the steps of providing a covering blank and a lining blank, folding opposite edges of said covering blank upon themselves, providing and attaching a reinforcing member along each of said folded edges, folding both of said blanks upon themselves, superposing one of the two folded blanks upon the other, attaching the superposed blanks together along one margin thereof, enveloping the covering blank by said lining blank, rimming adjacent pairs of edges of said reinforcing members and said lining blank to form a rimmed mouth opening, attaching the two blanks together along another margin separated from said first-named margin by said rimmed mouth opening, and then enveloping said lining blank by said covering blank.

5. A container of the character described comprising a covering member folded to form a pair of faces for the container, a reinforcement strip secured to an upper edge of one of said faces, said upper edge being folded upon itself to effect shirring or pleating at the joint with said reinforcement strip, a lining member completely enveloped by said folded covering member and folded to form a pair of faces serving as inner linings for the faces of said container, all members at one side of the container having their side edges reentrant, permanently joined together and lying between the faces of said lining member, and at the opposite side of said container having their side edges reentrant permanently joined together and lying between a face of said covering member and a face of said lining member forming a container closed at its bottom and sides and open at its top, beading permanently joined to said lining member covering member and reinforcing member to form a rimmed mouth at said top, and slide fasteners permanently mounted over said beading, one being fixed at one end of said mouth and the others being movable over said beading and all being interconnected whereby to open and close said container.

6. A container of the character described comprising a covering member folded to form a pair of faces for the container, a reinforcement strip secured to the upper edge of each of said faces, said upper edges each being folded upon itself to effect shirring or pleating at its joint with a reinforcing strip, a lining member completely enveloped by said folded covering member and reinforcing strips and folded to form a pair of faces serving as inner linings for the aforementioned pair of faces, all members at one side of the container having their side edges reentrant, permanently joined together and lying between the faces of said lining member, and at the opposite side of said container having their side edges reentrant, permanently joined together and lying between a face of said covering member and a face of said lining member forming a container closed at its bottom and sides and open at its top, beading permanently joined to said lining member and said reinforcing members to form a rimmed mouth at said top, and slide fasteners permanently mounted over said beading, one being fixed at one end of said mouth and the others being movable over said beading and all being interconnected whereby to open and close said container.

7. A container of the character described comprising a covering member of predetermined shape folded to form a bottom edge for the container and a pair of upper edges and a pair of side edges, a reinforcing member attached to at least one of the edges of said pair of upper edges, said one of said edges of said pair of upper edges being folded upon itself at the junction with said reinforcing strip to produce shirring or pleating thereat so that said covering has the appearance of fullness adjacent the said junction, a lining member enveloped by said covering member and folded to form a bottom edge adjacent the bottom edge of said covering member, side edges registering substantially with the side edges of said covering member, and a pair of upper edges, one of which at least registers substantially with the other of said pair of upper edges of said covering member and the other of which registers with the free edge of said reinforcing member, the registering side edges of said covering member and lining member at one side of said container all being joined together and reentrant, lying between the opposite walls of the folded lining member, the registering side edges of said covering member and lining member at the other side of said container all being joined together and reentrant, lying between a wall of said covering member and a wall of said lining member, beading attached over upper edges of said lining member, covering member and reinforcing member to join adjacent pairs of edges and form a rimmed mouth opening for the container, and closure means movable over said beading for opening and closing said container.

8. A container of the character described comprising a covering member of predetermined shape folded to form a bottom edge for the container, a pair of aligned upper edges and a pair of aligned side edges at each side of the container, a reinforcing member attached along one edge to each of the said upper edges, said upper edges each being folded upon itself at the junction with a reinforcing strip to produce shirring or pleating thereat so that said covering member has the appearance of fullness adjacent each junction with a reinforcing member, a lining member enveloped by said covering member and folded to form a bottom edge adjacent the bottom edge of said covering member, pairs of side edges registering substantially with corresponding of said pairs of side edges of said covering member and a pair of upper edges, each edge of which is in register substantially with an upper edge of a reinforcing member, the registering pairs of side edges of said covering member and said lining member at one side of said container all being joined together and reentrant, lying between opposite walls of the folded lining member, the registering pair of side edges of said covering member and lining member at the opposite side of said container all being joined together and reentrant lying between a wall of said covering member and a wall of said lining member, beading attached over the upper edges of said lining member and said reinforcing members to join adjacent pairs of edges and form a rimmed mouth opening for the container, and closure means movable over said beading for opening and closing said container.

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