

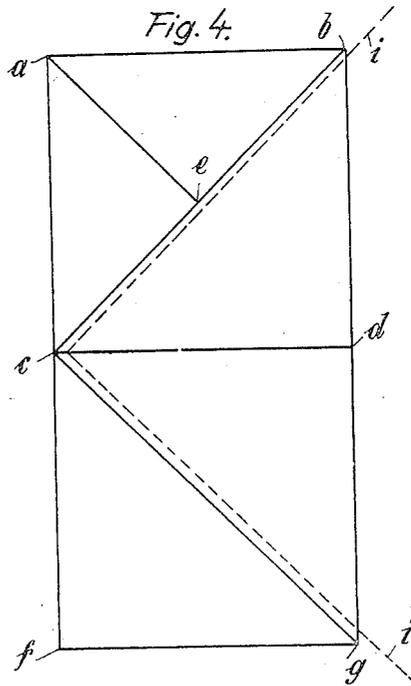
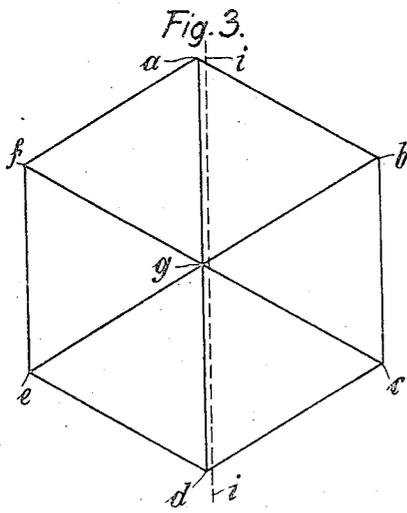
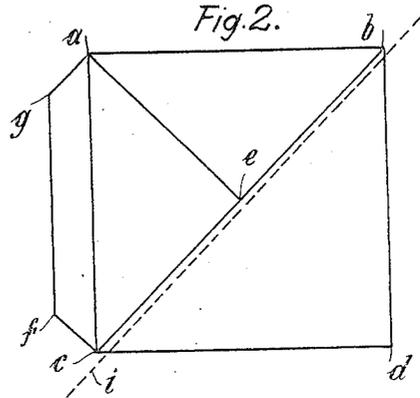
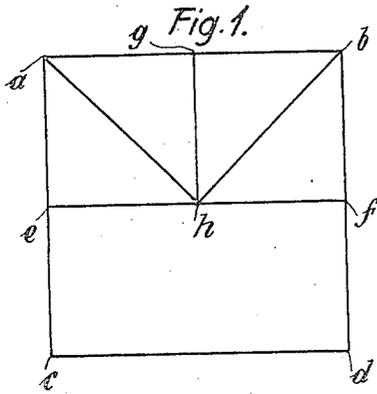
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MULTICOMPARTMENT CONTAINER

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## MULTICOMPARTMENT CONTAINER

Hermann Schneider, Altona-on-the-Elbe,  
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1 Claim. (Cl. 229-56)

This invention relates to multi-compartment containers such as paper bags having two or more compartments, in which separate quantities of goods are packed in the individual compartments. By opening the individual compartments separately the separate quantities of goods can also be removed separately.

One object of the invention is to provide a multi-compartment container with the material forming the walls of the individual compartments extending continuously between adjacent compartments but with the avoidance of marginal edges closed by means of adhesive. In this way the packing of goods sensitive to moisture is enabled with a greater degree of security than when the marginal edges of the container are closed by means of adhesive.

Another object of the invention is to provide means whereby the individual compartments may be opened to enable the convenient removal of the contents.

These and other objects and features of the invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawing in which certain embodiments are illustrated by way of example.

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a paper blank to be manufactured into a container embodying my invention, showing the folding lines.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a paper blank illustrating a modification of my invention for obtaining a two-compartment bag.

Fig. 3 illustrates another paper blank used in making a container according to my invention for obtaining a three-compartment bag.

Fig. 4 represents a further modification of my invention designed to give a four-compartment container.

Fig. 1 shows a square of paper from which the multi-compartment container is formed. By folding along the line  $e-f$ , the rectangle  $a, b, f, e$  is obtained. This rectangle is folded along the line  $g-h$  which is first gummed, so that the squares  $a, g, h, e$  and  $g, b, f, h$  are obtained. The lines of folding  $a-h$  and  $b-h$  are now gummed, the corner  $e$  is folded over to  $g$  and the corner  $f$  folded over to  $g$ . In this way a four-compartment paper bag is obtained which has no edges secured by gumming and the compartments of which are represented by  $a, h, e; a, g, h; g, b, h$ , and  $b, f, h$ .

Fig. 2 also shows a paper square for the production of a multi-compartment bag. This square is folded along the line  $b-c$  to form the triangle  $a, b, c$ . Gum is applied along the folding line  $a-c$  and then by folding about this line  $b$  is

superimposed on  $c$ . In this way a double bag is obtained, comprising the compartments  $a, b, e$  and  $a-e-c$ . For closure purposes the bag may be provided with a closure flap as shown at  $a, c, f, g$ .

A thread  $i$  positioned along the diagonal  $b-c$  facilitates the subsequent opening of the individual compartments. If the thread  $i$  protrudes at one end only, at  $b$  for instance, then by pulling this end of the thread  $i$  to tear through the paper, first the compartment  $a, b, e$  will be opened and then the compartment  $a, e, c$ . If on the other hand the thread  $i$  protrudes at both ends, i. e., both at  $b$  and at  $e$ , then the compartments can be opened in any order as desired.

Fig. 3 shows a hexagonal piece of paper for forming a multi-compartment paper bag. The quadrilateral figure  $a, b, c, d$  is obtained by folding along the line  $a-d$ . Then gum is applied along the lines  $b-g$  and  $c-g$ . By folding along the line  $b-g$  the corner  $a$  is superimposed on  $c$  and by folding along the line  $c-g$  the corner  $d$  is superimposed on  $b$ . In this way a three-compartment bag is obtained comprising the compartments  $a, b, g; b, c, g$ , and  $c, d, g$ .

A thread  $i$  placed along the line of folding  $a-d$  facilitates the opening of the compartments  $a, b, g$  and  $c, d, g$  in the manner described with reference to Fig. 2 whereas the compartment  $b, c, g$  must be opened by cutting or tearing. This construction is provided more particularly for use in those cases in which it is desired that the contents of the central compartment shall not fall out if in opening an end compartment the thread  $i$  is inadvertently pulled through too far; in other words when the contents of the central compartment are only to be removed subsequently to the opening and emptying of an end compartment.

Fig. 4 shows a rectangular piece of paper for the production of a multi-compartment bag. The two squares  $a, b, c, d$  and  $c, d, f, g$  are folded as in Fig. 2 and in addition folding is effected along the line  $c-d$ . In this way four compartments, the walls of which are continuous, are obtained.

A thread  $i$  placed along the lines of folding  $b-c$  and  $c-g$  prior to folding enables the compartments of the completed bag to be opened in the manner described with reference to Fig. 2.

It will be understood that the above particular examples are merely illustrative and the invention is not limited thereto but comprises also all variations and modifications falling within the scope of the appended claim.

I claim:—

A multiple compartment container comprising

a single sheet of paper folded along intersecting lines, the intersections of said folds being located a substantial distance away from the marginal edges of said sheet, adhesive material on the inside surfaces of adjoining folds thereby sealing the folded edge of each compartment on its inside surface against communication with an adjacent compartment, and a flexible member disposed within one of the intersected folds of said container, said flexible member thereby extending along a folded edge of a plurality of compartments.

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